
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report



FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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Mississippi



Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Department of Finance and Administration

Post Office Box 267
Jackson, MS 39205

Liz Welch

Executive Director



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TATE REEVES
GOVERNOR



October 11, 2024

To the Members of the Legislature and fellow Mississippians:

As the 65th Governor of the great state of Mississippi, I present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. This report provides an overview of state government fiscal activity and accounting controls.

Mississippi's economy continues to grow stronger every day. Since I've been governor, Mississippi has witnessed over \$21 billion in new private sector investment. Earlier this year, we finalized the largest economic development project in our state's history: a \$10 billion investment by Amazon Web Services to establish multiple state-of-the-art data center complexes in Mississippi. This record-setting investment will create at least 1,000 high-tech, high-paying jobs for hard-working Mississippians, and further our state's economic momentum.

This year, I was also proud to announce the largest payroll commitment in Mississippi's history: a \$1.9 billion investment from a joint venture between Accelera by Cummins, Daimler Truck, and PACCAR that will create 2,000 jobs with an average annual salary of approximately \$66,000. These quality jobs will be an enormous boon to Mississippi's economy and workforce.

As Mississippi's economy has continued to break records, our state's unemployment rate has continued to fall to record-lows. Additionally, our state's graduation rate continues to be at an all-time high and better than the national average. The credit for Mississippi's historic success rests with the hard work and ingenuity of our people. Mississippians are our greatest asset, and it is them who has have led us to these historic achievements.

I want to thank you for your many contributions to Mississippi. Together, we will continue breaking records and bettering the lives of all Mississippians. I have no doubt that Mississippi's future is bright, and I look forward to working with you accomplish even more great things on behalf of our state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Tate Reeves".

Tate Reeves
Governor

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Mississippi

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Introduction

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**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION**

**LIZ WELCH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

October 11, 2024

To Governor Reeves, Members of the Legislature, and Citizens of the State of Mississippi:

It is my pleasure to transmit to you the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the State of Mississippi for the year ended June 30, 2023, as provided in Section 27-104-4, Mississippi Code Annotated (1972). Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data presented and the completeness and fairness of the presentations in the financial statements, including all disclosures, rests with the State's management. This report was prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

State managers are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, internal controls have been implemented to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the reliability of the financial statements. I believe the information as presented is complete and accurate in all material respects.

Pursuant to Section 7-7-211(d), Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), the Office of the State Auditor has performed an audit, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, of the State's basic financial statements. An unmodified opinion is presented as the first page of the financial section of this report. Also, as required by federal law, the State Auditor has undertaken a single audit of the State as a whole, which will include a report on compliance and internal control over compliance on major federal program funds expended by state government. This report, along with the report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters, will be published separately.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the Basic Financial Statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The State's MD&A can be found immediately following the Auditor's report.

Profile of the Government

Mississippi is named for the Mississippi River, which forms its western boundary and empties into the Gulf of Mexico. The name translated from Native American folklore means "Father of Waters." Mississippi was organized as a territory in 1798 and was admitted as the 20th State to the Union on December 10, 1817. The state's constitution separates the legal powers of state government into three distinct branches - the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

The financial statements present information on the financial position and operations of state government as a single comprehensive reporting entity. The state's various agencies, commissions, departments, and boards that comprise the state's reporting entity are included in this report in accordance with criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The state's reporting entity is also comprised of its discretely presented component units for which the State is financially accountable. The criteria used in defining the State's reporting entity are fully discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The state provides a full range of services to enhance and protect the lives of its citizenry. These services include among others: education; health and social services; public safety and justice; recreation and resource development and protection; business regulation; and highway construction and maintenance.

The Governor and Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) submit a budget based on revenue projections at the beginning of each legislative session for the upcoming fiscal year. The Legislature enacts the annual state budget through the passage of specific departmental appropriation bills. The Governor has the power to approve or veto each line item appropriation; however, vetoes are subject to legislative override. For the majority of the appropriations, the legal level of budgetary control is at the agency level by activity or function as well as by major expenditure classification. Unexpended appropriations at June 30 are available for subsequent expenditure if they have been encumbered and are presented for payment during the succeeding two-month lapse period.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

According to the latest estimate of the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), real gross domestic product (GDP) for Mississippi expanded 0.7 percent in 2023. The agency also estimates Mississippi real GDP grew at an annualized rate of 1.0 percent in the first quarter of 2024. U.S. real GDP expanded 2.5 percent in 2023 based on the latest estimate by BEA. According to the latest forecast by the University Research Center, real GDP for Mississippi is expected to expand by 1.5 percent in 2024. The firm S&P Global Market Intelligence projects U.S. real GDP will grow 2.6 percent in 2024 in its latest forecast.

In 2023 growth in real GDP for both the U.S. and Mississippi accelerated from below trend the previous year. Output in several sectors of the state improved in 2023 over 2022, most notably in the retail trade sector, which expanded at a rate of 7.1 percent. However, the state's manufacturing sector, one of its largest in terms of real GDP, contracted 2.1 percent in 2023, which limited overall growth in the Mississippi economy. Annual inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) slowed to 4.1 percent in 2023, slightly more than half of the annual rate of the previous year, which likely contributed to the acceleration as well. Tighter monetary policy in the form of higher interest rates along with improved supply chains and other factors helped bring down inflation in 2023. The firm S&P Global Market Intelligence forecasts the CPI will increase at an annual rate of 3.0 percent in 2024—a rate that is still somewhat elevated but one that would mark the lowest annual increase in the CPI since 2020.

Both the U.S. and Mississippi job markets remained relatively tight in 2023 for the third consecutive year. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics payroll employment in Mississippi increased 1.2 percent in 2023, about half the rate of increase in the previous year. Nevertheless, the state experienced its third consecutive year with an annual increase in payroll employment of more than 1.0 percent, which last occurred from 1997 through 1999. Most sectors in Mississippi have recovered all of the jobs lost in 2020 as of mid-2024, with the notable exceptions of the leisure and hospitality and government sectors. As of June 2024, payroll employment in Mississippi exceeded the February 2020 level by 2.3 percent, an increase of 27,000 jobs. U.S. employment in June 2024 exceeded the February 2020 level by 4.1 percent, an increase of about 6.3 million jobs. Employment growth in both the U.S. and Mississippi is expected to slow in 2024 as the effects of interest rate increases by the Federal Reserve to slow the rate of inflation finally slow the labor market as well.

The firm S&P Global Market Intelligence projects U.S. real GDP will expand 2.6 percent in 2024, only slightly higher than in 2023. If realized, this forecast would mark only the third year with annual U.S. real GDP growth of more than 2.5 percent since 2015. The probability of a recession in the next twelve months has increased modestly compared to earlier in the year as the labor market slows and geopolitical risks increase. However, a downturn in the U.S. and Mississippi economies over the next year is not the base case as economic fundamentals remain steady.

We estimate Mississippi real GDP will expand 1.5 percent in 2024, more than twice the rate of growth in the state's real GDP in 2023.

Long-term Financial Planning

For the first half of fiscal year 2024, General Fund revenue collected by the Department of Revenue was \$69.8 million less than the prior year and \$47.5 million above the Sine Die estimate. Projections for fiscal year 2025 General Fund revenue are \$76.3 million or 1.0 percent above the fiscal year 2024 estimate.

At the conclusion of fiscal year 2023, the State of Mississippi had an unencumbered cash balance of \$1.35 billion in the General Fund. As required by § 27-103-213, Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), the state deposited \$43.04 million of the unencumbered funds into the Working Cash Stabilization Reserve Fund (WCSRF) which brought the total fund to its statutory maximum limit for fiscal year 2023 with a balance of approximately \$630.1 million. This is the largest balance the WCSRF has had since its creation in the early 1990's which puts the State in a strong financial position to handle future downturns in the economy. Additionally, \$1.3 billion of the unencumbered funds was deposited into the Capital Expense Fund to be used as determined by the legislature.

Major Initiative

Mississippi was allocated \$1.8 billion in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds. The Legislature appropriated and the Governor signed legislation to address critical needs in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic. Drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater projects all received appropriations as did funding for backlogs in the judicial system and autopsy cases. The State's foster care, public health, and mental health system all received funding for improvements. Impacted industries like healthcare and tourism received needed support. Workforce development was also targeted to receive funding. At the end of FY 2023, over \$111,616,806 of these funds had been expended in the 32 projects established by the legislation.

Tax Abatements

To help provide continuing employment opportunities, the State Legislature created the Mississippi Major Economic Impact Authority (MMEIA) to secure major economic impact projects by providing assistance and incentives in connection with certain businesses to locate or expand operations in the State.

In accomplishing this purpose, MMEIA acts for the benefit of the people of the State by entering into agreements with individuals and businesses in the performance of essential public functions to promote the health, welfare and prosperity of its citizenry. During fiscal year 2023, eight eligible tax abatement programs existed under MMEIA of which five provided tax reductions to businesses to locate or expand in the State. The long-term benefits of these abatements were to promote economic development and job growth.

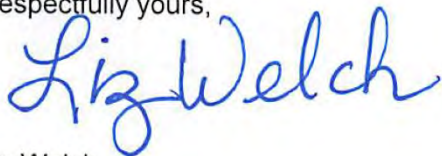
Awards and Acknowledgements

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State of Mississippi for its ACFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This was the thirty-sixth consecutive year that the government has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR. This report must satisfy both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current ACFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Preparation of this report was possible by the dedicated services of the staff of the Office of Financial Reporting within the Department of Finance and Administration, along with the cooperation and support of the Office of the State Auditor, and the various agency heads and employees who assisted and contributed to its preparation.

Respectfully yours,



Liz Welch

Mississippi

Officials of State Government

Executive Branch

Governor

Tate Reeves

Lieutenant Governor

Delbert Hosemann

Secretary of State

Michael Watson

State Auditor

Shad White

State Treasurer

David McRae

Attorney General

Lynn Fitch

**Commissioner of Agriculture
and Commerce**

Andy Gipson

Commissioner of Insurance

Mike Chaney

Transportation Commissioners

John Caldwell

Tom King

Willie Simmons

Public Service Commissioners

Brandon Presley

Brent Bailey

Dane Maxwell

State Fiscal Officer

Liz Welch

Legislative Branch

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Philip Gunn

Speaker Pro Tempore

of the House of Representatives

Jason White

President Pro Tempore of the Senate

Dean Kirby

Secretary of Senate

Buck Clarke

Clerk of the House of Representatives

Andrew Ketchings

Legislative Budget Office

Tony M. Greer, Director

Joint Legislative Committee on

Performance Evaluation and

Expenditure Review

James F. "Ted" Booth, Director

Judicial Branch

Supreme Court of Mississippi**Chief Justice**

Michael K. Randolph

Presiding Justices

James W. Kitchens

Leslie D. King

Justices

David M. Ishee

T. Kenneth Griffis

Josiah D. Coleman

James D. Maxwell II

Dawn H. Beam

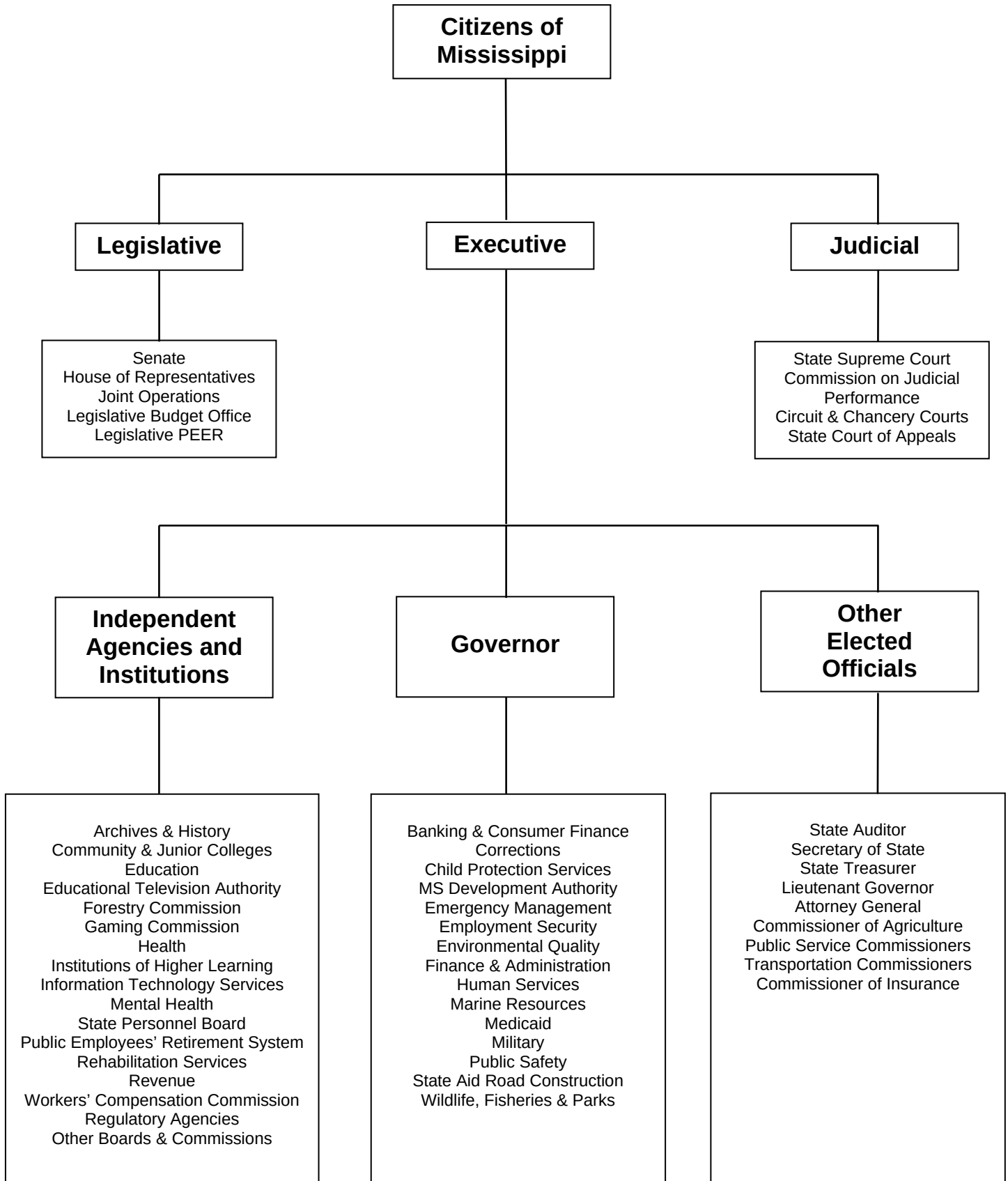
Robert P. Chamberlin

Clerk of the Supreme Court

Jeremy Whitmire

Mississippi

Organization Chart





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

State of Mississippi

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2022

Executive Director/CEO



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR
SHAD WHITE
AUDITOR
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Governor, Members of the Legislature
and Citizens of the State of Mississippi

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the 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 Mississippi (the State), as of and for the 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 the 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, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of:

- Government-wide Financial Statements
 - Governmental Activities
 - the Department of Environmental Quality Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund, the Department of Health Local Governments and Rural Water Systems Improvements Revolving Loan Fund, the State Agencies Self-Insured Workers' Compensation Trust Fund, Department of Employment Security, Department of Public Safety, Mississippi Development Authority, Department of Health, Department of Corrections, Mississippi State Hospital, Administrative Office of the Courts – Supreme Court, Boswell Regional Center, Department of Mental Health, and the selected funds at the Community College Board, Department of Marine Resources, and the Department of Transportation which, in the aggregate, represent 14 percent, 20 percent, and 19 percent, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the governmental activities;
 - Business-type Activities
 - the Unemployment Compensation Fund, AbilityWorks, Inc., within the Department of Rehabilitation Services, The Port Authority at Gulfport, the Mississippi Prepaid Affordable College Tuition Program, the Veterans' Home Purchase Board, and the Department of Finance and Administration State Life and Health Plan which, in the aggregate, represent 67 percent, 98 percent, and 99 percent, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the business-type activities;
 - Component Units
 - The Universities and the nonmajor component units
- Fund Financial Statements

- Governmental Funds
 - the Department of Environmental Quality Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund, the Department of Health Local Governments and Rural Water Systems Improvements Revolving Loan Fund, the State Agencies Self-Insured Workers' Compensation Trust Fund, Department of Employment Security, Department of Public Safety, Mississippi Development Authority, Department of Health, Department of Corrections, Mississippi State Hospital, Administrative Office of the Courts – Supreme Court, Boswell Regional Center, Department of Mental Health and the selected funds at the Community College Board, Department of Marine Resources, and the Department of Transportation which, in the aggregate, represent 30 percent, 37 percent, and 10 percent, respectively, of the assets, fund balance, and revenues of the governmental funds;
- Proprietary Funds
 - the Unemployment Compensation Fund, the Port Authority at Gulfport, the Mississippi Prepaid Affordable College Tuition Program, and the Department of Finance and Administration State Life and Health Plan, which are considered major enterprise funds which, in the aggregate, represent 55 percent, 83 percent, and 98 percent, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the proprietary funds;
- Aggregate Remaining Funds
 - Nonmajor enterprise funds for AbilityWorks, Inc. within the Department of Rehabilitation Services and Veterans' Home Purchase Board;
 - Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund – State Life and Health Insurance Plan;
 - The Pension Trust Funds;
 - The Private-Purpose Trust Funds of the Mississippi Affordable College Savings Program;

all of which represent 100 percent, 99 percent, and 100 percent, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the aggregate remaining funds

as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us; and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for those agencies, funds, and component units, 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 (Government Auditing Standards). 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 Mississippi, 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.

The financial statements of the Mississippi State University Foundation, Inc., the University of Mississippi Foundation, the State Institutions of Higher Learning Self-Insured Workers' Compensation Fund, and the State Institutions of Higher Learning Tort Liability Fund, which were all audited by other auditors upon whose reports we are relying, were audited in accordance with standards generally accepted in the United States of America, but not in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 1 to the basic financial statements, in 2023, the State of Mississippi adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations and No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

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 the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, where 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 Mississippi's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore is not a guarantee that the 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 *Governmental 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 Mississippi'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 Mississippi's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Budgetary Comparison Schedule and corresponding notes, the Schedules of Employer Contributions and corresponding notes, the Schedules of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and corresponding notes, the Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and corresponding notes, the Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability and corresponding notes, and the Schedule of Employer Contributions - OPEB and corresponding notes listed in the accompanying table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our

audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of Mississippi's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual fund financial statements and supporting schedules are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the combining and individual fund financial statements and supporting schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 11, 2024, on our consideration of the State's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the State's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jeff A. Ford", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Director, Financial and Compliance
Audit Division

Jackson, Mississippi
October 11, 2024

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following discussion and analysis of the State of Mississippi's financial performance provides an overview of the State's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the transmittal letter, which is located in the Introduction of this report, and the State's financial statements, which immediately follow this discussion and analysis.

Financial Highlights

Government-wide - The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the State exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$22,132,091,000 (reported as "net position"). Of this amount, a negative \$2,903,765,000 was reported as "unrestricted net position", which means that it would be necessary to convert a portion of the restricted component of net position to unrestricted if the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors were immediately due and payable. The restricted component of net position amounted to \$8,060,555,000. Net position of governmental activities increased by \$2,346,284,000, while business-type activities increased by \$149,344,000.

Fund Level - At the end of the fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10,606,785,000, which is \$1,830,145,000 more than the previous year. Revenues from lottery proceeds and federal assistance decreased while taxes increased. As overall revenues increased, expenditures followed suit.

Long-term Debt - The total outstanding net long-term bonds and notes were \$5,451,965,000 at June 30, 2023. During the year, the State issued \$113,838,000 in bonds and notes, including premiums. These bonds and notes were issued primarily for refunding and capital improvements.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to the State's basic financial statements, which include government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and the notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information and other supplementary information.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the State's finances. These statements consist of the statement of net position and the statement of activities, which are prepared using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The statement of net position presents all of the State's nonfiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in the State's net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

The government-wide financial statements for the primary government report two types of activities:

Governmental Activities - The State's basic services are reported here, including general government; education; health and social services; law, justice and public safety; recreation and resource development; regulation of business and professions; and transportation. Taxes and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Business-type Activities - The cost of providing goods or services to the general public, which is financed or recovered primarily through user charges, is reported here. State fair and coliseum operations; home mortgage loans to veterans; port facilities; and unemployment compensation services are examples of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The State, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The State's funds are divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. These categories use different accounting approaches and should be interpreted differently.

Governmental Funds - The State's general activities are reported in governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting and the flow of current financial resources

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measurement focus. This approach focuses on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as balances of spendable resources available at year end. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed view of the State's near-term financing requirements. Governmental funds are comprised of the General Fund, which is presented separately as a major fund, and nonmajor funds, which consist of permanent funds.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it may be useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, the reader may gain a better understanding of the long-term impact of the State's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Proprietary Funds - The State reports the enterprise fund type as proprietary funds. Enterprise funds charge fees for services to outside customers. They are accounted for using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting and are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The Unemployment Compensation Fund, the Port Authority at Gulfport Fund, the Prepaid Affordable College Tuition Fund, and the State Life and Health Insurance Plan are presented separately as major funds, with the nonmajor enterprise funds combined into a single column. The seven nonmajor enterprise funds are presented in detail in the combining financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the state government. Because these resources are not available to support the State's own programs, fiduciary funds are not reported in the government-wide financial statements. The State's fiduciary activities are presented in a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position, with related combining financial statements. These funds, which include pension and other employee benefits trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and custodial funds, are reported using the accrual basis of accounting.

Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The financial statements include two schedules that reconcile the amounts reported on the governmental fund financial statements (modified accrual basis of accounting) with government-wide financial statements (accrual basis of accounting). The following summarizes the major differences between the two statements:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not reported on governmental funds financial statements. Capital outlay spending results in capital assets on government-wide financial statements, but is reported as expenditures on the governmental funds financial statements.

Bond and note proceeds result in liabilities on the government-wide financial statements, but are recorded as other financing sources on the governmental funds financial statements. Certain other outflows represent either increases or decreases in liabilities on the government-wide financial statements, but are reported as expenditures on the governmental funds financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately following the component unit financial statements.

This report also contains the following required supplementary information (RSI): the Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis) - All Budgetary Funds, the Schedule of Employer Contributions for each pension plan, the Schedules of Changes in the Net Pension Liability for the single employer plans, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability for the multiple employer plan, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Liability, and the Schedule of Employer Contributions OPEB along with the accompanying notes. The combining financial statements are presented as supplementary information immediately following RSI.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the State of Mississippi's finances and to demonstrate the State's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact: Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Financial Reporting, P. O. Box 1060, Jackson, MS 39215.

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Government-wide Financial Analysis

Net Position

The State's combined net position for governmental and business-type activities increased \$2,495,628,000 in fiscal year 2023. Current year net position is \$22,132,091,000 in contrast to the prior year balance of \$19,636,463,000. Business-type activities reported positive balances in all three components of net position, while governmental activities and the State as a whole continued to reflect a negative balance in the unrestricted component of net position.

Net position consisted primarily of investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure, less any outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The State uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the State's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Net investment in capital assets increased \$439,457,000 from the previous year. The governmental activities' increase of \$446,578,000 was primarily due to additions to construction in progress related to building projects, as well as additions to infrastructure for roads, highways, and bridges.

Restricted net position represents resources that are subject to externally imposed restrictions. Restricted net position increased by \$1,380,011,000, or 20.6 percent during fiscal year 2023.

The remaining net position is classified as unrestricted. As of June 30, 2023, the State had a deficit unrestricted net position of \$2,903,765,000. The deficit is due, in part, to the State issuing debt on behalf of component units and other entities for construction, repair and renovation of non-state capital assets. The positive unrestricted balance of \$533,973,000 in business-type activities may be used to meet ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors; however, internally imposed designations of certain resources further limit the purposes for which those resources may be used.

Net Position (amounts expressed in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Current and other assets	\$ 15,513,984	\$ 13,645,572	\$ 1,860,553	\$ 1,764,238	\$ 17,374,537	\$ 15,409,810
Capital assets	17,802,137	17,448,781	674,615	681,804	18,476,752	18,130,585
Total Assets	33,316,121	31,094,353	2,535,168	2,446,042	35,851,289	33,540,395
Deferred outflows of resources	691,950	587,538	6,459	5,232	698,409	592,770
Noncurrent liabilities	8,991,639	8,363,229	282,887	291,072	9,274,526	8,654,301
Other liabilities	4,656,948	4,538,985	234,626	283,620	4,891,574	4,822,605
Total Liabilities	13,648,587	12,902,214	517,513	574,692	14,166,100	13,476,906
Deferred inflows of resources	171,105	937,582	80,402	82,214	251,507	1,019,796
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	16,317,737	15,871,159	657,564	664,685	16,975,301	16,535,844
Restricted	7,308,380	5,988,213	752,175	692,331	8,060,555	6,680,544
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,437,738)	(4,017,277)	533,973	437,352	(2,903,765)	(3,579,925)
Total Net Position	\$ 20,188,379	\$ 17,842,095	\$ 1,943,712	\$ 1,794,368	\$ 22,132,091	\$ 19,636,463

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Changes in Net Position

Operating grants and contributions of \$9,939,811,000 and taxes of \$9,881,244,000 were the State's major revenue sources. Together, they accounted for 80.4 percent of total revenues. Revenue from taxes increased by \$344,055,000. As in the prior year, the majority of the State's total expenses were related to the health and social services function at \$9,741,298,000 or 44.0 percent as medical expenses continued their upswing. Expenses within this function increased over the prior year by \$437,135,000.

Changes in Net Position

(amounts expressed in thousands)

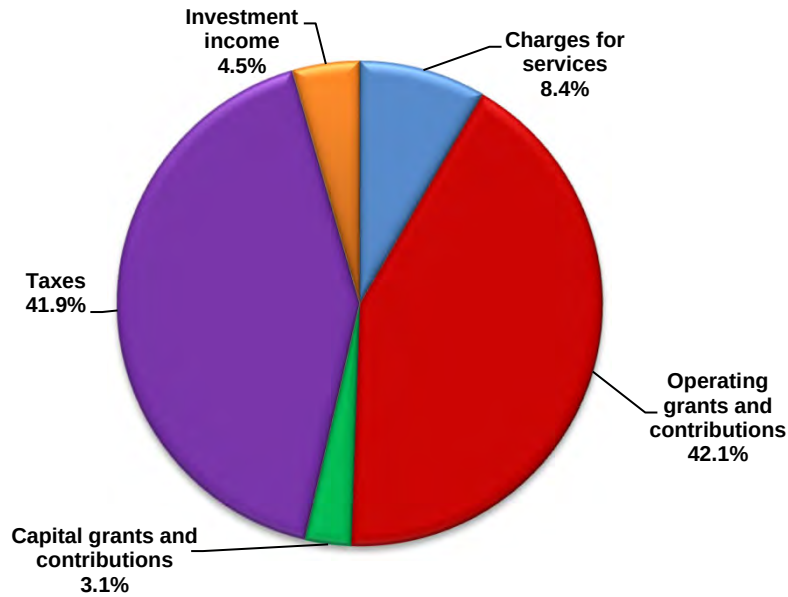
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,992,514	\$ 2,083,433	\$ 976,986	\$ 950,676	\$ 2,969,500	\$ 3,034,109
Operating grants and contributions	9,932,507	9,754,027	7,304	7,507	9,939,811	9,761,534
Capital grants and contributions	724,896	593,164		319	724,896	593,483
General Revenues:						
Taxes	9,881,244	9,537,189			9,881,244	9,537,189
Other			970	1,234	970	1,234
Investment income	1,056,327	(273,373)	65,686	(31,054)	1,122,013	(304,427)
Total Revenues	23,587,488	21,694,440	1,050,946	928,682	24,638,434	22,623,122
Expenses:						
General government	4,050,860	3,013,112			4,050,860	3,013,112
Education	4,898,803	4,310,039			4,898,803	4,310,039
Health and social services	9,741,298	9,304,163			9,741,298	9,304,163
Law, justice and public safety	1,233,011	984,391			1,233,011	984,391
Recreation and resource development	537,641	409,737			537,641	409,737
Regulation of business and professions	49,665	43,502			49,665	43,502
Transportation	475,441	957,153			475,441	957,153
Interest on long-term debt	186,476	198,943			186,476	198,943
Unemployment compensation			25,154	39,726	25,154	39,726
Port Authority at Gulfport			35,315	33,850	35,315	33,850
Prepaid affordable college tuition			10,652	7,780	10,652	7,780
State life and health plan			867,367	853,898	867,367	853,898
Other business-type			31,123	28,051	31,123	28,051
Total Expenses	21,173,195	19,221,040	969,611	963,305	22,142,806	20,184,345
Excess/(Deficit) before extraordinary Items and Transfers	2,414,293	2,473,400	81,335	(34,623)	2,495,628	2,438,777
Extra item, impairment loss from hurricane damage, net of insurance recovery						
Transfers	(68,009)	(20,084)	68,009	20,084		
Change in Net Position	2,346,284	2,453,316	149,344	(14,539)	2,495,628	2,438,777
Net Position - Beginning, as restated	17,842,095	15,388,779	1,794,368	1,808,907	19,636,463	17,197,686
Net Position - Ending	\$ 20,188,379	\$ 17,842,095	\$ 1,943,712	\$ 1,794,368	\$ 22,132,091	\$ 19,636,463

Mississippi

Governmental Activities

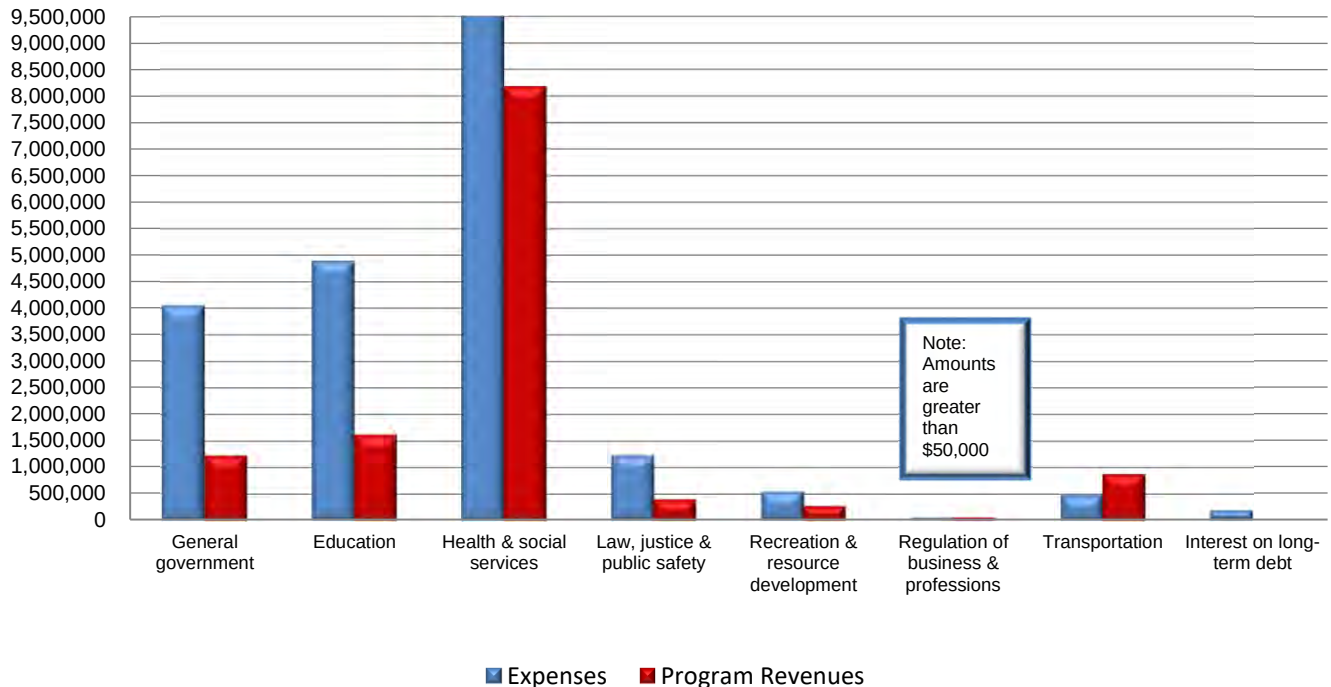
Governmental activities increased the State's net position by \$2,346,284,000 for fiscal year 2023. Taxes increased by \$344,055,000, in comparison to the prior year. The majority of both expenses and program revenues were in the health and social services function at \$9,741,298,000 and \$8,186,947,000, respectively. Education expenses of \$4,898,803,000 exceeded program revenues of \$1,620,594 resulting in a negative \$3,278,209,000 to be funded from general revenues.

Governmental Activities - Revenues by Source



Governmental Activities - Expenses and Program Revenues

(amounts expressed in thousands)

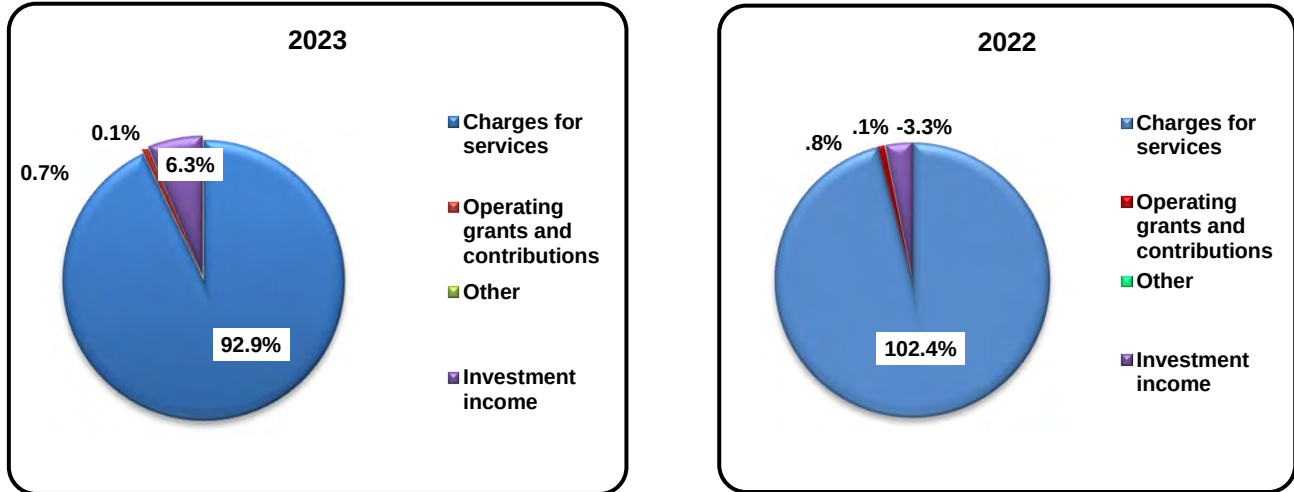


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Business-type Activities

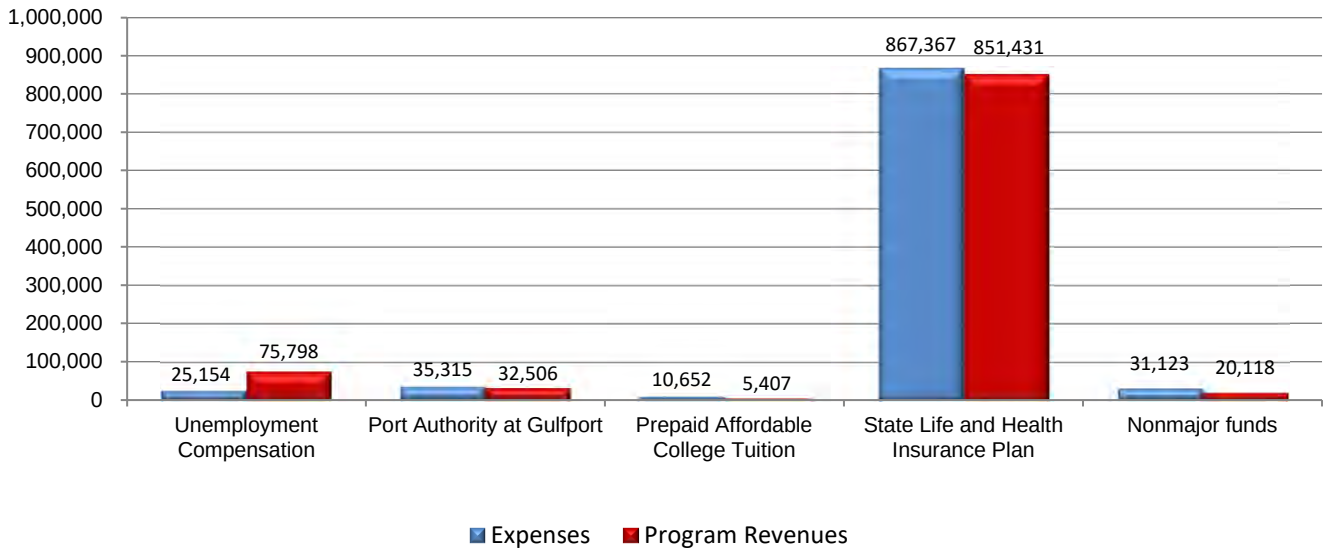
Business-type activities increased the State's net position by \$149,344,000. The percentage of revenues from charges for services increased slightly while federal revenue for the Emergency Unemployment Compensation program decreased. The amount of investment income increased from the prior year, as did the investment income as a percentage of total revenues, due to market conditions. For the current year, Unemployment Compensation Fund decreased in both revenue and expenses with a positive change in net position of \$59,844,000. Operations at the Port Authority at Gulfport added \$572,000 to net position in the current year.

Business-type Activities - Revenues by Source



Business-type Activities - Expenses and Program Revenues

(amounts expressed in thousands)



Mississippi

Financial Analysis of the State's Individual Funds

As noted earlier, the State uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

At June 30, 2023, the governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$10,606,785,000, indicating an increase of \$1,830,145,000 from the prior year. Within fund balances, \$106,046,000 or 1.0 percent was classified as nonspendable. The majority of the fund balance, \$7,202,334,000 or 67.9 percent was restricted. Committed fund balance equaled \$2,508,679,000 or 23.7 percent of the total. Assigned fund balance comprised \$41,395,000 or .4 percent while the remaining 7.1 percent, or \$748,331,000, of fund balance was unassigned.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. The fund balance for the General Fund increased by \$1,829,179,000 from the prior year. The increase resulted in an ending fund balance of \$10,537,693,000. Overall, taxes increased by \$325,955,000 or 3.4 percent. The \$124,918,000 increase in corporate income and franchise tax revenues can be attributed to an increase in before-tax corporate profits. Sales and use tax revenues were relatively strong, fueled by an increase in wage disbursements and inflation, causing an increase of \$274,251,000. Individual income tax revenues decreased by \$97,801,000 as a result of a decrease in personal income. Net Federal revenues increased by \$310,473,000 or 3.01 percent. Federal grants increased by \$1,648,201,000, while COVID-19 and ARPA funding decreased by (\$1,335,769,000). Lottery proceeds decreased by \$507,000 as ticket sales decreased due to inflationary pressures impacting players and a decrease in comparably sized megamillion jackpots in 2023, compared to 2022. The Department of Medicaid, which is reported within the General Fund, experienced an increase in expenditures of \$506,834,000 or 8 percent during fiscal year 2023 due to the implementation of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) and a reduction of service utilization. FFCRA provided an additional level of federal funding, decreasing the need for state funding for the payments made for medical services. The enrollment increases, due to the FFCRA requirements, will continue until the end of the public health emergency, as will the associated costs for those beneficiaries.

Proprietary Funds

The Unemployment Compensation Fund experienced an increase in net position of \$59,844,000 as compared to prior year, largely due to a decrease in operating expenses of 36.7% while operating revenues remained relatively stable only decreasing 3%. Claims and benefits expense decreased as a direct result of a decrease in pandemic period claims. Assessments' revenue decreased by \$2,129,000 or 3.01 percent due to a decline in accrued revenue. Additionally, federal revenue used to pay claims decreased by \$203,000.

The Port Authority at Gulfport Fund increased net position by \$572,000 as compared to \$11,499,000 increase reported in the prior year. Operating revenues and expenses decreased by \$549,000 and increased by \$1,479,000, respectively. The decrease in net position can be attributed to a decrease in charges for services, interest revenue from leases, and federal pass-through grants from other state agencies.

The Prepaid Affordable College Tuition Fund's net position increased by \$21,999,000. Tuition receipts decreased by 40.27 percent over the prior year due to reduced cash receipts of contract payments in current year. The \$2,742,000 increase in claims and benefits expense are due to a decrease in the actuarial value of future contract benefits. Investment income significantly increased by \$64,709,000 due to a higher rate of return on investments.

The State Life and Health Insurance Fund reported an increase in net position by \$55,001,000 as compared to \$42,655,000 decrease from the prior year. Operating revenue experienced an increase of \$36,145,000 due to a 4 percent premium increase. Claims and benefits expense increased by \$13,691,000 due to an increase in Select employee deductibles.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Actual fiscal year 2023 General Fund revenue collections increased by \$307,396,000 or 4.2 percent over the prior year. These revenues were \$706,702,000 above estimated amounts. Individual income tax decreased by \$111,220,000 or 4.5 percent, sales tax collection increased by \$180,414,000 or 7.1 percent, and corporate income and franchise tax increased by \$182,658,000 or 21.4 percent.

The final expenditure budget was \$55,411,000 more than the original budget and actual expenditures were \$34,006,000 less than the final budget. Amounts budgeted but not expended during the year are reappropriated in the following year or retained in the General Fund and made available for the subsequent year budget allocations.

Mississippi

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The State's investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2023 were \$25,939,492,000, less accumulated depreciation of \$7,462,740,000, resulting in a net book value of \$18,476,752,000. For the current fiscal year, governmental activities increased by \$353,356,000, and business-type activities decreased by \$7,190,000. These changes amount to 2.0 percent increase and 1.1 percent decrease, respectively, over the prior year.

Major capital asset events during fiscal year 2023 included the following:

Construction in progress for governmental activities increased by \$1,063,111,000 and had the largest amount of decreases of any asset class with \$665,598,000. Mississippi Department of Transportation accounts for the majority of the increase with \$1,065,405,000. Decreases to construction in progress are primarily for completed Mississippi Department of Transportation projects moved to infrastructure.

Governmental activities added \$563,275,000 to infrastructure for roads, highways, and bridges. These additions included pavement rehabilitation projects in Lee, Itawamba, and Lauderdale counties. Vision 21 highway projects were completed for Panola County. Land and building projects were completed for Newton County.

During fiscal year 2023, net capital assets for business-type activities decreased by \$7,190,000. The Port Authority at Gulfport added \$10,137,000 to Construction in Progress, which includes the following current projects: Port connector road, Northport land improvements, Building 53 modifications for Ocean Aero, and East Pier renovations. The completed projects, including Roger F. Wicker Center for Ocean Enterprise, were valued at \$38,936,000.

Additional information about the State's capital assets is presented in Note 8 to the financial statements. Note 17 addresses the State's outstanding long-term contracts related to the construction of state and county roads, highways, and bridges, as well as building projects for various state agencies.

Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation and Amortization

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Land	\$ 2,559,456	\$ 2,547,144	\$ 138,019	\$ 137,833	\$ 2,697,475	\$ 2,684,977
Software	74,515	84,971			74,515	84,971
Buildings	1,439,856	1,485,012	162,489	121,856	1,602,345	1,606,868
Land improvements	71,886	87,900	122,665	128,138	194,551	216,038
Machinery and equipment	227,066	214,573	21,245	23,337	248,311	237,910
Infrastructure	9,963,625	9,987,825	212,651	218,773	10,176,276	10,206,598
Construction in progress	3,305,806	2,908,293	15,156	49,118	3,320,962	2,957,411
Right-to-use assets	159,927	133,063	2,390	2,750	162,317	135,813
Total	<u>\$ 17,802,137</u>	<u>\$ 17,448,781</u>	<u>\$ 674,615</u>	<u>\$ 681,805</u>	<u>\$ 18,476,752</u>	<u>\$ 18,130,586</u>

Mississippi

Debt Administration

As of June 30, 2023, outstanding general obligation debt for the State was \$4,386,049,000, including premiums, of \$154,220,000. General Obligation Refunding bonds of \$2,121,415,000, Capital Improvements bonds of \$1,044,317,000, and Industry Incentive Financing bonds of \$128,366,000 comprise 75.1 percent of this outstanding debt. During the current fiscal year, the State issued \$110,150,000 in general obligation bonds and notes which are reported in governmental activities. Within business-type activities, general obligation bonds decreased by \$36,000 as the Port Authority at Gulfport continued to repay its long-term debt.

The State issued \$3,200,000 of notes payable for purchase of equipment. This amount is reported in governmental activities.

Outstanding Long-term Debt Bonds and Notes

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
General obligation bonds and notes	\$ 4,386,049	\$ 4,587,705	\$	\$ 36	\$ 4,386,049	\$ 4,587,741
Limited obligation bonds	436,150	455,042			436,150	455,042
Notes payable	618,647	691,169	11,119	8,641	629,766	699,810
Total	<u>\$ 5,440,846</u>	<u>\$ 5,733,916</u>	<u>\$ 11,119</u>	<u>\$ 8,677</u>	<u>\$ 5,451,965</u>	<u>\$ 5,742,593</u>

Mississippi has a rating of AA from Standard and Poor's, AA from Fitch, and Aa2 from Moody's. These ratings are based upon the State's conservative fiscal management practices, manageable debt levels, favorable effects of various budgetary reforms and the potential for future economic diversification.

The State's constitutional debt limit is established at one and one-half times the sum of all revenues collected by the State during any one of the four preceding fiscal years, whichever may be higher. Current practice restricts revenues included in the computation of this debt limitation to the following: taxes; licenses, fees and permits; investment income; rental income; service charges including net income from the Alcoholic Beverage Control Division; and fines, forfeitures and penalties. As of June 30, 2023, the State had established a constitutional debt limit of \$16,977,422,000, which significantly exceeds the amount of debt applicable to the debt limit. Additional information about the State's long-term debt can be found in Notes 9 through 13 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

Mississippi's average unemployment rate for the calendar year 2022 was 3.9 percent, which is higher than the national average of 3.6 percent. In calendar year 2022, Mississippi's personal income increased by 0.5 percent and per capita personal income increased by 0.8 percent compared to national average increases of 2.4 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively.

Fiscal year 2024 revenue collected by the Department of Revenue (DOR) decreased compared to the revenues collected in fiscal year 2023. DOR collections for fiscal year 2024 decreased from fiscal year 2023 by \$74,505,332 or 1.0 percent. Mississippi's two largest revenue generators are collected from sales and individual income taxes. Sales tax for fiscal year 2024 exceeded fiscal year 2023 by \$81,835,022 or 2.9 percent, while individual income taxes decreased by \$141,823,389 or 5.9 percent. Fiscal year 2024 revenue from all sources exceeded projections by \$181,660,113 or 2.41 percent.

To-date fiscal year 2025 revenue collected by DOR is outperforming projections by \$29,558,609 or 1.71 percent. Revenue from other sources exceeds projections by 26.9 percent or \$16,456,368. Sales and individual income taxes account for approximately 71 percent of Mississippi's revenue, which has the state optimistic, that revenue collections will either meet or exceed expectations.

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Mississippi

Basic Financial Statements

Mississippi

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Assets				
Current assets:				
Equity in internal investment pool	\$ 11,573,651	\$ 231,869	\$ 11,805,520	\$ 2,239
Cash and cash equivalents	185,617	846,262	1,031,879	773,003
Investments	7,029	6,384	13,413	489,281
Receivables, net	1,147,365	113,621	1,260,986	464,870
Due from other governments, net	789,464	3,977	793,441	109
Internal balances	(12,637)	12,637	0	
Due from component units	13,420	46	13,466	
Due from primary government				13,477
Inventories	38,442	235	38,677	45,363
Prepaid items	218,015	773	218,788	36,131
Lease receivable	1,869	9,405	11,274	149
Loans and notes receivable, net	23,767		23,767	48,661
Other assets				14,467
Total Current Assets	13,986,002	1,225,209	15,211,211	1,887,750
Noncurrent assets:				
Investments	133,727	356,730	490,457	1,140,602
Receivables, net	584,264		584,264	
Due from other governments, net	604,459		604,459	
Lease receivable	31,487	80,486	111,973	
Loans and notes receivable, net	174,045	198,128	372,173	253,947
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents				164,923
Investments				1,425,901
Capital assets:				
Land and construction in progress	5,865,262	153,175	6,018,437	555,059
Other capital assets, net	11,776,948	519,050	12,295,998	4,141,869
Right-to-use lease assets, net	159,927	2,390	162,317	155,913
Other assets				152,104
Total Noncurrent Assets	19,330,119	1,309,959	20,640,078	7,990,318
Total Assets	33,316,121	2,535,168	35,851,289	9,878,068
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Refunding	76,053		76,053	41,948
Pensions	582,595	6,161	588,756	539,042
Other postemployment benefits	33,302	298	33,600	23,138
Total Deferred Outflows	\$ 691,950	\$ 6,459	\$ 698,409	\$ 604,128

(Continued on Next Page)

Mississippi

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

(Continued from Previous Page)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Liabilities				
Current liabilities:				
Warrants payable	\$ 39,983	\$ 2,104	\$ 42,087	\$
Accounts payable and other liabilities	793,022	9,831	802,853	359,631
Contracts payable	104,063	157	104,220	
Income tax refunds payable	256,046		256,046	
Due to other governments	760,650	69,014	829,664	
Due to component units	13,477		13,477	
Due to primary government				13,466
Claims and benefits payable	94,968	125,496	220,464	
Deposits	181,217		181,217	
Unearned revenues	1,936,979	26,180	1,963,159	155,014
Pollution remediation obligation	8,634		8,634	
Bonds and notes payable, net	425,187	1,200	426,387	58,874
Lease liability	22,122	634	22,756	19,151
Subscription liabilities	20,600		20,600	17,502
Net other postemployment benefit liability		10	10	37
Other liabilities				105,351
Total Current Liabilities	4,656,948	234,626	4,891,574	729,026
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due to other governments	81		81	
Claims and benefits payable	28,123	238,006	266,129	
Pollution remediation obligation	37,118		37,118	
Bonds and notes payable, net	5,015,659	9,920	5,025,579	1,240,688
Lease liability	95,825	1,922	97,747	95,515
Subscription liabilities	21,091		21,091	25,096
Net pension liability	3,531,495	31,313	3,562,808	3,251,983
Net other postemployment benefit liability	105,056	985	106,041	90,777
Other liabilities	157,191	741	157,932	245,122
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	8,991,639	282,887	9,274,526	4,949,181
Total Liabilities	13,648,587	517,513	14,166,100	5,678,207
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Refunding				3,484
Pensions	59,988	1,074	61,062	56,233
Other postemployment benefits	77,761	585	78,346	53,258
Leases	33,356	78,743	112,099	29,551
Beneficial interest in irrevocable trusts				41,652
Total Deferred Inflows	\$ 171,105	\$ 80,402	\$ 251,507	\$ 184,178

Mississippi

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

(Continued from Previous Page)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	16,317,737	657,564	16,975,301	3,538,318
Restricted for:				
Expendable:				
General government	496,360		496,360	
Education	598,250		598,250	
Health and social services	1,983,094		1,983,094	
Law, justice and public safety	94,052		94,052	
Recreation and resources development	2,067,865		2,067,865	
Regulation of business and professions	62,785		62,785	
Transportation	890,754		890,754	
Capital projects	738,322		738,322	
Debt service	309,294		309,294	
Capital Improvements				1,295
Unemployment compensation benefits		752,175	752,175	
Other purposes				1,225,815
Nonexpendable:				
Education	48,228		48,228	1,025,844
Health and social services	2,025		2,025	
Recreation and resources development	17,351		17,351	
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,437,738)	533,973	(2,903,765)	(1,171,461)
Total Net Position	\$ 20,188,379	\$ 1,943,712	\$ 22,132,091	\$ 4,619,811

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Mississippi

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary government:				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 4,050,860	\$ 1,058,145	\$ 169,255	\$
Education	4,898,803	52,253	1,568,341	
Health and social services	9,741,298	483,566	7,703,295	86
Law, justice and public safety	1,233,011	84,021	305,146	15,821
Recreation and resource development	537,641	135,169	141,296	
Regulation of business and professions	49,665	56,707	2,337	
Transportation	475,441	122,653	42,837	708,989
Interest on long-term debt	186,476			
Total Governmental Activities	21,173,195	1,992,514	9,932,507	724,896
Business-type activities:				
Unemployment compensation	25,154	68,494	7,304	
Port Authority at Gulfport	35,315	32,506		
Prepaid affordable college tuition	10,652	5,407		
State life and health insurance plan	867,367	851,431		
Other business-type	31,123	19,148		
Total Business-type Activities	969,611	976,986	7,304	
Total Primary Government	\$ 22,142,806	\$ 2,969,500	\$ 9,939,811	\$ 724,896
Component units:				
Universities	\$ 4,424,579	\$ 2,654,206	\$ 786,293	\$ 29,361
Nonmajor	504,427	493,794		1,541
Total Component Units	\$ 4,929,006	\$ 3,148,000	\$ 786,293	\$ 30,902

General revenues:

Taxes:

Sales and use
Gasoline and other motor fuel
Individual income
Corporate income and franchise
Insurance
Other

Investment income

Other

Payment from State of Mississippi

Contributions to permanent endowments

Transfers

Total General Revenues, Contributions
and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position - Beginning, as restated

Net Position - Ending

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Primary Government				Component Units
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total		
\$ (2,823,460)	\$	\$ (2,823,460)		
(3,278,209)		(3,278,209)		
(1,554,351)		(1,554,351)		
(828,023)		(828,023)		
(261,176)		(261,176)		
9,379		9,379		
399,038		399,038		
(186,476)		(186,476)		
(8,523,278)		(8,523,278)		
	50,644	50,644		
	(2,809)	(2,809)		
	(5,245)	(5,245)		
	(15,936)	(15,936)		
	(11,975)	(11,975)		
	14,679	14,679		
(8,523,278)	14,679	(8,508,599)		
			\$ (954,719)	
			(9,092)	
			(963,811)	
4,942,614		4,942,614		
442,220		442,220		
2,413,093		2,413,093		
1,085,142		1,085,142		
434,095		434,095		
564,080		564,080		
1,056,327	65,686	1,122,013	145,377	
	970	970	257,875	
			855,284	
			58,269	
(68,009)	68,009			
10,869,562	134,665	11,004,227	1,316,805	
2,346,284	149,344	2,495,628	352,994	
17,842,095	1,794,368	19,636,463	4,266,817	
\$ 20,188,379	\$ 1,943,712	\$ 22,132,091	\$ 4,619,811	

Mississippi

Governmental Funds

Balance Sheet

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	General	Permanent	Totals
Assets			
Equity in internal investment pool	\$ 11,568,803	\$ 4,848	\$ 11,573,651
Cash and cash equivalents	183,956	1,661	185,617
Investments	78,154	62,602	140,756
Receivables, net	1,731,148	481	1,731,629
Due from other governments, net	1,393,923		1,393,923
Due from other funds	1,379	7	1,386
Due from component units	13,420		13,420
Inventories	38,442		38,442
Prepaid Items	218,015		218,015
Loans receivable, net	197,812		197,812
Total Assets	\$ 15,425,052	\$ 69,599	\$ 15,494,651
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances			
Liabilities:			
Warrants payable	\$ 39,983	\$	\$ 39,983
Accounts payable and accruals	931,298	507	931,805
Contracts payable	104,063		104,063
Income tax refunds payable	256,046		256,046
Due to other governments	760,731		760,731
Due to other funds	14,023		14,023
Due to component units	13,477		13,477
Claims payable	94,968		94,968
Unearned revenues	1,936,979		1,936,979
Total Liabilities	4,151,568	507	4,152,075
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Unavailable revenues	735,791		735,791
Fund balances:			
Nonspendable			
Inventories	38,442		38,442
Principal		67,604	67,604
Restricted			
General government	494,592		494,592
Education	599,690		599,690
Health and social services	1,964,457	1,186	1,965,643
Law, justice and public safety	91,455		91,455
Recreation and resources development	2,066,994	740	2,067,734
Regulation of business and professions	62,785		62,785
Transportation	872,819		872,819
Capital projects	738,322		738,322
Debt service	309,294		309,294
Committed			
General government	373,564		373,564
Education	34,700		34,700
Health and social services	114,028		114,028
Law, justice and public safety	45,094		45,094
Recreation and resources development	215,020		215,020
Regulation of business and professions	6,084		6,084
Transportation	721,529		721,529
Capital projects	998,660		998,660
Assigned			
General government	33,245		33,245
Health and social services	3,690		3,690
Recreation and resources development	4,460		4,460
Unassigned	748,769	(438)	748,331
Total Fund Balances	10,537,693	69,092	10,606,785
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	\$ 15,425,052	\$ 69,599	\$ 15,494,651

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

Mississippi

Governmental Funds

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

Total fund balances for governmental funds \$ 10,606,785

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position
are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and
therefore are not reported in the governmental funds:

Land	\$ 2,559,456	
Construction in progress	3,305,806	
Software	171,924	
Buildings	2,387,140	
Land improvements	259,198	
Machinery and equipment	863,469	
Infrastructure	15,295,112	
Right-to-use lease assets	221,971	
Accumulated depreciation	(7,199,895)	
Accumulated amortization	(62,044)	17,802,137

Deferred outflows of resources reported in governmental activities are not
financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds:

Refunding of debt	76,053	
Pensions	582,595	
Other postemployment benefits	33,302	691,950

Deferred inflows of resources reported in governmental activities are not
financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds:

Pensions	(59,988)	
Other postemployment benefits	(77,761)	(137,749)

Some of the State's revenues will be collected after year-end but are not
available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and
therefore are deferred in the funds as deferred inflows of resources.

735,791

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

General obligation bonds	(4,231,829)	
Limited obligation bonds	(393,880)	
Notes payable	(586,441)	
Unamortized premiums	(228,696)	
Leases - Right-to-use liabilities	(117,947)	
Subscription-based IT	(41,692)	
Accrued compensated absences	(136,429)	
Pollution remediation obligation	(45,752)	
Net pension liability	(3,531,495)	
Net other postemployment benefits liability	(105,056)	
Claims payable	(28,123)	
Accrued interest payable	(31,821)	
Other liabilities	(31,374)	(9,510,535)

Net position of governmental activities \$ 20,188,379

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

Mississippi

Governmental Funds

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	General	Permanent	Totals
Revenues			
Taxes:			
Sales and use	\$ 4,941,666	\$	\$ 4,941,666
Gasoline and other motor fuel	442,791		442,791
Individual income	2,408,247		2,408,247
Corporate income and franchise	1,086,565		1,086,565
Insurance	434,094		434,094
Other	564,080		564,080
Licenses, fees and permits	600,229	801	601,030
Federal government	10,620,766		10,620,766
Investment income	1,055,607	720	1,056,327
Charges for sales and services	509,263		509,263
Rentals	(957)	579	(378)
Court assessments and settlements	215,785		215,785
Lottery proceeds	122,376		122,376
Other	605,805	20	605,825
Total Revenues	23,606,317	2,120	23,608,437
Expenditures			
Current:			
General government	4,091,625		4,091,625
Education	4,891,328	113	4,891,441
Health and social services	9,717,656		9,717,656
Law, justice and public safety	1,091,916		1,091,916
Recreation and resources development	540,710	41	540,751
Regulation of business and professions	48,079		48,079
Transportation	847,598		847,598
Debt service:			
Principal	418,246		418,246
Interest and other fiscal charges	201,891		201,891
Total Expenditures	21,849,049	154	21,849,203
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	1,757,268	1,966	1,759,234
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Bonds and notes issued	110,150		110,150
Notes payable issued	3,200		3,200
Leases issued	9,910		9,910
Subscription agreements	14,633		14,633
Insurance recovery	539		539
Premiums on bonds issued	488		488
Transfers in	4,991		4,991
Transfers out	(72,000)	(1,000)	(73,000)
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	71,911	(1,000)	70,911
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,829,179	966	1,830,145
Fund Balances - Beginning	8,708,514	68,126	8,776,640
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 10,537,693	\$ 69,092	\$ 10,606,785

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

Mississippi

Governmental Funds

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 1,830,145

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:

Capital outlay	\$ 1,060,464	
Depreciation and amortization expense	<u>(738,354)</u>	322,110

Various capital asset related transactions affect the statement of activities but have no impact on governmental funds. These transactions include disposition of capital assets by sale, trade, or scrap. (12,176)

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts and the difference between the carrying value of refunded debt and the acquisition cost of refunded debt when debt is first issued. These amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.

Premiums on notes and refunding bonds and notes issued	(488)	
Bonds and notes issued	(113,350)	
Leases issued	(9,910)	
Subscription agreements	(14,633)	
Payments of debt principal	418,246	
Accrued interest payable	<u>2,133</u>	<u>281,998</u>

Some items reported in the statement of activities do not provide or require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues/expenditures in governmental funds. These activities include:

Donations of equipment	87	
Change in claims payable	(540)	
Change in compensated absences	(5,963)	
Change in deferred revenues	(48,912)	
Change in other postemployment benefits payable, net	23,209	
Change in pollution remediation obligation	5,401	
Change in pension cost, net	(53,257)	
Change in other liabilities	(8,934)	
Amortization of premiums	29,795	
Amortization of deferred amount on refunding	<u>(16,679)</u>	<u>(75,793)</u>

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 2,346,284

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

Mississippi

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities -		
	Department of Employment Security	Port Authority at Gulfport	State Treasurer
	Unemployment Compensation		Prepaid Affordable College Tuition
Assets			
Current assets:			
Equity in internal investment pool	\$	\$ 770	\$ 972
Cash and cash equivalents	738,233	21,995	5,936
Receivables, net	106,841	2,330	397
Investments		6,384	
Due from other governments, net	3,742	227	
Due from other funds	96	3,228	1
Due from component units	46		
Inventories			
Prepaid items		116	
Lease receivable		2,335	
Loans and notes receivable, net			
Total Current Assets	848,958	37,385	7,306
Noncurrent assets:			
Investments		67,829	288,901
Lease receivable		73,514	
Loans and notes receivable			
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress		140,643	
Other capital assets, net		483,314	
Right-to-use lease assets, net		1,013	
Total Noncurrent Assets		766,313	288,901
Total Assets	\$ 848,958	\$ 803,698	\$ 296,207
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension		1,933	329
Other postemployment benefits		44	11
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		1,977	340

Enterprise Funds

Department of Finance and Administration					
State Life and Health Insurance Plan		Nonmajor Funds	Totals		
\$	158,466	\$	71,661	\$	231,869
	59,883		20,215		846,262
			4,053		113,621
					6,384
	8				3,977
	230		10,461		14,016
					46
			235		235
			657		773
			7,070		9,405
218,587		114,352	1,226,588		
			356,730		
		6,972	80,486		
		198,128	198,128		
		12,532	153,175		
		35,736	519,050		
		1,377	2,390		
		254,745	1,309,959		
\$	218,587	\$	369,097	\$	2,536,547
		3,899	6,161		
		243	298		
		4,142	6,459		

(Continued on Next Page)

Mississippi

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

(Continued from Previous Page)

	Business-type Activities -		
	Department of Employment Security	Port Authority at Gulfport	State Treasurer
	Unemployment Compensation		Prepaid Affordable College Tuition
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Warrants payable	\$	\$	\$ 781
Accounts payable and other liabilities	59	3,458	416
Retainage payable		157	
Due to other governments	68,476		
Due to other funds	1,343		
Claims and benefits payable	11,936		35,198
Bonds and notes payable			
Unearned revenues	14,969	611	
Lease Liability		286	
Net other postemployment benefits liability		6	1
Total Current Liabilities	96,783	4,518	36,396
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Claims and benefits payable			238,006
Bonds and notes payable			
Lease Liability		869	
Net pension liability		9,304	1,235
Net other postemployment benefits liability		136	32
Other liabilities		185	42
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		10,494	239,315
Total Liabilities	96,783	15,012	275,711
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pension		177	
Other postemployment benefits		75	20
Leases		71,771	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		72,023	20
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets		621,519	
Restricted for:			
Expendable			
Unemployment compensation benefits	752,175		
Unrestricted		97,121	20,816
Total Net Position	\$ 752,175	\$ 718,640	\$ 20,816

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

Enterprise Funds			
Department of Finance and Administration			
State Life and Health Insurance Plan		Nonmajor Funds	Totals
\$	\$	1,323	\$ 2,104
2,410		3,488	9,831
			157
538			69,014
		36	1,379
78,362			125,496
		1,200	1,200
10,600			26,180
		348	634
		3	10
91,910		6,398	236,005
			238,006
		9,920	9,920
		1,053	1,922
		20,774	31,313
		817	985
		514	741
		33,078	282,887
91,910		39,476	518,892
		897	1,074
		490	585
		6,972	78,743
		8,359	80,402
		36,045	657,564
			752,175
126,677		289,359	533,973
\$ 126,677	\$	325,404	\$ 1,943,712

Mississippi

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities -		
	Department of Employment Security	Port Authority at Gulfport	State Treasurer
	Unemployment Compensation		Prepaid Affordable College Tuition
Operating Revenues			
Charges for sales and services/premiums	\$	\$ 28,407	\$
Assessments	68,494		
Investment income			
Federal agencies	7,304		
Rentals			
Fees			
Tuition receipts			5,407
Other			
Total Operating Revenues	75,798	28,407	5,407
Operating Expenses			
Cost of sales and services			
General and administrative		4,507	604
Contractual services		9,999	1,193
Commodities		2,010	2
Depreciation and amortization		18,750	
Claims and benefits	25,154		8,853
Other			
Total Operating Expenses	25,154	35,266	10,652
Operating Income (Loss)	50,644	(6,859)	(5,245)
Nonoperating Revenues			
Revenue from counties		1,380	
Insurance recovery		18	
Interest income		2,693	
Gain on disposal of capital assets		8	
Investment income	11,633	664	27,244
Other			
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Loss)	11,633	4,763	27,244
Nonoperating Expenses			
Interest and other fiscal charges		49	
Other			
Total Nonoperating Expenses		49	
Income (Loss) before Capital Contributions and Transfers	62,277	(2,145)	21,999
Capital contributions			
Transfers In		2,717	
Transfers Out	(2,433)		
Change in Net Position	59,844	572	21,999
Total Net Position - Beginning	692,331	718,068	(1,183)
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ 752,175	\$ 718,640	\$ 20,816

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

Enterprise Funds

Department of Finance and Administration			State Life and Health Insurance Plan			Nonmajor Funds			Totals		
\$	851,431	\$				9,683	\$		889,521		
									68,494		
						5,616			5,616		
									7,304		
						4,860			4,860		
						495			495		
									5,407		
						2,880			2,880		
	851,431					23,534			984,577		
						5,503			5,503		
						10,582			15,693		
	30,330					9,633			51,155		
						1,229			3,241		
						1,529			20,279		
	837,037								871,044		
						164			164		
	867,367					28,640			967,079		
	(15,936)					(5,106)			17,498		
									1,380		
									18		
									2,693		
						1,230			1,238		
	12,237					8,292			60,070		
						970			970		
	12,237					10,492			66,369		
						229			278		
						2,254			2,254		
						2,483			2,532		
	(3,699)					2,903			81,335		
									0		
	60,000					9,283			72,000		
	(1,300)					(258)			(3,991)		
	55,001					11,928			149,344		
	71,676					313,476			1,794,368		
\$	126,677	\$				325,404	\$		1,943,712		

Mississippi

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities -		
	Department of Employment Security	Port Authority at Gulfport	State Treasurer
	Unemployment Compensation		Prepaid Affordable College Tuition
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash receipts from federal agencies	\$ 2,161	\$	\$
Cash receipts/premiums from customers		28,549	5,407
Cash receipts from assessments	142,145		
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		(12,404)	(1,098)
Cash payments to employees for services		(4,100)	(600)
Cash payments for claims and benefits	(79,821)		(27,702)
Other operating cash receipts			
Other operating cash payments			
Principal and interest received on program loans			
Issuance of program loans			
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	64,485	12,045	(23,993)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities			
Transfers in		2,506	
Transfers out	(2,432)		(1)
Revenues from counties		1,944	
Net Cash Provided by (Used for)			
Noncapital Financing Activities	(2,432)	4,450	(1)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(12,151)	
Principal received from lease receivable			
Proceeds from sales of capital assets		8	
Proceeds from sale of bonds for capital related financing			
Principal paid on bonds and capital asset contracts		(35)	
Interest paid on bonds and capital asset contracts		(1)	
Bond Issuance costs for capital related financing			
Principal paid on right-to-use lease assets contracts			
Interest paid on right-to-use lease assets contracts		(50)	
Proceeds from insurance recovery		18	
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related			
Financing Activities		(12,211)	
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sales of investments		1,603	40,312
Purchases of investments		(10,000)	(25,849)
Investment income(loss)	11,633	6,040	7,690
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	11,633	(2,357)	22,153
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	73,686	1,927	(1,841)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	664,547	20,838	8,749
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	\$ 738,233	\$ 22,765	\$ 6,908

Enterprise Funds

Department of Finance and Administration			
State Life and Health Insurance Plan	Nonmajor Funds	Totals	
\$	\$	\$	
851,258	21,594	2,161	
		906,808	
		142,145	
(19,055)	(16,541)	(49,098)	
	(10,394)	(15,094)	
(835,121)		(942,644)	
	3,100	3,100	
(1,263)		(1,263)	
	21,652	21,652	
	(54,885)	(54,885)	
(4,181)	(35,474)	12,882	
60,000	9,285	71,791	
(1,300)	(258)	(3,991)	
		1,944	
58,700	9,027	69,744	
	(5,531)	(17,682)	
	185	185	
		8	
	3,078	3,078	
	(960)	(995)	
	(214)	(215)	
		(50)	
		18	
	(3,442)	(15,653)	
	971	42,886	
	(1,236)	(37,085)	
12,036	8,290	45,689	
12,036	8,025	51,490	
66,555	(21,864)	118,463	
151,794	113,740	959,668	
\$ 218,349	\$ 91,876	\$ 1,078,131	

(Continued on Next Page)

Mississippi

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

(Continued from Previous Page)

	Business-type Activities -		
	Department of Employment Security	Port Authority at Gulfport	State Treasurer
	Unemployment Compensation	Prepaid Affordable College Tuition	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 50,644	\$ (6,859)	\$ (5,245)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization		18,750	
Change in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in assets:			
Receivables, net	71,590	519	
Due from other governments	(2,066)		
Due from other funds	2,517		
Due from component units	10		
Inventories			
Prepaid items		(22)	
Leases receivable		(1,691)	
Loans and notes receivable			
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:			
Warrants payable			220
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(4)	(140)	3
Due to other governments	(60,173)		
Due to other funds	231		
Deposits		450	
Claims and benefits payable	(3,410)		(18,971)
Unearned revenues	5,146	48	
Lease Liability		(266)	
Pension cost		459	1
Other postemployment benefits cost		(19)	(1)
Deferred Inflows - Leases		816	
Other liabilities			
Total adjustments	13,841	18,904	(18,748)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$ 64,485	\$ 12,045	\$ (23,993)
Noncash Capital and Related Financing and Investing Activities			
Gain on disposal of capital assets		8	
Change in fair value of investments		2	19,869
Right-to-use capital asset			

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

Enterprise Funds

Department of Finance and Administration		Nonmajor Funds		Totals	
State Life and Health Insurance Plan					
\$	(15,936)	\$	(5,106)	\$	17,498
			1,529		20,279
			(232)		71,877
4					(2,062)
			6,898		9,415
					10
			100		100
			55		33
					(1,691)
			(38,779)		(38,779)
			(9)		211
62			(81)		(160)
538			(5)		(59,640)
			32		263
					450
					(22,381)
(177)					5,017
					(266)
			401		861
			(305)		(325)
					816
11,328			28		11,356
11,755			(30,368)		(4,616)
\$	(4,181)	\$	(35,474)	\$	12,882

	1,230	1,238
9,482		29,353
	289	289

Mississippi

Fiduciary Funds

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Private-purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Funds
Assets			
Equity in internal investment pool	\$ 2,602	\$ 62	\$ 5,915
Cash and cash equivalents	848,551		172,219
Investments, at fair value:			
Short-term investments	605,499		
Long-term debt securities	5,956,276	71,668	
Equity securities	18,403,168	148,195	
Private equity	3,804,797		
Real estate investments	3,066,766	13,560	
Life insurance contracts		56,921	
Securities lending:			
Short-term investments	1,536,608		
Long-term debt securities	503,894		
Receivables, net:			
Employer contributions	68,096		
Employee contributions	35,433		
Investment proceeds	425,250		
Interest and dividends	145,872	19	
Other	2,424	442	13,680
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	1,717		
Other capital assets, net	12,670		
Total Assets	35,419,623	290,867	\$ 191,814
Deferred Outflow of Resources			
Pension		39	
Other postemployment benefits	140	3	
Total Deferred Outflows	140	42	
Liabilities			
Investment purchases payable	1,206,602		
Warrants payable	100	4	160
Accounts payable and accruals	11,710	583	975
Due to other governments			54
Lease liability	156		
Subscription liabilities	1,645		
Net pension liability		206	
Net other postemployment benefits liability	628	8	
Obligations under securities lending	2,013,068		
Total Liabilities	3,233,909	801	\$ 1,189
Deferred Inflow of Resources			
Other postemployment benefits	370	5	
Total Deferred Inflows	370	5	
Net Position			
Restricted for:			
Pensions	32,184,415		
Postemployment benefits other than pensions	1,069		
Other trust beneficiaries		290,103	
Individuals, organizations and other governments			190,625
Total Net Position	\$ 32,185,484	\$ 290,103	\$ 190,625

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

Mississippi

Fiduciary Funds

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Private-purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Funds
Additions			
Contributions:			
Employer	\$ 1,363,651	\$	\$
Plan participant	664,862	36,299	
Total Contributions	2,028,513	36,299	
Net Investment Income:			
Net change in fair value of investments	1,642,795	15,926	
Interest and dividends	717,437	5,980	198
Securities lending:			
Income from securities lending	114,920		
Interest expense and trading costs from securities lending	(99,391)		
Managers' fees and trading costs	(101,556)		
Net Investment Income	2,274,205	21,906	198
Other Additions:			
Administrative fees		178	20,453
Tax collection for other governments			29,127
Child support collections			340,015
Legal settlement collections			131,517
Inmates' account collections			291
Patients' account collections			35,177
Other	12		5,754
Total Other Additions	12	178	562,334
Total Additions	4,302,730	58,383	562,532
Deductions			
Benefits	3,333,811	37,435	373
Refunds to terminated employees	115,683		
Administrative expenses	16,145	1,671	22,163
Tax payments to other governments			28,775
Child support payments			334,823
Legal settlement payments			78,038
Patients' account payments			41,057
Depreciation	960		
Total Deductions	3,466,599	39,106	505,229
Change in Net Position	836,131	19,277	57,303
Net Position - Beginning	31,349,353	270,826	133,322
Net Position - Ending	\$ 32,185,484	\$ 290,103	\$ 190,625

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

Mississippi

Component Units

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Universities	Nonmajor	Totals
Assets			
Current assets:			
Equity in internal investment pool	\$	\$ 2,239	\$ 2,239
Cash and cash equivalents	693,196	79,807	773,003
Investments	463,390	25,891	489,281
Receivables, net	449,670	15,200	464,870
Lease receivables, net		149	149
Due from other governments		109	109
Due from primary government	13,477		13,477
Inventories	44,028	1,335	45,363
Prepaid items	35,859	272	36,131
Notes receivable, net	48,661		48,661
Other assets	11,032	3,435	14,467
Total Current Assets	1,759,313	128,437	1,887,750
Noncurrent assets:			
Investments	1,140,602		1,140,602
Notes receivable, net	253,947		253,947
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	164,923		164,923
Investments	1,425,901		1,425,901
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	540,513	14,546	555,059
Other capital assets, net	4,092,116	49,753	4,141,869
Right-to-use lease assets, net	153,594	2,319	155,913
Other assets	152,104		152,104
Total Noncurrent Assets	7,923,700	66,618	7,990,318
Total Assets	9,683,013	195,055	9,878,068
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Refunding	41,948		41,948
Pension	534,409	4,633	539,042
Other postemployment benefits	22,887	251	23,138
Total Deferred Outflows	599,244	4,884	604,128

(Continued on Next Page)

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

Mississippi

Component Units

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

(Continued from Previous Page)

	Universities	Nonmajor	Totals
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	302,929	56,702	359,631
Due to primary government	4,259	9,207	13,466
Unearned revenues	153,877	1,137	155,014
Bonds and notes payable	58,569	305	58,874
Lease liabilities	18,694	457	19,151
Subscription liabilities	17,502		17,502
Net other postemployment benefits liability		37	37
Other liabilities	105,351		105,351
Total Current Liabilities	661,181	67,845	729,026
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Bonds and notes payable	1,240,688		1,240,688
Lease liabilities	93,701	1,814	95,515
Subscription liabilities	25,096		25,096
Net pension liability	3,229,876	22,107	3,251,983
Net other postemployment benefits liability	90,089	688	90,777
Other liabilities	244,477	645	245,122
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	4,923,927	25,254	4,949,181
Total Liabilities	5,585,108	93,099	5,678,207
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Refunding	3,484		3,484
Pension	54,216	2,017	56,233
Other postemployment benefits	52,757	501	53,258
Beneficial interest in irrevocable trusts	41,652		41,652
Leases	29,409	142	29,551
Total Deferred Inflows	181,518	2,660	184,178
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	3,474,175	64,143	3,538,318
Restricted for:			
Capital Improvements		1,295	1,295
Other purposes	1,225,815		1,225,815
Permanent endowments:			
Nonexpendable	1,025,844		1,025,844
Unrestricted (deficit)	(1,210,203)	38,742	(1,171,461)
Total Net Position	\$ 4,515,631	\$ 104,180	\$ 4,619,811

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

Mississippi

Component Units

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

Functions/ Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Universities	Nonmajor	Total
Universities	\$ 4,424,579	\$ 2,654,206	\$ 786,293	\$ 29,361	\$ (954,719)	\$	\$ (954,719)
Nonmajor	504,427	493,794		1,541		(9,092)	(9,092)
Total	\$ 4,929,006	\$ 3,148,000	\$ 786,293	\$ 30,902	(954,719)	(9,092)	(963,811)
General revenues:							
Investment income					143,103	2,274	145,377
Other					248,616	9,259	257,875
Payment from State of Mississippi					855,284		855,284
Contributions to permanent endowments					58,269		58,269
Total General Revenues and Contributions					1,305,272	11,533	1,316,805
Change in Net Position					350,553	2,441	352,994
Net Position - Beginning, as restated					4,165,078	101,739	4,266,817
Net Position - Ending					\$ 4,515,631	\$ 104,180	\$ 4,619,811

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applicable to the State of Mississippi are described below.

- A. Basis of Presentation** - The accompanying financial statements of the State have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.
- B. Financial Reporting Entity** - For GAAP financial reporting purposes, the State's reporting entity includes all funds of the State's various commissions, departments, boards, elected officials, universities, and other organizational units (hereinafter referred to collectively as "agencies"). Management has considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable, and 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 or incomplete.

GASB has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include the following considerations: 1) appointment of a voting majority of an organization's governing authority and the ability of the primary government to either impose its will on that organization or the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government, or 2) an organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or impose specific financial burdens on the primary government regardless of whether the organization has a separately elected governing board.

As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the primary government and its component units. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance part of the government's operations and so data from these units are combined with that of the primary government. The blended component unit is:

Public Employees' Retirement System of Mississippi (PERS) - The System was created having all the powers and privileges of a public corporation for the purpose of providing pension benefits for public employees of the State and its political subdivisions. The Board of Trustees is composed of the State Treasurer, one member appointed by the Governor and eight members elected by its members. The administrative expenses are subject to legislative budget controls. Its four pension trust funds are reported as part of the State using the blended component method. The funds were audited by independent auditors for the period ended June 30, 2023, and their report has been issued under separate cover. The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report may be obtained by writing to Public Employees' Retirement System, Accounting Department, 429 Mississippi Street, Jackson, MS 39201-1005 or by calling 1-800-444-PERS.

Discretely presented component units, which are legally separate from the State, are reported in a separate column of the government-wide financial statements. The State reports the following major discretely presented component unit:

Universities – The Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL) is appointed by the primary government. IHL includes Alcorn State University, Delta State University, Jackson State University, Mississippi State University, Mississippi University for Women, Mississippi Valley State University, the University of Southern Mississippi, and the University of Mississippi. IHL is a body corporate and politic. The State provides financial support to IHL through state appropriations, tuition, federal grants, and private donations and grants. Also included in the Universities are the financial data of their significant fund-raising foundations. Because the restricted resources held by the foundations can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the specific universities, the foundations are considered component units of the Universities. The audited financial statements may be obtained from IHL at 3825 Ridgewood Road, Jackson, MS 39211.

The State reports the following nonmajor discretely presented component units:

Mississippi Business Finance Corporation – This is a legally separate entity created and established as a body corporate and politic. The State appoints the voting majority of the board and a financial benefit/burden relationship exists. The Corporation and the State work together, providing support, one to the other, in the State's economic development. The audited financial statements may be obtained from Mississippi Business Finance Corporation at 735 Riverside Drive, Suite 300, Jackson, MS 39202-1166.

Mississippi

Mississippi Development Bank – This is a legally separate entity created and established as a body corporate and politic. The State appoints the voting majority of the board and a financial benefit/burden relationship exists. The Bank and the State work together, providing support, one to the other, in the State's economic development. The audited financial statements may be obtained from Mississippi Development Bank at 735 Riverside Drive, Suite 300, Jackson, MS 39202-1166.

Mississippi Lottery Corporation – This is a legally separate entity created and established as a body corporate and politic. The State appoints the voting majority of the board and may impose its will on the corporation. A financial benefit/burden relationship exists. The Corporation conducts and administers lottery games within the State resulting in maximization of revenues to support various State programs. The audited financial statements may be obtained from Mississippi Lottery Corporation at P.O. Box 321433, Flowood, MS 39232.

MagCor Industries – This is a legally separate entity created and established as a body corporate and politic. The State appoints the voting majority of the board and may impose its will on the corporation. A financial benefit/burden relationship exists. The Corporation leases and manages the prison industry programs of the Mississippi Correctional Industries. The audited financial statements may be obtained from MagCor Industries at 663 North State Street, Jackson, MS 39202.

Pat Harrison Waterway District – This is a legally separate entity created and established as a body corporate and politic. The State does not appoint the voting majority of the board. The District is fiscally dependent and a financial benefit/burden relationship exists. Expenditures are subject to legislative budget approval. The District provides flood relief along the Pascagoula River and its tributaries and preserves and protects these waters for future generations and for economic enhancement of the area and its industrial growth. The audited financial statements may be obtained from Pat Harrison Waterway District at P.O. Drawer 1509, Hattiesburg, MS 39403-1509.

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District – This is a legally separate entity created and established as a body corporate and politic. The State appoints the voting majority of the board and may impose its will. A financial benefit/burden relationship exists. Expenditures are subject to legislative budget approval. The District operates and maintains the Ross Barnett Reservoir and surrounding district lands to provide water supply, flood reduction and recreational opportunities. The audited financial statements may be obtained from Pearl River Valley Water Supply District at P.O. Box 2180, Ridgeland, MS 39158-2180.

Tombigbee River Valley Water Management District – This is a legally separate entity created and established as a body corporate and politic. The State appoints the voting majority of the board and may impose its will. A financial benefit/burden relationship exists. Expenditures are subject to legislative budget approval. The District provides for a plan of conservation, recreation, water control and utilization, agricultural development and economic advancement within the district. The audited financial statements may be obtained from Tombigbee River Valley Water Management District at P.O. Box 616, Tupelo, MS 38802-0616.

State officials are also responsible for appointing the members of the boards of other related organizations, but the primary government's financial accountability for these related organizations does not extend beyond making the appointments. These related organizations are Mississippi Hospital Equipment and Facilities Authority, Mississippi Home Corporation and Mississippi Industries for the Blind.

C. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements - The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information on all nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. The primary government is further subdivided between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The Statement of Net Position presents all of the State's nonfiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. GAAP requires that net position be subdivided into three categories:

Net investment in capital assets - capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and related deferred outflows of resources reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes and other debt net of unspent debt proceeds and related deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net position - assets and deferred outflows of resources less any related liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that are restricted externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position - assets that are not classified as net investment in capital assets or restricted net position.

Mississippi

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and, thus, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Certain indirect costs have been included as part of the program expenses reported for the various functions and activities. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. General revenues include taxes and any sources of revenue that are not reported as program revenues.

Fund Financial Statements - Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and component units. Major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

- D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation** – The government-wide financial statements and the financial statements of the proprietary funds and fiduciary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The revenues and expenses of proprietary funds are classified as operating or nonoperating. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's primary operations. All other revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are included on the balance sheet as applicable. Revenues are recognized when measurable and available to finance operations of the current fiscal year. Available means collectible within the current year or soon enough after fiscal year end to liquidate liabilities existing at the end of the fiscal year. The State considers revenues received within 60 days after fiscal year end as available. Significant revenue sources that are susceptible to accrual include sales taxes, individual income taxes, corporate income taxes and federal grants. Licenses, fees, permits and other miscellaneous revenues are recognized when received since they normally are measurable only at that time. Expenditures are recognized upon receipt of goods and services.

The State reports the following major governmental fund:

The General Fund accounts for all activities of the State not specifically required to be accounted for in other Funds. Transactions are related to general government, education, health and social services, law, justice and public safety, recreation and resource development, regulation of business and professions, transportation, capital projects, and debt service.

The State reports the following major enterprise funds:

The Unemployment Compensation Fund accounts for the collection of unemployment insurance assessments from employers and the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants. Funds are also provided by the federal government and investment income.

The Port Authority at Gulfport Fund accounts for operations of a public port providing facilities for foreign and domestic trade. Funding is provided by gross receipts from port operations, proceeds from bond issues and investment income. Expenses include port operation, construction and the payment of maturing bond interest and principal.

The Prepaid Affordable College Tuition Fund accounts for operations of a prepaid college tuition program. Funding is provided by the purchasers' specified actuarially determined payments and investment income.

The State Life and Health Insurance Plan Fund accounts for resources and transactions pertaining to the State's self-insured medical plan and life insurance program as mandated by state law to be offered to state and public education employees. Funding is provided by premiums collected from active and retired employees, local school districts, and the State's operating fund.

Additionally, the State reports the following nonmajor funds:

Governmental funds:

Permanent Funds account for transactions related to resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that benefit the government or its citizenry.

Mississippi

Proprietary Funds:

Enterprise Funds account for operations where the intent of the State is that the cost of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or where periodic measurement of the results of operations is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

Fiduciary Funds:

Pension Trust and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds account for transactions, assets, liabilities and net position held in trust for plan beneficiaries of the State's Public Employee Retirement System and the State Life and Health Insurance Plan.

Private-purpose Trust Fund accounts for operations of a college savings program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. Funding is provided by participants' contributions and investment earnings.

Custodial Funds account for funds distributed to the various counties and municipalities of the State; for receipt of various taxes, refundable deposits, inventories, and other monies collected or recovered to be held until the State has the right or obligation to distribute them to various entities or individuals; and for deposits to various institutional accounts and other receipts held by the State until there is proper authorization to disburse them directly to others.

- E. Equity in Internal Investment Pool and Cash and Cash Equivalents** - Equity in internal investment pool is cash equity with the Treasurer and consists of pooled demand deposits and investments recorded at fair value. Cash and cash equivalents include bank accounts, petty cash, money market demand accounts, money market mutual funds and certificates of deposit with a maturity date within 90 days of the date acquired by the State.

In accordance with IHL policy, all highly liquid investments with an original maturity date of three months or less are included as cash and cash equivalents for the Universities, a major component unit.

- F. Fair Value Measurements** – Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GASB establishes a fair value reporting hierarchy to maximize the use of observable inputs when measuring fair value and defines the three levels of inputs as noted below:

Level 1 – Assets or liabilities for which the identical item is traded on an active exchange, such as publicly-traded instruments or futures contracts.

Level 2 – Assets and liabilities valued based on observable market data for similar instruments. Fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for assets and liabilities, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – Assets or liabilities for which significant valuation assumptions are not readily observable in the market and instruments, which are valued based on the best available data. Fair value is estimated using unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets may include instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

- G. Investments** - Investments, including any land or other real estate held as investments by endowments, are recorded at fair value with all investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, reported as revenue in the financial statements. Income from short-term interest bearing securities is recognized as earned. Changes in the fair value of investment derivative instruments, including derivative instruments that are determined to be ineffective as hedges, are reported as investment income in the government-wide Statement of Activities.

Investments of the pension trust funds are reported at fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Corporate bonds are valued based on yields currently available on comparable securities from issuers of similar credit ratings. Mortgage securities are valued on the basis of future principal and interest payments and are discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments. Short-term investments are reported at fair value when published prices are available, or at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. The fair value of commingled real estate investment funds is based on independent appraisals, while Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT) traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. For individual investments where no readily ascertainable fair value exists, the Public Employees' Retirement System, in consultation with its investment advisors and custodial bank, has determined the fair values.

- H. Receivables** - Receivables represent amounts due to the State for revenues earned that will be collected sometime in the future. Amounts expected to be collected in the next fiscal year are classified as "current" and amounts expected to be collected beyond the next fiscal year are classified as "noncurrent." Receivables are reported net of allowances for uncollectible accounts where applicable.

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- I. **Interfund Activity** – Interfund activity consists primarily of transfers between funds. Transfers represent flows of assets between funds of the primary government without the equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for payment. Eliminations have been made to minimize the internal activity. Transfers between governmental and business-type activities are reported at the net amount on the government-wide financial statements.
- J. **Interfund Balances** - Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the government-wide Statement of Net Position, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities. Fiduciary funds' receivables and payables have been reclassified to accounts receivable and accounts payable, respectively, on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.
- K. **Inventories and Prepaid Items** - Inventories of supplies and materials are stated at cost, generally using the first-in, first-out method. Cost of inventories held for use by the Department of Transportation is determined by the weighted average method. Inventories of supplies and materials of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

- L. **Restricted Assets** - Proprietary fund and component unit assets required to be held and/or used as specified in bond indentures, bond resolutions, trustee agreements, board resolutions and donor specifications have been reported as restricted assets.
- M. **Capital Assets** - Capital assets are reported, net of depreciation, in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value on the date of donation. Classes of capital assets and their related capitalization thresholds are: land - cost or acquisition value on the date of donation, software - \$1,000,000, buildings - \$50,000, land improvements - \$25,000, machinery and equipment - \$5,000, infrastructure - \$100,000, and construction in progress - based on the project's class. Infrastructure acquired prior to July 1, 1980 is not reported in the basic financial statements. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of capital assets or materially extend their respective lives are not capitalized. Interest costs incurred before the end of the construction period is recognized as expenditures/expenses in the period in which the cost is incurred. Interest costs are not capitalized on capital assets.

Capital assets, excluding land and construction in progress, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated service lives of the respective assets. Estimated service lives include 5 to 20 years for software, 40 years for buildings, 20 years for land improvements, 5 to 15 years for machinery and equipment, 3 years for computer equipment, 5 to 15 years for heavy and outdoor equipment, and 3 to 10 years for vehicles. The estimated service life varies from 12 to 50 years for infrastructure, based on the individual asset.

The State owns various collections, works of art and historical treasures that have not been capitalized because they are held for public exhibition, education or research, and are protected and preserved. The proceeds from sales of such items are used to acquire other items for the collections. These collections include paintings, photographs, various objects of art, historical and scientific artifacts, antique furniture, clothing, books, and relics.

- N. **Right-to-use Lease Assets and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements** – Right-to-use lease assets and software subscription-based assets are intangible assets where a lease liability is recognized for the control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial assets alone or in combination with tangible capital assets, the underlying assets, as specified in the contract, for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The right-to-use lease and software subscription liabilities are reported at the net present value and amortized using the effective interest rate method over the term of the lease or contract. The lease asset is measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, plus lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date less any lease incentives received at or before the lease commencement date, plus any initial direct costs ancillary charges necessary to place the underlying asset into service.

The subscription asset is measured as the initial amount of the subscription liability plus payments associated with the subscription contract made to the vendor at the commencement of the subscription term less vendor incentives, plus capitalizable initial implementation costs.

The capitalization threshold for right-to-use lease and software subscription assets is \$100,000 and is reported net of amortization in the governmental and business-type activities' columns in the government-wide financial statements.

- O. **Claims and Benefits Payable** - In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a liability for an insurance claim is established if information indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable.

In the Prepaid Affordable College Tuition Fund (a major proprietary fund), claims and benefits payable represents the actuarially determined present value of future tuition obligations. In the Unemployment Compensation Fund (a major proprietary fund), claims and benefits payable represents amounts incurred prior to the reporting date.

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- P. Accumulated Unpaid Leave** - State law authorizes payment for a maximum of 30 days accrued personal leave in a lump sum upon termination of employment. Additionally, in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards Act, nonexempt employees may accrue up to 240 hours of compensatory leave (480 hours for emergency response personnel). No payment is authorized for accrued major medical leave unless employees present medical evidence that their physical condition is such that they can no longer work in a capacity of state government.

The State's obligation for accumulated unpaid personal leave, up to the maximum of 30 days per employee, is reported as "Other Liabilities" in the government-wide financial statements, as well as proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. In the governmental funds, only the amounts that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are accrued as current year expenditures. The reported liability applicable to all funds includes the related fringe benefits that the State as employer is required to pay when the accrued compensated absences are liquidated.

Accumulated unpaid major medical leave is not accrued, except in the Universities, because it is not probable that the compensation will be paid in a lump sum other than in the event of severe illness. However, state law authorizes the Universities to make payment for a maximum of 30 days in a lump sum upon termination of employment for nine-month faculty members eligible to receive retirement benefits.

- Q. Unearned Revenues and Deferred Inflows of Resources** - Unearned revenues are recognized when assets are received prior to being earned in an exchange transaction. Unavailable revenues are reported in the governmental fund financial statements as deferred inflows of resources until such time as the revenues become available.
- R. Pensions** - Net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense have been measured using the same basis as the PERS fiduciary net position. For the purpose of determining the PERS fiduciary net position, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension system reports investments at fair value.
- S. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)** - The OPEB liability is the actuarial present value of projected healthcare benefit payments to be provided to employees in the period after employment. The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and OPEB expense have been measured using the same basis as the State Life and Health Insurance Plan's fiduciary net position. For the purpose of determining the OPEB fiduciary net position, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. The OPEB Plan reports investments at fair value.
- T. Net Position/Fund Balance** - Net Position is the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources on government-wide, proprietary and fiduciary funds financial statements and Fund Balance on governmental funds financial statements. Fund Balances of governmental funds are classified as:

Nonspendable - amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in a spendable form (not expected to be converted to cash) or are legally required to be maintained intact. Examples include inventories and permanent fund principal.

Restricted - amounts where legally enforceable constraints are imposed by an external party such as a grantor, or by the constitution, or by the State Legislature at the same time the revenue is created.

Committed - amounts where constraints are imposed by bills which become law after passage by the State Legislature, the highest decision-making authority in the State. These constraints are imposed separately from the creation of the revenue. The revenue cannot be used for any other purpose unless the State Legislature removes or changes the specified use by taking the same formal action that originally imposed the constraint.

Assigned - amounts where constraints are imposed on the use of resources through the intent of the State Legislature or by its delegation to each agency director.

Unassigned - the residual amount of the General Fund, which is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes in which all classifications of spendable fund balance are available, it is the State's general policy to use the fund balances in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

- U. Federal Grants** - Federal grants and assistance awards made on the basis of entitlement periods are recorded as receivables and revenues when entitlement occurs. Federal reimbursement type grants are recorded as revenues when the related expenditures are recognized. Use of grant resources is conditioned upon compliance with terms of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, which include subjecting grants to financial and compliance audits.
- V. Bonds and Notes** - Bond and note proceeds, premiums and discounts are reported as other financing sources or uses in the governmental fund financial statements. In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, bond and note premiums and discounts, as well as refunding charges (the difference between the carrying amount of

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redeemed/defeased debt and its reacquisition price), are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds and notes using the straight-line method. Bonds and notes payable are reported net of the applicable unamortized bond and note premium and discount while refunding charges are reported as deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources. Issuance costs are recognized as debt service expenditures/expenses in the period incurred.

- W. Changes in Accounting Standards** – The State is already in compliance with GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt*, therefore, no implementation is required. The State implemented GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements* issued by GASB in the current fiscal year as required. The provisions of this standard have been incorporated into the financial statements and notes.

Prior to the issuance of this statement there was no accounting or financial reporting guidance specifically for SBITAs. The purpose of the standard is to establish uniform accounting and financial reporting requirements for SBITAs, to improve comparability of financial statements among governments that have entered into SBITAs, and to enhance understandability, reliability, relevance, and consistency of information about SBITAs.

Note 2 - Other Accounting Disclosures

- A. Net Position Restricted by Enabling Legislation** - The State's net position restricted by enabling legislation represent resources which a party external to government, such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary, can compel the government to use only for the purpose specified by the legislation. The government-wide statement of net position reports \$8,060,555,000 of restricted net position, of which \$1,067,077,000 is restricted by enabling legislation.
- B. Deficit Net Position** - At June 30, 2023, the Department of Finance and Administration Office of Surplus Property (a nonmajor enterprise fund) has a deficit net position of \$158,000. The deficit is a result of the actuarially determined net pension liability and net OPEB liability along with the deferred outflows and inflows of resources in the fund's financial statements.
- C. Working Cash Stabilization Reserve Account** - The Budget Reform Act of 1992 created the Working Cash Stabilization Reserve Account (Account) and required that 100% of the unencumbered General Fund cash balance be deposited into the Account at the close of each fiscal year until the balance reaches \$40,000,000. Thereafter, 50% of the unencumbered General Fund ending cash balance must be deposited into the Account until it reaches 10% of General Fund appropriations for the fiscal year that the unencumbered General Fund cash balance represents. As required by law, the Account is not considered as a surplus or available funds when adopting a balanced budget. The Account balance in excess of \$40,000,000 may be permanently transferred to the General Fund to cover deficits up to a maximum of \$50,000,000 in any one fiscal year. These transfers are restored to the Account out of future annual General Fund ending cash balances until the 10% maximum is again attained. At June 30, 2023, the Account, as reported in the General Fund, has an unassigned fund balance of \$587,021,000.

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D. Fund Balances – At June 30, 2023, the State's restricted, committed and assigned fund balances are summarized by purpose as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Restricted	Committed	Assigned
Governmental Funds			
General			
General Government			
Fiscal Affairs	\$ 391,680	\$ 347,300	\$ 33,245
Regulatory	34,594	5,518	
Other	68,318	20,746	
Education	599,690	34,700	
Health and Social Services	1,964,457	114,028	3,690
Law, Justice and Public Safety			
Disaster Assistance		17,169	
Highway safety	56,737	11,399	
Other	34,718	16,526	
Recreation and Resources Development			
Industrial Development	795,421	198,558	388
Natural Resources	1,165,662	7,583	
Other	105,911	8,879	4,072
Regulation of Business and Professions	62,785	6,084	
Transportation			
Highways	609,196	548,853	
State Roads and Bridges	123,098		
Other	140,525	172,676	
Capital Projects	738,322	998,660	
Debt Service	309,294		
Total General Fund	7,200,408	2,508,679	41,395
Permanent			
Education			
Health and Social Services	1,186		
Recreation and Resources Development			
Wildlife Conservation	740		
Total Permanent Fund	1,926		
Total Governmental Funds	\$ 7,202,334	\$ 2,508,679	\$ 41,395

E. Restatements of Fund Balance and Net Position – During fiscal year 2023, one of the State's component units made prior period adjustments in the amount \$15,000. As a result, net position was decreased for component units.

	June 30, 2022 as previously reported		Adjustments	June 30, 2022 as restated
Net Position Balance				
Governmental Activities				
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 2,732	\$	\$ 2,732	
Unrestricted (deficit)	3,120	(1)	3,119	
Total Business-type Activities	\$ 5,852	\$ (1)	\$ 5,851	
Business-type Activities				
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 2,609	\$	\$ 2,609	
Unrestricted (deficit)	1,684	(14)	1,670	
Total Business-type Activities	\$ 4,293	\$ (14)	\$ 4,279	
Total Net Position Balance	\$ 10,145	\$ (15)	\$ 10,130	

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Note 3 - Interfund Transactions

At June 30, 2023, interfund receivables and interfund payables consisted of (amounts expressed in thousands):

		Due To															
Due From	General	Permanent	Unemployment Compensation	Port Authority at Gulfport	Prepaid Affordable College Tuition	State Life and Health Insurance Plan	Nonmajor Enterprise	Total									
Governmental:																	
General	\$	\$	7	\$	96	\$	3,228	\$	1	\$	230	\$	10,461	\$	14,023		
Proprietary:																	
Unemployment Compensation		1,343													1,343		
Nonmajor Enterprise		36													36		
Total	\$	1,379	\$	7		96		3,228	\$	1	\$		230	\$	10,461	\$	15,402

Interfund receivables and payables are the results of 1) timing differences between the date expenses/expenditures occur and the date payments are made and 2) the accrual of tax distributions for taxes collected in the following fiscal year.

At June 30, 2023, amounts due from/to primary government and component units consisted of (amounts expressed in thousands):

Due From	Due To				
	Primary Government		Component Units		
	General	Unemployment Compensation	Universities		Total
Primary Government:					
General	\$	\$	\$	13,477	\$ \$ 13,477
Component Units:					
Universities	4,213	46			4,259
Nonmajor	9,207				9,207
Total	\$ 13,420	\$ 46	\$	13,477	\$ \$ 26,943

Amounts due to and due from the primary government and component units are the results of timing differences between the date expenses/expenditures occur and the date payments are made.

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At June 30, 2023, interfund transfers consisted of (amounts expressed in thousands):

Transfer From	Transfer To					Total
	General	Port Authority at Gulfport	State Life and Health Insurance Plan	Nonmajor Enterprise		
Governmental:						
General	\$	\$ 2,717	\$ \$ 60,000	\$ 9,283	\$	72,000
Permanent	1,000					1,000
Proprietary:						
Unemployment						
Compensation	2,433					2,433
Nonmajor Enterprise	258					258
State Life and Health						
Insurance Plan	1,300					1,300
Total	\$ 4,991	\$ 2,717	\$ 60,000	9,283	\$	76,991

Interfund transfers are primarily used to 1) move revenues from funds required to collect them to funds required to expend them, 2) use revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, and 3) transfer capital facility construction and debt service expenditures to the funds making the payments.

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments

The State Treasurer maintains a cash and short-term investment pool for all state treasury funds and for investments of certain other state agencies. In addition, the Public Employees' Retirement System (the System), and a small number of other agencies carry out investment activities separate from the State Treasurer. A discussion of statutory authority for these investments follows.

The State Treasurer is authorized to invest all excess treasury funds of the state under Section 27-105-33, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972). Funds in the Working Cash-Stabilization Reserve Account and the Education Improvement Trust Account are invested by the State Treasurer as authorized by Sections 27-103-203 and 7-9-103, respectively, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972).

Sections 37-155-9 and 37-155-115, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972) authorize the Board of Directors of the College Savings Plans of Mississippi Trust Funds (the Board) to invest funds held in the Mississippi Affordable College Tuition (MPACT) Account and the Mississippi Affordable College Savings (MACS) Account, respectively.

The System is authorized to invest funds under Section 25-11-121, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972). All investments are governed by the Board of Trustee's policy of the prudent person rule. The prudent person rule establishes a standard for all fiduciaries, to act as a prudent person would be expected to act, with discretion and intelligence, while investing for income and preservation of principal.

Primary Government Deposits (except for the System)

Section 27-105-5, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972) authorizes the State Treasurer to implement a statewide collateral pool program which secures all state and local public funds deposits through a centralized system of pledging securities to the State Treasurer. The program requires the State Treasurer as pledgee of all public funds to monitor the security portfolios of approved financial institutions and ensure public funds are adequately secured.

Section 27-105-5, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972) establishes the requirements for a financial institution to be approved as a qualified public funds depository. Generally, financial institutions make annual application to the State Treasurer for state funds by signing a contract and supplying the financial report as provided to its regulatory authority to assure the statutory required 5.5 percent primary capital to total assets ratio. When so approved by the State Treasurer, the financial institution is required to place on deposit with the State Treasurer collateral equal to at least 105 percent of the amount of public funds on deposit in excess of the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Collateral may be held by a third party custodian, with approval of the State Treasurer, if conditions are met which protect the State's interests.

Sections 27-105-5 and 27-105-6, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972) establish a public funds guaranty pool administered by the Guaranty Pool Board and the State Treasurer. The Guaranty Pool Board is composed of the State Treasurer, Commissioner of Banking and Consumer Finance, five members nominated by the Mississippi Bankers Association, one member nominated by the Mississippi Supervisors Association, and one member nominated by the Mississippi Municipal League. The Guaranty Pool Board is responsible for reviewing and recommending criteria to be used by the State Treasurer in order to protect public deposits and the depositories in the guaranty pool program.

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Sections 27-105-5 and 27-105-6, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972) establish criteria for a financial institution that has been in existence for three years or more to be approved as a qualified public funds depository and a public funds guaranty pool member. Potential guaranty pool members must submit an application and supply financial information to the State Treasurer as provided to its regulatory authority to verify the institution meets certain financial criteria established in the law. In addition to the requirements in the law, the Guaranty Pool Board has established additional membership requirements pursuant to its statutory authority. Once approved as a member of the public funds guaranty pool, the members must submit quarterly financial information to the State Treasurer. The Guaranty Pool Board uses this information to monitor the financial status of each member and the fiscal soundness of the guaranty pool.

Under the criteria established by the Guaranty Pool Board, an approved guaranty pool member must meet the 75 percent security requirement by depositing eligible collateral with the State Treasurer (or an approved custodian). The agreement provides that if a loss to a public depositor in the guaranty pool is not covered by deposit insurance and the proceeds from the sale of securities pledged by the defaulting depository, the difference will be provided by an assessment against other guaranty pool members on a pro rata basis.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of the failure of a financial institution, the government will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2023, of the statewide collateral pool cash deposits reported by the financial institutions, \$636,000 was uninsured and uncollateralized. Of the cash deposits not included in the statewide collateral pool, \$1,200,000 was uninsured and uncollateralized, and \$6,875,000 was uninsured and collateral held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent was not in the government's name.

Primary Government Investment Policies (except for the System)

The State Treasurer is authorized to invest all funds in the state pool in the following:

Certificates of deposit or term repurchase agreements with approved financial institutions, banks and savings associations domiciled in Mississippi;

Repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions (with at least 80 percent of the total dollar amount with qualified state depositories);

Direct U.S. Treasury obligations fully guaranteed by the U.S. Government;

U.S. Government agency, U.S. Government instrumentality, or U.S. Government sponsored enterprise obligations, the principal and interest of which are fully guaranteed by U.S. Government, U.S. Government agency, U.S. Government instrumentality, or U.S. Government sponsored enterprise; and

Any open-end or closed-end management type investment company or investment trust registered under the provisions of 15 U.S.C. Section 80(a)-1 et seq., provided that the portfolio is limited to direct obligations issued by the U.S. (or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises) and to repurchase agreements fully collateralized by direct obligations of the U.S. (or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises). The total dollar amount of funds invested in all open-end and closed-end management type companies and investment trust cannot exceed 20 percent of total investments. Not more than \$500,000 may be invested with foreign financial institutions.

The State Treasurer, for the Working Cash-Stabilization Reserve Account and the Education Improvement Trust Account and the Board for the MPACT Account, are authorized to invest in the following:

Bonds, notes, certificates and other valid general obligations of the State, or of any county, city, or supervisor's district of any county of the State;

School district bonds of the State;

Notes or certificates of indebtedness issued by the Veterans' Home Purchase Board, not to exceed five percent of total investments;

Highway bonds of the State;

Corporate bonds of Grade A or better as rated by Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P) or by Moody's Investors Service. The Board may invest up to 5 percent of the book value of the total fixed income investment in corporate bonds of Grade BBB/Baa or better as rated by S&P or by Moody's Investors Service;

Short-term obligations of corporations, or of wholly-owned subsidiaries of corporations, whose short-term obligations are rated A-3 or better by S&P or rated P-3 or better by Moody's Investors Service;

Bonds of the Tennessee Valley Authority;

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Bonds, notes, certificates and other valid obligations of the U.S. or any federal instrumentality that issues securities under authority of an act of Congress and are exempt from registration with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC);

Bonds, notes, debentures and other securities issued by any federal instrumentality and fully guaranteed by the U.S.; and

Interest-bearing bonds or notes which are general obligations of any other state in the U.S. or any city or county therein, provided such city or county had a population as shown by the federal census next preceding such investment of not less than 25,000 inhabitants, and provided that such state, city, or county has not defaulted for a period longer than 30 days in the payment of principal or interest on any of its general obligation indebtedness during a period of ten calendar years immediately preceding such investment.

In addition, the Board for the MPACT Account, is authorized to invest in the following:

Bonds rated A or better, stocks and convertible securities of established non-U.S. companies which are listed on primary national stock exchanges of foreign nations and foreign government securities rated A or better by a recognized rating agency. The Board is authorized to hedge such transactions through foreign banks and generally deal in foreign exchange through the use of foreign currency, interbank forward contracts, futures contracts, options contracts, swaps and other related derivative instruments;
Shares of stock, common and/or preferred, of corporations created by or existing under the laws of the U.S. or any state, district or territory thereof;

Covered call and put options on securities traded on one or more of the regulated exchanges;

Pooled or commingled funds managed by a corporate trustee or by a SEC registered investment advisory firm and shares of investment companies and unit investment trusts registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, where such pooled or commingled funds or shares are comprised of common or preferred stocks, bonds, money market instruments or other authorized investments; and

Pooled or commingled real estate funds or real estate securities managed by a corporate trustee or by a SEC registered investment advisory firm retained as an investment manager by the Board.

The Board is authorized to invest for the MACS account as permitted under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Primary Government Investments (except for the System)

- A. Credit Risk** - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The primary government follows the statutes as previously discussed as its policy for limiting exposure to credit risk. The Moody's or S&P credit ratings for the primary government's investments as of June 30, 2023 are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Investment Type	Quality Ratings				
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Not Rated
Asset backed securities	\$ 3,415	\$ 1,306	\$ 989	\$ 617	
Collateralized mortgage obligations					555,834
Corporate bonds	650	5,315	27,823	4,748	49
International Equities		1,124			
Mortgage pass-throughs					615,577
Mutual funds	49,565				71,668
Repurchase Agreements					750,000
State and local obligations		788			165
U.S. Government agency obligations	84,946	4,705,473	413,624		376
Total	\$ 138,576	4,714,006	\$ 442,436	\$ 5,365	\$ 1,993,669

- B. Interest Rate Risk** - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The primary government has no formal policy on limiting exposure to interest rate risk. As of June 30, 2023, the primary government had the following investments and maturities (amounts expressed in thousands):

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Investment Type	Fair Value (in thousands)	Investment Maturities (in Years)			
		Less than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More than 10
Asset backed securities	\$ 6,909	\$ 100	\$ 4,379	\$ 995	\$ 1,435
Collateralized mortgage obligations	1,046,458	487	28,221	6,288	1,011,462
Corporate bonds	43,437	4,090	32,844	1,475	5,028
Fixed income securities	51,817		8,908	42,909	
International fixed	23,552	10,906	9,929	2,717	
Mortgage pass-throughs	618,596	514	164,177	302,367	151,538
State and local obligations	953	165	587	201	
Mutual funds	34,249	34,249			
Other pass-throughs	291,179	457	9,211	34,845	246,666
Repurchase agreements	750,000	750,000			
U.S. Government agency obligations	5,185,200	1,441,868	3,082,439	660,084	809
U.S. Treasury Obligations	1,669,629	802,082	838,759	27,306	1,482
U.S. Treasury bills	348,349	348,349			
Total Primary Government	\$ 10,070,328	\$ 3,393,267	\$ 4,179,454	\$ 1,079,187	\$ 1,418,420

Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) are bonds that are collateralized by whole loan mortgages, mortgage pass-through securities or stripped mortgage-backed securities. Income is derived from payments and prepayments of principal and interest generated from collateral mortgages. Cash flows are distributed to different investment classes or tranches in accordance with that CMO's established payment order. Some CMO tranches have more stable cash flows relative to changes in interest rates while others are significantly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations.

Asset backed securities (ABS) are bonds or notes backed by loan paper or accounts receivable originated by banks, credit card companies, or other credit providers. The originator of the loan or accounts receivable paper sells it to a specially created trust, which repackages it as securities. Similar to CMOs, ABS have been structured as pass-throughs and as structures with multiple bond classes.

Mortgage pass-through securities are issued by the FNMA, FHLMC, and Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA). These investments are backed by mortgage loans in which the borrowers have the option of prepaying.

- C. Fair Value Measurements** - The State categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB Statement 72. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the assets. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

Where quoted market prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or independent asset pricing services and pricing models, the inputs of which are market-based or independently sourced market parameters, including, but not limited to, yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, prepayments, defaults, cumulative loss projections and cash flows. Such securities are classified in Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. As of June 30, 2023, the primary government has the following recurring fair value measurements (amounts expressed in thousands):

Mississippi

Investment by Fair Value Level	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using:	
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Debt securities:			
Asset backed securities	\$ 6,909	\$	\$ 6,909
Collateralized mortgage obligations	1,046,458		1,046,458
Corporate bonds	43,437	2,729	40,708
Fixed income securities	51,817	51,817	
International fixed	2,717	2,717	
Mortgage pass-throughs	618,596		618,596
Mutual funds	44,329	44,329	
Other pass-throughs	291,179		291,179
Real estate investments	13,561	13,561	
State and local obligations	953		953
U.S. Government agency obligations	5,185,201		5,185,201
U.S. Treasury obligations	1,669,630	1,669,630	
U.S. Treasury bills	348,349	348,349	
Repurchase agreements	750,000		750,000
Total Debt Securities	10,073,136	\$ 2,133,132	\$ 7,940,004
Equity securities:			
Domestic equities	221,664	221,664	
International equities	79,902	59,067	20,835
Total Equity Securities	301,566	280,731	20,835
Total Investments By Fair Value Level	10,374,702	\$ 2,413,863	\$ 7,960,839
Open-ended commingled funds - foreign	73,700		
Real estate funds	15,675		
Total Investments Measured at NAV	89,375		
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	\$ 10,464,077		

Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the Net Asset Value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. Investments measured at NAV per share (or its equivalent) are (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Open-ended commingled funds - foreign	\$ 73,700	\$ -	Daily	Up to 30 days
Real estate funds	15,675	-	Daily	Up to 60 days
Total Investments at NAV	\$ 89,375	-		

Open-ended commingled funds include two investments that take both long and short positions, primarily in foreign common stocks. Real estate funds include three real estate funds that invest primarily in U.S. commercial real estate and timberland. The investment in the timberland fund can be redeemed upon maturity of the fund. Distributions from the timberland fund will be made as the underlying investments of the funds are liquidated. The U.S. commercial real estate funds have quarterly liquidity availability.

Mississippi

D. Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The primary government limits investment in the Veteran's Home Purchase Board notes or certificates to not more than five percent of total investment holdings. By statute, the Board's investments in stocks of any one corporation are limited to not more than three percent of the book value of their assets. The primary government has the following investments that represent more than five percent of net investments (amounts expressed in thousands):

Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 2,440,824	20.81%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	1,488,405	12.69%
Federal Farm Credit Bank	1,104,234	9.41%
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation	828,004	7.06%

System Deposits

Section 25-11-121, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972), requires the System's Board of Trustees to determine the degree of collateralization necessary for both foreign and domestic demand deposits in addition to that which is guaranteed by federal insurance programs. These statutes also require that, when possible, the types of collateral securing deposits be limited to securities in which the System itself may invest. The Board of Trustees has established a policy to require collateral equal to at least 100 percent of the amount on deposit in excess of that which is guaranteed by federal insurance programs to the credit of the System for domestic demand deposit accounts. No collateral is required for foreign demand deposit accounts, and at June 30, 2023, the System had no deposits in foreign demand deposit accounts.

For deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. Section 25-11-121, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972), provides that the deposits of the System in any U.S. bank shall, where possible, be safeguarded and guaranteed by the posting of bonds, notes, and other securities as security by the depository. The System's Board of Trustees has formally adopted a short-term investment policy that requires that the fair value of securities guaranteeing the deposits shall at all times be equal to 100 percent of the amount of funds on deposit.

System Investment Policies

The System is authorized to invest in the following:

Bonds, notes, certificates and other valid general obligations of the State, or of any county, city, or supervisor's district of any county of the State;

School district bonds of the State;

Notes or certificates of indebtedness issued by the Veterans' Home Purchase Board, not to exceed five percent of total investments;

Highway bonds of the State;

Corporate bonds rated by S&P or by Moody's Investors Service;

Short-term obligations of corporations, or of wholly-owned subsidiaries of corporations, whose short-term obligations are rated A-2 or better by S&P or rated P-2 or better by Moody's Investors Service;

Bonds of the Tennessee Valley Authority;

Bonds, notes, certificates and other valid obligations of the U.S. or any federal instrumentality that issues securities under authority of an act of Congress and are exempt from registration with the SEC;

Bonds, notes, debentures and other securities issued by any federal instrumentality and fully guaranteed by the U.S.;

Bonds, stocks, and convertible securities of established foreign companies that are listed on primary national stock exchanges of foreign nations and in foreign government securities. The System is authorized to hedge such transactions through foreign banks and generally deal in foreign exchange through the use of foreign currency, interbank forward contracts, futures contracts, options contracts, swaps and other related derivative instruments;

Interest-bearing bonds or notes that are general obligations of any other state in the U.S. or any city or county therein, provided such city or county had a population as shown by the most recent federal census of not less than 25,000 inhabitants, and provided that such state, city, or county has not defaulted for a period longer than 30 days in the payment of principal or interest on any of its general obligation indebtedness during a period of ten calendar years immediately preceding such investment;

Shares of common and/or preferred stock of corporations created by or existing under the laws of the U.S. or any state, district or territory thereof;

Covered call and put options on securities traded on one or more of the regulated exchanges;

Mississippi

Pooled or commingled funds managed by a corporate trustee or by a SEC registered investment advisory firm and shares of investment companies and unit investment trusts registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, where such pooled or commingled funds or shares are comprised of common or preferred stocks, bonds, money market instruments or other authorized investments;

Pooled or commingled real estate funds or real estate securities managed by a corporate trustee or by a SEC registered investment advisory firm retained as an investment manager by the System. Section 25-11-121, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972), allows the System to invest up to ten percent of the total portfolio in real estate only via real estate securities and commingled funds. Direct ownership of real estate assets is prohibited. The portfolio is divided between core commingled and value added real estate fund investments, which directly invest in properties, and in managed portfolios of Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). REITs are exchange traded securities that provide indirect exposure to real estate properties and real estate management companies. Fair values of commingled fund properties are based on the most recent independent appraisal values. Independent appraisal firms which are Members of Appraisal Institute (MAI) are required to conduct valuations at least annually; and

Up to ten percent of the total book value of investments can be types of investments not specifically authorized by this section, if the investments are in the form of a separate account managed by a SEC registered investment advisory firm retained as an investment manager by the Board of Trustees, or a limited partnership, or commingled fund.

System Investments

- A. Credit Risk** - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The System follows the statutes as previously discussed as its policy for limiting exposure to credit risk. The Board of Trustees has adopted a short-term investment policy which further restricts commercial paper to be of corporations with long-term debt to be rated A or better by S&P or Moody's, and whose short-term obligations are of A-2 or P-2 or better ratings by S&P and Moody's, respectively. This applies to all short-term investments. Credit risk for derivatives results from the same considerations as other counterparty risk assumed by the System.

The Moody's or S&P credit ratings for the System's investments as of June 30, 2023 are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Investment Type	Quality Ratings					
	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A/A	Baa/BBB	Ba/BB	B/B
Asset backed securities	\$ 320,263	\$ 24,203	\$ 54,204	\$ 34,490	\$ 1,505	\$ 4,580
Collateralized mortgage obligations	319,312	93,514	12,074	28,464	11,835	2,672
Commercial paper			1,276,745			
Corporate bonds	71,707	91,206	716,613	780,118	240,511	94,514
Mortgage pass-throughs		954,234				
Repurchase agreements		108,100				
Sovereign governments debt	53,676	288,030	246,966	207,916	124,266	86,548
State and local obligations	5,727	16,414	12,105	1,936		
U.S. Government agency obligations		60,353				
Yankee/Global bonds	27,161	30,208	158	774		
Total	\$ 797,846	\$ 1,666,262	\$ 2,318,865	\$ 1,053,698	\$ 378,117	\$ 188,314

Investment Type	Quality Ratings				
	Caa/CCC	Ca/CC	C/C	D/D	Not Rated
Asset backed securities	\$ 2,855	\$ 2	\$	\$ 9	\$ 4,281
Collateralized mortgage obligations	1,986	623	570		35,096
Commercial paper					
Corporate bonds	7,680	2,535	2,978		6,699
Repurchase agreements					200,366
Sovereign governments debt	24,705	6,608	156	7,769	31,309
State and local obligations					
Yankee/Global bonds					
Total	\$ 37,226	\$ 9,768	\$ 3,704	\$ 7,778	\$ 277,751

Mississippi

- B. Custodial Credit Risk** - For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Section 25-11-121, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972), requires that all investments be clearly marked as to ownership, and to the extent possible, shall be registered in the name of the System. Of the System's \$33,877,008,000 in investments at June 30, 2023, \$2,294,353,000 was exposed to custodial credit risk. These are cash collateral reinvestment securities held in the name of the custodian who acquired them as the lending agent/counterparty and the securities on loan for securities collateral that is held in the name of the lending agent. This is consistent with the securities lending agreement in place with the custodian.

The fair value of the System's cash collateral securities and the underlying securities on non-cash loans as of June 30, 2023, consisted of (amounts expressed in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value
Cash collateral securities	
Asset backed securities	\$ 218,768
Commercial paper	1,276,745
Corporate bonds	342,719
Repurchase agreements	202,270
Total cash collateral securities	2,040,502
Underlying securities on non-cash loans	
Debt securities	97,211
Equities	154,828
Real Estates Investment Trusts	1,812
Total underlying securities on non-cash loans	253,851
Total	\$ 2,294,353

- C. Interest Rate Risk** - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The System has no formal policy on limiting exposure to interest rate risk. As of June 30, 2023, the System had the following investments and maturities (amounts expressed in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in Years)			
		Less than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More than 10
Asset backed securities	\$ 446,392	\$ 264,192	\$ 62,561	\$ 29,764	\$ 89,875
Collateralized mortgage obligations	506,146	304,308	1,717	3,166	196,955
Commercial paper	1,276,745	1,276,745			
Corporate bonds	2,014,561	289,072	832,027	436,752	456,710
Mortgage pass-throughs	1,073,119	11	679	4,689	1,067,740
Repurchase agreements	308,466	308,466			
Sovereign governments debt	1,077,949	82,100	335,926	396,472	263,451
State and local obligations	36,182	1,300	6,404	4,541	23,937
U.S. Government agency obligations	60,353	33,702	18,688	616	7,347
U.S. Treasury obligations	1,358,721	126,274	256,645	423,716	552,086
Yankee/Global bonds	58,301	5,693	17,862	33,258	1,488
Total	\$ 8,216,935	\$ 2,691,863	\$ 1,532,509	\$ 1,332,974	\$ 2,659,589

During fiscal year 2023, the investments in derivatives were exclusively in asset/liability-based derivatives such as interest-only (IO) strips, CMOs and ABS. The System reviews fair values of all securities on a monthly basis and prices are obtained from recognized pricing sources. Derivative securities are held, in part, to maximize yields. IO and principal-only (PO) strips are transactions which involve the separation of the interest and principal components of a security. They are highly sensitive to prepayments by mortgagors which may result from a decline in interest rates. The System held IO strips valued at \$13,400,000 at fiscal year-end. The derivatives policy limits IO and PO strips to three percent of the investment portfolio.

Mississippi

CMOs are bonds that are collateralized by whole loan mortgages, mortgage pass-through securities or stripped mortgage-backed securities. Income is derived from payments and prepayments of principal and interest generated from collateral mortgages. Cash flows are distributed to different investment classes or tranches in accordance with that CMO's established payment order. Some CMO tranches have more stable cash flows relative to changes in interest rates while others are significantly more sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. In a declining interest rate environment, some CMOs may be subject to a reduction in interest payments as a result of prepayments of mortgages which make up the collateral pool. A reduction in interest payments causes a decline in cash flows and, thus a decline in the fair value of the CMO security. Rising interest rates may cause an increase in interest payments, thus an increase in the value of the security. The System held \$506,100,000 in CMOs at June 30, 2023. Of this amount, \$52,800,000 were tranches that are highly sensitive to future changes in interest rates. CMO residuals are prohibited under the derivatives policy.

ABS are bonds or notes backed by loan paper or accounts receivable originated by banks, credit card companies, or other credit providers. The originator of the loan or accounts receivable paper sells it to a specially created trust, which repackages it as securities. Similar to CMOs, ABS have been structured as pass-throughs and as structures with multiple bond classes. Of the \$446,400,000 in ABS held as of June 30, 2023, \$22,500,000 are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. ABS which are leveraged structures or residual interests are prohibited by the derivatives policy.

As of June 30, 2023, the System had invested in \$1,100,000,000 in mortgage pass-through securities issued by the FNMA, FHLMC, and GNMA. These investments are moderately sensitive to changes in interest rates because they are backed by mortgage loans in which the borrowers have the option of prepaying.

- D. Foreign Currency Risk** - Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or deposit. The investment asset allocation policy does not limit foreign currency-denominated investments of the System. The Investment Committee of the Board of Trustees evaluates the actual investment asset allocation quarterly, in accordance with the adopted phase-in policy. Based on current market conditions, the Board adjusts the allocation as necessary. The System's exposure to foreign currency risk at June 30, 2023, is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Mississippi

Currency	Cash and Equivalents	Equities and REITs	Debt Securities	Total Fair Value
Argentina peso	\$ 398	\$	\$	\$ 398
Australian dollar	(35,659)	297,233	47,614	309,178
Brazilian real	5,584	148,940		154,524
British pound sterling	(138,901)	753,994	140,007	755,100
Canadian dollar	(61,027)	429,986	62,914	431,873
Chilean peso	(147)	2,072		1,925
Chinese yuan renminbi	(29,325)	188,321	18,337	177,333
Columbian peso	1			1
Czech koruna	5			5
Danish krone	(15,214)	167,684	19,666	172,136
Egyptian pound	11	82		93
Euro	(285,562)	1,664,602	313,518	1,692,558
Hong Kong dollar	197	542,817		543,014
Hungarian forint	533	23,026	1,335	24,894
Indian rupee	9,270	125,907		135,177
Indonesian rupiah	(3,058)	80,369	6,498	83,809
Israeli shekel	(10,342)	13,952	10,653	14,263
Japanese yen	(45,029)	1,199,224	59,021	1,213,216
Kuwaiti dinar	630			630
Malaysian ringgit	(4,264)	2,556	4,179	2,471
Mexican peso	(10,498)	72,152	28,364	90,018
New Taiwan dollar	(9,134)	302,604		293,470
New Zealand dollar	(18,260)	9,377	14,826	5,943
Norwegian krone	7,819	30,129		37,948
Pakistani rupee		735		735
Peruvian nuevo sol	(805)		7,139	6,334
Philippines peso		287		287
Polish zloty	7	8,081		8,088
Qatari riyal	106	2,732		2,838
Romanian Leu	(990)		1,082	92
Russian ruble	79	3,777		3,856
Saudi Arabia riyal	178	25,166		25,344
Singapore dollar	(1,275)	78,350	1,452	78,527
South African rand	(6,009)	80,235	6,387	80,613
South Korean won	(55,042)	281,362	54,683	281,003
Swedish krona	1,009	209,192		210,201
Swiss franc	5,044	350,908	7,698	363,650
Thailand baht	3,181	35,078	2,489	40,748
Turkish lira	334	47,485		47,819
UAE dirham	259	3,583		3,842
Uruguayan peso			17,113	17,113
Total	\$ (695,896)	\$ 7,181,988	\$ 824,975	\$ 7,311,067

Mississippi

- E. Investment Derivatives** - The System's derivatives policy limits foreign currency forwards to no more than 100 percent of the aggregate value of the portfolio securities denominated in the hedged currency. At June 30, 2023, the counterparties of the foreign currency forwards primarily had short term credit ratings of A as rated by the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The System's general policy requires that the counterparty has a long-term credit rating of A or better and a short term credit rating of A1/P1 at a minimum. More specifically, the System's policy requires that all over-the-counter derivatives be rated AA or better by the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The counterparties of the to-be-announced securities were primarily rated A by the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The foreign currency forwards are presented in the foreign currency risk table, and the to-be-announced securities are disclosed in the interest rate risk table by years to maturity. The investment derivative instruments outstanding as of June 30, 2023, are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Investment Type	Notional Amount	Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at June 30, 2023	
		Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount
Foreign currency forwards	\$ (141,764,693)	Investment income	\$ 1,710	Investment	\$ (1,710)
To-be-announced securities	327,479	Investment income	(2,426)	Debt Securities	298,988

- F. Securities Lending Transactions** - The Board of Trustees has authorized the System to lend its securities to broker-dealers with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The System's custodian, pursuant to a written agreement, is permitted to lend all long-term securities to authorized broker-dealers subject to the receipt of acceptable collateral. The System lends securities for collateral in the form of either cash or other securities. The types of securities on loan at June 30, 2023, by the System are long-term U.S. Government and agency obligations, corporate bonds, REITs, and domestic and international equities. The contractual agreement with the custodian provides indemnification in the event the borrower fails to return the securities lent or fails to pay the System income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan. There have been no significant violations of the provisions of the agreement during the period of this statement.

At the initiation of a cash loan, borrowers are required to provide collateral amounts of 102 percent on U.S. securities and international securities denominated in the same currency of the loaned security. For international securities that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of the loaned security, 105 percent collateral is required at the initiation of the loan. In the event the collateral fair value on U.S. securities and sovereign debt falls to less than 100 percent of the respective fair value of the securities lent, the borrower is required to provide additional collateral by the end of the next business day. In the event the collateral fair value falls below 102 percent for international same-currency transactions or 105 percent for cross-currency transactions, the borrower is required to provide additional collateral.

For non-cash loans, 102 percent collateral is required from the borrowers. The System cannot pledge, lend, or sell securities received as collateral unless the borrower defaults. As such, these securities are not presented on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. Authorized securities' collateral includes U.S. and non-U.S. government debt obligations and securities, supranational debt obligations, U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities listed on specified indices, U.S. and non-U.S. corporate bonds, and convertible securities. Equities were held as collateral on the non-cash loans as of June 30, 2023.

The maturities of the investments made with cash collateral generally do not match the maturities of the securities loans. All securities loans can be terminated on demand by either the System or the borrower, although the average term of these loans was six days at June 30, 2023. Cash collateral was invested in commercial paper, repurchase agreements, corporate bonds, and asset-backed securities. The weighted average effective duration and the weighted average maturity of all collateral investments were 6 days.

Securities lent at year end for cash and non-cash collateral are presented by type. Securities lent for securities collateral are classified according to the custodial credit risk category for the collateral. There were \$253,851,000 securities lent for securities collateral as of June 30, 2023. The investments purchased with the cash collateral are presented in the discussion of custodial credit risk, since the custodian, as agent, is the counterparty in acquiring these securities in a separate account for the System.

At year end, the System had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amount the System owed the borrowers exceeded the amount the borrowers owed the System. At June 30, 2023, the aggregate cost of securities lending holdings, including accrued interest, was \$2,047,896,000 (fair value of \$2,049,831,000) and the aggregate fair value, including accrued interest, of the underlying securities lent was \$2,223,806,000. The value of the collateral pledged by borrowers at year end was \$2,279,084,000.

Mississippi

- G. Fair Value Measurements** - The System categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB Statement 72. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the assets. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the NAV value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The System's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability. As of June 30, 2023, the System has the following recurring fair value measurements (amounts expressed in thousands):

Investment by Fair Value Level	Fair Value	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Debt securities:				
Commercial paper	\$ 1,276,745	\$ 1,276,745		
Repurchase agreement	308,466		308,466	
U.S. Government agency obligations	60,353		60,353	
U.S. Treasury obligations	1,358,721	1,358,721		
Collateralized mortgage obligations	506,146		503,340	2,806
U.S. Corporate bonds	1,195,796		1,168,312	27,484
Non-U.S. Corporate bonds	818,765		818,765	
Mortgage pass-throughs	1,073,119		1,073,119	
State and local obligations	36,182		36,182	
Asset-Backed securities	446,392		446,392	
Yankee/Global bonds	58,301		58,301	
Sovereign government debt	1,077,949		1,077,949	
Total Debt Securities	8,216,935	\$ 1,358,721	\$ 6,827,924	\$ 30,290
Equity securities:				
Basic materials	668,780	668,780		
Communications	2,171,952	2,171,952		
Consumer, cyclical	2,131,547	2,131,343	204	
Consumer, non-cyclical	3,399,115	3,399,115		
Diversified	14,643	14,643		
Energy	990,816	990,816		
Financial	3,115,626	3,115,626		
Industrial	2,274,226	2,274,226		
Technology	3,519,419	3,519,419		
Utilities	333,144	333,144		
Total Equity Securities	18,619,268	18,619,064	204	
Total Investments By Fair Value Level	26,836,203	\$ 19,977,785	\$ 6,828,128	\$ 30,290
Investments measured at NAV:				
Real estate funds	2,850,666			
Private equity funds	3,804,797			
Total Investments Measured at NAV	6,655,463			
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	\$ 33,491,666			
International Currency	\$ 385,342			
Total Investments	\$ 33,877,008			
Investment derivative instruments:				
Foreign exchange contracts (Liabilities)	1,159,348			
Total Investment Derivative Instruments	\$ 1,159,348			

Debt and Equity - The System's debt and equity securities in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a proprietary pricing source. The primary proprietary pricing source utilizes continuous evaluations throughout the trading day based on factors such as dealer quotes and trades, trade execution data, and transaction reporting services. Along with market sources, relative credit information, observed market movements, and sector news is integrated and incorporated into evaluation pricing applications and models. Commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities classified in Level 3 are valued using discounted cash flow techniques. Collateralized debt obligations classified in Level 3 are valued using a proprietary model that monitors structured product markets, interest rate movements, new issue information, and other pertinent data. Evaluations of tranches (non-volatile and volatile) are based on market modeling, trading, and pricing conventions. New issue features are analyzed on data such as pricing speed, spread, and volatility. Information is also solicited from outside sources including secondary dealers, portfolio managers and research analysts.

Mississippi

Derivative Instruments – The System held derivative instruments in the form of U.S. Treasury strips, collateralized mortgage obligations, asset-backed securities, and currency conversions as of June 30, 2023.

Real Estate - The System's real estate funds include open-end funds and closed-end limited partnerships that invest primarily in US commercial real estate. The fair values of these investments have been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the System's ownership interest in the fund or partners' capital, as applicable. The governing document for each open-end real estate fund provides investors the ability to request the redemption of all or part of their fund investments. The funds resulting from an investor's redemption request are raised by the sale of underlying real estate investments held by the open-end fund. Closed-end real estate funds, governed by limited partnership agreements, do not contain provisions for limited partner redemptions on demand. Closed-end funds have a finite life or term, which is defined in the limited partnership agreement. Typically, real estate investments must be made within the first three to four years of the partnership's lifespan, and liquidated by the end of the 10th year. As underlying real estate investments are sold over the life of the closed-end fund, pro-rata distributions of the proceeds are made to each partner in the fund partnership. The standard liquidation period of 10 years with the option of two one-year extensions applies to the one percent of the total portfolio invested in closed-end funds.

Private Equity – The System's private equity investments consist of two fund-of-funds (FOF) limited partnerships that invest in multiple private equity funds on behalf of the System. Private equity funds invest primarily in non-public companies whose prices are not quoted on a stock exchange; therefore, these investments are typically illiquid in nature. The System's ownership in the underlying private equity funds consists of limited partnership interests. Because these partnership interest are illiquid, the System's investments cannot be redeemed on demand. Instead pro-rata distributions are received through the liquidation of the assets of the underlying partnerships. Based on the terms of each limited partnership within the System's FOFs, all partnership assets should be liquidated over the 10-to-12 year life of the individual partnership.

As of June 30, 2023, it is probable that all the System's private equity underlying investments will be sold at an amount different from the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the System's ownership interest in partners' capital. Therefore, the fair values of these underlying investments have been determined using recent observable transaction information for similar investments and non-binding bids received from potential buyers of the investments of each partnership. As of June 30, 2023, a buyer (or buyers) for these investments has not yet been identified. Each underlying private equity fund's general partner has full discretion for the disposition of each partnership investment. The general partner is solely responsible for determining the most appropriate timing for the sale of each investment and the best exit strategy to utilize. In addition, the general partner is responsible for identifying all buyers and approving all sale transactions of partnership investments.

Investments measured at the NAV (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Real Estate Funds:				
Core - Open End	\$ 2,302,445	\$	Quarterly	45-90 days
Value Added - Closed End	504,285	290,014	N/A	N/A
Timber	43,936		N/A	N/A
Total Real Estate	<u>2,850,666</u>	<u>290,014</u>		
Private Equity Funds:				
Diversified	3,804,797	1,218,686	N/A	N/A
Total Private Equity	<u>3,804,797</u>	<u>1,218,686</u>		
Total Investment Measured at NAV	<u>\$ 6,655,463</u>	<u>\$ 1,508,700</u>		

**Based on partnership agreement terms*

Mississippi

Note 5 - Receivables

At June 30, 2023, receivables consisted of (amounts expressed in thousands):

Governmental Activities				
	General	Permanent	Total	
Accounts	\$ 257,910	\$ 184	\$	258,094
Settlements	564,828			564,828
Taxes:				
Sales	598,221			598,221
Income	398,258			398,258
Gasoline	42,301			42,301
Other	96,792			96,792
Interest and dividends	39,803	297		40,100
Other	5			5
Gross receivables	1,998,118	481		1,998,599
Allowance for uncollectibles	(266,970)			(266,970)
Receivables, net	\$ 1,731,148	\$ 481	\$	1,731,629
Amounts not scheduled for collection in subsequent year	\$ 584,264		\$	584,264

A receivable of \$154,828,000 is included in settlements for the State's portion of the National Opioid Settlement.

Business-type Activities					
	Unemployment Compensation	Port Authority at Gulfport	Prepaid Affordable College Tuition	Nonmajor	Total
Accounts	\$ 399,354	\$ 1,496	\$ 78	\$ 3,491	\$ 404,419
Assessments	36,166				36,166
Interest and dividends		834	319	562	1,715
Gross receivables	435,520	2,330	397	4,053	442,300
Allowance for uncollectibles	(328,679)				(328,679)
Receivables, net	\$ 106,841	\$ 2,330	\$ 397	\$ 4,053	\$ 113,621

Component Units			
	Universities	Nonmajor	Total
Accounts	\$ 1,159,263	\$ 15,133	\$ 1,174,396
Interest	5,670	100	5,770
Gross receivables	1,164,933	15,233	1,180,166
Allowance for uncollectibles	(711,308)	(33)	(711,341)
Receivables, net	\$ 453,625	\$ 15,200	\$ 468,825

Amounts not scheduled for collection in subsequent year	\$ 3,955	\$ 3,955
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Mississippi

Note 6 - Due From Other Governments

At June 30, 2023, due from other governments consisted of (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
	<u>General</u>
Due from other governments	\$ 1,421,278
Allowance for uncollectibles	(27,355)
Due from other governments, net	<u>\$ 1,393,923</u>
Amounts not scheduled for collection in subsequent year	<u>\$ 604,459</u>

	<u>Business-type Activities</u>			
	Unemployment Compensation	State Life and Health Insurance Plan	Port Authority at Gulfport	Total
Due from other governments	\$ 4,603	\$ 8	\$ 227	\$ 4,838
Allowance for uncollectibles	(861)			(861)
Due from other governments, net	<u>\$ 3,742</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 227</u>	<u>\$ 3,977</u>

Note 7 - Loans and Notes Receivable

At June 30, 2023, loans and notes receivables consisted of (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>Component Units</u>
	Governmental Activities Governmental Funds General	Universities
Loans and notes receivable	\$ 330,693	\$ 326,174
Allowance for uncollectibles	(132,881)	(23,566)
Loans and notes receivable, net	<u>\$ 197,812</u>	<u>\$ 302,608</u>
Amounts not scheduled for collection in subsequent year	<u>\$ 174,045</u>	<u>\$ 253,947</u>

Mississippi

Note 8 - Capital Assets

Primary Government

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2023, was as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decrease s	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,547,144	\$ 15,553	\$ 3,241	\$ 2,559,456
Construction in progress	2,908,293	1,063,111	665,598	3,305,806
Total capital assets not being depreciated	5,455,437	1,078,664	668,839	5,865,262
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Software	171,924			171,924
Buildings	2,389,077	48,609	50,546	2,387,140
Land improvements	277,700	833	19,335	259,198
Machinery and equipment	829,205	62,495	28,231	863,469
Infrastructure	14,994,670	563,275	262,833	15,295,112
Total capital assets being depreciated	18,662,576	675,212	360,945	18,976,843
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Software	86,953	10,456		97,409
Buildings	904,065	43,408	189	947,284
Land improvements	189,800	8,372	10,860	187,312
Machinery and equipment	614,632	47,624	25,853	636,403
Infrastructure	5,006,845	587,475	262,833	5,331,487
Total accumulated depreciation	6,802,295	697,335	299,735	7,199,895
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	11,860,281	(22,123)	61,210	11,776,948
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 17,315,718	\$ 1,056,541	\$ 730,049	\$ 17,642,210

Mississippi

Right-to-use Intangible Assets

	Beginning			Ending
Governmental Activities:	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Right-to-use assets not being amortized:				
Land	\$ 1,307	\$	\$ 775	\$ 532
Total leased assets not being amortized	1,307		775	532
Right-to-use assets being amortized:				
Buildings	126,300	9,860	167	135,993
Machinery and equipment	26,523	51		26,574
Subscription-based IT arrangements (SBITAs)		58,872		58,872
Total assets being amortized	152,823	68,783	167	221,439
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Buildings	15,046	16,152	42	31,156
Machinery and equipment	6,021	7,686		13,707
Subscription-based IT arrangements (SBITAs)		17,181		17,181
Total accumulated amortization	21,067	41,019	42	62,044
Total intangible assets being amortized, net	131,756	27,764	125	159,395
Total Right -to-use Assets, Net	133,063	27,764	900	159,927
Total Governmental Activities Capital Assets and Right -to-use Assets, Net	\$ 17,448,781	\$ 1,084,305	\$ 730,949	\$ 17,802,137

Mississippi

Business-type Activities

Capital assets not being depreciated/amortized:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Land	\$ 137,833	\$ 340	\$ 154	\$ 138,019
Construction in progress	49,118	15,370	49,332	15,156
Total capital assets not being depreciated	186,951	15,710	49,486	153,175

Capital assets being depreciated:

Buildings	160,936	45,385	2,182	204,139
Land improvements	172,443	1,204		173,647
Machinery and equipment	46,378	587	32	46,933
Infrastructure	291,797	1,324		293,121
Total capital assets being depreciated	671,554	48,500	2,214	717,840

Less accumulated depreciation for:

Buildings	39,080	2,847	277	41,650
Land improvements	44,305	6,677		50,982
Machinery and equipment	23,041	2,667	20	25,688
Infrastructure	73,024	7,446		80,470
Total accumulated depreciation	179,450	19,637	297	198,790

Total capital assets being depreciated, net

	492,104	28,863	1,917	519,050
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Capital assets, net

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Right-to-use assets being amortized:				
Buildings	\$ 4,299	\$ 289	\$ 207	\$ 4,381
Machinery and equipment	27		7	20
Total assets being amortized:	4,326	289	214	4,401
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Buildings	1,568	641	207	2,002
Machinery and equipment	8	1		9
Total accumulated amortization	1,576	642	207	2,011
Total intangible assets being amortized, net	2,750	(353)	7	2,390
Total Business-type activities Capital Assets and Right-to-use Intangible Assets, Net	\$ 681,805	\$ 44,220	\$ 51,410	\$ 674,615

Mississippi

Depreciation and amortization expense was charged to functions/programs as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Governmental Activities:

General government	\$	44,228
Education		10,425
Health and social services		30,219
Law, justice and public safety		34,391
Recreation and resources development		10,902
Regulation of business and profession		1,100
Transportation		607,089
Total depreciation/amortization expense - governmental activities	\$	<u>738,354</u>

Business-type Activities:

Port Authority at Gulfport	\$	18,750
Other business-type		1,529
Total depreciation/amortization expense - business-type activities	\$	<u>20,279</u>

Construction in progress is composed of (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Project Authorization	Expended To Date	Outstanding Commitment
Governmental Activities:			
Department of Transportation	\$ 4,578,982	\$ 3,015,809	\$ 1,561,959
Department of Finance and Administration	43,604	36,379	3,737
Department of Public Safety	135,997	59,308	18,441
Department of Rehabilitation Services	13,536	13,536	
Veterans Affairs Board	48,146	28,557	22,134
State Fire Academy	12,741	11,807	452
East MS State Hospital	23,226	21,672	1,507
Military Department	69,091	28,976	40,116
Fair Commission	37,595	37,387	202
Other projects less than \$10 million	92,502	52,375	29,678
Total governmental activities	<u>5,055,420</u>	<u>3,305,806</u>	<u>1,678,226</u>
Business-type Activities:			
Port Authority at Gulfport	15,701	8,589	9,408
Yellow Creek Port Authority	7,616	6,567	1,048
Total business-type activities	<u>23,317</u>	<u>15,156</u>	<u>10,456</u>
Total construction in progress	<u>\$ 5,078,737</u>	<u>\$ 3,320,962</u>	<u>\$ 1,688,682</u>

Mississippi

Component Units

At June 30, 2023, capital assets consisted of (expressed in thousands):

	Universities	Nonmajor	Total
Capital assets not being depreciated:			
Land	\$ 140,224	\$ 10,392	\$ 150,616
Construction in progress	400,289	4,154	404,443
Total capital assets not being depreciated	540,513	14,546	555,059
Capital assets being depreciated:			
Buildings	4,982,009	30,617	5,012,626
Land improvements	552,875	58,820	611,695
Machinery and equipment	1,499,235	27,029	1,526,264
Infrastructure		50,821	50,821
Total capital assets being depreciated	7,034,119	167,287	7,201,406
Less accumulated depreciation for:			
Buildings	1,464,461	20,666	1,485,127
Land improvements	257,687	56,726	314,413
Machinery and equipment	1,219,855	21,695	1,241,550
Infrastructure		18,447	18,447
Total accumulated depreciation	2,942,003	117,534	3,059,537
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	4,092,116	49,753	4,141,869
Capital assets, net	\$ 4,632,629	\$ 64,299	\$ 4,696,928
Right-to-use Intangible Assets			
	Universities	Nonmajor	Total
Right-to-use assets being amortized:			
Land	\$ 2,385	\$	\$ 2,385
Buildings	101,340	2,185	103,525
Machinery and equipment	42,049	1,185	43,234
Subscription-based IT Arrangements (SBITAs)	60,525		60,525
Total assets being amortized:	206,299	3,370	209,669
Less accumulated amortization for:			
Leased assets	36,377	1,051	37,428
Subscription-based IT Arrangements (SBITAs)	16,328		16,328
Total accumulated amortization	52,705	1,051	53,756
Total intangible assets being amortized, net	153,594	2,319	155,913
Total Component Units Capital Assets and Right-to-use Intangible Assets, Net	\$ 4,786,223	\$ 66,618	\$ 4,852,841

Mississippi

Note 9 - Long-term General Obligation Bonds and Notes and Limited Obligation Bonds

Bond indebtedness incurred by the State must be authorized by legislation governing the specific programs or projects to be financed. Such legislation provides the state bond commission authority to approve and authorize the sale and issuance of bonds. The state bond commission is comprised of the Governor as chairman, the State Attorney General as secretary, and the State Treasurer.

A. General Obligation Bonds and Notes

General obligation bonds are issued to provide funds for capital improvements which include repairing, renovating, or constructing state owned facilities, to provide loans and grants to local governments and other entities for economic development and capital improvements, and to provide grants to community colleges and universities for capital improvements. General obligation notes are issued to provide funds for economic development. General obligation refunding bonds are issued to currently refund or advance refund certain outstanding bonds for both capital and non-capital related purposes, the majority of which are non-capital related. All general obligation debt has fixed rates of interest.

The *Tax Reform Act of 1986* requires governmental entities issuing tax-exempt bonds to refund to the U. S. Treasury interest earnings on bond proceeds in excess of the yield on those bonds. The State must comply with arbitrage rebate requirements in order for their bonds to maintain tax-exempt status. As of June 30, 2023, no arbitrage rebate liability existed.

General obligation bonds and notes are backed by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the state. Although certain general obligation debt is being retired from the resources of the business-type activities and is, therefore, recorded in those funds, the State remains contingently liable for its payment.

Defeased Bonds

During fiscal year 2023, the State issued the following General Obligation Refunding Bonds; which are reported in governmental activities:

In prior years, the State defeased certain outstanding general obligation bonds of the primary government by depositing the proceeds in irrevocable trusts to be used solely for satisfying all future scheduled principal and interest payments on the refunded debt. Accordingly, for financial reporting purposes, the defeased bonds and related trust accounts are not included in the financial statements. At June 30, 2023, \$958,620,000 of outstanding general obligation bonds are considered defeased.

Mississippi

At June 30, 2023, the primary government's outstanding general obligation bonds and notes as presented in governmental activities are (amounts expressed in thousands):

Purpose	Outstanding Amount	Interest Rates	Final Maturity Date	Original Amount
Governmental Activities:				
Bonds:				
Technology Alliance	\$ 1,099	1.85% - 3.14%	Oct. 2032	\$ 1,999
Farish Street Historic District	32	4.35%	Nov. 2023	500
Heritage, History, and Culture Tourism	45	4.35%	Nov. 2023	700
Small Business and Existing Forestry Industry	315	4.35%	Nov. 2023	5,000
State Railroad Revitalization	65	4.35%	Nov. 2023	1,000
Sustainable Energy	30	4.35%	Nov. 2023	500
Local Governments Capital Improvements	4,075	2.56% - 2.98%	Oct. 2026	12,500
State Shipyard Improvements	123,858	1.85% - 4%	Oct. 2032	199,961
Hinds County Development Project Loans	24,275	0.41% - 4.55%	Oct. 2032	42,100
Job Protection	680	2.56% - 3.85%	Oct. 2026	3,000
Railroad Lines and Bridges Improvement	1,288	2.56% - 4.35%	Oct. 2026	5,900
Workforce Training	2,281	2.56% - 5%	Oct. 2041	7,000
Industry Incentive Financing	128,366	0.41% - 4.35%	Jun. 2030	413,010
Small Enterprise Development Finance	365	4.88%	Jul. 2023	9,025
ACE Fund	100,201	0.41% - 5.54%	Oct. 2032	161,672
Existing Industry	14,131	3.54% - 5.54%	Oct. 2029	38,000
Rural Impact	1,309	3.54% - 5.54%	Oct. 2029	4,700
Statewide Wireless Communication System	19,148	3.54% - 5.54%	Oct. 2029	37,000
Major Economic Impact	297,596	0.41% - 5%	Oct. 2041	510,003
Port Improvements	910	0.84% - 2.19%	Oct. 2032	1,000
Rail Authority of East Mississippi	84	3% - 5%	Nov. 2026	357
North Central MS Regional Railroad Grant	9,793	2.86% - 3.16%	Nov. 2025	30,000
Railroad Improvements	849	2.86% - 3.16%	Nov. 2025	2,600
Farm Reform	5,927	0.41% - 5.67%	Oct. 2034	7,000
Small Municipalities and Limited				
Population Counties	20,523	0.41% - 5.67%	Oct. 2034	35,747
Business Investment	47,604	0.41% - 5.25%	Nov. 2034	76,382
Economic Development Highway	121,369	1.85% - 5.54%	Nov. 2034	177,996
Capital Improvements	1,044,317	0.41% - 5.67%	Oct. 2041	1,211,625
General Obligation Refunding Bonds	2,121,415	0.42% - 5.54%	Nov. 2036	2,580,077
Local Governments Water System Improvement	6,735	0.41% - 5.25%	Nov. 2034	9,399
Local System Bridge Replacement and				
Rehabilitation	43,730	4% - 5.25%	Nov. 2038	43,731
Rural Fire Truck Acquisition	5,900	4.35% - 5.67%	Nov. 2034	5,900
Transportation	83,514	1.85% - 5.45%	Oct. 2041	139,176
Total Bonds	4,231,829			5,774,560
Premiums	154,220			-
Total Governmental Activities	4,386,049			5,774,560
Total General Obligation Bonds and Notes	\$ 4,386,049			\$ 5,774,560

Mississippi

At June 30, 2023, future general obligation debt service requirements for the primary government are (amounts expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	
	Bonds	
	Principal	Interest
2024	\$ 313,766	\$ 136,742
2025	311,443	128,497
2026	320,114	118,501
2027	304,371	107,981
2028	310,093	97,412
2029-2033	1,460,088	337,148
2034-2038	1,017,865	114,137
2039-2042	194,089	10,701
Total	4,231,829	1,051,119
Premiums	154,220	
Total Debt Service, Net	\$ 4,386,049	\$ 1,051,119

B. Limited Obligation Bonds

Limited obligation bonds are payable exclusively from specific pledged General Fund revenues. Such obligations are not secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the state, and holders of such obligations are not entitled to look to other state resources for payment.

These bonds, with an original issue amount of \$468,775,000, were issued to provide funding for road and bridge projects and mature serially through fiscal year 2039 with interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.00%. At June 30, 2023, the primary government's future limited obligation debt service requirements are (amounts expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest
2024	\$ 16,650	\$ 18,932
2025	17,480	18,078
2026	18,355	17,183
2027	19,275	16,242
2028	20,235	15,254
2029-2033	117,415	59,636
2034-2038	149,855	26,385
2039-2042	34,615	692
Total	393,880	172,402
Premiums	42,270	
Total Debt Service, Net	\$ 436,150	\$ 172,402

Mississippi

Note 10 – Bonds Authorized but Unissued

At June 30, 2023, authorized but unissued bond indebtedness existed to be used for various purposes as summarized below (amounts expressed in thousands):

Purpose	Authorized	Authorized But Unissued
General Obligation Bonds		
ABC Warehouse	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000
ACE Fund	30,000	30,000
Business Investment Act	397,500	60,223
Capital Improvements	128,774	43,034
Deer Island Project	10,000	1,200
Economic Development Highway	78,000	65,600
Hinds County Development Project	30,000	7,900
Major Economic Impact	527,899	241,044
MS Industry Incentive Financing Program	211,000	91,000
Small Enterprise Development Finance	140,000	139,635
Transportation - Access Roads	4,000	4,000
	<u>\$ 1,612,173</u>	<u>\$ 738,636</u>

Note 11 - Revenue Bonds and Notes

Revenue bonds and notes are backed by a pledge of resources derived from users of the related facilities and are not supported by the full faith and credit of the State.

At June 30, 2023, outstanding revenue bonds and notes are (amounts expressed in thousands):

Purpose	Outstanding Amount	Interest Rates	Final Maturity Date	Original Amount
Component Units				
Universities:				
Bonds	\$ 1,286,420	.29% - 5.90%	June 2053	\$ 1,615,475
Notes	7,469	2.59% - 2.745%	June 2028	18,627
Total Component Units	<u>\$ 1,293,889</u>			<u>\$ 1,634,102</u>

At June 30, 2023, future revenue bond and note debt service requirements are (amounts expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Component Units	
	Principal	Interest
2024	\$ 57,091	\$ 49,311
2025	55,961	47,267
2026	59,992	44,822
2027	60,230	42,552
2028	62,702	40,218
2029-2033	319,792	163,847
2034-2038	283,476	105,985
2039-2043	217,736	61,560
2044-2048	126,254	23,765
2049-2053	50,655	6,086
	<u>\$ 1,293,889</u>	<u>\$ 585,413</u>

Mississippi

Note 12 - Other Long-term Liabilities

A. Compensated Absences - The State's liability for compensated absences at June 30, 2023 is \$136,429,000 for governmental activities and \$827,000 for business-type activities. For governmental activities, accrued compensated absences are generally paid out of the general fund. The component units' liability for compensated absences is \$141,556,000 of which \$140,735,000 is for the Universities. The reported liability includes related fringe benefits and excludes any obligations related to leave accumulations in excess of 30 days per employee (see Note 1-P).

B. Pollution Remediation Obligation - As of June 30, 2023, five Superfund sites in the State are in various stages of cleanup ranging from initial assessment of contamination to cleanup of chemical spills. Numerous leaking underground storage tank sites exist where motor fuels contaminate soil and groundwater, and present inhalation and explosive hazards. Under federal and state law, the State is legally obligated to remedy the detrimental effects of existing pollution through site investigation and assessment, restoration and replacement, cleanup, and monitoring.

At June 30, 2023, the primary government's pollution remediation obligation is \$45,752,000. This estimate is based on professional judgment, experience, historical cost data, and the use of the expected cash flow technique. Recoveries from other responsible parties, which would reduce the State's remediation liability, are not anticipated. Costs of pollution remediation are paid out of the general fund. Remediation obligation estimates may change over time. Estimated costs will vary due to changes in technology, fluctuation in prices, changes in potential responsible parties, and changes in regulations.

C. Notes Payable – Direct Borrowings At June 30, 2023, the primary government's outstanding notes payable from direct borrowings are (amounts expressed in thousands):

Purpose	Outstanding Amount	Interest Rates	Final Maturity Date	Original Amount
Governmental Activities:				
Buildings	116,457	1.1% - 5.37%	Feb. 2034	301,164
Roads and bridges	462,695	1% - 6.59%	Jan. 2040	864,490
Equipment	7,289	2.20% - 5.53%	Apr. 2029	14,778
Total	586,441			1,180,432
Premiums	32,206			
Total Notes Payable, Net	<u>\$ 618,647</u>			<u>\$ 1,180,432</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Land	3,632	3.8%	Apr. 2029	5,750
Building	7,487	3.5%	Apr. 2034	7,539
Total Notes Payable, Net	<u>\$ 11,119</u>			<u>\$ 13,289</u>

The State's outstanding notes payable from direct borrowings related to business-type activities of \$11,119,000 is secured with land and a building.

Mississippi

At June 30, 2023, the primary government's future debt service requirements for notes payable are (amounts expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings			
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2024	\$ 68,538	\$ 28,845	\$ 1,200	\$ 447
2025	70,850	26,066	1,255	392
2026	75,250	23,023	1,311	335
2027	67,087	19,388	1,363	276
2028	64,761	16,138	1,438	216
2029 - 2033	136,925	52,917	4,552	433
2034 - 2038	79,540	19,950		
2039 - 2043	23,490	2,275		
Total	586,441	188,602	11,119	2,099
Premiums	32,206			
Total Debt Service, Net	\$ 618,647	\$ 188,602	\$ 11,119	\$ 2,099

Note 13 - Changes in Long-term Liabilities

Changes in the primary government's long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2023 are summarized below (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance, as restated	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General Obligation Bonds (Note 9)	\$ 4,415,994	\$ 110,150	\$ 294,315	\$ 4,231,829	\$ 313,766
Premiums/Discounts (Note 9)	171,711	488	17,979	154,220	14,613
Limited Obligation Bonds (Note 9)	409,735		15,855	393,880	16,650
Premiums (Note 9)	45,307		3,037	42,270	3,037
Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings, reclassified (Note 12)	650,184	3,200	66,943	586,441	68,538
Premiums (Note 12)	40,985		8,779	32,206	8,583
Total Bonds and Notes	5,733,916	113,838	406,908	5,440,846	425,187
Accrued Compensated Absences (Note 12)	130,466	94,180	88,217	136,429	10,613
Pollution Remediation Obligation (Note 12)	51,153	12,041	17,442	45,752	8,634
Lease Liability (Note 14)	132,890	9,910	24,853	117,947	22,122
Software Subscription Liability (Note 14)	44,239	14,633	17,181	41,691	20,600
	\$ 6,092,664	\$ 244,602	\$ 554,601	\$ 5,782,665	\$ 487,156
Business-type Activities:					
General Obligation Bonds (Note 9)	\$ 36	\$	\$ 36	\$	
Accrued Compensated Absences (Note 12)	850	179	202	827	86
Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings (Note 12)	8,641	3,078	600	11,119	1,200
Lease Liability (Note 14)	2,901	289	634	2,556	634
	\$ 12,428	\$ 3,546	\$ 1,472	\$ 14,502	\$ 1,920

The current portion of accrued compensated absences is reported in accounts payable and other liabilities and the long-term portion is included in noncurrent other liabilities.

Mississippi

Note 14 - Leases

A. Lessee - Lease Liability

The State leases land, office buildings, and office equipment for various terms under long-term, non-cancellable lease agreements. These leases expire at various dates throughout 2067 and provide for renewal options ranging from 1 to 35 years. For details on right-to-use lease assets, refer to Note 8 - Capital Assets.

At June 30, 2023, the future principal and interest lease payments are (amounts expressed in thousands):

RTU Lease Liabilities

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2024	\$ 22,122	\$ 4,090	\$ 634	\$ 57
2025	18,087	3,318	555	41
2026	13,868	2,708	479	26
2027	8,710	2,268	378	11
2028	7,227	1,973	104	7
2029-2033	29,780	6,091	406	15
2034-2038	14,052	1,982		
2039-2043	2,677	342		
2044-2048	224	251		
2049-2053	271	204		
2054-2058	328	147		
2059-2063	396	79		
2064-2068	205	10		
Total	\$ 117,947	\$ 23,463	\$ 2,556	\$ 157

Year Ending June 30	Component Units	
	Principal	Interest
2024	19,151	2,628
2025	16,546	2,172
2026	13,472	1,797
2027	11,442	1,486
2028	9,329	1,229
2029-2033	32,783	3,291
2034-2038	6,204	1,090
2039-2043	2,792	519
2044-2048	772	291
2049-2053	975	193
2054-2058	1,200	130
Total	\$ 114,666	\$ 14,826

B. Lessor - Lease Receivable

The State leases land, building, and equipment to third parties under long-term, non-cancelable lease agreements. The leases expire at various dates through 2051. During the year end June 30, 2023, the State recognized the following lease related revenue (amounts expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Lease revenue	\$ 2,210	\$ 4,450
Interest revenue	\$ 455	\$ 3,210

Mississippi

C. Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)

The State has Subscription-based IT liabilities that consist of licenses for software for varying periods. Components of variable payments that are fixed in substance, are included in the measurement of the SBITA liability presented in the table below. The debt requirements to maturity are as follows:

At June 30, 2023, the future principal and interest lease payments are (amounts expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities		Year ending June 30	Component Units	
	Principal	Interest		Principal	Interest
2024	\$ 20,600	\$ 1,236	2024	\$ 17,502	\$ 1,216
2025	11,721	565	2025	11,955	687
2026	5,685	263	2026	7,025	337
2027	2,412	107	2027	4,095	144
2028	1,273	40	2028	1,964	23
2029-2033			2029-2033	57	1
Total	\$ 41,691	\$ 2,211	Total	\$ 42,598	\$ 2,408

Note 15 - Retirement Plans

Plan Description

In accordance with state statutes, Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) Board of Trustees (System) administers four defined benefit plans. The defined benefit plans are PERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system established in 1952, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Retirement System (MHSPRS), a single-employer public employee retirement system established in 1958, Supplemental Legislative Retirement Plan (SLRP), a single-employer public employee retirement system established in fiscal year 1990, and the Municipal Retirement Systems (MRS), which are agent multiple-employer defined benefit public employee retirement systems composed of 19 separate municipal retirement and fire and police disability and relief systems.

PERS, MHSPRS, SLRP and MRS are considered part of the State of Mississippi's financial reporting entity and are included in the accompanying financial statements as pension trust funds. The purpose of these plans is to provide pension benefits for all state employees, sworn officers of the state highway patrol, other public employees whose employers have elected to participate, and elected members of the State Legislature and the president of the Senate. The System issues an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, which includes PERS, MHSPRS, SLRP and MRS, that is available from Public Employees' Retirement System of Mississippi.

Membership and Benefit Provisions

Public Employees' Retirement System: Membership in PERS is a condition of employment granted upon hiring for qualifying employees and officials of the State, state universities, community and junior colleges, and teachers and employees of the public school districts. For those persons employed by the political subdivisions and instrumentalities of the State, membership is contingent upon approval of the entity's participation in PERS by the System's Board of Trustees. If approved, membership for these employees is a condition of employment and eligibility is granted to those who qualify upon hiring. A member who terminates employment from all covered employers and who is not eligible to receive monthly retirement benefits may request a refund of his or her accumulated member contributions plus interest. Upon withdrawal of contributions, a member forfeits service credit represented by those contributions.

Participating members who are vested and retire at or after age 60 or those who retire regardless of age with at least 30 years of creditable service (25 years of creditable service for employees who became members of PERS before July 1, 2011) are entitled, upon application, to an annual retirement allowance payable monthly for life in an amount equal to 2 percent of their average compensation for each year of credited service up to and including 30 years (25 years for those who became members before July 1, 2011) plus 2.5 percent for each additional year of credited service with an actuarial reduction in the benefit for each year of creditable service below 30 years or the number of years in age that the member is below 65, whichever is less. Average compensation is the average of the employee's earnings during the four highest compensated years of credited service. A member may elect a reduced retirement allowance payable for life with the provision that, after death, a beneficiary receives benefits for life or for a specified number of years. Benefits vest upon completion of eight years of membership service (four years of membership service for those who became members of PERS before July 1, 2007). PERS also provides certain death and disability benefits. Benefit provisions are established by Section 25-11-1 et seq., Mississippi Code Ann. (1972) and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

Mississippi

A Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) is made to eligible retirees and beneficiaries. The COLA is equal to 3 percent of the annual retirement allowance for each full fiscal year of retirement up to the year in which the retired member reaches age 60 (55 for those who became members of PERS before July 1, 2011), with 3 percent compounded for each fiscal year thereafter. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the total annual COLA payments for PERS were \$901,099,000.

Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Retirement System: Membership in MHSPRS is a condition of employment granted upon hiring for all officers of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol who have completed a course of instruction in an authorized highway patrol training school on general law enforcement and who serve as sworn officers of the highway patrol in the enforcement of the laws of the State. Participating members who withdraw from service at or after age 55 with at least five years of membership service, or after reaching age 45 with at least 20 years of credited service, or with 25 years of service at any age, are entitled, upon application, to an annual retirement allowance payable monthly for life in an amount equal to 2.5 percent of average compensation during the four highest consecutive years of earnings, reduced 3 percent for each year below age 55 or 3 percent for each year under 25 years of service, whichever is less. MHSPRS also provides certain death and disability benefits. A member who terminates employment from the highway patrol and who is not eligible to receive monthly retirement benefits may request a refund of his or her accumulated employee contributions plus interest. Upon withdrawal of contributions, a member forfeits service credit represented by those contributions. Benefit provisions for MHSPRS are established by Section 25-13-1 et seq., Mississippi Code Ann. (1972) and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

A COLA payment is made to eligible retirees and beneficiaries. The COLA is equal to 3 percent of the annual retirement allowance for each full fiscal year of retirement up to the year in which the retired member reaches age 60, with 3 percent compounded for each fiscal year thereafter. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the total annual COLA payments for MHSPRS were \$12,413,000.

Supplemental Legislative Retirement Plan: Membership in SLRP is composed of all elected members of the State Legislature and the president of the Senate. This plan is designed to supplement the provisions of PERS. Those serving when SLRP became effective July 1, 1989, had 30 days to waive membership. Those elected after July 1, 1989, automatically become members. Members and employers are statutorily required to contribute certain percentages of salaries and wages as specified by the Board of Trustees.

The retirement allowance is 50 percent of an amount equal to the retirement allowance payable by PERS, determined by credited service as an elected senator or representative in the State Legislature or as president of the Senate. Benefits vest upon completion of the requisite number of membership service years in PERS. SLRP also provides certain death and disability benefits. A member who terminates legislative employment and who is not eligible to receive monthly retirement benefits may request a refund of his or her accumulated employee contributions plus interest. Upon withdrawal of contributions, a member forfeits service credit represented by those contributions. Benefit provisions for SLRP are established by Section 25-11-301 et seq., Mississippi Code Ann. (1972) and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

Retirees and beneficiaries of SLRP may receive COLA calculated identically to PERS retirees and beneficiaries. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the total annual COLA payments for SLRP were \$455,000.

Municipal Retirement Systems: Membership in the two general Municipal Retirement Systems and the 17 Fire and Police Disability and Relief Systems was granted to all municipal employees, fire fighters, and police officers who were not already members of PERS and who were hired prior to July 1, 1976. Two fire and police plans elected to extend the eligibility period for membership to July 1, 1987. Eligible employees hired after these periods automatically become members of PERS. The Municipal Retirement Systems were all closed to new members by July 1, 1987.

Regardless of age, participating employees who retire with at least 20 years of membership service are entitled to an annual retirement allowance payable monthly for life in an amount equal to 50 percent of their average monthly compensation and an additional 1.7 percent for each year of credited service beyond 20 years, not to exceed 66.67 percent of average monthly compensation, except as may otherwise be provided through local and private legislation. Average monthly compensation for the two Municipal Retirement Systems and the 17 Fire and Police Disability and Relief Systems is the monthly average for the last six months of service. Certain participating employers provide a minimum monthly retirement allowance. Benefits vest upon reaching 20 years of credited service. MRS plans also provide certain death and disability benefits. Members who terminate employment from all covered employers and are not eligible to receive monthly retirement benefits may request a full refund of employee contributions. Members covered by MRS do not receive interest on their accumulated contributions. Upon withdrawal of contributions, a member forfeits service credit represented by those contributions. Benefit provisions are established by Sections 21-29-1 et seq., Articles 1, 3, 5 and 7, Mississippi Code Ann. (1972) and annual local and private legislation. Statutes may be amended only by the State Legislature.

The retirees and beneficiaries of MRS plans with provisions for COLA, who are receiving a retirement allowance on July 1 of each fiscal year, may be entitled to a COLA. This payment is equal to the annual percentage change of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) but not to exceed 2.5 percent of the annual retirement allowance for each full fiscal year of retirement. Certain MRS plans may adopt a COLA other than one linked to the change in the CPI. These additional payments will be made only when funded by the employers. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the total COLAs for MRS plans were \$5,224,000.

Mississippi

Contribution Requirements

Contribution provisions for PERS, MHSPRS and SLRP are established by state statute. The adequacy of these rates is assessed annually by actuarial valuation. Contribution provisions for MRS are established by state statute and annual local and private legislation. State statutes may be amended only by the State Legislature.

The following table provides information concerning funding policies (amounts expressed in thousands):

	PERS	MHSPRS	SLRP	MRS
Contribution rates as a percent of covered payroll:				
State	17.4%	49.08%	7.4%	N/A
Other employers	N/A	N/A	N/A	.35 - 5.09 mills***
Plan members	9%	7.25%	3%*	N/A
Employer contributions made	\$1,303,563	\$20,837**	\$629	\$14,357

* In addition to 9% required by PERS

** Includes fees authorized by the State Legislature, which are reported as employer contributions in the pension trust funds. Due to Senate Bill No. 2659 enacted in 2004, an estimated additional contribution of \$3,700,000 was used to calculate the actuarially determined contributions for MHSPRS. The actual amount received in 2023 was \$3,158,000.

*** Based on assessed property values.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2023, the State reported a net pension liability of \$3,381,687,000 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability in PERS. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021. The State's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. For governmental activities, net pension liability is typically paid from the general fund. At the measurement date, the State's proportion was 16.43%, a decrease of .42% from the prior year.

At June 30, 2023, the State reported a net pension liability of \$176,554,000 and \$4,773,000 for MHSPRS and SLRP, respectively. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

The following table details the changes in the net pension liability from the beginning to the end of the measurement year for the single-employer plans, MHSPRS and SLRP (amounts expressed in thousands):

Mississippi

MHSPRS	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 576,150</u>	<u>\$ 463,984</u>	<u>\$ 112,166</u>
Changes for the Year:			
Service Cost	7,711		7,711
Interest	41,965		41,965
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	(3,244)		(3,244)
Contributions - employer		19,476	(19,476)
Contributions - employee		2,356	(2,356)
Net investment income		(39,469)	39,469
Benefit payment, including refunds of employee contributions	(40,656)	(40,656)	0
Administrative expense		(319)	319
Net Changes	<u>5,776</u>	<u>(58,612)</u>	<u>64,388</u>
Balances at June 30, 2023	<u><u>\$ 581,926</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 405,372</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 176,554</u></u>

SLRP	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 23,272</u>	<u>\$ 22,950</u>	<u>\$ 322</u>
Changes for the Year:			
Service Cost	714		714
Interest	1,693		1,693
Difference between expected and actual experience	920		920
Contributions - employer		607	(607)
Contributions - employee		245	(245)
Net investment income		(1,964)	1,964
Benefit payment, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,687)	(1,687)	0
Administrative expense		(12)	12
Net Changes	<u>1,640</u>	<u>(2,811)</u>	<u>4,451</u>
Balances at June 30, 2023	<u><u>\$ 24,912</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 20,139</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,773</u></u>

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the State recognized pension expense of \$270,730,000 for PERS, \$15,759,000 for MHSPRS, and \$815,000 for SLRP for a total of \$287,304,000. At June 30, 2023, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (amounts expressed in thousands):

Mississippi

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
PERS		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 48,472	\$
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	164,152	
Changes in proportion	119,966	58,519
Changes of assumptions	3,730	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	211,398	
Total PERS	547,718	58,519
MHSPRS		
Differences between expected and actual experience	3,842	2,476
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	13,123	
Changes of assumptions	1,153	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	20,837	
Total MHSPRS	38,955	2,476
SLRP		
Differences between expected and actual experience	659	67
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	664	
Changes of assumptions	170	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	629	
Total SLRP	2,122	67
Total	\$ 588,795	\$ 61,062

Contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$211,398,000 for PERS, \$20,837,000 for MHSPRS and \$629,000 for SLRP reported as deferred outflows of resources, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Year ended June 30	PERS Net Outflows & Inflows of Resources	MHSPRS Net Outflows & Inflows of Resources	SLRP Net Outflows & Inflows of Resources
2024	\$ 84,884	\$ 2,217	\$ 363
2025	54,146	1,653	334
2026	(44,507)	(2,817)	(5)
2027	183,278	14,589	734
Total	\$ 277,801	\$ 15,642	\$ 1,426

Actuarial Assumptions

The collective total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2021 and by the investment experience for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. The following actuarial assumptions are applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	PERS	MHSPRS	SLRP
Inflation	2.4 %	2.4 %	2.4 %
Salary increases, including inflation	2.65% - 17.9 %	3% - 8.56 %	2.65 %
Investment rate of return*	7.55 %	7.55 %	7.55 %
Increases in benefits after retirement**	3 %	3 %	3 %

* net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

** PERS and SLRP calculated 3% for each full fiscal year of retirement to age 60 (55 for those who became members before July 1, 2011), with 3% compounded for each fiscal year thereafter. MHSPRS calculated 3% simple interest to age 60, compounded each fiscal year thereafter.

Mississippi

Changes of Assumption

Mortality rates for service retirees for PERS, MHSPRS and SLRP were based on the PubS.H-2010(B) Retiree Table with the following adjustments: For males, 95% of male rates up to age 60, 110% for ages 61 to 75 and 101% for ages above 77. For females, 84% of female rates up to age 72 and 100% for ages above 76. Mortality rates for disability retirees were based on the PubG.H-2010 Disabled Table adjusted 134% for males and 121% for females. Mortality rates for Contingent Annuitants were based on the PubS.H-2010(B) Contingent Annuitant Table, adjusted 97% for males and 110% for females. Mortality rates will be projected generationally using the MP-2020 projection scale to account for future improvements in life expectancy.

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the four-year period from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2020. The experience report is dated April 20, 2021.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for PERS, MHSPRS and SLRP was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected nominal returns, net of pension plan investment expense and the assumed rate of inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The most recent target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2021, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	27 %	4.60 %
International equity	22	4.50
Global equity	12	4.80
Fixed income	20	(0.25)
Real estate	10	3.75
Private equity	8	6.00
Cash	1	(1.00)
Totals	100 %	

Single-Employer Benefit Plan Employees

The following employees were covered by the benefit terms of MHSPRS and SLRP at June 30, 2021:

	MHSPRS	SLRP
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	761	233
Inactive employees assumed eligible for a benefit at retirement date	40	33
Inactive employees assumed not to receive service retirement benefits	24	29
Active employees	478	173
Totals	1,303	468

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.55%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate of 9%, 7.25% and 3% for PERS, MHSPRS and SLRP, respectively, and that employer contributions will be made at the current employer contribution rate 17.4%, 49.08% and 7.4% for PERS, MHSPRS and SLRP, respectively. Based on those assumptions, the pension plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plans members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Mississippi

Sensitivity of the State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability using the discount rate of 7.55%, as well as what the plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.55%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.55%) than the current rate (amounts expressed in thousands):

Net Pension Liability	1% Decrease		Current Discount Rate		1% Increase	
	6.55%		7.55%		8.55%	
PERS	\$	4,413,447	\$	3,381,687	\$	2,531,054
MHSPRS		247,433		176,554		117,847
SLRP		7,204		4,773		2,693
Total	\$	4,668,084	\$	3,563,014	\$	2,651,594

Detailed information about the PERS, MHSPRS and SLRP pension plans is available on the PERS of Mississippi website at www.pers.ms.gov.

Note 16 - Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description

The State and School Employees' Health Insurance Management Board (the Board) administers the State Life and Health Insurance Plan (the Plan) established by Section 25-15-3 et seq., Mississippi Code Ann. (1972), which is amended annually by the Board. State law mandates that all state, public education, library, junior and community college and retiring employees be offered health and life benefit coverage through the Plan. The Plan provides other postemployment benefits (OPEB) as a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan.

The 14-member Board, which administers the Plan, is comprised of the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission; the State Personnel Director; the Commissioner of Insurance; the Commissioner of Higher Education; the State Superintendent of Public Education; the Executive Director of the Department of Finance and Administration; the Executive Director of the Mississippi Community College Board; the Executive Director of the Public Employees Retirement System; two appointees of the Governor; the Chairman of the Senate Insurance Committee, or his designee; the Chairman of the House of Representatives Insurance Committee, or his designee; the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, or his designee; and the Chairman of the House of Representatives' Appropriations Committee, or his designee. The Board has a fiduciary responsibility to manage the funds of the Plan.

Benefits Provided

Benefits of the Plan consist of an implicit rate subsidy, which is essentially the difference between the average cost of providing healthcare benefits to retirees under age 65 and the average cost of providing healthcare benefits to all participants when premiums paid by retirees are not age-adjusted. Employees' premiums are funded primarily by their employers. Retirees must pay their own premiums, as do active employees for spouse and dependent medical coverage. The Board has the sole authority for setting life and health insurance premiums for the Plan.

Per section 12-15-15 (10) Mississippi Code Ann. (1972), a retired employee electing to purchase retiree life and health insurance must pay the full cost of such insurance premium. If the Board determined actuarially that the premium paid by the participating retirees adversely affect the overall cost of the Plan to the State, then the Board may impose a premium surcharge not to exceed 15%, upon such participating retired employees who are under the age for Medicare eligibility and who are initially employed before January 1, 2006. For participating retired employees who are under the age for Medicare eligibility and who are initially employed on or after January 1, 2006, the Board may impose a premium surcharge in an amount the Board determined actuarially to cover the full cost of insurance.

The Plan offers a base option and a select option for health benefits for non-Medicare participants. The Plan includes a separate level for Medicare eligible retirees, Medicare eligible surviving spouses and Medicare eligible dependents of retirees and surviving spouses.

Contributions

Pursuant to the authority granted by Mississippi Statute, the Board has the authority to establish and change premium rates for the participants, employers, and other contributing entities. The required premiums vary based on the plan selected and the type of participant. Employees' premiums are paid primarily by the employer. Employers do not pay premiums for retirees nor premiums for active employee spouse and dependent medical coverage. At June 30, 2023, the State's actuarially determined contributions to the OPEB plan were \$5,238,000.

Mississippi

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2023, the State reported a liability of \$106,687,000 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The State's proportion of the OPEB liability was based on a projection of the long-term share of contribution to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. For governmental activities, the net OPEB liability is typically paid from the general fund. At the measurement date the State's proportion was 21.65% which is a decrease of .77% from the previous year.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the State recognized OPEB expense of (\$18,437,000). At June 30, 2023, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 89	\$ 46,207
Net difference between projected and actual OPEB		
Plan investments	7	
Changes in proportion	11,774	22,639
Changes of assumptions	16,635	9,875
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	5,238	
Total	\$ 33,743	\$ 78,721

Contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$5,238,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources will be recognized as a reduction of the collective net OPEB liability in the year ended 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 (amounts expressed in thousands):

Year ended June 30	Net Outflows & Inflows of Resources
2024	\$ (13,414)
2025	(10,823)
2026	(10,943)
2027	(8,504)
2028	(4,667)
Thereafter	(1,865)
	<u>\$ (50,216)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The collective total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to the periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.40%
Salary increases, including inflation	2.65% - 17.9%
Investment rate of return	4.5%
Municipal bond index rate	
Measurement Date	3.37%
Prior Measurement Date	2.13%
Year FNP is projected to be deleted	
Measurement Date	2022
Prior measurement date	2021
Single equivalent interest rate, net of OPEB plan	
Investment expense, including price inflation	
Measurement Date	3.37%

Mississippi

Prior measurement date	2.13%
Healthcare cost trend rates	
Medicare supplement claims	7% for 2023 decreasing to an
Pre-Medicare	ultimate rate of 4.5% by 2029 FYE
Retirement age – by employee type shown:	
Highway safety patrol	Any age with 25 years of service Age 55 with at least 5 years of service Age 45 with at least 20 years of service
General state and school employees hired before July 1, 2011	Any age with 25 years of service or hired before July 1, 2007 Age 60 with at least 4 years of service or hired after July 1, 2007 Age 60 with at least 8 years of service
General state and school employees hired on or after July 1, 2011	Any age with 30 years of service or Age 60 with at least 8 years of service

Mortality rates for service retirees were based on the PubS.H-2010(B) Retiree Table with the following adjustments: For males, 95% of male rates up to age 60, 110% for ages 61 to 75 and 101% for ages above 77. For females, 84% of female rates up to age 72 and 100% for ages above 76. Mortality rates for disability retirees were based on the PubG.H-2010 Disabled Table adjusted 134% for males and 121% for females. Mortality rates for Contingent Annuitants were based on the PubS.H.-2010(B) Contingent Annuitant Table, adjusted 97% for males and 110% for females. Mortality rates will be projected generationally using the MP-2020 projection scale to account for future improvements in life expectancy.

The demographic actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation were based on the results of the last actuarial experience study, dated April 20, 2021.

The remaining actuarial assumptions (e.g., initial per capital costs, healthcare cost trends, rate of plan participation, rates of plan election, etc.) used in the June 30, 2022, valuation were based on a review of recent plan experience done concurrently with the June 30, 2022, valuation.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the valuation process. Since there were very little assets in the trust fund on the Measurement Date, there is no long-term expected return determination.

Changes in Benefit Terms

The schedule of monthly retiree contributions was increased as of January 1, 2023. In addition, the in-network medical deductible was increased for the Select Coverage beginning January 1, 2023.

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

The discount rate was changed from 2.13% for the prior measurement date to 3.37% for the current measurement date.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.37%. The trust was established on June 28, 2018 with an initial contribution of \$1,000,000. As of June 30, 2022, the trust has \$1,049,000. The fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted immediately; therefore, the Municipal Bond Index Rate is used in the determination of the discount rate for both the June 30, 2021 and the June 30, 2022 total OPEB liability. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2022 was based on a monthly average of the Bond Buyers General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate.

Sensitivity of the State's proportionate Share of the collective OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability using the discount rate of 3.37%, as well as what the State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percent-point lower (2.37%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.37%) than the current rate (amounts expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease 2.37%	Current Discount Rate 2.13%	1% Increase 4.37%
State's proportionate share of net OPEB liability	\$ 117,533	\$ 106,687	\$ 97,364

Mississippi

Sensitivity of the State's proportionate Share of the collective OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The following table presents the State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability using the healthcare trend rate of 7% decreasing to 4.5% by 2029, as well as what the State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6% decreasing to 3.5%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8% decreasing to 5.5%) than the current rate (amounts expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease (5.5% decreasing to 3.5%)	Current Discount Rate (6.5% decreasing to 4.5%)	1% Increase (7.5% decreasing to 5.5%)
State's proportionate share of net OPEB liability	\$ 99,257	\$ 106,687	\$ 115,044

Detailed information about the Life and Health OPEB Plan is available on the Department of Finance and Administration website at www.dfa.ms.gov.

Note 17 - Commitments

A. Contracts

At June 30, 2023, the Department of Transportation had contracts outstanding of approximately \$1,271,448,000 with performance continuing during fiscal year 2024. Of this amount \$76,114,000 is related to local public agencies, such as planning and development districts, counties and municipalities. These contracts were primarily for construction, repair and maintenance and will be paid through the General Fund. Approximately 67 percent of future expenditures related to these commitments are expected to be reimbursed from proceeds of federal grants when the actual costs are incurred. The remaining portion will be funded by specific gasoline taxes.

The State Aid Road Division had contracts of \$57,480,000 outstanding at June 30, 2023 for construction, repair and maintenance of state and county roads. These contracts will be paid through the General Fund. Approximately 7 percent of future expenditures related to these commitments are expected to be reimbursed from proceeds of federal grants when the actual costs are incurred. The remaining portion will be funded by specific tax levies.

The Office of Building, Grounds and Real Property Management had outstanding construction, repair and maintenance contracts of \$328,197,000 at June 30, 2023. These contracts will be paid from the General Fund.

The Military Department had contracts outstanding of approximately \$42,284,000 at June 30, 2023. Approximately 96 percent of future expenditures related to these commitments are expected to be reimbursed from proceeds of federal grants when the actual costs are incurred.

The Port Authority at Gulfport (a major enterprise fund) had contracts outstanding of approximately \$7,112,000 at June 30, 2023. These contracts were primarily for construction costs related to the port. These contracts will be paid from Port Authority at Gulfport's revenues and federal grants.

B. Encumbrances

Encumbrances represent executed but unperformed purchase orders that are reported within governmental funds as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance. At June 30, 2023, the encumbrance amounts in the General Fund were \$54,974,000.

Note 18 - Risk Management

The State has elected to finance most exposures to risk through the retention of risk, with the exception of State Property Insurance and NFIP Flood Insurance. The exposures to risk retained by the State are health and life benefits, tort liability, unemployment benefits and workers' compensation benefits. The State utilizes the Risk Management Fund to account for these activities with the noted exception in workers' compensation benefits. Estimates of liabilities for incurred but unpaid claims include both reported and unreported insured events. Nonincremental claims adjustment expenses have not been included as part of the liability for claims and judgments due to immateriality. Changes in claim liabilities for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Mississippi

	Beginning Balance	Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Ending Balance	Due within one year
2022	\$ 174,980	948,278	950,251	173,007	145,424
2023	173,007	964,428	935,983	201,452	173,329

Health and Life Benefits: The State has elected to manage the health benefit through the retention of all exposure. The life benefit is purchased from a commercial insurance company for death benefit distribution under tax law but management of the risk is accomplished by self insuring within an insured shell. State law mandates that all state, public education, library, junior and community college and retiring employees be offered health and life benefit coverage through this plan.

Estimates of the liability for unpaid claims are actuarially determined using the development method. This method uses past observed patterns of time between claim incurred and payment to estimate incurred claims from available claims data. Liabilities are based on the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims, including inflation and other factors, and provisions for estimated claims adjustment expenses.

Tort Liability: The State manages tort claims through the retention of all liability exposure. The State Legislature created the Tort Claims Board to administer these claims beginning in fiscal year 1994. Statutory regulations provide some protection, as well as a limitation of liability, for claims filed against state agencies and state employees. There is some limited purchase of commercial insurance by state agencies for excess auto liability and other lines of coverage to fulfill some contractual requirements on out of state operations. There is purchase of insurance for protection of some fleet vehicles, some specified watercraft and specific fixed wing aircraft. In the last three years, settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage.

Claims payments are financed through an annual assessment to all state agencies based on amount of payroll and past loss history. Estimates of the liability for unpaid claims are actuarially determined based on observed patterns of claims payments, as well as the experience of similar programs in other states.

Unemployment Benefits: Unemployment benefits are established in statute and administered by the Mississippi Department of Employment Security. The State elects to manage the financial risk for state agencies through retention of all liability exposure. Benefits are financed through collection of premiums from agencies, which provides a stable cash flow for payment of claims.

Estimates of the liability for unpaid claims are actuarially determined based on observed patterns of claims payments, adjusted for changes in covered payrolls.

Workers' Compensation Benefits: Workers' compensation benefits are established in statute and the rules and regulations are established by the Mississippi Workers' Compensation Commission and the Mississippi State Agencies Self-Insured Workers' Compensation Trust Board of Trustees. Three major state agencies have been granted exemption from participation in the Risk Management Fund.

The exposure of risk in the Risk Management Fund is financed mostly through retention of all exposure, with limited purchase of commercial excess insurance. The benefits are financed through collection of premiums, based on an actuarial estimate, from agencies which provides a stable cash flow for claims payments. In the last three years, settled claims have not exceeded commercial coverage. Estimates of the liability for unpaid claims are actuarially determined based on observed patterns of claims payments and case reserves development. Liabilities are based on the ultimate costs of settling claims, including inflation and other factors, and include provisions for estimated claims adjustment expenses.

Exempted state agencies cover all claim settlements and judgments with the resources of the General Fund. Claim expenditures and estimates of the related liability are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated.

State Property Insurance: The State is required by MS Statute to purchase property and personal property insurance for all state-owned property and to maintain a Statement of Values for all buildings owned by the State. This program does not include colleges and universities that are within the Institute of Higher Learning (IHL). The procurement of state property insurance includes ancillary insurance policies consisting of fine arts, equipment breakdown, broadcasters and mobile equipment, terrorism, active assailant, and cyber liability insurance for all state-owned, non-IHL properties.

The State works with domestic and international insurance markets to provide comprehensive layered insurance programs for the building and personal property of state agencies and departments. The Office coordinates all active property claims, working with our Broker, individual agencies, the Bureau of Building department, commercial adjusters, consultants, engineers, and insurers to bring about expedient and efficient claims processes and reimbursements.

Mississippi

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Insurance: The State is required by MS Statute to purchase NFIP flood insurance for all state-owned property that meet certain characteristics, and to manage a Permit process for new construction located in state-owned Special Flood Hazard Areas. The Office manages the FEMA NFIP flood insurance program with individual flood policies for all state-owned properties, including IHL, that is located within FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas. The Office serves as the State Floodplain Manager and maintains the State of Mississippi Floodplain Regulations Manual.

Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety: The State is required by MS Statute to manage and maintain routine inspections and a certificate process for all boilers and pressure vessels in state-owned buildings and facilities. The Risk Management department works closely with and directly supports the Mississippi Department of Health, the Chief Inspector of the State, the Board of Health, and the Insurance company associated with this risk.

The Equipment Breakdown insurance policy purchased by the State is directly involved with this process. The insurance company provides all required inspections to all boilers and vessels for every building that is on the Statement of Values. The Risk Management department facilitates and coordinates all relational aspects of this working arrangement with the Department of Health.

Note 19 - Contingencies

- A. Federal Grants** - The State has received federal grants for specific purposes that are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Entitlements to these resources are generally conditional upon compliance with the terms and conditions of grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of resources for allowable purposes. Any disallowance resulting from an audit may become a liability of the State. The State estimates that the ultimate disallowance pertaining to these grants, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.

The Division of Medicaid, which is reported within the General Fund, has been notified by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) of a potential claim relative to potential overpayments by CMS under Medical Assistance Program grants that may have been made between 1981 and 2009 to a number of states, including Mississippi. CMS is working with the Division of Medicaid, as well as various other states, to resolve the discrepancies. The amount questioned by CMS for the Division of Medicaid is approximately \$28,000,000.

Additionally, the Division of Medicaid has also been notified by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) of a potential claim relative to unallowable school-based Medicaid administrative costs for federal fiscal years 2010 through 2012. The amount determined by the OIG to be unallowable was \$21,200,000.

- B. Litigation** - The State is party to various legal proceedings that arise in the normal course of governmental operations. The State's legal counsel believes that they will be successful in defending the State and its agencies in a majority of these cases. Of the \$31,375,000 in pending litigation, the State considers \$31,375,000 probable and reasonably estimable that a liability has occurred and is reported in the accompanying financial statements. In the opinion of the State, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the State.
- C. Loan Guarantees** - The Mississippi Development Authority (MDA), a state agency, is authorized by state law to provide loan guarantees through the Small Business Loan Guarantee Program, funded through the Federal State Small Business Credit Initiative, in order to increase the amount of capital made available by private lenders to small businesses. The length of the loan guarantees range from five to fifteen years. In the case of default by the borrower, following the private lender's normal collection procedures to seek reimbursement from the loan recipient, the State pays the private lender a percentage of the outstanding loan amount. At June 30, 2023, outstanding MDA loan guarantees totaled \$27,707,000.
- D. Conduit Debt** - The Mississippi Development Bank (a nonmajor component unit) issues special obligation bonds in order to provide funds for making loans to governmental units. Although the special obligation bonds bear the name of the Bank, the Bank is not responsible for the payment of the bonds but rather the bonds are secured only by the payments agreed to be paid by the governmental units under the terms of the loan agreements. The outstanding balance of special obligation bonds issued by the Bank was approximately \$2,357,794,000 at June 30, 2023. The faith, credit and taxing power of the State and the Bank are not pledged to the payment of such bonds.

Note 20 – Tax Abatements

As of June 30, 2023, the State provides tax abatements through eight programs subject to the requirements of GASB Statement No. 77: the Jobs Tax Credit; the Investment Tax Credit; the Income Tax Exemption; the Fee In Lieu of Franchise Tax; the Sales and Use Tax Exemption to Establish and Operate the Project; the Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Machinery, Tooling, Leases, Repair parts and Services; the Withholding Rebate for New Job Creation; and the Withholding Rebate for Maintaining Existing Jobs. The eight programs are available to entities authorized in Section 57-75-5 (f) of Mississippi Code Ann. (1972) to encourage businesses to locate or expand operations in the State and to create significant new job opportunities for State residents.

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The Jobs Tax Credit Program provides an income tax credit to eligible entities that commit to make certain capital investments, to create a certain number of new full-time jobs and to maintain those employment levels. The credit amount is based on employment levels. Eligible entities can receive an annual credit equal to \$5,000 per employee at the project site for a set period of time ranging from 10 to 20 years with a three-to-ten-year carryforward. Eligible entities are able to elect the date when their credit period starts within certain parameters. The credit can be used to offset up to 100% of an eligible entity's state income tax liability. There are no recapture provisions for this program.

The Investment Tax Credit Program provides an income tax credit to eligible entities that commit to make certain capital investments, to create a certain number of new full-time jobs and to maintain those employment levels. An annual tax credit equal to 7.5% of the eligible investment is available to offset the entity's state income tax liability. An eligible entity is able to elect the start date for the credit, however, it must be within two years of becoming fully operational. Any credit claimed and not used in any taxable year can be carried forward for ten consecutive years from the close of the tax year in which it was earned. The amount of the credit that can be used in any one tax year is limited to the entity's total state income tax liability for that year and the credit is subject to recapture if the property for which the credit is received is disposed of or converted to another nonbusiness use.

The Income Tax Exemption Program provides a full exemption from state income tax to eligible entities that commit to make certain capital investments, to create a certain number of jobs and to maintain those employment levels. An eligible entity is granted a full exemption from state income tax for a period of 20 to 25 years, including the year in which the exemption commences. The eligible entity can elect the date on which the exemption begins, though it typically cannot begin until the committed number of jobs is in place and it must start within five years of the start of production. If in any taxable year to which the exemption applies the average number of jobs falls below the business's jobs commitment, the income tax exemption may be reduced or suspended until the required number of jobs is restored. There are no recapture provisions for this program.

The Fee in Lieu of Franchise Tax Program allows eligible entities to pay a fee of \$25,000 per year instead of the calculated amount of the franchise tax that would have been due. The fee in lieu of franchise tax typically goes into effect the first year that an eligible entity's franchise tax liability exceeds \$25,000. Eligible entities have to commit to making certain capital investments and/or creating a certain number of jobs and maintaining those employment levels. Each fee in lieu of franchise tax agreement is negotiated with the eligible entity that is investing in the State and is available between ten and thirty years. There are no recapture provisions for this program.

The Sales and Use Tax Exemption to Establish and Operate the Project Program provides a full exemption from sales and use tax for the start-up of a project of eligible entities that commit to make certain capital investments, to create a certain number of jobs and to maintain those employment levels. The State grants eligible entities a full exemption from sales and use taxes on purchases and leases of component building materials and machinery and equipment required for the start-up and operation of a Mississippi Major Economic Impact Authority (MMEIA) eligible project. The amounts exempted under this program are not required to be reported to the State. There are no recapture provisions for this program.

The Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Machinery, Tooling, Leases, Repair Parts and Services Program provides a full exemption from sales and use tax for the perpetual operation of an eligible project to entities that commit to make certain capital investments, to create a certain number of jobs and to maintain those employment levels. The State grants eligible entities with a full exemption from sales and use tax on purchases and leases of machinery, special tooling, repair parts or replacement or leases thereof, supplies and repair services purchased by the eligible entity. The amounts exempted under this program are not required to be reported to the State. There are no recapture provisions for this program.

The Withholding Rebate for New Job Creation Program provides a rebate of new employees' state income tax withholding to eligible entities that commit to create a certain number of new high-paying jobs at certain average annual salary levels that exceed between 110% and 150% of the state or county average annual salary and to maintain those employment levels throughout the possible rebate period. Eligible entities can receive a percentage of the employees', including leased employees, state income tax withholding in a quarterly payment. These withholding tax rebate payments are capped at 3.5% to 4% of the eligible entity's gross payroll or the actual amount of income tax withheld from their employees. Eligible entities can receive rebate payments on a quarterly basis for up to 25 years assuming the committed number of jobs at the required salary levels are met and maintained. There are no recapture provisions for this program.

The Withholding Rebate for Maintaining Existing Jobs Program provides a rebate to current large employers to retain their existing workforce and further invest in their State operations. It provides a rebate of new employees' state income tax withholding to eligible entities that make a new private investment at the project site and maintain a set number of existing jobs with average annual salaries of at least \$45,000. A rebate equal to one percent of existing employees' wages subject to state income withholding taxes is available for eligible entities for up to ten years or until a maximum rebate of \$6,000,000 has been reached. There are no recapture provisions for this program.

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The amounts of taxes abated during fiscal year 2023 are (amounts expressed in thousands):

Program	Amount Abated
Jobs Tax Credit	\$ - *
Investment Tax Credit***	-
Income Tax Exemption***	-
Withholding Rebate for New Job Creation***	-
Withholding Rebate for Maintaining Existing Jobs	- *
Fee in Lieu of Franchise Tax	- *
Aggregate total of tax credits, tax rebates, income tax exemption, and franchise tax exemption	31,516
Sales and Use Tax Exemption to Establish and Operate the Project	- **
Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Machinery, Tooling, Leases, Repair Parts and Services	- **
Total Sales and Use Tax Exemptions	9,048
Total	\$ 40,564

* The amounts abated under these programs are presented in the aggregate. Sections 27-3-73 and 27-7-83 (9) of Miss. Code Ann (1972) prevent disclosure of the individual amounts abated under these programs due to confidentiality of taxpayer reports and returns.

** Amounts of sales and use taxes abated are estimates.

***There were no taxes abated under these programs in FY 2023.

Note 21 - Subsequent Events

In 2024, the State signed on to settlement agreements with Teva, Allergan, CVS, Walmart, Walgreens, and Kroger for their roles in the opioid crisis. Collectively, the State will receive a maximum amount of \$166,655,766 over 15 years. In accordance with the agreements, 15% of these totals will be distributed directly to certain counties and municipalities in Mississippi. The State recorded a related receivable in fiscal year 2024 for this settlement.

Mississippi

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis) - All Budgetary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	General Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
Revenues				
Sales tax	\$ 2,554,800	\$ 2,554,800	\$ 2,734,067	\$ 179,267
Individual income tax	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,388,370	138,370
Corporate income and franchise taxes	735,400	735,400	1,037,224	301,824
Use and wholesale compensating taxes	415,700	415,700	388,998	(26,702)
Tobacco, beer and wine taxes	169,500	169,500	156,925	(12,575)
Insurance tax	380,400	380,400	411,062	30,662
Oil and gas severance taxes	27,000	27,000	36,427	9,427
Alcoholic Beverage Control excise and privilege taxes and net profit on sale of alcoholic beverages	106,200	106,200	105,172	(1,028)
Other taxes	14,000	14,000	14,622	622
Interest	17,500	17,500	81,333	63,833
Auto privilege, tag and title fees	10,000	10,000	8,389	(1,611)
Gaming fees	148,200	148,200	166,840	18,640
Highway Safety Patrol fees	18,700	18,700	18,893	193
Other fees and services	106,000	106,000	101,499	(4,501)
Miscellaneous	14,900	14,900	18,371	3,471
Medical Cannabis Tax	17,900	17,900	8,012	(9,888)
Court assessments and settlements			16,698	16,698
Special Fund revenues				
Total Revenues	6,986,200	6,986,200	7,692,902	706,702
Expenditures by Major Budgetary Function				
Legislative	33,333	33,204	31,490	(1,714)
Judiciary and justice	117,405	118,855	114,891	(3,964)
Executive and administrative	15,657	15,682	14,616	(1,066)
Fiscal affairs	150,731	150,731	147,419	(3,312)
Public education	2,577,488	2,599,839	2,590,968	(8,871)
Higher education	814,895	814,994	814,512	(482)
Public health	42,346	42,845	38,478	(4,367)
Hospitals and hospital schools	221,620	221,620	220,925	(695)
Agriculture, commerce and economic development	118,117	118,117	117,102	(1,015)
Conservation and recreation	52,041	52,042	52,009	(33)
Insurance and banking	18,597	18,597	16,953	(1,644)
Corrections	362,878	391,215	389,447	(1,768)
Social welfare	1,059,921	1,059,921	1,059,412	(509)
Public protection and veterans assistance	157,591	160,369	159,031	(1,338)
Local assistance	90,600	90,600	89,713	(887)
Motor vehicle and other regulatory agencies				
Miscellaneous	24,775	24,775	22,707	(2,068)
Public works				
Debt service	433,923	433,923	433,650	(273)
Total Expenditures	6,291,918	6,347,329	6,313,323	(34,006)
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	694,282	638,871	1,379,579	740,708
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	1,200	1,200	1,200	
Transfers out			(1,344,171)	(1,344,171)
Other sources/uses of cash			(33,836)	(33,836)
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Uses	695,482	640,071	2,772	(637,299)
Budgetary Fund Balances - Beginning	4,240	4,240	4,240	
Budgetary Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 699,722	\$ 644,311	\$ 7,012	\$ (637,299)

The accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this statement.

Education Enhancement Fund				Special Fund			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
\$ 334,766	\$ 351,839	\$ 404,550	\$ 52,711	\$	\$	\$	\$
69,218	69,564	90,021	20,457				
		600	600				
		95	95				
				19,216,130	22,170,813	13,690,963	(8,479,850)
403,984	421,403	495,266	73,863	19,216,130	22,170,813	13,690,963	(8,479,850)
				5,291	1,423	1,178	(245)
				52,134	55,774	37,507	(18,267)
				27,878	40,178	34,321	(5,857)
				976,606	972,584	495,151	(477,433)
389,638	391,588	362,979	(28,609)	1,922,961	3,933,651	1,556,970	(2,376,681)
249,522	249,522	202,496	(47,026)	2,776,371	2,784,571	91,169	(2,693,402)
				899,458	891,035	358,420	(532,615)
				529,447	451,812	378,960	(72,852)
3,870	3,870	3,870		204,944	308,834	100,634	(208,200)
125	125	125		537,232	993,420	312,041	(681,379)
				41,450	44,854	31,333	(13,521)
				28,751	29,362	18,136	(11,226)
				8,627,836	8,838,955	7,895,782	(943,173)
2,000	2,000	2,000		851,012	931,410	553,371	(378,039)
				30,935	32,113	28,240	(3,873)
1,490	1,490	871	(619)	42,146	40,757	4,391	(36,366)
				1,636,176	1,794,578	1,592,195	(202,383)
				25,502	25,502	376	(25,126)
646,645	648,595	572,341	(76,254)	19,216,130	22,170,813	13,490,175	(8,680,638)
(242,661)	(227,192)	(77,075)	150,117	0	0	200,788	200,788
		296,999	296,999				
(242,661)	(227,192)	219,924	447,116	0	0	200,788	200,788
		715,603	715,603			951,566	951,566
\$ (242,661)	\$ (227,192)	\$ 935,527	\$ 1,162,719	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,152,354	\$ 1,152,354

Mississippi

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis) - All Budgetary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis) - All Budgetary Funds presents the original legally adopted budget, as well as comparisons of the final legally adopted budget with actual data on a budgetary basis. The State's basis of budgeting is the cash basis plus commitments. The State has established three budgetary fund groups to account for its budgetary activities and functions. The General Fund group is established to receive and distribute general tax revenues and other general fund revenues and interest generated thereon. The Education Enhancement Fund group is established to receive specific tax revenues to support various educational programs. The Special Fund group is established to receive federal grants, fees, proceeds from the sale of goods and services, taxes levied for specific purposes and interest generated thereon, and to support the functional activities of the agencies that generate such revenues.

General Fund and Education Enhancement Fund original budget revenues represent the General Fund and Education Enhancement Fund revenue estimates adopted by the Legislative Budget Office at the date of sine die adjournment. Special Fund revenue estimates include anticipated revenues during the year and the amount of beginning cash balances on hand at the beginning of the year that are anticipated to be expended for special fund purposes.

Due to the complexity of the State's budget, a separate *Annual Report of Budgetary Basis Expenditures* has been prepared to present final budget to actual comparisons at the legal level of control. This budgetary report is available at the Department of Finance and Administration.

Since accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on a budgetary basis differ significantly from those used to present financial statements in conformity with GAAP, a reconciliation of differences between budgetary and GAAP presentations for the year ended June 30, 2023 is presented below (amounts expressed in thousands):

Budgetary Funds	General	Education Enhancement	Special
Financial Statement Major Fund	General		
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balances	\$ 2,772	\$ 219,924	\$ 200,788
Reclassifications:			
Budgetary fund excesses are reclassified to the General Fund for GAAP reporting	(420,260)	(219,924)	(200,336)
The State reports amounts in the budgetary funds that are reported in other major and nonmajor funds			(452)
Adjustments:			
The financial reporting fund structure includes funds that are not part of the budgetary fund structure	101,859		
Financial statements are presented using a modified accrual basis of accounting while budgetary basis is cash plus commitments	960,117		
Net Change in GAAP Fund Balances	\$ 644,488	\$ 0	\$ 0

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Mississippi

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands)*

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Actuarially determined employer contribution	\$ 20,837	\$ 19,476	\$ 19,563	\$ 20,144	\$ 19,375
Contributions in relation to actuarially determined contribution	(20,837)	(19,476)	(19,563)	(20,144)	(19,375)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Covered payroll	\$ 34,846	\$ 30,895	\$ 29,780	\$ 32,346	\$ 31,811
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	59.80%	63.04%	65.69%	62.28%	60.91%

Notes to Schedule of Employer Contributions:

Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions. The actuarially determined contribution rates in the schedule of employer contributions are calculated as of June 30, 2021, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine the most recent contribution rate reported in that schedule:

Actuarial cost method	Entry Age
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, open
Remaining amortization period	21.0 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed fair value
Price Inflation	2.40%
Salary increase	3% to 8.56%, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.55%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Other information:

Effective July 1, 2018, the employer contribution rate was increased by the MHSPRS Administrative Board from 37% to 49.08%. Motor vehicle and driver's license reinstatement fees augment employer contributions. The amount of fees vary each year depending on activity, with \$3,158,000 collected for fiscal year 2023.

**Only nine fiscal years are presented because 10-year data is not yet available.*

2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 15,128	\$ 14,809	\$ 14,755	\$ 13,695
(15,128)	(14,809)	(14,755)	(13,695)
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 29,555	\$ 28,845	\$ 27,380	\$ 25,505
51.19%	51.34%	53.89%	53.70%

Mississippi

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer Contributions Supplemental Legislative Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands)*

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Actuarially determined employer contribution	\$ 629	\$ 607	\$ 604	\$ 512	\$ 525
Contributions in relation to actuarially determined contribution	(629)	(607)	(604)	(512)	(525)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Covered payroll	\$ 8,425	\$ 8,180	\$ 8,030	\$ 6,891	\$ 6,937
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	7.47%	7.42%	7.52%	7.43%	7.57%

Notes to Schedule of Employer Contributions:

Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions. The actuarially determined contribution rates in schedule of employer contributions are calculated as of June 30, 2021, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine the most recent contribution rate reported in that schedule:

Actuarial cost method	Entry Age
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, open
Remaining amortization period	25.1 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed fair value
Price Inflation	2.40%
Salary increase	2.65%, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.55%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

*Only nine fiscal years are presented because 10-year data is not yet available.

2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 513	\$ 522	\$ 514	\$ 511
(513)	(522)	(514)	(511)
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 6,833	\$ 6,928	\$ 6,862	\$ 6,861
7.51%	7.53%	7.49%	7.45%

Mississippi

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Public Employees' Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands)*

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually required employer contribution	\$ 211,398	\$ 196,599	\$ 194,673	\$ 196,508	\$ 173,162
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	(211,398)	(196,599)	(194,673)	(196,508)	(173,162)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Covered payroll	\$ 1,214,930	\$ 1,129,881	\$ 1,118,808	\$ 1,129,357	\$ 1,099,260
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	17.40%	17.40%	17.40%	17.40%	15.75%

Notes to Schedule of Employer Contributions:

Method and assumptions used in calculations of contractually required contributions. The contractually required contribution rates in the schedule of employer contributions are calculated as of June 30, 2021, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported. The following contractually required rates and assumptions were used to determine the most recent contribution rate reported in that schedule:

Actuarial cost method	Entry Age
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	26.7 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed fair value
Price Inflation	2.40%
Salary increase	2.65% to 17.90%, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.55%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Other information:

At its June 26, 2018 meeting, the Board voted to increase the employer contribution rate from 15.75 percent to 17.4 percent effective July 1, 2019. Along with this increase, the Board revised its funding policy which sets forth funding goals, objectives, and metrics for possible changes to the contribution rate for prospective fiscal years.

***Only nine fiscal years are presented because 10-year data is not yet available.**

2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 172,818	\$ 177,852	\$ 179,792	\$ 179,936
(172,818)	(177,852)	(179,792)	(179,936)
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 1,097,260	\$ 1,129,216	\$ 1,141,539	\$ 1,142,452
15.75%	15.75%	15.75%	15.75%

Mississippi

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability

Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands)*

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total pension liability					
Service Cost	\$ 7,711	\$ 8,235	\$ 8,104	\$ 7,372	\$ 7,205
Interest	41,965	41,571	40,624	39,532	37,338
Differences between expected and actual experience	(3,244)	7,018	(7)		17,311
Changes in assumptions		1,677		2,286	
Benefit payments	(40,522)	(37,433)	(35,455)	(34,671)	(32,315)
Refund of contributions	(134)	(67)	(48)	(16)	(103)
Net change in total pension liability	5,776	21,001	13,218	14,503	29,436
Total pension liability - beginning	576,150	555,149	541,931	527,428	497,992
Total pension liability - ending	\$ 581,926	\$ 576,150	\$ 555,149	\$ 541,931	\$ 527,428
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 19,476	\$ 19,563	\$ 20,144	\$ 19,375	\$ 15,128
Contributions - employee	2,356	2,378	2,428	2,340	2,271
Net investment income	(39,469)	115,761	11,196	25,280	27,719
Benefit payments	(40,522)	(37,433)	(35,455)	(34,671)	(32,315)
Refund of contributions	(134)	(67)	(48)	(16)	(103)
Administrative expense	(319)	(320)	(328)	(312)	(250)
Net Change in plan fiduciary net position	(58,612)	99,882	(2,063)	11,996	12,450
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	463,984	364,102	366,165	354,169	341,719
Plan fiduciary net position - ending	405,372	463,984	364,102	366,165	354,169
Net pension liability - ending	\$ 176,554	\$ 112,166	\$ 191,047	\$ 175,766	\$ 173,259
Total pension liability	581,926	576,150	555,149	541,931	527,428
Total plan fiduciary net position	405,372	463,984	364,102	366,165	354,169
Net Pension liability	\$ 176,554	\$ 112,166	\$ 191,047	\$ 175,766	\$ 173,259
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.66%	80.53%	65.59%	67.57%	67.15%
Covered payroll	\$ 30,895	\$ 29,780	\$ 32,346	\$ 31,811	\$ 29,555
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	571.46%	376.65%	590.64%	552.53%	586.23%

* Only nine fiscal years are presented because 10-year data is not yet available.

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date of 6/30 of the year prior to the fiscal year presented.

The accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this statement.

2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 7,328	\$ 6,858	\$ 6,361	\$ 6,461
37,086	35,869	34,503	33,396
(5,780)	3,536	1,013	2,652
(3,598)		19,176	
(31,001)	(29,913)	(28,909)	(28,220)
(144)	(52)	(163)	(42)
3,891	16,298	31,981	14,247
494,101	477,803	445,822	431,575
\$ 497,992	\$ 494,101	\$ 477,803	\$ 445,822
\$ 14,809	\$ 14,755	\$ 13,695	\$ 13,500
2,147	2,128	1,938	1,963
44,499	1,704	10,812	51,575
(31,001)	(29,913)	(28,909)	(28,220)
(144)	(52)	(163)	(42)
(203)	(217)	(198)	(200)
30,107	(11,595)	(2,825)	38,576
311,612	323,207	326,032	287,456
341,719	311,612	323,207	326,032
\$ 156,273	\$ 182,489	\$ 154,596	\$ 119,790
497,992	494,101	477,803	445,822
341,719	311,612	323,207	326,032
\$ 156,273	\$ 182,489	\$ 154,596	\$ 119,790
68.62%	63.07%	67.64%	73.13%
\$ 28,845	\$ 27,380	\$ 25,505	\$ 25,554
541.77%	666.50%	606.14%	468.77%

Mississippi

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability

Supplemental Legislative Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands)*

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total pension liability					
Service Cost	\$ 714	\$ 594	\$ 589	\$ 590	\$ 431
Interest	1,693	1,673	1,638	1,595	1,557
Differences between expected and actual experience	920	(133)	(37)		(58)
Changes in assumptions		364		31	
Benefit payments	(1,687)	(1,608)	(1,858)	(1,442)	(1,410)
Refund of contribution		(6)	(19)		(18)
Net change in total pension liability	1,640	884	313	774	502
Total pension liability - beginning	23,272	22,388	22,075	21,301	20,799
Total pension liability - ending	\$ 24,912	\$ 23,272	\$ 22,388	\$ 22,075	\$ 21,301
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 607	\$ 604	\$ 512	\$ 525	\$ 513
Contributions - employee	245	245	208	214	207
Net investment income	(1,964)	5,732	553	1,287	1,412
Benefit payments	(1,687)	(1,608)	(1,858)	(1,442)	(1,410)
Refund of contributions		(6)	(19)		(18)
Administrative expense	(12)	(12)	(10)	(11)	(10)
Net Change in plan fiduciary net position	(2,811)	4,955	(614)	573	694
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	22,950	17,995	18,609	18,036	17,342
Plan fiduciary net position - ending	20,139	22,950	17,995	18,609	18,036
Net pension liability - ending	\$ 4,773	\$ 322	\$ 4,393	\$ 3,466	\$ 3,265
Total pension liability	24,912	23,272	22,388	22,075	21,301
Total plan fiduciary net position	20,139	22,950	17,995	18,609	18,036
Net Pension liability total	\$ 4,773	\$ 322	\$ 4,393	\$ 3,466	\$ 3,265
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	80.84%	98.62%	80.38%	84.30%	84.67%
Covered payroll	\$ 8,180	\$ 8,030	\$ 6,891	\$ 6,937	\$ 6,833
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	58.35%	4.01%	63.75%	49.96%	47.78%

* Only nine fiscal years are presented because 10-year data is not yet available.

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date of 6/30 of the year prior to the fiscal year presented.

The accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this statement.

2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 433	\$ 420	\$ 406	\$ 404
1,593	1,586	1,569	1,549
(204)	(468)	(333)	(453)
(868)	(6)	588	
(1,397)	(1,454)	(1,220)	(1,216)
(17)	(32)	(37)	(22)
(460)	46	973	262
21,259	21,213	20,240	19,978
\$ 20,799	\$ 21,259	\$ 21,213	\$ 20,240

\$ 522	\$ 514	\$ 511	\$ 514
212	208	207	208
2,264	86	552	2,605
(1,397)	(1,454)	(1,220)	(1,216)
(17)	(32)	(37)	(22)
(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
1,574	(688)	3	2,079
15,768	16,456	16,453	14,374
17,342	15,768	16,456	16,453
\$ 3,457	\$ 5,491	\$ 4,757	\$ 3,787
20,799	21,259	21,213	20,240
17,342	15,768	16,456	16,453
\$ 3,457	\$ 5,491	\$ 4,757	\$ 3,787

83.38%	74.17%	77.58%	81.29%
\$ 6,926	\$ 6,862	\$ 6,861	\$ 6,918
49.90%	80.02%	69.33%	54.74%

Mississippi

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Public Employees' Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands)*

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
State's proportion of the net pension liability	16.43%	16.85%	16.98%	16.90%	17.20%
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,381,687	\$ 2,489,564	\$ 3,287,003	\$ 2,972,649	\$ 2,860,867
State's covered payroll	\$ 1,129,881	\$ 1,118,808	\$ 1,129,357	\$ 1,099,440	\$ 1,097,260
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	299.30%	222.52%	291.05%	270.38%	260.73%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	59.93%	70.44%	58.97%	61.59%	62.54%

* Only nine fiscal years are presented because 10-year data is not yet available.

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date of 6/30 of the year prior to the fiscal year presented.

The accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this statement.

	2018		2017		2016		2015
	17.62%		17.86%		18.19%		18.67%
\$	2,928,709	\$	3,190,148	\$	2,811,832	\$	2,265,840
\$	1,129,216	\$	1,141,515	\$	1,135,172	\$	1,139,512
	259.4%		279.5%		247.7%		198.84%
	61.49%		57.47%		61.7%		67.21%

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplemental Information Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Retirement System For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

The changes of assumption for the years presented are as follows:

■ 2023

- The investment rate of return assumption was reduced from 7.55% to 7%.
- Disability rates and service retirement rates were adjusted to reflect actual experience more closely.
- Assumed rates of salary increase were adjusted to reflect actual and anticipated experience more closely.

■ 2021

- The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the PubS.H-2010(B) Retiree Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 95% of male rates up to age 60, 110% for ages 61 to 75, and 101% for ages above 77.
 - For females, 84% of female rates up to age 72 scaled up to 100% for ages above 76.
 - Projection scale MP-2020 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
- The expectation of contingent life mortality was changed to the PubS.H-2010(B) Retiree Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 97% of male rates for all ages.
 - For females, 110% of female rates for all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2020 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
- The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to PubG.H-2010 Disabled Retiree Table for disabled retirees with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 134% of male rates at all ages.
 - For females, 121% of female rates at all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2020 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
- The investment rate of return assumption was reduced from 7.75% to 7.55%.
- The price inflation assumption was reduced from 2.75% to 2.4%.
- The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3% to 2.65%.
- Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, disability rates, and service retirement rates were also adjusted to reflect actual experience more closely.

■ 2019

- The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the PubS.H-2010(B) Retiree Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 112% of male rates from ages 18 to 75 scaled down to 105% for ages 80 to 119.
 - For females, 85% of the female rates from ages 18 to 65 scaled up to 102% for ages 75 to 119.
 - Projection scale MP-2018 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
- The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to PubT.H-2010 Disabled Retiree Table for disabled retirees with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 137% of male rates at all ages.
 - For females, 115% of female rates at all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2018 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
- The price inflation assumption was reduced from 3% to 2.75%.
- The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3.25% to 3%.
- Pre-retirement mortality rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.

■ 2017

- The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Blue Collar Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2022.
- The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%.
- Pre-retirement mortality, withdrawal and disability rates retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.
- Assumed rates of salary increase were adjusted to more closely reflect actual and anticipated experience.

■ 2016

Mississippi

- o The assumed rate of interest credited to employee contributions was changed from 3.5% to 2%.

■ 2015

- o The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Blue Collar Table projected to 2016 using Scale BB rather than the RP-2000 Mortality Table, which was used prior to 2015.
- o The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Table, rather than the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, which was used prior to 2015.
- o Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, disability rates and service retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.
- o Assumed rates of salary increase were adjusted to more closely reflect actual and anticipated experience.
- o The price inflation and investment rate of return assumptions were changed from 3.5% to 3% and 8% to 7.75%, respectively.

The changes in benefit provision for the year presented is as follows:

■ 2023

- o Senate Bill 2120 was passed by the Mississippi Legislation that increased the payroll scale for all levels of the Highway Safety Patrol.

■ 2016

- o The interest rate on employee contributions shall be calculated based on the money market rate as published by the Wall Street Journal on December 31 of each preceding year with a minimum rate of one percent and a maximum rate of five percent.

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplemental Information Supplemental Legislative Retirement System For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

The changes of assumption for the years presented are as follows:

■ 2023

- The investment rate of return assumption was reduced from 7.55% to 7%.
- Disability rates and service retirement rates were adjusted to reflect actual experience more closely.

■ 2021

- The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the PubS.H-2010(B) Retiree Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 95% of male rates up to age 60, 110% for ages 61 to 75, and 101% for ages above 77.
 - For females, 84% of female rates up to age 72 scaled up to 100% for ages above 76.
 - Projection scale MP-2020 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
- The expectation of contingent life mortality was changed to the PubS.H-2010(B) Retiree Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 97% of male rates for all ages.
 - For females, 110% of female rates for all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2020 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
- The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to PubG.H-2010 Disabled Retiree Table for disabled retirees with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 134% of male rates at all ages.
 - For females, 121% of female rates at all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2020 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
- The investment rate of return assumption was reduced from 7.75% to 7.55%.
- The price inflation assumption was reduced from 2.75% to 2.4%.
- The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3% to 2.65%.
- Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, and service retirement rates were also adjusted to reflect actual experience more closely.

■ 2019

- The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the PubS.H-2010(B) Retiree Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 112% of male rates from ages 18 to 75 scaled down to 105% for ages 80 to 119.
 - For females, 85% of the female rates from ages 18 to 65 scaled up to 102% for ages 75 to 119.
 - Projection scale MP-2018 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
- The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to PubT.H-2010 Disabled Retiree Table for disabled retirees with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 137% of male rates at all ages.
 - For females, 115% of female rates at all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2018 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
- The price inflation assumption was reduced from 3% to 2.75%.
- The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3.25% to 3%.
- Pre-retirement mortality rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.

■ 2017

- The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Blue Collar Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2022.
- Pre-retirement mortality rates and service retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.
- Assumed rates of salary increase were adjusted to more closely reflect actual and anticipated experience.
- The beginning of the attribution period was changed to be the first period in which a member's service accrues pension under the Supplemental Legislative Retirement Plan.

Mississippi

■ 2016

- o The assumed rate of interest credited to employee contributions was changed from 3.5% to 2%.

■ 2015

- o The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Blue Collar Table projected to 2016 using Scale BB rather than the RP-2000 Mortality Table, which was used prior to 2015.
- o The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Table, rather than the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, which was used prior to 2015.
- o Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, disability rates and service retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.
- o Assumed rates of salary increase were adjusted to more closely reflect actual and anticipated experience.
- o The price inflation and investment rate of return assumptions were changed from 3.5% to 3% and 8% to 7.75%, respectively.

The changes in benefit provision for the year presented is as follows:

■ 2016

- o Effective July 1, 2016, the interest rate on employee contributions shall be calculated based on the money market rate as published by the Wall Street Journal on December 31 of each preceding year with a minimum rate of one percent and a maximum rate of five percent.

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplemental Information Public Employees Retirement System For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

The changes of assumption for the years presented are as follows:

- 2023
 - o The investment rate of return assumption was changed from 7.55% to 7%.
 - o The assumed load for administrative expenses was decreased from .028% to 0.26% of payroll.
 - o Withdrawal rates, disability rates and service retirement rates were adjusted to reflect actual experience more closely.
 - o The percentage of participants assumed to receive a deferred benefit upon attaining the eligibility requirements for retirement was increased from 60% to 65%.
 - o For married members, the number of years that a male is assumed to be older than his spouse was changed from 3 years to 2 years.
 - o The assumed amount of unused sick leave at retirement was increased from 0.50 years to 0.55 years.
 - o The assumed average number of years of military service that participants will have at retirement was decreased from 0.25 years to 0.20 years.
- 2021
 - o The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the PubS.H-2010(B) Retiree Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 95% of male rates up to age 60, 110% for ages 61 to 75, and 101% for ages above 77.
 - For females, 84% of female rates up to age 72, 100% for ages above 76.
 - Projection scale MP-2020 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
 - o The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to PubG.H-2010 Disabled Table for disabled retirees with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 134% of male rates at all ages.
 - For females, 121% of female rates at all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2020 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
 - o The expectation of contingent annuitant mortality was based on the PubS.H-2010(B) Contingent Annuitant Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 97% of male rates at all ages.
 - For females, 110% of female rates at all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2020 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
 - o The price inflation assumption was reduced from 2.75% to 2.4%.
 - o The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3% to 2.65%.
 - o The investment rate of return assumption was changed from 7.75% to 7.55%.
 - o The assumed load for administrative expenses was increased from .25% to .28% of payroll.
 - o Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, disability rates and service retirement rates were also adjusted to reflect actual experience more closely.
 - o The percentage of active member disabilities assumed to be in the line of duty was increased from 9% to 12%.
 - o The percentage of active member deaths assumed to be in the line of duty was decreased from 6% to 4%.
- 2019
 - o The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the PubS.H-2010(B) Retiree Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 112% of male rates from ages 18 to 75 scaled down to 105% for ages 80 to 119.
 - For females, 85% of the female rates from ages 18 to 65 scaled up to 102% for ages 75 to 119.
 - Projection scale MP-2018 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
 - o The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to PubT.H-2010 Disabled Retiree Table for disabled retirees with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 137% of male rates at all ages.
 - For females, 115% of female rates at all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2018 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
 - o The price inflation assumption was reduced from 3% to 2.75%.
 - o The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3.25% to 3%.

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- o Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, and service retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.
 - o The percentage of active member disabilities assumed to be in the line of duty was increased from 7% to 9%.
- 2017
 - o The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Blue Collar Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2022. Small adjustments were also made to the Mortality Table for Disabled lives.
 - o The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%.
 - o Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, disability rates and service retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.
 - o The percentage of active member disabilities assumed to be in the line of duty was increased from 6% to 7%.
- 2016
 - o The assumed rate of interest credited to employee contributions was changed from 3.5% to 2%.
- 2015
 - o The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Blue Collar Table projected to
 - o 2016 using Scale BB rather than the RP-2000 Mortality Table, which was used prior to 2015.
 - o The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Table, rather than the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, which was used prior to 2015.
 - o Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, disability rates and service retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.
 - o Assumed rates of salary increase were adjusted to more closely reflect actual and anticipated experience.
 - o The price inflation and investment rate of return assumptions were changed from 3.5% to 3% and 8% to 7.75%, respectively.

The changes in benefit provision for the year presented is as follows:

- 2016
 - o Effective July 1, 2016, the interest rate on employee contributions shall be calculated based on the money market rate as published by the Wall Street Journal on December 31 of each preceding year with a minimum rate of one percent and a maximum rate of five percent.

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Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

State Life and Health Insurance OPEB Plan

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands)*

	2023	2022	2021
State's proportion of the net OPEB liability	21.65%	22.42%	22.81%
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 106,687	\$ 144,307	\$ 177,506
State's covered employee payroll**	\$ 1,043,475	\$ 1,018,907	\$ 1,069,584
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	10.22%	14.16%	16.60%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.21%	0.16%	0.13%

**Only six fiscal years are presented because 10-year data is not yet available.*

***OPEB contributions are not based on a measure of pay.*

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date of 6/30 of the prior year to the fiscal year presented.

The accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this statement.

2020	2019	2018
22.89%	23.51%	24.07%
\$ 194,255	\$ 181,836	\$ 188,888
\$ 721,196	\$ 1,001,976	\$ 1,053,049
26.94%	18.15%	17.94%
0.12%	0.13%	0.00%

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Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer Contributions OPEB

State Life and Health Insurance OPEB Plan

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Amounts Expressed in Thousands)*

	2023	2022	2021
Actuarially determined employer contribution	\$ 5,328	\$ 4,347	\$ 5,788
Contributions in relation to actuarially determined contribution	(5,328)	(4,347)	(5,788)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Covered employee payroll	\$ 1,145,792	\$ 1,043,475	\$ 1,018,907
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	0.46%	0.42%	0.57%

Notes to Schedule of Employer Contributions:

Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions. The actuarially determined contribution rates used to determine the actuarially determined contribution amounts in the Schedule of Employer Contribution are calculated as of June 30, 2022. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine the most recent contribution rates reported in that schedule.

Actuarial cost method	Entry Age
Amortization method	Level dollar
Remaining amortization period	30 years, open
Asset valuation method	Fair value of assets
Price Inflation	2.75%
Salary increases, including wage inflations	3% to 18.25%
Initial health care cost trend rates	
Medicare supplement claims - Pre Medicare	7%
Ultimate health care cost trend rates	
Medicare supplement claims - Pre Medicare	4.50%
Year of ultimate trend rates	
Medicare supplement claims - Pre Medicare	2029
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including price inflation	3.37%

***Only six fiscal years are presented because 10-year data is not yet available.**

<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
\$ 7,079	\$ 7,813	\$ 8,097
<u>(7,079)</u>	<u>(7,813)</u>	<u>(8,097)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 1,069,584	\$ 721,196	\$ 1,001,976
0.66%	1.10%	0.81%

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplemental Information State Life and Health Insurance OPEB Plan Methods and Assumptions

The changes to benefit terms were as follows:

- 2023
 - o The schedule of monthly retiree contributions was increased as of January 1, 2024.
- 2022
 - o The schedule of monthly retiree contributions was increased as of January 1, 2023.
- 2021
 - o The schedule of monthly retiree contributions was increased as of January 1, 2022.
 - o The in-network medical deductible was increased for the Select coverage beginning January 1, 2022.
- 2020
 - o The schedule of monthly retiree contributions was increased as of January 1, 2021.
 - o The deductible and coinsurance maximums were increased for the Select Coverage and the coinsurance maximums were increased for the Base Coverage beginning January 1, 2021.

The changes in actuarial assumptions and methods were as follows:

- 2023
 - o The SEIR was changed from 3.37% for the prior Measurement Date to 3.66% for the current Measurement Date.
 - o Withdrawal rates, disability rates, service retirement rates and salary merit rates were adjusted to reflect actual experience more closely.
- 2022
 - o The SEIR was changed from 2.13% for the prior Measurement Date to 3.37% for the current Measurement Date.
- 2021
 - o The SEIR was changed from 2.19% for the prior Measurement Date to 2.13% for the current Measurement Date.
 - o The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the PubS.H-2010(B) Retiree Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 95% of male rates up to age 60, 110% for ages 61 to 75, and 101% for ages above 77.
 - For females, 84% of female rates up to age 72, 100% for ages above 76.
 - Projection scale MP-2020 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
 - o The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to PubG.H-2010 Disabled Table for disabled retirees with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 134% of male rates at all ages.
 - For females, 121% of female rates at all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2020 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
 - o The expectation of contingent annuitant mortality was based on the PubS.H-2010(B) Contingent Annuitant Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 97% of male rates at all ages.
 - For females, 110% of female rates at all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2020 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
 - o The price inflation assumption was reduced from 2.75% to 2.40%.
 - o The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3.00% to 2.65%.
 - o Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, disability rates and service retirement rates were also adjusted to reflect actual experience more closely.
- 2020
 - o The SEIR was changed from 3.5% for the prior Measurement Date to 2.19% for the current Measurement Date.

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- 2019
 - o The SEIR was changed from 3.89% for the prior Measurement Date to 3.5% for the current Measurement Date. In addition, the following changes were made in the actuarial assumptions due to the PERS experience study for the four year period ending June 30, 2018:
 - The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the Pubs.H-2010(B) Retiree Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 112% of male rates from ages 18 to 75 scaled down to 105% for ages 80 to 119.
 - For females, 85% of the female rates from ages 18 to 65 scaled up to 102% for ages 75 to 119.
 - Projection scale MP-2018 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
 - The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to PubT.H-2010 Disabled Retiree Table for disabled retirees with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 137% of male rates at all ages.
 - For females, 115% of female rates at all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2018 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
 - The price inflation assumption was reduced from 3% to 2.75%.
 - The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3.25% to 3%.
 - Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, and service retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Enterprise funds account for the operations of the state that provide goods or services to the general public on a user charge basis.

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds Descriptions

Veterans' Home Purchase Board - The **Veterans' Home Purchase Board Fund** provides home mortgage loans to qualified Mississippi veterans and accounts for administrative expenses of the Veterans' Home Purchase Board. Revenue is derived from interest earned on loans.

Department of Finance and Administration - The **Office of Surplus Property Fund** receives and maintains an inventory of surplus federal property and redistributes it to state agencies and departments, counties, municipalities and other eligible donees within the state. Fees are collected from the donees to offset operating costs.

Yellow Creek Inland Port Authority - The **Yellow Creek Inland Port Authority Fund** accounts for operations of a public port facility at the conjunction of the Tennessee River and Yellow Creek in Tishomingo County, Mississippi. All costs of operating this port are accounted for in this fund. Funding is provided by gross receipts from port operations, proceeds from other governments and investment income.

Department of Rehabilitation Services - The **AbilityWorks Fund** accounts for a statewide system of sheltered workshop facilities through which handicapped citizens receive work experience to prepare them for employment outside the AbilityWorks setting. Revenue is generated from the sale of goods and services and transfers from the rehabilitation services fund.

Department of Agriculture and Commerce - The **Agriculture and Forestry Museum Fund** accounts for operations of the museum. Revenue is generated from the sale of goods, ticket sales and rental income. The **Fairground Operations Fund** accounts for expenses of the Fairground operation of the coliseum, Dixie National Livestock Show and Industrial Showcase Building. Funding sources include gross receipts from the state fair, livestock show, Industrial Building and other events conducted at the coliseum and fairgrounds, as well as transfers from the General Fund.

Department of Corrections - The **Prison Agricultural Enterprises Fund** accounts for a farming operation. Revenue sources include proceeds from the sale of row crops and rental income from leased land.

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Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Combining Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Veterans' Home Purchase Board	Department of Finance and Administration Office of Surplus Property	Yellow Creek Inland Port Authority
Assets			
Current assets:			
Equity in internal investment pool	\$ 68,184	\$ 710	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	128		2,398
Receivables, net	565		474
Due from other funds			
Inventories			
Prepaid items	4		1
Loans and notes receivable	6,879		191
Total Current Assets	75,760	710	3,064
Noncurrent assets:			
Lease receivable			6,972
Loans and notes receivable	191,443		6,685
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	226	100	9,676
Other capital assets, net	854	210	20,298
Right-to-use assets, net	11		
Total Noncurrent Assets	192,534	310	43,631
Total Assets	268,294	1,020	46,695
Deferred Outflow of Resources			
Pension	482	625	257
Other postemployment benefits	17	11	15
Total Deferred outflow resources	499	636	272
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Warrants payable	1,257		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	163	4	199
Due to other funds	1		
Notes payable			1,200
Lease Liability	4		
Net other postemployment benefits liability			3
Total Current Liabilities	1,425	4	1,402
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Notes payable			9,920
Lease Liability	7		
Net pension liability	2,742	1,647	1,771
Net other postemployment benefits liability	97	41	42
Other liabilities	87	49	60
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,933	1,737	11,793
Total Liabilities	4,358	1,741	13,195
Deferred Inflow of Resources			
Leases			6,972
Pension		32	
Other postemployment benefits	42	41	24
Total deferred inflow resources	42	73	6,996
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	1	310	18,855
Unrestricted (deficit)	264,392	(468)	7,921
Total Net Position	\$ 264,393	\$ (158)	\$ 26,776

Department of Rehabilitation Services		Department of Agriculture and Commerce		Department of Corrections	
AbilityWorks		Agriculture and Forestry Museum	Fairground Operations	Prison Agricultural Enterprises	Totals
\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
	17,475	110	357	2,300	71,661
	3,014	106	108		20,215
	10,461				4,053
	201	34			10,461
	652				235
					657
					7,070
	31,803	250	465	2,300	114,352
					6,972
					198,128
		1,690	840		12,532
		1,173	10,974	2,227	35,736
	1,366				1,377
	1,366	2,863	11,814	2,227	254,745
	33,169	3,113	12,279	4,527	369,097
	1,760		524	251	3,899
	158		35	7	243
	1,918		559	258	4,142
		9	57		1,323
	2,994	20	88	20	3,488
			35		36
					1,200
	344				348
					3
	3,338	29	180	20	6,398
					9,920
	1,046				1,053
	11,115		2,676	823	20,774
	507		92	38	817
		83	77	158	514
	12,668	83	2,845	1,019	33,078
	16,006	112	3,025	1,039	39,476
					6,972
	757		108		897
	306		50	27	490
	1,063		158	27	8,359
	(24)	2,862	11,814	2,227	36,045
	18,042	139	(2,159)	1,492	289,359
\$	18,018	\$ 3,001	\$ 9,655	\$ 3,719	\$ 325,404

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Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Department of Finance and Administration		
	Veterans' Home Purchase Board	Office of Surplus Property	Yellow Creek Inland Port Authority
Operating Revenues			
Charges for sales and services	\$	\$ 296	\$ 2,178
Investment income	5,616		
Rentals			457
Fees	228		
Other	3		1,500
Total Operating Revenues	5,847	296	4,135
Operating Expenses			
Cost of sales and services			
General and administrative	1,275	719	1,004
Contractual services	328	134	746
Commodities	47	30	160
Depreciation and amortization	36	25	654
Other	168		
Total Operating Expenses	1,854	908	2,564
Operating Income (Loss)	3,993	(612)	1,571
Nonoperating Revenues			
Gain on disposal of a capital assets (loss)			1,231
Investment income (loss)	7,487	52	725
Other			970
Total Nonoperating Revenues	7,487	52	2,926
Nonoperating Expenses			
Interest			207
Other			2,254
Total Nonoperating Expenses			2,461
Income (Loss) before Capital Contributions and Transfers	11,480	(560)	2,036
Transfers In	136	563	
Transfers Out	(136)		
Change in Net Position	11,480	3	2,036
Total Net Position - Beginning	252,913	(161)	24,740
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ 264,393	\$ (158)	\$ 26,776

Department of Rehabilitation Services		Department of Agriculture and Commerce		Department of Corrections	
AbilityWorks		Agriculture and Forestry Museum	Fairground Operations	Prison Agricultural Enterprises	Totals
\$	4,178	\$ 251	\$ 60	\$ 2,720	\$ 9,683
					5,616
		181	4,222		4,860
		245	22		495
	827	(10)	560		2,880
	5,005	667	4,864	2,720	23,534
	5,265	161	77		5,503
	4,751	1,006	1,529	298	10,582
	1,402	360	5,259	1,404	9,633
	80	127	383	402	1,229
	365	51	185	213	1,529
				(4)	164
	11,863	1,705	7,433	2,313	28,640
	(6,858)	(1,038)	(2,569)	407	(5,106)
		(1)			1,230
	28				8,292
					970
	28	(1)			10,492
	22				229
					2,254
	22				2,483
	(6,852)	(1,039)	(2,569)	407	2,903
	6,650	1,069	865		9,283
			(122)		(258)
	(202)	30	(1,826)	407	11,928
	18,221	2,971	11,480	3,312	313,476
\$	18,019	\$ 3,001	9,654	\$ 3,719	\$ 325,404

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Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Department of Finance and Administration		
	Veterans' Home Purchase Board	Office of Surplus Property	Yellow Creek Inland Port Authority
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash receipts from customers	\$ 260	\$ 320	\$ 2,078
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(517)	(183)	(947)
Cash payments to employees for services	(1,269)	(563)	(908)
Other operating cash receipts	1		2,012
Principal and interest received on program loans	21,652		
Issuance of program loans	(54,885)		
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(34,758)	(426)	2,235
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities			
Transfers in	136	563	
Transfers out	(136)		
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	0	563	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(105)	(5,248)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets			
Principal received from lease receivable			185
Proceeds from sale of bonds for capital related financing			3,078
Principal paid on bonds and capital asset contracts			(600)
Interest paid on bonds and capital asset contracts			(192)
Bond issuance costs for capital related financing			
Principal paid on right-to-use capital asset contracts			
Interest paid on right-to-use capital asset contracts			
Proceeds from insurance recovery			
Net Cash (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities		(105)	(2,777)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sales of investments			971
Purchases of investments			(1,236)
Investment income (loss)	7,487	52	723
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	7,487	52	458
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(27,271)	84	(84)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	95,583	626	2,482
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	\$ 68,312	\$ 710	\$ 2,398

Department of Rehabilitation Services		Department of Agriculture and Commerce		Department of Corrections	
AbilityWorks		Agriculture and Forestry Museum	Fairground Operations	Prison Agricultural Enterprises	Totals
\$	10,944	\$ 677	\$ 4,594	2,721	\$ 21,594
	(6,500)	(680)	(5,733)	(1,981)	(16,541)
	(5,167)	(991)	(1,259)	(237)	(10,394)
	827	(10)	270		3,100
					21,652
					(54,885)
	104	(1,004)	(2,128)	503	(35,474)
	6,650	1,070	866		9,285
			(122)		(258)
	6,650	1,070	744		9,027
			(67)	(111)	(5,531)
					0
					185
					3,078
	(360)				(960)
	(22)				(214)
					0
					0
					0
					0
	(382)		(67)	(111)	(3,442)
					971
					(1,236)
	28				8,290
	28				8,025
	6,400	66	(1,451)	392	(21,864)
	11,075	150	1,916	1,908	113,740
\$	17,475	\$ 216	\$ 465	\$ 2,300	\$ 91,876

(Continued on Next Page)

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Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

(Continued from Previous Page)

		Department of Finance and Administration	
	Veterans' Home Purchase Board	Office of Surplus Property	Yellow Creek Inland Port Authority
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 3,993	\$ (612)	\$ 1,571
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	36	25	654
Change in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in assets:			
Receivables, net	(110)	25	(46)
Due from other funds	32		
Inventories			
Prepaid items	2		5
Loans and notes receivable	(38,779)		
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:			
Warrants payable	37	(4)	
Accounts payable and other liabilities	22	(4)	(13)
Due to other governments			
Due to other funds			
Pension cost	(20)	133	61
Other postemployment benefit cost	12	11	(8)
Other liabilities	17		11
Total adjustments	(38,751)	186	664
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$ (34,758)	\$ (426)	\$ 2,235
Noncash Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets			1,231
Right-to-use capital asset			

Department of Rehabilitation Services	Department of Agriculture and Commerce		Department of Corrections		
AbilityWorks	Agriculture and Forestry Museum	Fairground Operations	Prison Agricultural Enterprises	Totals	
\$ (6,858)	\$ (1,038)	\$ (2,569)	\$ 407	\$	(5,106)
365	51	185	213		1,529
(101)					(232)
6,866					6,898
30	(21)		91		100
48					55
					(38,779)
	6	(8)	(40)		(9)
171	(2)	(15)	(240)		(81)
		(5)			(5)
		32			32
(73)		245	55		401
(344)		7	17		(305)
					28
6,962	34	441	96		(30,368)
\$ 104	\$ (1,004)	\$ (2,128)	\$ 503	\$	(35,474)
	(1)				1,230
289					289

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Fiduciary funds account for assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and cannot be used to support government's own programs.

Fiduciary Funds Descriptions

Pension Trust Funds

Public Employees' Retirement System - The **Public Employees' Retirement System Fund** provides retirement and disability benefits to substantially all employees of the state and its political subdivisions. Benefits are funded by contributions from the members, the state and political subdivisions, and by investment income. The **Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Retirement System Fund** provides retirement and disability benefits to sworn officers of the Department of Public Safety. Benefits are funded by contributions from the members and the state and by investment income. The **Supplemental Legislative Retirement Plan Fund** provides retirement and disability benefits supplemental to the benefits of the Public Employees' Retirement System to all elected members of the legislature and the president of the senate. Benefits are funded by contributions from the members and the state and by investment income. The **Municipal Retirement Systems Fund** provides retirement and disability benefits to employees, firefighters and police officers of participating municipalities. Benefits are funded by contributions from the members and the municipalities and by investment income.

Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund

State Life and Health Insurance Plan – The State Life and Health Insurance Plan Fund provides post-employment healthcare benefits to employees of the State and its political subdivisions. Benefits are funded by premiums from employers, employees and retirees, and by investment income.

Custodial Funds

The **Local Government Distributive Fund** serves as a clearing mechanism for funds distributed to the various counties and municipalities of the state. The **Program Fund** accounts for receipt of various taxes, refundable deposits, inventories, and other monies collected or recovered to be held until the state has the right or obligation to distribute them to various entities or individuals. The **Institutional Fund** accounts for deposits to various institutional accounts and other receipts held by the state until there is proper authorization to disburse them directly to others.

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Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension Trust Funds		
	Public Employees' Retirement System	Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Retirement System	Supplemental Legislative Retirement System
Assets			
Equity in internal investment pool	\$ 1,534	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	834,839	10,165	509
Investments, at fair value:			
Short-term investments	594,882	7,871	394
Long-term debt securities	5,851,839	77,423	3,874
Equity securities	18,080,487	239,214	11,971
Private equity	3,738,083	49,457	2,475
Real estate investments	3,012,994	39,863	1,995
Securities lending:			
Short-term investments	1,509,665	19,974	1,000
Long-term debt securities	495,059	6,550	327
Receivables:			
Employer contributions	67,688	263	
Employee contributions	35,433		
Investment proceeds	417,794	5,528	276
Interest and dividends	143,314	1,896	95
Other	1,578	419	15
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	1,717		
Other capital assets, net	12,670		
Total Assets	34,799,576	458,623	22,931
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Other postemployment benefits	140		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	140		
Liabilities			
Investment purchases payable	1,185,444	15,685	785
Warrants payable	100		
Accounts payable and accruals	11,619	47	8
Lease liability	156		
Software Subscription Liability	1,645		
Net other postemployment benefit liability	628		
Obligations under securities lending	1,977,771	26,167	1,309
Total Liabilities	3,177,363	41,899	2,102
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Other postemployment benefits	370		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	370		
Net Position			
Net position restricted for pensions and other employee benefits	\$ 31,621,983	\$ 416,724	\$ 20,829

		Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund	
Municipal Retirement Systems	Totals	State Life and Health Insurance Plan	Totals
\$	\$	\$	\$
3,038	1,534	1,068	2,602
	848,551		848,551
2,352	605,499		605,499
23,140	5,956,276		5,956,276
71,496	18,403,168		18,403,168
14,782	3,804,797		3,804,797
11,914	3,066,766		3,066,766
5,969	1,536,608		1,536,608
1,958	503,894		503,894
145	68,096		68,096
	35,433		35,433
1,652	425,250		425,250
567	145,872		145,872
411	2,423	1	2,424
	1,717		1,717
	12,670		12,670
137,424	35,418,554	1,069	35,419,623
	140		140
	140		140
4,688	1,206,602		1,206,602
	100		100
36	11,710		11,710
	156		156
	1,645		1,645
	628		628
7,821	2,013,068		2,013,068
12,545	3,233,909		3,233,909
	370		370
	370		370
\$ 124,879	\$ 32,184,415	\$ 1,069	\$ 32,185,484

Mississippi

Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension Trust Funds		
	Public Employees' Retirement System	Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Retirement System	Supplemental Legislative Retirement System
Additions			
Contributions:			
Employer	\$ 1,303,563	\$ 20,837	\$ 629
Employee	661,986	2,621	255
Total Contributions	1,965,549	23,458	884
Net Investment Income:			
Net change in fair value of investments	1,613,990	21,354	1,069
Interest and dividends	704,883	9,300	464
Securities lending:			
Income from securities lending	112,905	1,494	75
Interest expense and trading costs from securities lending	(97,648)	(1,292)	(65)
Managers' fees and trading costs	(99,776)	(1,320)	(66)
Net Investment Income	2,234,354	29,536	1,477
Other Additions	12		
Total Additions	4,199,915	52,994	2,361
Deductions			
Benefits	3,237,085	41,122	1,653
Refunds to terminated employees	115,517	161	5
Administrative expenses	15,486	359	13
Depreciation	960		
Total Deductions	3,369,048	41,642	1,671
Change in Net Position	830,867	11,352	690
Net Position - Beginning	30,791,116	405,372	20,139
Net Position - Ending	\$ 31,621,983	\$ 416,724	\$ 20,829

			Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund		
Municipal Retirement Systems			State Life and Health Insurance Plan		
Totals			Totals		
\$	14,357	\$	1,339,386	\$	24,265
			664,862		1,363,651
	14,357		2,004,248		2,028,513
	6,382		1,642,795		1,642,795
	2,770		717,417	20	717,437
	446		114,920		114,920
	(386)		(99,391)		(99,391)
	(394)		(101,556)		(101,556)
	8,818		2,274,185	20	2,274,205
			12		12
	23,175		4,278,445	24,285	4,302,730
	29,686		3,309,546	24,265	3,333,811
			115,683		115,683
	287		16,145		16,145
			960		960
	29,973		3,442,334	24,265	3,466,599
	(6,798)		836,111	20	836,131
	131,677		31,348,304	1,049	31,349,353
\$	124,879	\$	32,184,415	\$	1,069
					\$ 32,185,484

Mississippi

Custodial Funds

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Local Government Distributive	Program	Institutional	Totals
Assets				
Equity in internal investment pool	\$ 61	\$ 4,457	\$ 1,397	\$ 5,915
Cash and cash equivalents		159,705	12,514	172,219
Receivables, net:				
Other		13,545	135	13,680
Total Assets	61	177,707	14,046	191,814
Liabilities				
Warrants payable		1	159	160
Accounts payable and accruals	5	17	953	975
Due to other governments	54			54
Total Liabilities	59	18	1,112	1,189
Net Position				
Net position restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments	\$ 2	\$ 177,689	\$ 12,934	\$ 190,625

Mississippi

Custodial Funds

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Local Government Distributive	Program	Institutional	Totals
Additions				
Interest	\$	\$ 198	\$	\$ 198
Net Investment Income		198		198
Other Additions:				
Tax collection for other governments	29,127			29,127
Child support collections		340,015		340,015
Legal settlement collections		131,517		131,517
Inmates' account collections			291	291
Patients' account collections			35,177	35,177
Administrative fees	266	1,006	19,181	20,453
Other		5,754		5,754
Total Other Additions	29,393	478,292	54,649	562,334
Total Additions	29,393	478,490	54,649	562,532
Deductions				
Benefits		373		373
Tax payments to other governments	28,775			28,775
Child support payments		334,823		334,823
Legal settlement payments		78,038		78,038
Patients' account payments			41,057	41,057
Administrative expenses	616	2,041	19,506	22,163
Total Deductions	29,391	415,275	60,563	505,229
Change in Net Position	2	63,215	(5,914)	57,303
Net Position - Beginning		114,474	18,848	133,322
Net Position - Ending	\$ 2	\$ 177,689	\$ 12,934	\$ 190,625

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Mississippi

Nonmajor Component Units

Component Units are organizations which are legally separate from the state for which the State is financially accountable.

Nonmajor Component Units Descriptions

Mississippi Business Finance Corporation - The corporation coordinates and oversees the delivery of services to small business communities of Mississippi.

Mississippi Development Bank - The bank fosters and promotes the provision of adequate markets and facilities for the borrowing of funds for public purposes by governmental units.

Mississippi Lottery Corporation – The corporation accounts for the operation of the State's lottery. Revenue is generated from the sale of lottery tickets.

MagCor Industries - The corporation is engaged in the manufacture of cloth related items, printing of forms, periodicals and manuals, and providing service work for manufacturers. Revenue is generated from the charges for goods and services.

Pat Harrison Waterway District - The district accounts for resources used to bring about the full beneficial use of surface and overflow waters of the Pascagoula River Basin.

Pearl River Valley Water Supply District - The district accounts for the operation and maintenance of the Ross Barnett Reservoir and surrounding lands, to provide water supply, flood reduction and recreational opportunities.

Tombigbee River Valley Water Management District - The district accounts for the development and conservation of the human and natural resources of Mississippi counties in which the Tombigbee River or any of its tributaries lie.

Mississippi

Nonmajor Component Units

Combining Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Mississippi Business Finance Corporation	Mississippi Development Bank	Mississippi Lottery Corporation
Assets			
Current assets:			
Equity in internal investment pool	\$ 2,239	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	877	549	44,622
Investments	14,703	4,284	
Receivables, net	76	36	11,256
Lease receivables, net			
Due from other governments			
Inventories			
Prepaid items			236
Other assets			2,374
Total Current Assets	17,895	4,869	58,488
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress			
Other capital assets, net	59		1,079
Right-to-use assets, net			1,420
Total Noncurrent Assets	59	0	2,499
Total Assets	17,954	4,869	60,987
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	222		
Other postemployment benefits	4		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	226		
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	76	148	49,639
Due to primary government			9,155
Unearned revenues			673
Bonds and Notes payable			
Lease liabilities			208
Net other postemployment benefits liability	1		
Total Current Liabilities	77	148	59,675
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Lease liabilities			1,312
Net pension liability	1,646		
Net other postemployment benefits liability	17		
Other liabilities	6		
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,669		1,312
Total Liabilities	1,746	148	60,987
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pension			
Other postemployment benefits	11		
Leases			
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	11		
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	59	1	979
Restricted for:			
Capital improvements			
Unrestricted (deficit)	16,364	4,720	(979)
Total Net Position	\$ 16,423	\$ 4,721	\$ 0

MagCor Industries	Pat Harrison Waterway District	Pearl River Valley Water Supply District	Tombigbee River Valley Water Management District	Totals
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
168	3,911	19,696	9,984	2,239
	6,904			79,807
2,041	16	1,770	5	25,891
	149			15,200
	56		53	149
1,335				109
36				1,335
17		1,044		272
3,597	11,036	22,510	10,042	3,435
				128,437
312	1,903	11,774	557	14,546
7,008	3,253	36,582	1,772	49,753
851	48			2,319
8,171	5,204	48,356	2,329	66,618
11,768	16,240	70,866	12,371	195,055
1,188	478	2,038	707	4,633
63	24	125	35	251
1,251	502	2,163	742	4,884
2,353	2,525	1,824	137	56,702
	1	51		9,207
32	31	401		1,137
305				305
244	5			457
7	6	19	4	37
2,941	2,568	2,295	141	67,845
487	15			1,814
4,743	2,882	10,292	2,544	22,107
120	111	373	67	688
1	119	400	119	645
5,351	3,127	11,065	2,730	25,254
8,292	5,695	13,360	2,871	93,099
	807	1,210		2,017
97	95	256	42	501
	142			142
97	1,044	1,466	42	2,660
7,440	5,156	48,179	2,329	64,143
		1,295		1,295
(2,810)	4,847	8,729	7,871	38,742
\$ 4,630	\$ 10,003	\$ 58,203	\$ 10,200	\$ 104,180

Mississippi

Nonmajor Component Units

Combining Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Expressed in Thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Mississippi Business Finance Corporation	\$ 774	\$ 1,242	\$	\$	\$ 468
Mississippi Development Bank	355	239			(116)
Mississippi Lottery Corporation	467,297	464,683			(2,614)
MagCor Industries	11,425	6,505		1,184	(3,736)
Pat Harrison Waterway District	5,499	3,149			(2,350)
Pearl River Valley Water Supply District	16,259	16,044		357	142
Tombigbee River Valley Water	2,818	1,932			(886)
Total	\$ 504,427	\$ 493,794	\$	\$ 1,541	\$ (9,092)

General Revenues				
Investment Income	Other	Change in Net Position	Position - Beginning, Restated	Net Position - Ending
\$ (26)	\$	\$ 442	\$ 15,981	\$ 16,423
(24)		(140)	4,861	4,721
1,354	68	(1,192)	1,192	0
41	6,590	2,895	1,735	4,630
133	2,090	(127)	10,130	10,003
245	491	878	57,325	58,203
551	20	(315)	10,515	10,200
\$ 2,274	\$ 9,259	\$ 2,441	\$ 101,739	\$ 104,180

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Mississippi

Statistical Section

The Statistical Section provides additional historical perspective, context, and detail to assist financial statement users in understanding the State of Mississippi's overall financial health.

Financial Trends

These tables contain trend information to help users in understanding how the State's financial position has changed over time.

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Revenue Capacity

These tables contain information to help users in understanding and assessing the factors affecting the State's ability to generate its sales tax revenues.

Table 5 – Taxable Sales by Industry	170
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Debt Capacity

These tables present information to help users assess the affordability of the State's current levels of outstanding debt and the State's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

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Demographic and Economic Information

These tables offer demographic and economic indicators to help users understand the environment within which the State's financial activities take place.

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Operating Information

These tables contain information about the State's operations and resources to help users understand how the State's financial information relates to the services the State provides and the activities it performs.

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Mississippi

Net Position by Component

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 1

Accrual Basis of Accounting (Expressed in Thousands)

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Governmental activities				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 16,317,737	\$ 15,871,159	\$ 15,673,638	\$ 15,501,828
Restricted	7,308,380	5,988,213	4,523,658	3,900,595
Unrestricted	(3,437,738)	(4,017,277)	(4,808,517)	(5,831,564)
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 20,188,379	\$ 17,842,095	\$ 15,388,779	\$ 13,570,859
Business-type activities				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 657,564	\$ 664,685	\$ 663,292	\$ 674,655
Restricted	752,175	692,331	643,470	498,590
Unrestricted	533,973	437,352	511,400	421,404
Total business-type activities net position	\$ 1,943,712	\$ 1,794,368	\$ 1,818,162	\$ 1,594,649
Primary Government				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 16,975,301	\$ 16,535,844	\$ 16,336,930	\$ 16,176,483
Restricted	8,060,555	6,680,544	5,167,128	4,399,185
Unrestricted	(2,903,765)	(3,579,925)	(4,297,117)	(5,410,160)
Total primary government net position	\$ 22,132,091	\$ 19,636,463	\$ 17,206,941	\$ 15,165,508

Note: This table has been restated for prior period adjustments, if practical. Complete information necessary to fully restate fiscal years 2014 and 2017 for the implementation of GASB Statement 68 and GASB Statement 75, respectively, was not available.

	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
\$	15,298,901	\$	14,991,832	\$	14,666,438	\$	14,372,421	\$	13,900,211	\$	13,430,397
	3,623,137		3,189,862		3,374,220		3,763,095		3,869,799		3,633,805
	(6,036,354)		(5,845,872)		(6,058,425)		(5,532,216)		(6,005,860)		(3,035,755)
\$	12,885,684	\$	12,335,822	\$	11,982,233	\$	12,603,300	\$	11,764,150	\$	14,028,447
\$	689,971	\$	690,841	\$	605,123	\$	548,732	\$	393,507	\$	297,830
	739,741		711,365		686,601		668,662		646,868		602,831
	395,258		407,471		416,087		131,592		181,529		212,462
\$	1,824,970	\$	1,809,677	\$	1,707,811	\$	1,348,986	\$	1,221,904	\$	1,113,123
\$	15,988,872	\$	15,682,673	\$	15,271,561	\$	14,921,153	\$	14,293,718	\$	13,728,227
	4,362,878		3,901,227		4,060,821		4,431,757		4,516,667		4,236,636
	(5,641,096)		(5,438,401)		(5,642,338)		(5,400,624)		(5,824,331)		(2,823,293)
\$	14,710,654	\$	14,145,499	\$	13,690,044	\$	13,952,286	\$	12,986,054	\$	15,141,570

Mississippi

Changes in Net Position

Table 2

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Accrual Basis of Accounting (Expressed in Thousands)

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Expenses				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 4,050,860	\$ 3,013,112	\$ 3,082,051	\$ 2,467,094
Education	4,898,803	4,310,039	3,999,625	3,764,765
Health and social services ¹	9,741,298	9,304,163	8,643,887	8,287,561
Law, justice and public safety	1,233,011	984,391	985,135	980,190
Recreation and resources development	537,641	409,737	601,528	378,211
Regulation of business and professions	49,665	43,502	46,066	46,280
Transportation	475,441	957,153	975,611	897,040
Interest on long-term debt	186,476	198,943	252,159	224,121
Total governmental activities expenses	21,173,195	19,221,040	18,586,062	17,045,262
Business-type activities:				
Unemployment compensation	25,154	39,726	2,383,437	2,147,728
Port Authority at Gulfport	35,315	33,850	41,393	37,026
Prepaid affordable college tuition	10,652	7,780	(39,396)	(2,222)
State life and health insurance plan	867,367	853,898	840,168	790,519
Other business-type activities expenses ²	31,123	28,051	27,536	28,149
Total business-type activities expenses	969,611	963,305	3,253,138	3,001,200
Total primary government expenses	\$ 22,142,806	\$ 20,184,345	\$ 21,839,200	\$ 20,046,462
Program Revenues				
Governmental activities:				
Charges for services:				
General government	\$ 1,058,145	\$ 1,182,412	\$ 963,628	\$ 410,915
Education	52,253	55,476	73,534	12,523
Health and social services	483,566	493,005	473,343	540,041
Law, justice and public safety	84,021	85,642	86,939	86,531
Recreation and resources development	135,169	107,299	86,959	506,725
Regulation of business and professions	56,707	35,682	40,505	31,884
Transportation	122,653	123,917	135,041	104,388
Operating grants and contributions	9,932,507	9,754,027	9,747,825	7,640,360
Capital grants and contributions	724,896	593,164	609,699	600,990
Total governmental activities program revenues	12,649,917	12,430,624	12,217,473	9,934,357
Business-type activities:				
Charges for services:				
Unemployment compensation	68,494	70,623	60,821	64,409
Port Authority at Gulfport	32,506	36,162	27,868	29,440
Prepaid affordable college tuition	5,407	9,053	9,060	9,549
State life and health insurance plan	851,431	815,286	788,688	777,732
Other business-type ³	19,148	19,552	17,069	18,552
Operating grants and contributions ⁴	7,304	7,507	2,060,185	1,831,014
Capital grants and contributions		319	254	
Total business-type activities program revenues	984,290	958,502	2,963,945	2,730,696
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 13,634,207	\$ 13,389,126	\$ 15,181,418	\$ 12,665,053
Net (Expense) Revenue				
Governmental activities	\$ (8,523,278)	\$ (6,790,416)	\$ (6,368,589)	\$ (7,110,905)
Business-type activities	14,679	(4,803)	(289,193)	(270,504)
Total primary government net expense	\$ (8,508,599)	\$ (6,795,219)	\$ (6,657,782)	\$ (7,381,409)

	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
\$	2,412,774	\$	2,229,648	\$	2,298,846	\$	2,814,758	\$	2,951,973	\$	2,069,107
	3,610,869		3,610,796		3,665,357		3,647,055		3,383,767		3,996,554
	7,799,755		7,866,652		7,924,907		7,851,381		7,679,895		7,394,045
	823,290		860,122		939,956		858,504		967,422		923,952
	525,045		480,745		502,675		460,031		556,790		637,850
	46,308		45,223		44,841		43,001		40,760		39,174
	846,227		803,887		768,700		725,192		675,713		647,532
	216,247		188,672		231,875		253,752		225,512		243,099
	16,280,515		16,085,745		16,377,157		16,653,674		16,481,832		15,951,313
	60,625		73,895		83,972		101,445		109,468		204,206
	36,702		33,447		43,633		27,120		26,202		25,688
	14,826		18,290		31,489		16,304		27,122		103,134
	792,020		782,341								
	27,892		26,737		801,486		34,905		37,902		37,379
	932,065		934,710		960,580		179,774		200,694		370,407
\$	17,212,580	\$	17,020,455	\$	17,337,737	\$	16,833,448	\$	16,682,526	\$	16,321,720

\$	827,965	\$	799,509	\$	812,665	\$	2,210,377	\$	1,292,467	\$	1,310,188
	14,913		15,742		17,732		19,932		15,082		23,989
	567,213		563,693		568,504		585,302		705,199		583,738
	88,929		77,506		74,713		131,126		125,231		126,054
	77,983		97,124		84,778		78,449		73,478		79,287
	37,060		28,715		33,686		45,203		44,456		43,764
	40,164		52,139		29,813		36,886		69,386		49,841
	7,013,833		7,150,268		7,036,472		7,064,684		7,059,002		6,796,079
	594,837		561,012		496,734		508,194		487,083		548,283
	9,262,897		9,345,708		9,155,097		10,680,153		9,871,384		9,561,223

	72,172		82,871		86,649		107,658		137,525		158,741
	29,106		27,456		22,892		17,244		15,045		15,603
	11,641		10,349		10,921		12,775		13,220		6,370
	752,604		738,618								
	18,539		20,709		758,923		25,461		27,046		28,563
	989		985		1,481		1,620		3,065		57,162
	8		106		18						33
	885,059		881,094		880,884		164,758		195,901		266,472
\$	10,147,956	\$	10,226,802	\$	10,035,981	\$	10,844,911	\$	10,067,285	\$	9,827,695

\$	(7,017,618)	\$	(6,740,037)	\$	(7,222,060)	\$	(5,973,521)	\$	(6,610,448)	\$	(6,390,090)
	(47,006)		(53,616)		(79,696)		(15,016)		(4,793)		(103,935)
\$	(7,064,624)	\$	(6,793,653)	\$	(7,301,756)	\$	(5,988,537)	\$	(6,615,241)	\$	(6,494,025)

Mississippi

Changes in Net Position

Table 2

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Accrual Basis of Accounting (Expressed in Thousands)

(Continued from Previous Page)

	2023	2022	2021	2020
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position				
Governmental activities:				
Taxes:				
Sales and use	\$ 4,942,614	\$ 4,669,682	\$ 4,288,970	\$ 3,765,465
Gasoline and other motor fuel	442,220	450,053	439,632	416,820
Individual income	2,413,093	2,488,924	2,177,134	1,976,858
Corporate income and franchise	1,085,142	961,442	746,748	654,257
Insurance	434,095	404,552	398,038	359,957
Other	564,080	562,536	542,906	520,296
Investment income	1,056,327	(273,373)	24,296	108,246
Transfers	(68,009)	(20,084)	(419,988)	(5,819)
Total governmental activities	10,869,562	9,243,732	8,197,736	7,796,080
Business-type activities:				
Investment income	65,686	(31,054)	95,536	34,364
Other	970	1,234		
Extraordinary item - debt forgiveness				
Extraordinary item - impairment loss from hurricane damage, net of insurance recovery			(878)	
Transfers	68,009	20,084	419,988	5,819
Total business-type activities	134,665	(9,736)	514,646	40,183
Total primary government	\$ 11,004,227	\$ 9,233,996	\$ 8,712,382	\$ 7,836,263
Change in Net Position				
Governmental activities	\$ 2,346,284	\$ 2,453,316	\$ 1,829,147	\$ 685,175
Business-type activities	149,344	(14,539)	225,453	(230,321)
Total primary government	\$ 2,495,628	\$ 2,438,777	\$ 2,054,600	\$ 454,854

Note: This table has been restated for prior period adjustments, if practical. Complete information necessary to fully restate fiscal years 2014 and 2017 for the implementation of GASB Statement 68 and GASB Statement 75, respectively, was not available.

¹ Health and social services expenses increased from 2014 to 2015 as Medicaid enrollment increased in response to the Affordable Care Act mandate for health insurance.

² Other business-type activities expenses increased from 2016-2017. This is a result of the State Life and Health Insurance Plan being reclassified from an internal service fund to an enterprise fund.

³ Other business-type activities charges for services increased from 2016-2017 as a result of the State Life and Health Insurance Plan being reclassified from an internal service fund to an enterprise fund.

⁴ Operating grants and contributions decreased from 2014-2015 as federal funding for unemployment compensation programs came to an end.

Operating grants and contributions increased from 2019-2020. This can be attributed to additional federal funding for unemployment compensation programs under the CARES Act.

	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
\$	3,629,500	\$	3,462,757	\$	3,392,712	\$	3,361,075	\$	3,300,516	\$	3,263,643
	430,764		415,738		429,929		425,205		414,779		408,667
	1,917,567		1,812,862		1,721,862		1,734,040		1,744,620		1,703,736
	648,347		588,260		569,856		577,114		689,171		677,168
	360,047		340,743		328,109		314,756		273,710		267,971
	513,111		505,642		498,986		474,045		513,203		541,496
	113,085		39,300		34,939		56,300		53,689		82,307
	(17,901)		(95,075)		(79,494)		(129,864)		(103,182)		(48,583)
	7,594,520		7,070,227		6,896,899		6,812,671		6,886,506		6,896,405
	44,695		50,331		63,121		12,234		28,585		70,196
			12,791								
	17,901		94,075		79,494		129,864		103,182		48,583
	62,596		157,197		142,615		142,098		131,767		118,779
\$	7,657,116	\$	7,227,424	\$	7,039,514	\$	6,954,769	\$	7,018,273	\$	7,015,184
\$	576,902	\$	330,190	\$	(325,161)	\$	839,150	\$	276,058	\$	506,315
	15,590		103,581		62,919		127,082		126,974		14,844
\$	592,492	\$	433,771	\$	(262,242)	\$	966,232	\$	403,032	\$	521,159

Mississippi

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 3

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting (Expressed in Thousands)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
General Fund					
Nonspendable	\$ 38,442	\$ 39,260	\$ 42,824	\$ 41,638	\$ 39,579
Restricted	7,200,408	5,880,731	4,407,593	3,786,131	3,515,329
Committed	2,508,679	1,341,726	334,606	271,812	112,429
Assigned	41,395	31,473	26,816	30,576	26,265
Unassigned	748,769	1,415,324	1,969,454	900,891	849,408
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 10,537,693</u>	<u>\$ 8,708,514</u>	<u>\$ 6,781,293</u>	<u>\$ 5,031,048</u>	<u>\$ 4,543,010</u>
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable	\$ 67,604	\$ 66,182	\$ 63,322	\$ 61,582	\$ 60,080
Restricted	1,926	2,040	9,919	11,244	8,149
Unassigned	(438)	(96)			
Total All Other Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 69,092</u>	<u>\$ 68,126</u>	<u>\$ 73,241</u>	<u>\$ 72,826</u>	<u>\$ 68,229</u>

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
\$ 46,513	\$ 48,671	\$ 51,896	\$ 52,877	\$ 52,061
3,079,797	3,262,166	3,647,183	3,754,248	3,448,681
129,083	56,179	41,724	88,919	139,936
14,309	10,865	10,072	12,121	10,503
531,384	405,825	546,979	232,990	571,580
<u>\$ 3,801,086</u>	<u>\$ 3,783,706</u>	<u>\$ 4,297,854</u>	<u>\$ 4,141,155</u>	<u>\$ 4,222,761</u>
\$ 58,485	\$ 57,994	\$ 57,305	\$ 57,201	\$ 56,450
5,067	5,389	6,709	5,473	5,163
<u>\$ 63,552</u>	<u>\$ 63,383</u>	<u>\$ 64,014</u>	<u>\$ 62,674</u>	<u>\$ 61,613</u>

Mississippi

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 4

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting (Expressed in Thousands)

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Revenues				
Taxes				
Sales and use	\$ 4,941,666	\$ 4,667,415	\$ 4,294,532	\$ 3,753,113
Gasoline and other motor fuel	442,791	449,289	439,581	417,306
Individual income	2,408,247	2,506,048	2,170,810	1,959,893
Corporate income and franchise	1,086,565	961,647	744,188	643,954
Insurance	434,094	404,553	398,038	359,957
Other	564,080	562,536	542,906	520,296
Licenses, fees and permits	601,030	602,144	599,530	504,012
Federal government	10,620,766	10,310,293	10,314,533	8,201,641
Investment income	1,056,327	(273,373)	24,296	108,246
Charges for sales and services	509,263	522,508	500,856	464,522
Rentals	(378)	1,448	2,149	1,751
Court assessments and settlements	215,785	235,872	218,936	246,024
Lottery proceeds	122,376	122,883	137,718	70,703
Other	605,825	480,123	438,468	466,223
Total Revenues	23,608,437	21,553,386	20,826,541	17,717,641
Expenditures				
General government	4,091,625	3,012,845	3,036,298	2,466,328
Education	4,891,441	4,309,785	3,991,640	3,761,275
Health and social services ¹	9,717,656	9,341,117	8,582,332	8,246,255
Law, justice and public safety	1,091,916	1,011,237	1,007,913	908,341
Recreation and resources development	540,751	423,798	595,078	404,345
Regulation of business and professions	48,079	44,802	44,629	45,477
Transportation	847,598	1,142,267	1,196,051	1,147,155
Debt service				
Principal	418,246	369,065	361,732	336,004
Interest and other fiscal charges	201,891	220,630	265,157	246,655
Total Expenditures	21,849,203	19,875,546	19,080,830	17,561,835
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 1,759,234	\$ 1,677,840	\$ 1,745,711	\$ 155,806

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
\$	3,626,296	\$ 3,466,388	\$ 3,399,477	\$ 3,375,755	\$ 3,324,776	\$ 3,264,343
	430,910	414,770	430,162	424,615	419,622	406,647
	1,908,011	1,829,073	1,728,682	1,733,198	1,747,961	1,676,064
	650,618	592,988	567,316	573,873	691,769	677,501
	360,047	340,743	328,109	314,756	273,710	267,971
	513,111	505,642	498,986	474,045	515,596	541,496
	551,619	529,731	546,216	569,717	564,702	522,824
	7,575,374	7,671,041	7,499,244	7,494,821	7,500,282	7,343,489
	113,085	41,696	28,487	68,870	57,002	69,134
	423,684	388,401	353,640	382,441	361,793	363,976
	2,427	1,405	1,658	25,504	15,789	32,662
	239,531	202,735	204,378	384,080	163,915	169,497
	492,774	534,320	537,349	616,830	653,608	562,028
	16,887,487	16,518,933	16,123,704	16,438,505	16,290,525	15,897,632
	2,356,261	2,186,733	2,269,629	2,228,370	2,475,434	1,493,951
	3,614,734	3,603,390	3,656,763	3,643,209	3,381,946	3,994,332
	7,757,625	7,782,448	7,823,462	7,806,591	7,685,805	7,404,608
	835,203	823,278	866,469	861,793	959,927	930,805
	514,244	460,451	487,526	458,957	555,793	639,569
	45,536	42,942	42,704	42,123	41,284	39,444
	1,126,873	1,104,440	1,157,251	1,062,860	1,047,355	1,143,230
	354,249	323,203	399,019	358,206	319,916	319,798
	231,184	235,639	243,751	244,996	224,400	244,164
	16,835,909	16,562,524	16,946,574	16,707,105	16,691,860	16,209,901
\$	51,578	\$ (43,591)	\$ (822,870)	\$ (268,600)	\$ (401,335)	\$ (312,269)

Mississippi

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 4

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting (Expressed in Thousands)

(Continued from Previous Page)

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Bonds and notes issued	\$ 110,150	\$ 292,940	\$ 369,550	\$ 422,540
Notes payable issued	3,200	2,575		
Leases issued	9,910	17,469	1,907	3,087
Discounts on bonds and notes issued	14,633			
Insurance recovery	539	1,310	1,666	1,047
Payments on refunded bond anticipation notes				
Payments on refunded bonds and notes				
Payments to note escrow agent		(87,000)	(522,502)	(111,000)
Payments to refunded bond, note and lease escrow agents		(834,973)		(48,448)
Premiums on bonds, notes, and refunding bonds and notes issued	488	33,999	39,143	26,387
Refunding bonds and notes issued		838,030	546,400	49,035
Transfers in	4,991	2,975	4,065	8,173
Transfers out	(73,000)	(23,059)	(424,053)	(13,992)
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	70,911	244,266	16,176	336,829
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ 1,830,145	\$ 1,922,106	\$ 1,761,887	\$ 492,635
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	2.9%	3.1%	3.4%	3.5%

Note: This table has been restated for prior period adjustments.

¹ Health and social services expenditures increased from 2014 to 2015 as Medicaid enrollment increased in response to the Affordable Care Act mandate for health insurance.

	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
\$	727,919	\$	151,651	\$	334,135	\$	498,895	\$	366,575	\$	348,777
	2,840		1,819		1,637		3,420		2,322		16,107
									(353)		
	177		810		478		1,498		22,732		17,826
	(39,000)		(263,616)		(650,120)		(76,405)		(483,163)		
	48,028		16,487		136,029		56,328		86,758		15,838
			221,850		551,030		71,125		429,115		
	3,184		3,117		3,017		4,082		3,513		4,508
	(21,085)		(98,192)		(82,511)		(132,304)		(106,709)		(53,131)
	722,063		33,926		293,695		426,639		320,790		349,925
\$	773,641	\$	(9,665)	\$	(529,175)	\$	158,039	\$	(80,545)	\$	37,656
	3.7%		3.6%		4.0%		3.8%		3.4%		3.5%

Mississippi

Taxable Sales by Industry

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Expressed in Thousands)

Table 5

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Accommodation and Food Services	\$ 6,848,101	\$ 6,338,173	\$ 5,376,072	\$ 5,693,692
Administrative, Support, Waste Management	616,188	507,340	413,690	439,645
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	174,415	140,150	118,593	153,094
Construction	6,776,670	6,136,805	5,927,635	5,543,854
Information	2,824,589	2,644,580	2,450,463	2,616,450
Manufacturing	1,241,091	1,091,236	928,649	892,263
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	189,277	135,321	158,219	225,382
Other Services	2,106,227	1,883,902	1,685,538	1,622,592
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	1,552,377	1,412,539	1,293,039	1,224,385
Retail Trade	32,646,724	31,734,135	28,412,102	27,161,867
Utilities	1,217,756	1,077,294	1,087,713	1,187,300
Wholesale Trade	5,066,185	4,604,919	4,104,402	4,082,259
Other Industries	578,359	482,004	494,053	471,075
Total taxable sales	\$ 61,837,959	\$ 58,188,398	\$ 52,450,168	\$ 51,313,858
Gross tax collections	\$ 3,935,118	\$ 3,698,514	\$ 3,326,544	3,255,559
Average effective rate	6.36%	6.36%	6.34%	6.34%

	2014	2013
Automotive	\$ 4,590,836	\$ 6,282,431
Contracting	335,163	5,353,835
Food and Beverage	124,955	8,449,285
Furniture	5,716,050	853,711
General Merchandise	2,635,722	7,896,794
Lumber and Building Materials	896,040	2,672,756
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	412,702	3,578,629
Miscellaneous Retail	1,335,779	3,715,848
Miscellaneous Services	862,594	2,683,214
Public Utilities	25,048,766	4,369,849
Recreation	1,439,020	153,087
Wholesale	3,658,202	816,077
Other Industries	325,675	0
Total taxable sales	\$ 47,381,504	\$ 46,825,516
Gross tax collections	\$ 2,945,016	\$ 2,879,001
Average effective rate	6.22%	6.15%

Notes:

During Fiscal year 2014, the Mississippi Department of Revenue converted sales tax collection data from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest tax revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the State's revenue.

The most current fiscal year available is fiscal year 2022.

Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue

	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$	5,456,740	\$ 5,248,968	\$ 5,069,440	\$ 4,802,372
	438,035	411,341	391,177	361,743
	133,364	124,183	123,077	122,846
	5,064,972	5,271,234	4,994,170	5,461,065
	2,602,386	2,666,288	2,696,693	2,706,468
	871,331	806,532	797,074	783,109
	169,696	156,831	170,269	398,300
	1,562,639	1,511,868	1,489,721	1,389,561
	1,134,767	1,089,123	946,120	929,136
	28,201,445	26,554,174	26,582,734	25,604,974
	1,196,302	1,126,915	1,147,208	1,271,311
	3,872,348	3,772,150	3,577,702	3,624,257
	436,595	389,628	367,121	339,919
\$	51,140,620	\$ 49,129,235	\$ 48,352,506	\$ 47,795,061
	3,264,296	3,113,618	3,070,307	3,014,604
	6.38%	6.34%	6.35%	6.31%

Mississippi

Sales Tax Revenue Payers by Industry

Fiscal Years 2022 and 2013

Table 6

	2022			
	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability (expressed in thousands)	Percentage of Total
Accommodation and Food Services	11,155	11.9 %	\$ 479,247	12.2 %
Administrative, Support, Waste Management	1,994	2.1	42,605	1.1 %
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	2,152	2.3	12,165	0.3 %
Construction	11,276	12.0	292,751	7.4 %
Information	1,114	1.2	197,657	5.0 %
Manufacturing	5,755	6.2	76,365	1.9 %
Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction	612	0.7	11,823	0.3 %
Other Services	6,555	7.0	145,248	3.7 %
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	2,238	2.4	99,417	2.5 %
Retail Trade	36,315	38.8	2,162,108	55.0 %
Utilities	742	0.8	85,235	2.2 %
Wholesale Trade	8,798	9.4	291,261	7.4 %
Other Industries	4,900	5.2	39,236	1.0 %
Total taxable sales	93,606	100.0 %	\$ 3,935,118	100.0%

Notes:

During Fiscal year 2014, the Mississippi Department of Revenue converted sales tax collection data from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest sales tax revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the State's revenue.

The most current fiscal year available is 2022.

Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue

2013				
	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability (expressed in thousands)	Percentage of Total
Automotive	12,239	13.7 %	\$ 356,469	12.4 %
Contracting	10,405	11.6	211,444	7.3
Food and Beverage	15,812	17.6	591,443	20.5
Furniture	2,119	2.3	59,758	2.1
General Merchandise	5,748	6.4	553,209	19.2
Lumber and Building Materials	5,195	5.8	187,088	6.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	6,688	7.5	172,059	6.0
Miscellaneous Retail	23,072	25.8	256,711	8.9
Miscellaneous Services	6,293	7.0	184,013	6.4
Public Utilities	1,235	1.4	238,967	8.3
Recreation	703	0.8	10,715	0.4
Wholesale	52	0.1	57,125	2.0
Total taxable sales	89,561	100.0 %	\$ 2,879,001	100.0 %

Mississippi

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Expressed in Thousands, except Per capita)

Table 7

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Governmental Activities				
General Obligation Bonds and Notes	\$ 4,386,049	\$ 4,587,705	\$ 4,594,578	\$ 4,446,881
Limited Obligation Bonds	436,150	455,042	473,179	490,602
Capital Lease Obligations			6,406	7,637
Lease Liability	117,947	132,890		
Subscription Liability	41,691			
Notes Payable	618,647	691,169	762,339	824,131
Total Governmental Activities	5,600,484	5,866,806	5,836,502	5,769,251
Business-type Activities				
General Obligation Bonds		36	110	181
Capital Lease Obligations				
Lease Liability	2,556	2,901		
Subscription Liability				
Notes Payable	11,119	8,641	4,756	
Total Business-type Activities	13,675	11,578	4,866	181
Total Primary Government	\$ 5,614,159	\$ 5,878,384	\$ 5,841,368	\$ 5,769,432
Amount of Debt Per capita ¹	\$ 1,910	\$ 1,993	\$ 1,967	\$ 1,939
Debt as a percentage of Personal Income ²	4.1%	4.4%	4.9%	4.9%
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt³				
General Obligation Bonds and Notes	\$ 4,386,049	\$ 4,587,705	\$ 4,594,578	\$ 4,446,881
Less: Debt Service	309,294	267,134	241,456	235,600
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt	\$ 4,076,755	\$ 4,320,571	\$ 4,353,122	\$ 4,211,281
Amount of Net General Obligation Bonded Debt Per capita ¹	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,465	\$ 1,467	\$ 1,415
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt as a percentage of Taxable Sales ⁴	6.6%	7.4%	8.3%	8.2%

Notes:

¹ See Table 9 for population data. For the current fiscal year, the prior year population data is used in the calculation.

² See Table 9 for personal income data. For the current fiscal year, the prior year personal income data is used in the calculation.

³ Net General Obligation Bonded Debt is long-term debt reported in governmental activities.

⁴ See Table 5 for taxable sales data. For the current fiscal year, the prior year taxable sales data is used in the calculation.

	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
\$	4,389,027	\$	4,263,174	\$	4,409,839	\$	4,389,749	\$	4,381,327	\$	4,297,643
	507,839		215,158		221,727		226,507				
	7,404		7,872		11,124		15,262		20,209		22,775
	889,397		957,165		1,030,160		1,055,789		1,113,994		1,078,967
	5,793,667		5,443,369		5,672,850		5,687,307		5,515,530		5,399,385
	309		6,496		6,673		9,696		12,670		15,503
			40		120		198		272		344
	309		6,536		6,793		9,894		12,942		15,847
\$	5,793,976	\$	5,449,905	\$	5,679,643	\$	5,697,201	\$	5,528,472	\$	5,415,232
\$	1,940	\$	1,826	\$	1,900	\$	1,904	\$	1,847	\$	1,811
	5.1%		5.0%		5.3%		5.4%		5.4%		5.3%
\$	4,389,027	\$	4,263,174	\$	4,409,839	\$	4,389,749	\$	4,381,327	\$	4,297,643
	258,252		280,295		252,787		335,687		340,515		369,002
\$	4,130,775	\$	3,982,879	\$	4,157,052	\$	4,054,062	\$	4,040,812	\$	3,928,641
\$	1,383	\$	1,335	\$	1,391	\$	1,355	\$	1,350	\$	1,313
	8.1%		8.1%		8.6%		8.5%		8.5%		8.4%

Mississippi

Legal Debt Margin

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

Table 8

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Legal debt limit	\$ 16,977,422	\$ 15,630,995	\$ 13,922,864	\$ 13,922,864	\$ 13,370,476
Less: Net debt applicable to limit	4,076,755	4,320,571	4,353,122	4,211,281	4,130,775
Legal debt margin	\$ 12,900,667	\$ 11,310,424	\$ 9,569,742	\$ 9,711,583	\$ 9,239,701
Net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of legal debt limit	24.0%	27.6%	31.3%	30.2%	30.9%

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Legal debt limit	\$ 13,312,194	\$ 13,312,194	\$ 13,312,194	\$ 13,312,194	\$ 12,823,921
Less: Net debt applicable to limit	3,982,879	4,157,052	4,054,062	4,040,812	3,928,641
Legal debt margin	\$ 9,329,315	\$ 9,155,142	\$ 9,258,132	\$ 9,271,382	\$ 8,895,280
Net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of legal debt limit	29.9%	31.2%	30.5%	30.4%	30.6%

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2023:

Legal debt limit ¹	\$ 16,977,422
Amount of debt applicable to limit ²	\$ 4,386,049
Less: amounts available for debt service	309,294
Less: Net debt applicable to limit	4,076,755
Legal debt margin	\$ 12,900,667

Notes:

¹ The State's constitutional debt limit is established under Section 115 of the Mississippi Constitution at one and one-half times the sum of all revenues collected by the State during any one of the four preceding fiscal years, whichever may be higher. Revenues included in the foregoing debt limitation computation are restricted by current practice to the following revenues: taxes, licenses, fees and permits, investment income, rental income, service charges (including net income from the sale of alcoholic beverages), fines, forfeits, and penalties. Defined revenues for the four preceding years were:

Fiscal Year	Applicable Revenues
2022	\$ 11,318,315
2021	10,420,663
2020	9,164,375
2019	9,281,909

² The legal debt limit applies to total governmental activities long-term bonded debt.

Mississippi

Demographic and Economic Statistics

Last Ten Calendar Years

Table 9

Year	Population	Unemployment Rate		Personal Income	Per capita Personal Income
		Mississippi	U. S.		
2022	2,940,057	3.9%	3.6%	\$ 135,972,000,000	\$ 46,248
2021	2,949,965	5.6	5.3	134,040,000,000	45,438
2020	2,966,786	6.5	8.1	123,849,000,000	41,745
2019	2,976,149	5.4	3.7	117,165,000,000	39,368
2018	2,986,530	4.8	3.9	113,469,000,000	37,994
2017	2,984,100	5.1	4.4	108,460,000,000	36,346
2016	2,988,726	5.8	4.9	107,403,000,000	35,936
2015	2,993,000	6.4	5.3	106,075,000,000	35,444
2014	2,994,000	7.5	6.2	102,795,000,000	34,333
2013	2,991,000	8.6	7.4	103,132,000,000	34,478

Sources:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Mississippi Department of Employment Security
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment by Industry

Most Current Calendar Year and Nine Years Prior

Table 10

(Ranked by Number of Employees)

Industry	Rank	2022		Rank	2013	
		Average Number of Employees	Percentage of All Employees		Average Number of Employees	Percentage of All Employees
Government	1	232,800	19.4 %	1	245,300	21.1 %
Manufacturing	2	147,900	12.3	2	136,800	11.7
Retail Trade	3	138,900	11.6	3	133,600	11.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	4	131,500	10.9	4	122,100	10.5
Accommodation and Food Services	5	123,200	10.3	5	114,300	9.8
Professional and Business Services	6	117,900	9.8	6	98,600	8.5
Transportation and Warehousing	7	61,500	5.1	8	49,700	4.3
Construction	8	46,200	3.8	7	51,100	4.4
Other Services	9	39,300	3.3	9	38,800	3.3
Wholesale Trade	10	35,200	2.9	10	33,700	2.9
Total		1,074,400	89.4 %		1,024,000	88.0 %
Total Employed Labor Force		1,201,900	100.0 %		1,164,900	100.0 %

Note: This schedule is presented as an alternative to the principal employer schedule for which employer data could not be obtained. Information contained in the schedule represents nonagricultural employment.

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security

Mississippi

Public School Enrollment

Last Ten Academic Years

Table 11

	2022/2023	2021/2022	2020/2021	2019/2020
Kindergarten	41,233	41,195	36,636	42,129
Grades 1-3	98,986	95,513	96,936	105,278
Grades 4-6	95,325	97,419	100,707	108,231
Grades 7-9	104,513	109,379	108,473	109,202
Grades 10-12	93,090	91,632	93,053	93,531
Special Education	7,138	6,862	6,822	7,542
Total Enrollment	440,285	442,000	442,627	465,913

Source: Mississippi Department of Education

Community and Junior College Enrollment

Last Ten Academic Years

Table 12

	2022/2023	2021/2022	2020/2021	2019/2020
Coahoma Community College	1,593	1,343	1,261	1,666
Copiah-Lincoln Community College	2,259	2,230	2,230	2,607
East Central Community College	1,915	1,956	1,957	2,310
East Mississippi Community College	2,857	2,670	2,670	3,509
Hinds Community College	7,273	7,289	7,260	9,447
Holmes Community College	4,250	4,475	4,475	5,154
Itawamba Community College	4,082	3,871	3,871	4,506
Jones County Junior College	3,723	3,684	3,683	4,195
Meridian Community College	2,232	2,360	2,360	2,900
Mississippi Delta Community College	1,680	1,691	1,691	2,172
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College	6,595	6,880	6,835	7,834
Northeast Mississippi Community College	2,798	2,630	2,630	3,199
Northwest Mississippi Community College	5,668	5,182	5,182	6,115
Pearl River Community College	4,990	4,386	4,386	4,340
Southwest Mississippi Community College	1,670	1,585	1,585	1,845
Total Enrollment	53,585	52,232	52,076	61,799

Source: Mississippi Community College Board

University Enrollment

Last Ten Academic Years

Table 13

	2022/2023	2021/2022	2020/2021	2019/2020
Alcorn State University	2,933	3,074	3,230	3,523
Delta State University	2,556	2,727	2,999	3,761
Jackson State University	6,906	7,080	6,921	7,020
Mississippi State University	22,649	23,086	22,986	22,226
Mississippi University for Women	2,339	2,477	2,704	2,811
Mississippi Valley State University	1,879	2,064	2,032	2,147
University of Mississippi	22,951	21,856	21,676	22,273
University of Southern Mississippi	13,526	14,146	14,606	14,133
Total Enrollment	75,739	76,510	77,154	77,894

Source: Institutions of Higher Learning, Office of Strategic Data Management

2018/2019	2017/2018	2016/2017	2015/2016	2014/2015	2013/2014
41,573	41,710	42,003	42,427	44,950	46,297
106,264	110,730	116,066	121,392	120,791	119,432
114,268	113,468	111,169	108,320	108,968	110,211
106,953	107,099	107,929	109,425	112,337	113,675
94,197	97,149	97,724	97,213	95,767	95,399
7,413	7,477	7,555	7,694	7,412	7,572
470,668	477,633	482,446	486,471	490,225	492,586

2018/2019	2017/2018	2016/2017	2015/2016	2014/2015	2013/2014
1,899	1,940	1,943	1,913	1,746	2,722
2,944	2,986	3,006	3,097	3,040	3,186
2,593	5,006	2,449	2,598	2,621	3,049
3,871	4,049	3,897	4,070	3,676	3,712
10,398	10,701	10,411	9,904	12,844	10,975
5,582	5,509	5,208	5,064	4,905	6,330
5,580	5,525	6,350	6,398	6,320	6,972
4,627	4,860	5,358	4,966	4,617	5,113
3,553	3,965	3,756	3,647	3,386	3,047
2,513	2,534	2,444	2,417	2,499	3,006
10,102	9,979	9,607	9,476	9,767	11,821
4,023	3,911	3,966	3,651	3,643	3,520
6,585	7,322	6,861	7,235	7,294	8,450
4,890	4,325	4,107	4,107	4,140	4,231
1,945	1,953	2,091	2,091	2,097	2,224
71,105	74,565	71,454	70,634	72,595	78,358

2018/2019	2017/2018	2016/2017	2015/2016	2014/2015	2013/2014
3,658	3,716	3,420	3,518	3,639	3,848
3,716	3,789	3,588	3,460	3,614	4,785
7,250	8,558	9,811	9,802	9,508	9,134
21,974	21,883	21,622	20,873	20,138	20,161
2,711	2,789	2,956	2,673	2,696	2,629
2,285	2,385	2,455	2,309	2,221	2,203
23,090	23,780	24,250	23,838	23,096	22,291
14,509	14,478	14,552	14,551	14,792	15,249
79,193	81,378	82,654	81,024	79,704	80,300

Mississippi

Capital Asset Statistics by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 14

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
General Government					
Department of Finance and Administration					
Buildings	64	64	62	65	65
Vehicles	38	38	65	67	51
Department of Revenue					
Vehicles	57	47	45	52	45
Education					
Department of Education					
Vehicles	48	48	41	47	40
Law, Justice and Public Safety					
Department of Corrections					
Buildings	251	251	251	251	252
Vehicles	581	572	563	825	592
Department of Public Safety					
Buildings	74	74	74	46	46
Vehicles	1,360	1,291	1,137	1,264	1,189
Recreation and Resource Development					
Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks					
State Parks	25	25	25	25	25
Acres of State Parks	23,723	23,723	23,723	23,723	23,723
Buildings	228	228	228	239	223
Vehicles	769	757	694	861	742
Forestry Commission					
Buildings	19	19	20	22	19
Vehicles	295	302	303	336	305
Regulation of Business and Professions					
Workers' Compensation Commission					
Buildings	1	1	1	1	1
Transportation					
Department of Transportation					
Miles of state highway	10,948	10,949	10,948	10,936	10,919
Vehicles	2,159	2,121	2,153	2,403	2,337
Health and Social Services					
Department of Mental Health					
Buildings	476	474	511	470	470
Vehicles	745	733	779	800	725

Sources:

MAGIC - Mississippi Accountability System for Government Information and Collaboration
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks
Mississippi Department of Transportation

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
62	60	60	59	36
44	45	37	44	44
44	50	46	62	49
45	51	52	55	44
252	252	252	252	558
593	610	594	618	691
46	46	46	45	43
1,063	1,203	1,124	1,118	913
25	25	25	25	25
21,344	21,344	24,481	24,481	24,481
215	221	211	211	843
722	712	628	594	558
23	24	24	24	317
337	430	458	490	413
1	1	1	1	1
10,911	10,888	10,901	10,897	10,898
2,213	2,288	2,228	2,272	2,339
475	476	474	475	538
743	764	752	755	752

Mississippi

State Government Employees by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 15

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
General Government						
Department of Finance and Administration	295	302	411	456	430	436
Department of Revenue	619	613	614	637	655	698
Treasury	32	34	34	35	37	37
All Other	1,327	1,332	1,350	1,392	1,372	1,382
Education						
Department of Education	433	456	568	628	611	603
All Other	175	159	181	217	199	178
Health and Social Services						
Department of Human Services	3,159	2,977	3,016	3,066	3,081	3,056
Division of Medicaid	884	883	843	891	931	938
Department of Mental Health	4,776	4,930	5,212	5,964	6,230	6,019
Department of Rehabilitation Services	919	925	973	952	943	913
All Other	2,545	2,584	2,675	2,801	2,729	2,717
Law, Justice and Public Safety						
Department of Corrections	1,941	1,719	1,793	1,737	1,842	2,010
Department of Public Safety	1,537	1,440	1,174	1,209	1,192	1,191
All Other	2,177	2,188	2,217	2,200	2,182	2,171
Recreation and Resource Development						
Department of Environmental Quality	364	353	381	389	400	398
Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks	530	535	460	467	497	530
Forestry Commission	239	248	255	269	263	263
Mississippi Development Authority	187	190	214	217	227	229
All Other	403	374	378	386	372	357
Regulation of Business and Professions						
Public Service Commission	50	53	55	58	57	58
Oil and Gas Board	32	31	31	31	31	27
All Other	282	285	298	306	303	299
Transportation						
Department of Transportation	2,622	2,610	2,859	2,990	3,022	3,100
Total	25,528	25,221	25,992	27,298	27,606	27,610

Source: Statewide Payroll and Human Resource System, Total Filled Positions

2017	2016	2015	2014
414	432	413	413
737	753	764	727
36	38	38	39
1,389	1,399	1,429	1,441
638	623	607	653
175	185	185	182
3,208	3,441	3,411	3,391
974	929	925	936
6,635	7,268	7,460	7,716
982	998	954	964
2,829	2,992	3,251	3,340
2,158	2,293	2,647	2,870
1,200	1,234	1,282	1,215
2,161	2,142	2,087	2,163
396	402	394	397
519	511	522	522
266	390	401	418
232	241	271	287
361	370	366	365
62	68	67	85
28	31	32	31
302	290	279	260
3,146	3,184	3,162	3,277
28,848	30,214	30,947	31,692

Mississippi

Operating Indicators by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 16

	2022	2021	2020	2019
General Government				
Tax returns processed	3,825,944	3,898,134	3,769,958	3,540,043
On-going construction projects	548	558	470	470
Tort claims processed	982	920	858	869
Unclaimed property claims paid	12,542	8,365	6,069	8,406
Corporate filings processed **				
UCC filings processed **				
Education				
Average cost per public school student	\$12,849	\$12,107	\$10,655	\$10,421
Public high school graduates	29,409	29,313	29,118	30,245
Public school teachers, K-12	32,199	31,856	31,601	31,657
Third Grade Students Taking the Reading Summative Assessment				
Health and Social Services				
Average monthly households receiving food assistance***				
Child support collections from non-custodial parents	\$375,236,100	\$415,155,658	\$439,663,792	\$371,714,793
Medicaid recipients receiving medical services	814,114	772,934	697,178	673,247
CHIP Recipients	42,986	47,009	48,393	46,080
Law, Justice and Public Safety				
Custody population per 100,000 Mississippi residents	573	585	633	630
Average inmate population in prisons *				
Supervised offenders in communities *				
Driver licenses issued	607,662	549,318	514,645	382,223
Recreation and Resource Development				
Tourist registered at welcome centers	1,755,472	1,264,841	1,223,500	1,924,736
Land reforested (acres)	3,500	35,000	35,000	35,000
Hunting and fishing licenses sold	481,689	482,865	454,711	433,557
Overnight accommodations at state parks	1,050,882	790,406	5,715,378	866,480
Regulation of Business and Professions				
Utility complaints investigated	4,560	4,269	4,432	4,560
Well inspections by Oil and Gas Board	37,345	38,711	31,663	35,761
Transportation				
Overlays (miles) *				
Repair and replacement of deficit local system bridges	56	41	51	48

* Operating indicators for average inmate population in prisons, supervised offenders in communities and overlays (miles) are no longer available beginning fiscal year 2015.

**Operating indicators for corporate and UCC filings processed are no longer available beginning fiscal year 2016.

***Operating indicators for average monthly households receiving food assistance are no longer available beginning fiscal year 2017.

Note: The most current fiscal year available is fiscal year 2022.

Sources:

Mississippi Joint Legislative Budget Committee, Legislative Budget Report
Mississippi Department of Education, Superintendent's Annual Report
Mississippi Department of Education, Office of Reporting

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
3,489,318	3,099,217	3,054,931	3,367,215	4,950,000	4,950,000
470	671	656	690	699	743
1,018	891	1,135	1,167	929	1,098
5,378	5,042	10,131	5,352	5,187	5,309
			168,421	67,873	110,008
			320,819	318,307	322,350
\$10,034	\$9,781	\$9,704	\$9,394	\$9,209	\$8,921
29,965	30,083	29,991	29,802	28,556	28,317
31,252	31,658	32,101	32,230	32,102	32,356
37,825	36,544				
		279,491	297,854	304,060	303,719
\$368,935,532	\$360,687,014	\$352,077,839	\$352,077,839	\$333,825,397	\$332,931,089
687,906	711,923	726,473	740,937	689,153	643,687
46,585	48,344				
619	623	609	641		
				9,719	9,868
				30,689	30,078
417,848	600,134	650,757	600,239	594,005	807,582
2,113,594	2,390,882	2,441,086	2,494,990	2,454,373	2,502,048
39,119	30,267	35,000	21,470	32,238	29,732
449,336	500,000	483,751	560,219	571,785	578,154
844,227	794,504	793,777	550,186	689,774	544,887
4,587	4,612	4,538	2,347	3,915	3,988
33,367	31,722	33,179	26,930	25,073	21,893
				320	135
31	46	62	62	66	50

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