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State of Maine

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2021



Prepared by

Office of the State Controller

**ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE
FINANCIAL REPORT**

STATE OF MAINE



FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

JANET T. MILLS
Governor

KIRSTEN LC FIGUEROA
Commissioner
Department of Administrative & Financial Services

DOUGLAS E. COTNOIR, CPA, CIA
State Controller

Prepared by the Office of the State Controller

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STATE OF MAINE
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER
14 STATE HOUSE STATION AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0014

SERVING THE PUBLIC AND DELIVERING ESSENTIAL SERVICES TO STATE GOVERNMENT

KIRSTEN LC FIGUEROA
COMMISSIONER

DOUGLAS E. COTNOIR, CPA, CIA
STATE CONTROLLER

December 10, 2021

**To the Honorable Janet T. Mills, Governor,
The Honorable Members of the Legislature, and
Citizens of the State of Maine**

We are pleased to present the State of Maine's Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The annual ACFR, required by Title 5 MRSA § 1547, is compiled and published by the Office of the State Controller (OSC). The report is the primary means of reporting the State's financial activities. The objective of this report is to provide a clear picture of our government as a single, unified entity, as well as providing traditional fund based financial statements.

INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT

Responsibility

The OSC is responsible for the accuracy, fairness and completeness of the financial statements presented in this report. The statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the information presented is accurate in all material respects and includes all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain a reasonable understanding of Maine's financial position and activities.

Adherence to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As required by State statute, we have prepared the ACFR in accordance with GAAP applicable to State and local governments, as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The State also voluntarily follows the recommendations of the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) for the contents of government financial reports.

Format of Report

This ACFR is presented in three sections: Introductory, Financial and Statistical. The Introductory Section contains this letter including an overview of current initiatives, the list of principal elected and appointed officials, and the State government organization chart. The Financial Section contains: the Independent Auditor's Report on the Basic Financial Statements; Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), which provides an introduction, overview and analysis of the Basic Financial Statements; the Basic Financial Statements, which present the government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements for governmental funds, proprietary funds, fiduciary funds and similar component units, and component units, together with notes to the financial statements; Required Supplementary Information other than MD&A, which presents budgetary comparison schedules, schedules of pension funding progress, other post-employment benefit plans funding progress, and information about infrastructure assets; and the supplemental financial data, which includes the combining financial statements and schedules.

This letter of transmittal is designed to complement MD&A where the financial analysis is now presented. The State's MD&A can be found immediately following the Independent Auditor's Report from the State Auditor. The Statistical Section contains selected trend information and statistical data on financial, economic and demographic measures.

Internal Control Structure

The OSC prepared these financial statements and assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, the OSC has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed to protect the State's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the State of Maine's financial statements in conformity with GAAP.

Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the State's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement.

As a recipient of federal financial assistance for federal programs, the State is also responsible for ensuring that an adequate internal control structure is in place to ensure and document compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to these federal programs. The internal control structure is subject to periodic evaluation by management and by the Office of the State Auditor as part of the annual Single Audit.

Independent Auditors

Pursuant to Title 5 MRSA § 243, the State Auditor has performed an examination of the Basic Financial Statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards. The auditor's opinion is presented in the financial section of this report. The audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Basic Financial Statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and, evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The State Auditor rendered an unmodified opinion on the Basic Financial Statements for this fiscal year.

Also, pursuant to § 243 the State Auditor has undertaken a Single Audit of the State as a whole, 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, as required by federal law. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. This statewide federal Single Audit Report, including the auditor's opinion in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards, is published separately.

The State Auditor is statutorily mandated to audit all accounts and other financial records of State Government or any department or agency of State Government, including the Judiciary and the Executive Department of the Governor, except the Governor's Expense Account, and to report annually, and at such other times as the Legislature may require.

GASB Statement No. 34 requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the Basic Financial Statements in the form of MD&A. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The State of Maine was the twenty-third state admitted to the Union on March 15, 1820 under the Missouri Compromise. By this time the population of Maine had reached nearly 300,000. The newly admitted state had nine counties and 236 towns. The city of Portland was the original site of the capital of Maine upon its admission to the Union. The Capital moved to Augusta in 1832 as a more central location from which to govern. The State has an area of 33,215 square miles and 3,500 miles of continuous coastline. Maine boasts 6,000 lakes and approximately 17 million acres of forest land. Geographically, the State includes 16 counties. The most populous county is Cumberland which includes Maine's largest city, Portland.

Reporting Entity

The Governor and Legislature govern all funds and accounts for every executive agency, board, commission, public trust, authority and component unit. The State of Maine financial reporting entity reflected in the ACFR, which is more fully described in Note 1 to the Basic Financial Statements, includes these funds, agencies, organizations, boards, commissions, authorities and major component units in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14 as amended by GASB Statement No. 39 and GASB Statement No. 61. There are 7 major component units, 5 non-major component units, one blended component unit, and one fiduciary component unit included in the ACFR. The major component units are discretely presented in the financial statements, and the blended component unit is included as separate funds in the fund financial statements. The fiduciary component unit is presented in the fiduciary fund and similar component unit financial statements, along with the other fiduciary activities of the State. The fiduciary activities are not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the State's own programs.

The departments of the primary government record their daily financial operations in the State accounting system called AdvantageME operated by the OSC.

Budgetary Control

The Governor presents a biennial budget for the General Fund and the Special Revenue Funds to the Legislature for enactment or revision. The State Constitution provides the Governor a "line item" veto, which allows an Executive dollar substitution for those amounts disapproved, as long as an appropriation or allocation is not increased (or a deappropriation or deallocation decreased) either in the specified line or in any other line in the legislative document.

Once passed and signed, the budget becomes the financial plan for the State for the next biennium. It includes proposed expenditures for all departments and agencies, interest and debt redemption charges, and expenditures for capital projects to be undertaken and executed during each fiscal year. The budget also includes anticipated revenues and any other means of financing expenditures. In accordance with statute, the State Budget Officer must use the projections of the Revenue Forecasting Committee to prepare the General Fund and Highway Fund budgets.

The total General Fund appropriation for each fiscal year of the biennium in the Governor's budget submission to the Legislature may not exceed the General Fund appropriation of the previous fiscal year multiplied by one plus the average real personal income growth rate, as defined in Title 5 MRSA § 1665, subsection 1. This appropriation

limitation may be exceeded only by the amount of the additional costs or the lost federal revenue from the following exceptional circumstances: unfunded or under-funded new federal mandates; losses in federal revenues or other revenue sources; citizens' initiatives or referenda that require increased State spending; court orders or decrees that require additional State resources to comply with the orders or decrees; and sudden or significant increases in demand for existing State services that are not the result of legislative changes that increased eligibility or increased benefits. The Governor may designate exceptional circumstances that are not explicitly defined, but meet the intent of this statute. "Exceptional circumstances" means an unforeseen condition or conditions over which the Governor and the Legislature have little or no control. Exceptional circumstances do not apply to new programs or program expansions that go beyond existing program criteria and operation.

The State maintains budgetary control at the account and line category levels. The head of each department and agency of State government must submit a work program to the Bureau of the Budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The work program is classified to show allotments requested for specific amounts for personal services, capital expenditures, and all other departmental expenses. These are the levels at which appropriations and allocations are approved by the Legislature, principally through a quarterly allotment system. The State Controller authorizes all expenditures to be made from the amounts available on the basis of these allotments and not otherwise.

Budget revisions during the year, reflecting program changes or intradepartmental administrative transfers, require the approval of the State Budget Officer and the Governor. Except in specific instances, only the Legislature may transfer appropriations between departments. Agency requests for increases in appropriations, allocations, or funding for new programs are presented to the Legislature as a supplemental budget.

The State uses encumbrance accounting as an extension of formal budgetary control. This requires that purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments be recorded to reserve a portion of an appropriation or allocation for expenditure. Appropriated and allocated balances are available for subsequent expenditure to the extent that there are approved encumbrances at the end of a fiscal year. Unencumbered appropriations in the General Fund and in the Highway Fund are carried forward to a subsequent year only when authorized by law, otherwise the balances lapse at year-end. For financial statement purposes, unless amounts would create deficits, fund balance is classified based on existing resources, if any, which will liquidate the encumbrances outstanding at June 30 (shown as restrictions, commitments or assignments of fund balance).

Maine Budget Stabilization Fund

The Maine Budget Stabilization Fund, established in Title 5 § 1532, to replace the Maine Rainy Day Fund, is a designation of the unassigned General Fund fund balance intended to be used when revenues are under budget and critical services must be preserved. The Governor may also allocate funds from the Budget Stabilization Fund for payment of death benefits for law enforcement officers, firefighters and emergency medical services persons or to supplement school funding in situations where a municipality suffers a sudden and severe change in their property valuation.

Balances in the fund do not lapse; but carry forward each year. The money in the fund may be invested with any earnings credited to the fund except when the fund is at its statutory cap. In addition to interest earnings, the fund is capitalized at the close of each fiscal year. In fiscal year 2021 a net \$233.2 million was transferred into the fund, resulting in an ending balance of \$491.9 million.

MAJOR INITIATIVES AND FUTURE PROJECTS

Fiscal Stability

Maine, like many other states, ultimately avoided the pandemic-induced fiscal distress initially projected for fiscal year 2021 and beyond. The State entered the pandemic on solid fiscal footing and the Governor and Legislature made wise, bipartisan decisions to continue managing State government in a fiscally sound manner, including investing federal COVID-19 funds strategically and appropriately. These actions ensured the solvency of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund and the MaineCare Stabilization Fund, maintained tax rates, and enacted or expanded programs primarily designed to tamp down local property tax burdens for lower- and middle-income households all while continuing to respond with nation-leading effectiveness to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The unprecedented federal fiscal and monetary policies Vnificantly impacted Maine's economy, raising the volume and mix of economic activity, which in turn increased revenues to unexpected levels. Currently, ODine's economy, as measured by GDP, has surpassed pre-pandemic levels, our impressive bond ratings have been upheld by Moody's and 6tandard & 3RRU, the State government is in the black, and the State's savings have more than doubled with the Budget Stabilization Fund at its highest level ever.

The March 2020 revenue forecast, issued just prior to the pandemic-induced closing of non-essential businesses, revised General Fund revenue estimates upward by \$40 million for FY 2020 and by \$34.1 million for FY 2021. Highway Fund revenues were also increased by \$812,205 for the 2020-2021 biennium. Following the March 1, 2020 revenue forecast, however, the public health crisis around COVID-19 and the resulting economic impacts began to materialize nationally and in Maine.

The enacted 2020-2021 supplemental budget approved additional General Fund resources for infrastructure needs, education, health and welfare, workforce development, and transportation as well as transferring \$17.4 million to the Budget Stabilization Fund, all of which have been priorities for the Governor since taking office. Consistent with the Governor's recommendation, however, the enacted supplemental budget left WKincreased revenue from the March 2020 forecast unappropriated and the projected General Fund unappropriated fund balance after the actions of the Second Regular Session of the 129th Legislature was approximately \$113 million for the end of the biennium. The Legislature did not enact a Highway Fund supplemental budget and left \$6.7 million in unappropriated surplus for the 2020-2021 biennium.

The Legislature also enacted Public Law 2019, Chapter 618 prior to adjourning, which authorized the transfer of up to \$11 million from the balance available in the Reserve for General Fund Operating Capital to a COVID-19 response fund established by the State Controller to address funding needs related to COVID-19 through January 15, 2021.

These actions made it possible for the State to absorb the substantial GF and HF revenue declines experienced in the last quarter of FY 2020. Additional actions taken by the Governor to minimize expenses in FY 2020 and utilize federal COVID-19 relief funding increased potential resources available for FY 2021. The Budget Stabilization Fund remained untouched and had a balance of \$258.8 million at the beginning of FY 2021.

Given the ongoing LPacts of the pandemic, a special "RII-cycle" revenue forecast was completed on August 1, 2020. The Revenue Forecasting Committee (RFC) re-projected revenues downward for fiscal year 2021 by \$527.8 million and downward for the 2022-2023 biennium by \$883.2 million. The projection reflected the expected economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as best possible at that time. The most severe impacts were expected in fiscal year 2021 with continuing impacts through the 2022-2023 biennium. This projected decrease in revenues

was primarily attributable to the expected impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Individual Income Tax and Sales and Use Tax lines. Highway Fund revenues were also reduced by \$30.8 million in FY 2021 and \$30.5 million for the 2022-2023 biennium.

The Governor ordered curtailment of allotments to the State's General Fund by \$221.8 million in September 2020 to partially close the FY 2021 budget gap. Of this amount, approximately \$97 million was covered by one-time Federal funding from the Coronavirus Relief Fund and approximately \$125 million came from adopting departmental cost savings and efficiencies with minimal impact to programs and services. The Governor's order also included curtailment of \$23 million in Highway Fund allotments.

On December 1, 2020, the RFC issued a regularly scheduled update to the forecast. The forecast adjusted General Fund revenues upward for FY 2021 with an increase of \$272.8 million over the August 2020 forecast. The December report also reflected an adjustment upward of General Fund revenues for the 2022-2023 biennium of \$487.4 million. Highway Fund revenue projections were increased by \$11.4 million in FY 2021 and \$9.1 million for the 2022-2023 biennium. Projections for both General Fund and Highway Fund remained lower in all fiscal years than the RFC's pre-pandemic March 2020 forecast.

The *RYHUQRUN recommended FY 2021 Emergency Supplemental Budget presented to the Legislature for consideration in January 2021 was based on the December 2020 revenue forecast and included the September 2020 curtailments. The Governor's budget resolved the FY 2021 EXG&t gaps (revenue shortfall) in the General and Highway Funds without making major spending cuts to programs or drawing on the Budget Stabilization Fund. The FY 2021 supplemental budget enacted by the Legislature in March 2021 authorized nearly all of the proposed curtailments put in place to address the revenue shortfall. Additionally, it included tax conformity items, including the treatment of Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans provided by the federal government. It also authorized the transfer of \$8 million to the Budget Stabilization Fund in FY 2021, bringing the balance to \$267.9 million.

Actual revenues over the course of FY 2021 consistently exceeded revenue projections and this was reflected in the next regularly scheduled revenue forecast on May 1, 2021. The May forecast increased General Fund revenues by \$479.4 million for FY 2021 and \$460.5 million for the 2022-2023 biennium. Consistent with the Governor's recommendations, PL 2021 Chap 398 enacted late in the legislative session utilized this additional revenue for approximately \$351 million in transfers of year end FY 2021 GF unappropriated revenue to Other Special Revenue accounts in agencies for a variety of one-time purposes intended to address critical needs and other priorities for the Administration. These purposes included COVID-relief payments for Maine workers and investments in: capital construction and UH&rs for state owned buildings; school renovations; state's forest fire air fleet, National Guard facilities, dams, and culverts; MaineCare Stabilization Fund; Land for 0Dine's Future; and addressing the agricultural and environmental impact of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

The May 2021 revenue forecast, however, decreased Highway Fund revenues by \$0.2 million for FY 2021 and by \$7.0 million for the 2022-2023 biennium largely due to negative adjustments to the motor fuels tax lines. Highway Fund revenues relative to the RFC's pre-pandemic March 1, 2020 forecast were now projected to be \$19.6 million lower in FY 2021 and \$28.4 million lower for the 2022-2023 biennium. The enacted 2022-2023 biennial budget for the Highway Fund, PL 2021 Chap 224 included reductions in Highway Fund allocations to adjust to the lower revenue projection and provided allocations for additional federal COVID-19 funding available for transportation programs.

By the end of FY 2021, actual General Fund revenues had surpassed even the May 2021 revenue forecast and revenues that exceeded budget were distributed in accordance with statute. Distributions included required transfers

of nearly \$56 million to the Maine Department of Transportation (MaineDOT) Highway and Bridge Capital account, \$50 million to a newly created Highway and Bridge Reserve account, \$2.5 million to the Reserve for Operating Capital and \$223.6 million to the Budget Stabilization Fund. At the end of the fiscal year, there was a General Fund unappropriated surplus balance of about \$155.2 million and the balance in the Budget Stabilization Fund was \$491.9 million. Actual Highway Fund revenues for FY 2021 also exceeded budgeted projections and at the end of the fiscal year the Highway Fund had an unallocated surplus of nearly \$28 million.

The Governor submitted her Recommended Biennial Budget for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 on January 8, 2021. On March 30, 2021, the Legislature passed a ‘back to basics’ 2022-2023 biennial budget for the General Fund and Other Funds by simple majority vote and then adjourned. PL 2021 Chap 29, signed by the Governor on March 31, 2021 and effective June 30, 2021, provided funding for baseline budgets, maintained level support for municipal revenue sharing at 3.75%, increased funding for K-12 education, which included increasing the State contribution to 51.83%, and provided required amounts for teacher retirement costs. The “back to basics” budget also provided funding to continue required rate increases within the Department of Health and Human Services, recognized savings from enhanced federal participation in the Medicaid program, and identified funding for domestic violence and sexual assault prevention and victim services. Additionally, it enacted ongoing savings initiatives that had been identified by departments during the FY 2021 curtailment process and transferred approximately \$84 million into the GF from prior year unspent balances in various carrying accounts and \$20 million that was available from the liquor operations fund.

The Legislature considered the remaining items in the Governor’s Recommended Biennial Budget for the General Fund and Other Funds during a special legislative session, as well as items in the Governor’s Change Package for the biennial budget submitted to the Legislature on May 14, 2021. The Change Package built on and adjusted the biennial budget based on the most up-to-date revenue information from the May 2021 revenue forecast.

The “Part II” budget for the General Fund and Other Funds ultimately enacted as an emergency in PL 2021 Chap 398, effective July 1, 2021, included the \$351 million in transfers of FY 2021 GF unappropriated revenue previously mentioned and the associated allocations for agencies to utilize that funding in fiscal years 2022 and 2023. Additional authorized one-time transfers of GF unappropriated surplus to Other Special Revenue accounts in FY22 and FY23 provided funding for student financial aid through the Finance Authority of Maine and medical payments to providers. A one-time transfer also shifted nearly \$200 million in baseline funding for homestead exemptions from a GF appropriation to Other Special Revenue Fund allocations for FY 2022 and FY 2023. Funding for indigent legal services, approximately \$9.3 million in each fiscal year, was also shifted from a GF appropriation to an Other Special Revenue allocation on an ongoing basis. Additionally, the bill authorized a transfer of the \$50 million in the Highway and Bridge Reserve account to MaineDOT’s Highway and Bridge Capital program.

PL 2021 Chap 398 also authorized a number of one-time tax relief measures to support Maine people and the economy through the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as an ongoing change to the property tax fairness credit which expands eligibility to increase tax relief to Mainers. Additionally, the law includes increased funding for K-12 and higher education, state-municipal revenue sharing, healthcare system supports and expanded dental care coverage for low-income Mainers.

The current projected GF unappropriated balance for the end of the 2022-2023 biennium, after all actions of the 130th Legislature’s 1st Regular and Special Sessions is approximately \$40.8 million. The projected HF unallocated balance for the end of the 2022-2023 biennium is about \$210,000.

American Rescue Plan Act

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), signed into law on March 27, 2020, provided \$1.25 billion in Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF) to the State of Maine. Subsequently, the President signed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) on March 11, 2021, which provided \$997.5 million in Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds (SFRF) to the State of Maine. MDL received its first tranche, \$498.7 million in state fiscal year 2021. The Governor put forward in LD 1733, a proposal for the use of the SFRF.

The enacted bill, referred to as the Maine Jobs and Recovery Act (PL 2021 Chap 483), focuses this federal funding on FY 2022 and 2023 initiatives intended to support the recommendations of the Governor's Economic Recovery Committee and the goals and action plans captured in the 10-year strategic economic development plan for the State released by the Governor in November 2019.

The initiatives in PL 2021 Chap 483 include significant funding for grants, loans and other financial support for industries, businesses, healthcare providers and organizations struggling to recover from economic effects of the pandemic. Other initiatives make substantial workforce investments through education and skills training programs, workforce housing, childcare, worker attraction, and business supports including programs to expand pre-K and childcare infrastructure, and programs targeted directly at addressing pressing workforce needs in health care and clean energy fields. Other investments from the Jobs Plan include critical infrastructure investments, such as expanding broadband, enhancing state parks, accelerating weatherization and energy efficiency projects, and upgrading municipal stormwater and drinking water projects.

Coordination of the Jobs Plan is led by the Maine Department of Administrative and Financial Services and the Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future, with a new Maine Jobs & Recovery Plan Office. This Office will oversee the transparent and accountable implementation of the Jobs Plan, including ensuring that proposed expenditures are permissible under U.S. Treasury eligibility guidance, the final version of which remains pending.

Liquidity and Reserves

The State's cash position has continued to show significant improvement during FY 2021 and into FY 2022, even without consideration of the federal CARES Act and ARPA funding. Again, internal borrowing for cash flow purposes was not needed at any time in the 2021 fiscal year.

During FY 2021, \$223.6 million was transferred into the Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) from General Fund Unappropriated Surplus. The Governor's supplemental budget, Public Law 2021, Chapter 1 transferred \$8 million into the fund and an additional \$1.8 million of interest earnings was deposited into the fund. The final balance in the BSF on June 30, 2021 was \$491.9 million. Total BSF balance represents 10.9% of the State's 2021 fiscal year General Fund revenue.

Stress-Testing State Revenues

Following adjournment of the 129th Legislature, the Department of Administrative and Financial Services (DAFS) utilized the 2018 report on "Stress-Testing Maine General Fund Revenues & Reserves FY19-FY23" to quickly inform the Governor of the expected revenue shortfall, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, over the final quarter of FY 2020 and the sufficiency of reserves to manage that shortfall.

Using the severe recession scenario from the 2018 report, DAFS estimated that the FY 2020 revenue shortfall could be as much as \$200 million or 5% of the approximately \$4 billion revenue forecast. The supplemental budget, enacted as the Legislature adjourned, left a FY 2020 balance of \$193.2 million in the General Fund. Based on this

initial analysis, it appeared that the State could absorb the estimated revenue shortfall without significant budget adjustments.

The impact of the pandemic-induced recession and fiscal and monetary stimulus on the economy has been unprecedented, resulting in the actual FY 2020 revenue shortfall being half that projected using the 2018 stress-test report. The Maine specific stress-test, however, provided a quick and reasonable assessment of the impact of an unprecedented pandemic-induced recession on state revenues, and proved to be more accurate than many other estimates provided by out-of-state non-government entities.

The stress-test report also includes an analysis of the sufficiency of the current level of the Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) and an estimate of the reserves in the BSF necessary to offset the declines in General Fund revenue because of potential economic recession scenarios. At the time of the October 1, 2020 stress-test report, the BSF balance of \$258.8 million was not sufficient to fully offset the revenue shortfalls estimated as the result of a moderate and severe recession. However, the BSF was at a level that would provide the Governor and Legislature time during the early stages of a moderate or severe recession to make the changes necessary to bring the budget back into balance. Both the 2018 and 2020 reports concluded that a BSF of 18 percent of the previous fiscal year's General Fund revenue (\$715 million in the 2020 report), the current statutory maximum, would be necessary to fully offset the revenue declines from a moderate recession. The significant increase in FY 2021 revenue resulted in the State increasing the BSF to \$491.9 million, approximately 10.9 percent of FY 2021 revenue.

Education

The curtailment of fiscal year 2021 General Fund allotments ordered by the Governor in September 2020 had little to no impact on programs administered by the Department of Education. Curtailments for the Department totaled \$845,204 and were primarily comprised of administrative and operational efficiencies in reduced travel, training and contract expenses. Total curtailments of approximately \$3 million ordered for the three higher education institutions were to be achieved by managing administrative and operational costs for the remainder of fiscal year 2021.

Appropriation adjustments for these curtailments were included in the FY 2021 Emergency Supplemental Budget enacted as PL 2021 Chap 1. Consistent with the Governor's recommendations, the supplemental budget also authorized additional funding for General Purpose Aid for Local Schools, increasing the State's contribution to the total cost of education to 51.83% in FY 2021. Additionally, the law provided \$2 million for equipment replacements at career and technical education centers throughout the State. The Adult Education program also received a one-time increase to their FY 2021 appropriation in the amount of \$1.2 million to be focused on workforce development and the Maine Community College System received \$2.5 million for short-term training through the Maine Quality Centers.

The 2022-2023 biennial budget, 2021 Chapter 29, increased funding for General Purpose Aid for Local Education by more than \$45 million over the biennium, enabling the State to maintain its contribution at 51.83% for fiscal year 2022. The "Part II" biennial budget for 2022 ± 2023 subsequently enacted increased funding to General Purpose Aid for Local Education even more, making a historic investment in Maine public schools and keeping a promise from the Governor to meet the State's obligation to pay 55 percent of the cost of K-12 education for the first time in the State's history beginning in FY 2022. PL 2021 Chap. 398 also provides a 3 percent baseline increase to the University of Maine System, the Maine Community College System, and Maine Maritime Academy, which will help hold down tuition increases.

Although schools re-opened in the fall of 2020, remote learning has continued to be critical to the hybrid learning models being utilized as schools continue to respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Federal funding associated with Covid-19 continues to be used to support schools in a variety of ways, including but not limited to personal protective equipment (PPE), facility reconfigurations, air system upgrades, additional transportation and teacher costs, COVID-19 testing for students and staff, and supporting teacher training and knowledge in remote learning techniques.

Healthcare

In September 2020, the Governor curtailed General Fund allotments to health and human services by approximately \$105 million in areas that had minimal or no programmatic impact. Approximately \$74.3 million of the total curtailment aligned allotment with projected actual expenses given the availability of additional federal funding through enhanced Federal Medicaid Assistance Program (FMAP) and Children's Health Insurance Program rate of an additional 6.2% provided due to the pandemic. Another \$10.3 million of the curtailed allotments were related to existing position vacancies in the Department of Health and Human Service. Administrative and operational efficiencies made up the remainder of the curtailment.

These curtailments were included as appropriation adjustments in the FY 2021 Emergency Supplemental Budget (PL 2021 Chap 1), in addition to a reduction related to the continuation of the enhanced FMAP rate through the 3rd quarter of fiscal year 2021. Additionally, the supplemental budget provided one-time funds for retainer payments to providers of rehabilitation and personal care services ± primarily community support and other day services.

The biennial budget for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 (PL 2021 Chap 29) included funding for nursing facility cost of living adjustments and rate increases for a number of Medicaid services already initiated or committed including private non-medical institutions. Numerous savings initiatives identified in 2021 were continued for the 22-23 biennium.

The “Part II” biennial budget for 2022 ± 2023 subsequently enacted (PL 2021 Chap 398) included further reductions related to the continuation of the enhanced FMAP rate provided due to the pandemic. It also provided funding for numerous healthcare initiatives that include but are not limited to: one-time support for hospitals, nursing facilities and private non-medical institutions in responding to the pandemic; rate increases for a broad spectrum of Medicaid providers and services; investments in the State’s public health capacity; provision of a full adult dental benefit for low-income Mainers; wage increases for direct care workers; and, healthcare benefits for children who would be eligible for federal benefits but for their immigration status.

In addition to expanding access to MaineCare for more than 85,000 Maine people, Governor Mills’ Made for ODLQ Health Coverage Act authorized the Department of Health and Human Services to run a State-based Health Insurance Marketplace as part of a larger plan to improve private health insurance for Maine people and small businesses. The State-Based Marketplace is central to the Administration’s work to improve access to affordable health care. Open enrollment in the [CoverME.gov](https://www.coverme.gov) Marketplace began on November 1, 2021 giving Maine people better access to affordable health insurance options.

One of the Governor’s highest priorities continues WRe PLWAtting the public health LPSacts of the &29,' -19 pandemic to ensure the safety of Mainers. Substantial federal funds have supplemented State funds committed to prevention and response efforts, as well as financial supports for healthcare providers intended to address impacts from the pandemic. Compared to other states, Maine has a had a strong and effective response to the pandemic and has had a nation-leading vaccination rate.

Combatting the opioid epidemic in Maine has remained another of the Governor's top health-related priorities and efforts to address this continuing crisis are also supported by both federal and State funds. Recent efforts include increasing reimbursement rates for residential substance use disorder treatment and extending a key employment program for Maine people affected by the opioid crisis. The new reimbursement rates were funded through the 2022 ± 2023 "Part II" biennial budget signed into law by the Governor in July and recently approved by the U.S. & HQWHUV for Medicare and Medicaid Services. The new rates will take effect Nov. 1, 2021. Additionally, the Maine Department of Labor is extending its Connecting with Opportunities Initiative, a program for Maine people affected by the opioid epidemic to receive education, skills training, and job search assistance through the end of 2022. The Initiative also prepares Maine people for careers in fields that directly treat substance use disorders, such as counseling, addiction treatment, and mental health care. Funded by a federal grant to MDOL in 2020, more than 400 Maine people have entered the program to date.

Additional efforts include DHHS' work to transform the system of services for people with behavioral health challenges, including more than \$110 million in investments as part of the biennial budget to support prevention, early intervention, harm reduction, all levels of treatment, crisis care, and recovery assistance. The Administration's OPTIONS program has placed liaisons around the State to connect people who have overdosed to recovery services and treatment, promote drug prevention and harm reduction strategies, and distribute naloxone, the lifesaving overdose medication. From March through July of 2021, OPTIONS liaisons have supported 495 people across the state.

Transportation

The Maine Department of Transportation (MaineDOT) traditionally receives its funding from the State Highway Fund, the TransCap Trust Fund, federal funds, proceeds from authorized bond sales, and other sources. In 2019, MaineDOT released a \$2.44 billion work plan for all MaineDOT work activities for calendar years 2019 through 2021. The work plan consists of \$1.5 billion in capital work over three years, consisting of \$1.2 billion for highway and bridge projects and \$297 million in multi-modal projects.

Despite pandemic-induced reductions of almost \$23 million in Highway Fund allocations for FY 2021, MaineDOT was able to fully move forward with its planned activities using available bond and federal resources for transportation projects in lieu of declining Highway Fund resources. Reductions in Highway Fund FY 2022 and FY 2023 allocations to MaineDOT programs contained in the enacted biennial budget, PL 2021 Chap 224, are primarily associated with adjusting for actual employee benefit costs and managing position vacancies and administrative costs within available resources. MaineDOT has also directed additional federal COVID funding available for FY 2021 and FY 2022 to its Highway and Bridge Capital and Highway Light Capital programs.

Notably, the General Fund "Part II" budget, PL 2021 Chap 398, included measures to direct General Fund monies to MaineDOT's highway and bridge projects. These measures are a recognition of the persistent and growing gap between projected Highway Fund revenues and the funds needed for Maine's transportation infrastructure. Consistent with the Governor's recommendations, the bill enacted by the Legislature authorized a one-time transfer of \$50 million from FY 2021 General Fund unappropriated surplus to MaineDOT for use in FY 2022. Additionally, the law amended the required statutory year-end distributions of any General Fund revenue that exceeds budget in any fiscal year. Beginning with FY 2021, 20% of the excess General Fund remaining after certain other priority transfers is transferred to MaineDOT for highway and bridge projects. MaineDOT received about \$56 million from the "cascade" at the end of FY 2021. Additionally, the law provides that if the Budget Stabilization Fund is at its statutory limit, then the funds that would normally flow to it are transferred to MaineDOT instead.

Property Tax Relief

The enacted biennial budget for fiscal years 2020-2021 allocated an additional \$75 million in property tax relief for hardworking Mainers, seniors, families and small businesses and increased revenue sharing to local municipalities from 2.5% to 3% in 2020 and to 3.75% in 2021. Additional provisions increased the Homestead Exemption for Maine residents by \$5,000, to \$25,000, and expanded eligibility for the Property Tax Fairness Credit that will allow another 13,000 Mainers to get property tax relief.

Public Law 2019, Chapter 448 amended the Tax Relief Fund for Maine Residents to create the Property Tax Relief Fund for Maine Residents. During FY 2020, more than \$30 million in the fund was used to provide relief payments to each property taxpayer receiving a homestead exemption in the State during the most recent property tax year, to pay for the Treasurer of State's costs in administering the relief payments and to reimburse municipalities for costs related to the relief payments.

The FY 2021 Emergency Supplemental Budget (PL 2021 Chap 1) maintained the State-municipal revenue sharing rate at 3.75% but rates were increased in the FY 2022 and FY 2023. PL 2021 Chap 398 raises municipal revenue sharing to 4.5% in FY 2022 and then fully restores revenue sharing to its statutorily required 5% in FY 2023. Chapter 398 also maintains the reimbursement to municipalities for the Homestead Property Tax Exemption at 70% in FY 2022 and increases by 3% each year thereafter until it reaches 100%. The increases in revenue sharing rates and Homestead reimbursement, along with increasing the funding level for the total cost of K-12 education to 55% are intended to help mitigate property tax increases at the local level.

Looking to the Future

Innovation and planning for Maine's future remain among the Governor's top priorities. Her proposed budgets consistently allocate funding for Maine's future-looking initiatives and for revitalized planning efforts across state government. Additionally, the Governor's Maine Jobs & Recovery Plan, approved by the Legislature, invests nearly \$1 billion in federal American Rescue Plan funds to achieve three goals: immediate economic recovery from the pandemic; long-term economic growth for Maine; and infrastructure revitalization. As previously described, these investments are intended to address known, systemic challenges that have constrained Maine's ability to thrive, with priority focus on expanding Maine's workforce.

The Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future plays a critical role in efforts to identify Maine's long-term challenges, develop goals and strategies, and then help coordinate between State agencies to achieve them. Areas of focus include climate change, early childhood education, and economic issues like workforce development, broadband and the State's rural and local economies. Notable activities on these fronts include, but are not limited to:

- Maine Won't Wait, a 4-year Climate Action Plan - On December 1, 2020, the Maine Climate Council² an assembly of scientists, industry leaders, bipartisan local and state officials, and engaged citizens established by the Governor in June 2019² released a four-year Climate Action Plan entitled Maine Won't Wait. The Plan is intended to put Maine on a trajectory to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 45% by 2030 and 80% by 2050, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045. Maine Won't Wait is the consensus result of painstaking study, dialogue, discussion, and public deliberation involving more than 200 Maine people to determine the steps Maine must take to combat climate change. Significant and sustained investments, well-financed programs, properly-capitalized lending entities, the support and engagement of Maine people and a broad coalition of state, local, regional, and tribal governments, nonprofits, academic institutions, and private interests will be needed to successfully implement the Climate Action Plan. The Plan encompasses

eight strategies supported by 30 objectives and related action steps. Maine Won't Wait also outlines short and long-term funding options and suggested metrics for measuring progress.

- Maine Offshore Wind Initiative - Harnessing the wind resources off the coast of Maine is seen as key for achieving the State's goal of using 100 percent renewable energy by 2050. In 2019, Governor Mills created the Maine Offshore Wind Initiative, a multi-faceted approach to pursue a thoughtful, responsible path for offshore wind. Elements of the initiative include a comprehensive economic plan for an offshore wind industry in Maine, the Maine Offshore Wind Roadmap; the research array for floating offshore wind; a study of port infrastructure to support offshore wind focusing on Searsport; regional collaboration through the Gulf of Maine Task Force; and forging offshore wind research and development partnerships. Recently, the Mills Administration applied to the federal government to lease a 15.2-square-mile area in the Gulf of Maine for the nation's first research site in federal waters for floating offshore wind. On this site, which is nearly 30 miles offshore, the State hopes to deploy a small-scale research array of 12 or fewer wind turbines on innovative floating hulls designed at the University of Maine. This project will advance UMaine's patented technology and will foster leading research into how floating offshore wind interacts with Maine's marine environment, fishing industry, shipping and navigation routes, and more.
- Maine Connectivity Authority - The Maine Connectivity Authority, the new State entity charged with achieving universal availability of high-speed broadband in Maine, was proposed by Governor Mills and enacted through bipartisan legislation in June 2021. The Authority is governed by a seven-member board and the Governor has recently announced her nominee for the first President of the Authority. The Authority is empowered to own physical broadband infrastructure, such as poles and wires, and hold equity in broadband projects. It is also empowered to provide grants and loans and partner with the private sector and local communities to leverage investment and coordinate buildout of infrastructure. In 2020, the Governor secured the approval of a \$15 million bond proposal for broadband, the first new investment in internet expansion in more than a decade. Twenty projects in 11 counties across Maine will receive funding from the bond. The Governor also dedicated \$21 million through the Maine Jobs & Recovery Plan, which, when combined with the \$129 million through the American Rescue Plan, will provide a total of \$150 million to the Maine Connectivity Authority to expand access to affordable broadband.
- Children's Cabinet - The Children's Cabinet's strategic plans lay out two overarching goals that all Maine children enter kindergarten prepared to succeed and all Maine youth enter adulthood healthy, connected to the workforce and/or education. Despite the impacts of the pandemic, the Mills Administration, led by the Children's Cabinet have continued to make significant progress toward those goals including targeting State government resources on several efforts. Among other things, the Children's Cabinet provided funding for childcare for essential workers; created scholarships to train early childhood educators; created free, comprehensive on-line pre-K through grade 12 learning modules and social emotional curricula for teachers across the State; and, trained more than 125 behavioral health clinicians to serve children in need. These efforts and results are highlighted in Maine Children's Cabinet 2020 Annual Report. The Governor also sees quality early childcare and education as critical to the healthy development of young children and to the long-term growth of Maine's economy and supports investments in Maine's childcare infrastructure to increase the availability and quality of childcare, especially in underserved communities in rural Maine.

OTHER INFORMATION

Awards and Acknowledgements

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement of Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State of Maine for its annual comprehensive financial

report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. This is the fourteenth consecutive year that Maine has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

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

The Certificate of Achievement is the highest recognition a government may receive for excellence in financial reporting. We thank the finance community and our auditors for their contributions in achieving this award.

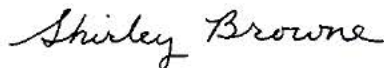
State government continues to have many accomplishments of which it can be proud. Consistent with the vision of Governor Mills to improve and enhance the fiscal administration of governmental operations, the Office of the State Controller continues to improve and refine its skills to meet the challenges of financial management in the 21st century. The Office provides assistance to many State agencies to help ensure the integrity and accountability of the SURJUDPWK deliver to 0DLQH citizens. We SDUWQH ILQncial and program PDQDJHU find WK best solutions to the State's financial challenges. In an environment where economic resources are limited and agencies are coping with budget constraints, the challenge of maintaining effective controls is greater than ever. We will continue to partner with each department, at its highest levels, to ensure that the tools are available to help each agency assess its risks and target controls to manage those risks effectively and within its budgetary constraints whenever possible.

Each year the preparation of the ACFR requires the efforts of the finance people throughout the State from virtually all agencies, departments and component units. We sincerely appreciate the dedicated efforts of all of these individuals. We are especially proud of the dedication and contributions of the staff of the Office of the State Controller, who strive to maintain the public's trust in our ILQncial operations. Their efforts culminate in the ACFR each year.

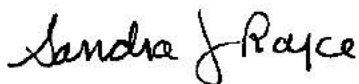
Sincerely,



Douglas E. Cotnoir, CPA, CIA
State Controller



Shirley A. Browne, CIA
Deputy State Controller



Sandra J. Royce, CPA
Director, Financial Reporting & Analysis





STATE OF MAINE

OFFICIALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT

AS OF JUNE 30, 2021

EXECUTIVE

Janet T. Mills, *Governor*

LEGISLATIVE

Troy D. Jackson, *President of the Senate*

Ryan M. Fecteau, *Speaker of the House*

Constitutional/Statutory Officers

Aaron Frey, *Attorney General*

Matthew Dunlap, *State Auditor*

Shenna Bellows, *Secretary of State*

Henry Beck, *State Treasurer*

JUDICIAL

Valerie Stanfill, *Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court*



STATE OF MAINE ORGANIZATION CHART AS OF JUNE 30, 2021

MAINE VOTERS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate
House of Representatives
Legislative Council
Office of Fiscal and Program Review
Legislative Information Office
Office of Policy and Legal Analysis
Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Maine-Canadian Legislative Advisory Commission
State House and Capitol Park Commission
Office of Executive Director of the Legislative Council
Commission on Interstate Cooperation
Commission on Uniform State Laws
Office of Program Evaluation and Gov't Accountability

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor
Office of the Governor
Governor's Board on Executive Clemency
Judicial Nominations Advisory Committee
Office of Public Advocate
Land for Maine's Future Board

The Governor
appoints all
Judicial Officers

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Supreme Judicial Court
Superior Court
District Court
Court Alternative Dispute Resolution Service
Administrative Office of the Courts
Committee on Judicial Responsibility and Disability
Board of Bar Examiners
Board of Overseers of the Bar
State Court Library Committee

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Secretary of State
State Treasurer
State Attorney General

STATUTORY OFFICER

State Auditor

CABINET LEVEL DEPARTMENTS

Administrative and Financial Services
Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry
Corrections
Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management
Economic and Community Development
Education
Environmental Protection
Governor's Office of Policy and Management
Health and Human Services
Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
Labor
Marine Resources
Professional and Financial Regulation
Public Safety
Transportation

MISCELLANEOUS BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

Human Rights Commission
Maine Arts Commission
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
Public Utilities Commission
State Liquor & Lottery Commission
Workers' Compensation Board

MAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

Finance Authority of Maine
Maine Community College System
Maine Health and Higher Education Facilities Authority
Maine Municipal Bond Bank
Maine Public Employees Retirement System
Maine State Housing Authority
Maine Turnpike Authority
University of Maine System



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

State of Maine

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2020

Executive Director/CEO



FINANCIAL SECTION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



STATE OF MAINE
OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

66 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, ME 04333-0066

TEL: (207) 624-6250

B. Melissa Perkins, CPA
Acting State Auditor

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Troy D. Jackson
President of the Senate

Honorable Ryan M. Fecteau
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Maine, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements. We did not audit the financial statements of the aggregate discretely presented component units. These financial statements collectively comprise the State of Maine's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the following component units: Child Development Services, Efficiency Maine Trust, Finance Authority of Maine, Maine Community College System, Maine Governmental Facilities Authority, Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority, Maine Maritime Academy, Maine Municipal Bond Bank, Maine Public Employees Retirement System, Maine State Housing Authority, Maine Turnpike Authority, Midcoast Regional Redevelopment Authority, Northern New England Passenger Rail Authority, and the University of Maine System. The financial statements of these named component units comprise 100 percent of the assets, net position, and revenue of the aggregate discretely presented component units; 94 percent of assets, 95 percent of fund balance/net position, and 76 percent of revenue of the aggregate remaining fund information (Maine Public Employees Retirement System and Maine Governmental Facilities Authority); and 4 percent of the assets, and less than 1 percent of the net position and revenue of the governmental activities (Maine Governmental Facilities Authority). The financial statements of these named component units were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for these component units, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. We conducted our 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Maine, as of June 30, 2021, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 25 to 36, and Budgetary Comparison Information, State Retirement Plans, Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans, and Information about Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach on pages 135 to 172, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of Maine's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and

individual non-major fund financial statements, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual non-major fund financial statements on pages 173 to 229 are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such 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 report of the other auditors, the combining and individual non-major fund financial statements are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 10, 2021, on our consideration of the State of Maine'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 of Maine's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the State of Maine's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



B. Melissa Perkins, CPA
Acting State Auditor
Office of the State Auditor

Augusta, Maine
December 10, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the State of Maine's annual financial report presents the State's discussion and analysis of financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2021. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and with the State's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic:

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the effects of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, which was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization, continued to disrupt economic activity at all levels, including within the State, and continued to cause volatility in financial markets around the world, including in the United States. The State of Maine declared a state of emergency on March 15, 2020 and expired on June 30, 2021.

In response to the public health crisis created by COVID-19, since early March, the Governor has issued multiple executive orders and declarations and taken various actions to protect the public health in an effort to reduce community spread of the virus and protect Maine's citizens. These measures have included, among others, closing or restricting access to certain businesses and activities, issuing a "stay at home" directive for most citizens, restricting nonessential travel, requiring self-quarantining by persons traveling into the State, suspension of lodging and short-term rental operations, and limiting movement of all persons in Maine to those necessary to obtain or provide essential services or conduct essential activities.

Maine was well-poised, economically before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Maine avoided the fiscal distress experienced broadly by other States between March and December 2020 due to the wise, bipartisan decisions made by the Governor and Legislature from the onset of this Administration, to invest appropriately and responsibly and to manage State government in a fiscally sound manner.

Maine's economy, as measured by GDP, has not only fully recovered to pre-pandemic levels, it has surpassed them. Maine's bond ratings have been upheld by both Moody's and Standard & Poor's, and we have more than doubled the balance in the Budget Stabilization Fund to its highest level ever.

The unprecedented federal fiscal and monetary policies have significantly impacted Maine's economy, raising the volume and mix of economic activity, which is in turn driving revenues and prosperity. The economic, financial and budgetary impacts on the State and its economy from the measures taken to combat the spread of COVID-19, have been and are expected to continue to be significant.

Government-wide:

- The net position of Governmental Activities increased by \$974.5 million, while net position of Business-Type Activities decreased by \$88.5 million. The State's assets and deferred outflows exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows by \$1.941 billion at the close of fiscal year 2021. Of this amount \$2.368 billion was reported as negative "Unrestricted" net position. A negative balance means that it would be necessary to convert restricted assets (e.g., capital assets) to unrestricted assets if all ongoing obligations were immediately due and payable. Component units reported net position of \$3.646 billion, an increase of \$344.3 million (10.4 percent) from the previous year.

Fund level:

- At the end of the fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2.520 billion, an increase of \$1.040 billion from the previous year. The General Fund's total fund balance was \$785.6 million, an increase of \$561.8 million from the previous year. The Other Special Revenue Fund total fund balance was \$1.370 billion, an increase of \$418.1 million from the prior year.
- The proprietary funds reported net position at year-end of \$957.5 million, a decrease of \$28.4 million from the previous year. The decrease is primarily the result of a decrease in the Employment Security Fund of \$94.4 million and an increase in Employee Health Insurance and Retiree Health Insurance Funds, both Internal Service Funds, of \$40.2 million and \$15.7 million, respectively.

Long-term Debt:

- The State's liability for general obligation bonds increased by \$27.3 million during the fiscal year, which represents the difference between new issuances and payments of outstanding debt. During the year, the State issued \$117.5 million in bonds and made principal payments of \$90.2 million.

Additional information regarding the government-wide, fund level, and long-term debt activities can be found beginning on page 28.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is an introduction to the State of Maine's basic financial statements, which are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the State as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Position presents all of the State's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position are an indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the State's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying events giving rise to the change occur, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Therefore, revenues and expenses are reported in these statements for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused leave).

Both government-wide statements report three activities:

Governmental activities - Most basic services, such as health and human services, education, governmental support and operations, justice and protection, and transportation are included in this category. The Legislature, Judiciary and the general operations of the Executive departments fall within the Governmental Activities. Income taxes, sales and use taxes, and State and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities - The State charges fees to customers to help cover all, or most of, the costs of certain services it provides. Operating costs not covered by customer fees are subsidized by the General Fund. Lottery tickets, Ferry Services, and the State's unemployment compensation services are examples of business-type activities.

Component units - Although legally separate, component units are important because the State is financially accountable for these entities. The State has one "blended" component unit, the Maine Governmental Facilities Authority (MGFA) with Governmental Activities as described above. Maine reports 12 other component units (7 major and 5 non-major) as discretely presented component units of the State, and one component unit is reported with the State's fiduciary funds. Complete financial statements of the individual component units may be obtained directly from their respective administrative offices as shown in Note 1 A to the financial statements.

Government-wide statements are reported utilizing an economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. The following summarizes the impact of the transition from modified accrual to full accrual accounting:

- Capital assets used in governmental activities are not reported on governmental fund statements but are included on government-wide statements.
- Certain tax revenues that are earned, but not available, are reported as revenues in the Governmental Activities, but are reported as deferred inflows on the governmental fund statements.
- Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current period expenditures are recorded as deferred outflows in governmental fund statements, but not deferred on the government-wide statements.
- Internal service funds are reported as Governmental Activities in the government-wide statements, but reported as proprietary funds in the fund financial statements.

- Governmental fund long-term liabilities, such as certificates of participation, net pension liabilities, compensated absences, bonds and notes payable, and others appear as liabilities only in the government-wide statements.
- Capital outlay spending results in capital assets on the government-wide statements, but is recorded as expenditures on the governmental fund statements.
- Proceeds from bonds, notes and other long-term financing arrangements result in liabilities on the government-wide statements, but are recorded as other financing sources on the governmental fund statements.
- Net position balances are allocated as follows:
 - *Net Investment in Capital Assets* are capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes, and other debt attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
 - *Restricted Net Position* are those with constraints placed on the use by external sources (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of governments) or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
 - *Unrestricted Net Position* is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that do not meet any of the above restrictions.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the State's most significant funds. Funds are fiscal and accounting entities with self-balancing sets of accounts that the State uses to keep track of specific revenue sources and spending for particular purposes. The State's funds are divided into three categories – governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary – and use different measurement focuses and bases of accounting.

Governmental funds: Most of the basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for future spending. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the programs of the State. The governmental fund statements focus primarily on the sources, uses, and balance of current financial resources and often have a budgetary orientation. These funds are reported using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, a separate reconciliation provides additional information that explains the relationship (or differences) between them. The governmental funds consist of the General Fund, special revenue, capital projects, and permanent funds.

Proprietary funds: When the State charges customers for the services it provides, whether to outside customers or to other agencies within the State, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds (enterprise and internal service) apply the accrual basis of accounting utilized by private sector businesses. Enterprise funds report activities that provide supplies and services to the general public. An example is the State Lottery Fund. Internal service funds report activities that provide supplies and services to the State's other programs and activities – such as the State's Postal, Printing and Supply Fund. Internal service funds are reported as Governmental Activities on the government-wide statements.

Fiduciary funds: The State is the trustee or fiduciary for assets that belong to others. The State is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. These funds include pension and other employee benefit trusts administered by the Maine Public Employees Retirement System, a component unit, private-purpose trusts, and agency funds. Fiduciary funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting, except for Agency funds which have no measurement focus. The State excludes these activities from the government-wide financial statements because these assets are restricted in purpose and do not represent discretionary assets of the State to finance its operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information includes budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and major special revenue funds. Also included are notes and a reconciliation of fund balance from the budgetary basis to fund balance determined according to generally accepted accounting principles. This section also includes schedules of funding progress for certain pension and other post-employment benefit trust funds and condition and maintenance data regarding certain portions of the State's infrastructure.

Other Supplementary Information

Other supplementary information includes combining financial statements for non-major governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. These funds are added together, by fund type, and presented in single columns in the basic financial statements. Budgetary comparison schedules by agency are also included for the general fund, the highway fund, federal funds, and other special revenue fund.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE

The State's net position increased by \$886.0 million to \$1.941 billion over the course of fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, as detailed in Tables A-1 and A-2. The increase is primarily due to increased corporate and individual tax revenue for governmental activities.

TABLE A-1: CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2021	2020*	2021	2020*	2021	2020*
Current and other noncurrent assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 4,065,972	\$ 3,619,224	\$ 569,197	\$ 715,461	\$ 4,635,169	\$ 4,334,685
Long-term assets	1,373,969	834,390	10,758	6,727	1,384,727	841,117
Current and other noncurrent assets	5,439,941	4,453,614	579,955	722,188	6,019,896	5,175,802
Total capital assets net of accum depr	4,457,571	4,346,711	39,887	37,205	4,497,458	4,383,916
Total Assets	9,897,512	8,800,325	619,842	759,393	10,517,354	9,559,718
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,159,927	839,909	4,545	3,950	1,164,472	843,859
Current liabilities	2,423,597	2,511,428	53,349	105,174	2,476,946	2,616,602
Non-current liabilities	7,040,262	6,194,067	29,037	26,213	7,069,299	6,220,280
Total Liabilities	9,463,859	8,705,495	82,386	131,387	9,546,245	8,836,882
Deferred Inflows of Resources	193,764	509,385	519	1,986	194,283	511,371
Net Position (Deficit)						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,587,505	3,651,931	39,887	37,205	3,627,392	3,689,136
Restricted	171,245	162,102	510,934	605,378	682,179	767,480
Unrestricted (deficit)	(2,358,934)	(3,388,679)	(9,339)	(12,613)	(2,368,273)	(3,401,292)
Total Net Position	\$ 1,399,816	\$ 425,354	\$ 541,482	\$ 629,970	\$ 1,941,298	\$ 1,055,324

* As Restated

The State's fiscal year 2021 revenues totaled \$13.034 billion. (See Table A-2) Taxes and Operating grants and contributions accounted for most of the State's revenue by contributing 40.7 percent and 47.1 percent, respectively. The remainder came from charges for services and other miscellaneous sources.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, also known as the CARES Act, is a \$2.2 trillion dollar economic stimulus bill signed into law on March 27, 2020 in response to the economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic. Through federal legislation, the State of Maine received \$1.25 billion dollars of Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF) during fiscal year 2020 to be expended through fiscal year 2023.

The State recorded operating grant revenues and operating expenses in the Coronavirus Relief Federal Expenditures Fund as costs were incurred. The current unexpended amount is recorded as a Due To Other Government.

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, also known as ARPA, is a \$1.9 trillion dollar bill intended to provide funding to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, including public health and economic impacts, signed into law on March 11, 2021. Through federal legislation, the State of Maine received \$997.5 million dollars of Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSFRF) payable in two tranches. The first tranche, \$498.75 million was received during fiscal year 2021.

The total cost of all programs and services totaled \$12.148 billion for the year 2021. (See Table A-2) These expenses are predominantly (75.2 percent) related to health & human services, education and economic development & workforce training activities. The State's governmental support & operations activities accounted for 5.0 percent of total costs. Total net position increased by \$886.0 million, primarily due to an increase in tax revenue of \$1.067 billion. The increase in operating grants and contributions was offset with increases in expenses in health & human services, education and economic development & workforce training primarily due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

TABLE A-2: CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2021	2020*	2021	2020*	2021	2020*
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 597,760	\$ 581,995	\$ 791,159	\$ 707,105	\$ 1,388,919	\$ 1,289,100
Operating grants and contributions	6,124,694	4,853,773	19,379	42,756	6,144,073	4,896,529
General Revenues:						
Taxes	5,299,667	4,232,398	-	-	5,299,667	4,232,398
Other	201,560	210,472	-	-	201,560	210,472
Total Revenues	12,223,681	9,878,638	810,538	749,861	13,034,219	10,628,499
Expenses:						
Governmental Activities:						
Governmental Support	606,474	552,439	-	-	606,474	552,439
Education	2,518,099	2,115,388	-	-	2,518,099	2,115,388
Health & Human Services	4,911,056	4,450,704	-	-	4,911,056	4,450,704
Justice & Protection	538,019	504,571	-	-	538,019	504,571
Transportation Safety	696,683	739,290	-	-	696,683	739,290
Economic Development & Workforce Training	1,705,292	1,386,867	-	-	1,705,292	1,386,867
Other	335,746	330,173	-	-	335,746	330,173
Interest Expense	57,852	56,707	-	-	57,852	56,707
Business-type Activities:						
Employment Security	-	-	251,681	92,125	251,681	92,125
Lottery	-	-	328,250	254,683	328,250	254,683
Alcoholic Beverages	-	-	175,750	158,350	175,750	158,350
Military Equipment Maintenance	-	-	120	802	120	802
Other	-	-	23,223	25,162	23,223	25,162
Total Expenses	11,369,221	10,136,139	779,024	531,122	12,148,245	10,667,261
Excess (Deficiency) before Special Items, Gain (Loss) on Sale of Assets and Transfers	854,460	(257,501)	31,514	218,739	885,974	(38,762)
Transfers	120,002	121,635	(120,002)	(121,635)	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	974,462	(135,866)	(88,488)	97,104	885,974	(38,762)
Net Position, beginning of year	425,354	561,220	629,970	532,866	1,055,324	1,094,086
Ending Net Position	\$ 1,399,816	\$ 425,354	\$ 541,482	\$ 629,970	\$ 1,941,298	\$ 1,055,324

* As Restated

Governmental Activities

Revenues for the State's Governmental Activities totaled \$12.224 billion while total expenses equaled \$11.369 billion. The increase in net position for Governmental Activities was \$974.5 million in 2021, which was primarily the result of an increase in tax revenue of \$1.067 billion. The increase in expense activities is offset in part with the increase in operating grants & contributions primarily due to the impact of COVID-19. In addition, the State's Business-Type Activities transfers of \$120.0 million (net) to the Governmental Activities, included statutorily required profit transfers and the pledged profit of the Alcoholic Beverages Fund to finance the payment of the Liquor Revenue Bonds.

The users of the State's programs financed \$597.8 million of the cost. The federal and State governments subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions of \$6.125 billion. \$5.501 billion of the State's net costs were financed by taxes and other miscellaneous revenue.

TABLE A-3: TOTAL SOURCES OF REVENUES FOR GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

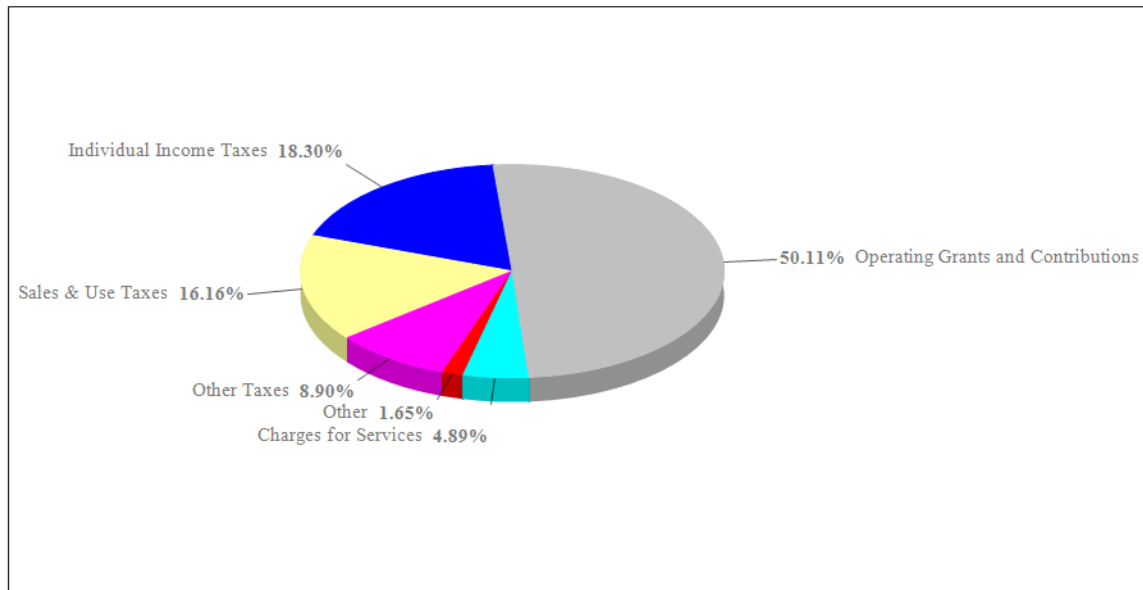
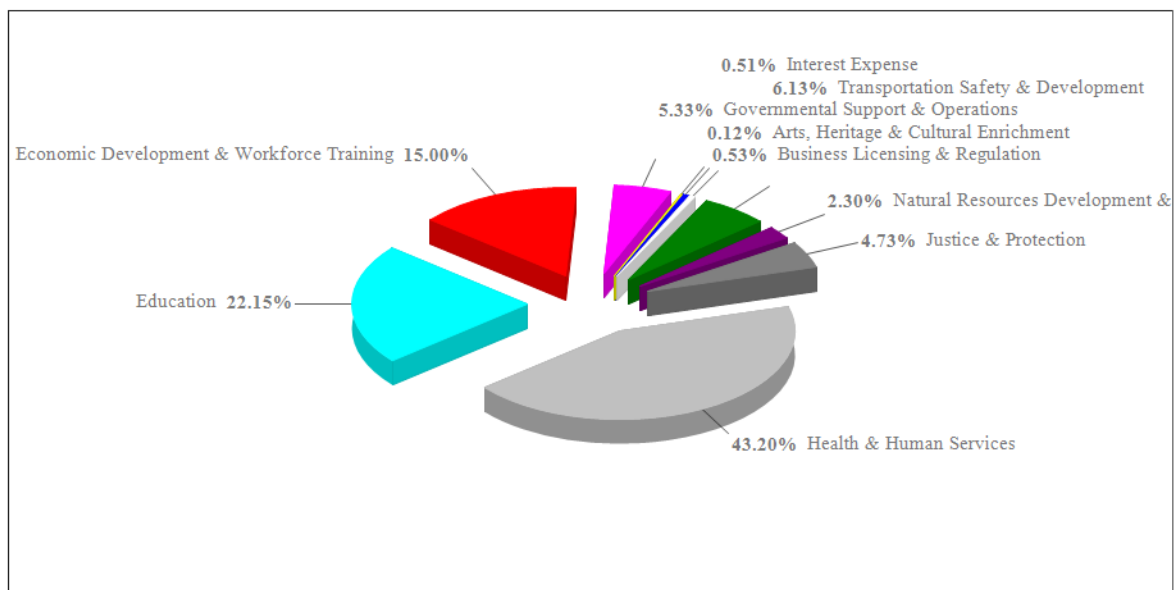


TABLE A-4: TOTAL EXPENSES FOR GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021



Business-Type Activities

Revenues for the State's Business-Type Activities totaled \$810.5 million while expenses totaled \$779.0 million. The decrease in net position for Business-Type Activities was \$88.5 million in 2021, due entirely to the transfer of \$120.0 million (net) to Governmental Activities.

Table A-5 presents the revenue of State Business-Type Activities: Employment Security, Alcoholic Beverages, Lottery, Ferry Services, Military Equipment Maintenance, Consolidated Emergency Communications and other. The table also shows each activity's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activities and intergovernmental aid provided for specific programs) or net revenue. The net cost shows the financial burden placed on the State's taxpayers by each of these functions.

TABLE A-5: NET REVENUE (COST) OF BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Total Cost		Net Revenue (Cost)	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Employment Security	\$ 251,681	\$ 92,125	\$ (95,234)	\$ 98,918
Alcoholic Beverages	175,750	158,350	61,671	60,090
Lottery	328,250	254,683	69,748	67,672
Ferry Services	12,501	13,841	(6,659)	(8,915)
Military Equipment Maintenance	120	802	(105)	(126)
Consolidated Emergency Communications	6,120	5,473	989	1,270
Other	4,602	1,379	1,104	436
Total	<u>\$ 779,024</u>	<u>\$ 526,653</u>	<u>\$ 31,514</u>	<u>\$ 219,345</u>

The cost of all Business-Type Activities this year was \$779.0 million. The users of the State's programs financed most of the cost. The State's net revenue from Business-Type Activities was \$31.5 million. Employment Security net revenue decreased by \$95.2, while Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery contributed \$61.7 and \$69.7 million of net revenue, respectively. The \$120.0 million (net) transfers from the State's Business-Type Activities to the Governmental Activities included statutorily required profit transfers and the pledged profit of the Alcoholic Beverages Fund to finance the payment of the Liquor Revenue Bonds.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S FUNDS

TABLE A-6: GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2021	2020	Change
General	\$ 785,596	\$ 223,842	\$ 561,754
Highway	56,673	19,181	37,492
Federal	61,932	36,192	25,740
Other Special Revenue	1,369,756	951,653	418,103
Other Governmental Funds	246,120	248,815	(2,695)
Total	<u>\$ 2,520,077</u>	<u>\$ 1,479,683</u>	<u>\$ 1,040,394</u>

As of the end of the fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2.520 billion, an increase of \$1.040 billion in comparison with the prior year. Of this total, \$85.2 million (3.4 percent) is classified as non-spendable, either due to its form or legal constraints, and \$991.0 million (39.3 percent) is restricted for specific programs by external constraints, constitutional provisions, or contractual obligations. Unspent bond proceeds and revenue restricted for transportation, natural resources or other programs are included in restricted fund balance. At the end of fiscal year 2021, there was a \$338.3 million of unassigned fund balance on the GAAP basis in the General Fund.

General Fund revenues and other sources were greater than General Fund expenditures and other uses resulting in an increase in the fund balance of \$561.8 million. Revenues and other sources of the General Fund increased by approximately \$1.2 billion (29.0 percent), as compared to fiscal year end 2020, which is mainly attributed to an increase in tax revenue of over \$1.0 billion primarily due to in Sales & Use Tax and Individual Income Tax. General Fund expenditures and other financing uses increased by \$446.0 million (10.8 percent), as compared to fiscal year 2020. This is due, primarily, to an increase in Transfers to Other Funds of \$476.6 million primarily related to various legislative initiatives.

Other Special Revenue Fund balance increased \$418.1 million, due primarily to an increase in net Transfers from Other Funds of \$438.6 million for various legislative initiatives.

Budgetary Highlights

For the 2021 fiscal year, the final legally adopted budgeted expenditures for the General Fund amounted to \$4.019 billion, a decrease of about \$192 million from the original legally adopted budget of approximately \$4.211 billion. Actual expenditures on a budgetary basis amounted to approximately \$250.5 million less than those authorized in the final budget. After deducting the encumbered obligations and other commitments that will come due in fiscal year 2021, including the budgeted starting balance for fiscal year 2021, there were funds remaining of \$279.5 million to distribute in fiscal year 2021. Actual revenues exceeded final budget forecasts by \$307.1 million. For year end 2021, the Legislature approved transfers of \$8.0 million from unappropriated surplus to the Budget Stabilization Fund. In addition, there was interest earnings of \$1.8 million along with legislatively and statutorily approved transfers resulting in an increase to the balance in the Budget Stabilization Fund to \$491.9 million as of June 30, 2021. This item is further explained in Note 2 of the Financial Statements.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

By the end of fiscal year 2021, the State had roughly \$4.497 billion in a broad range of capital assets, including land, infrastructure, improvements, buildings, equipment, vehicles and intangibles. During fiscal year 2021, the State acquired or constructed more than \$186.6 million of capital assets. The most significant impact on capital assets during the year resulted from continued construction and rehabilitation of roads and bridges, and major construction and renovation of State-owned facilities. More detailed information about the State's capital assets and significant construction commitments is presented in Notes 8 and 17 to the financial statements.

TABLE A-7: CAPITAL ASSETS
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Land	\$ 654,589	\$ 649,952	\$ 2,389	\$ 2,389	\$ 656,978	\$ 652,341
Buildings	890,790	881,631	4,655	4,655	895,445	886,286
Equipment	341,501	323,110	24,664	24,683	366,165	347,793
Improvements other than buildings	111,754	105,064	42,757	42,757	154,511	147,821
Software	121,686	118,777	-	-	121,686	118,777
Infrastructure	2,988,290	2,959,855	-	-	2,988,290	2,959,855
Construction in Progress	173,313	80,121	17,446	12,491	190,759	92,612
Total Capital Assets	5,281,923	5,118,510	91,911	86,975	5,373,834	5,205,485
Accumulated Depreciation	824,352	771,799	52,024	49,770	876,376	821,569
Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 4,457,571</u>	<u>\$ 4,346,711</u>	<u>\$ 39,887</u>	<u>\$ 37,205</u>	<u>\$ 4,497,458</u>	<u>\$ 4,383,916</u>

Modified Approach for Infrastructure

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 34, the State has adopted an alternative process for recording depreciation expense on selected infrastructure assets – highways and bridges. Under this alternative method, referred to as the modified approach, the State expenses certain maintenance and preservation costs and does not report depreciation expense. Utilization of this approach requires the State to:

- 1) maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of infrastructure assets;
- 2) perform condition

assessments that use a measurement scale and document that the infrastructure assets are being preserved at or above the condition level established; and 3) estimate the annual amounts that must be expended to preserve and maintain the infrastructure at the condition level established by the State. As long as the State meets these requirements, any additions or improvements to infrastructure are capitalized and all other maintenance and preservation costs are expensed.

Highways and bridges are included in the State's infrastructure. There are 8,799 highway miles or 17,874 lane miles within the State. Bridges have a deck area of 12.4 million square feet among 3,016 total bridges. The State has established a policy to maintain its highways at an average condition assessment of 60. At June 30, 2021, the actual average condition was 74.0. Its policy for bridges is an average sufficiency rating condition assessment of 60. The actual average condition for bridges was 74.7 at June 30, 2021. Preservation costs for fiscal year 2021 totaled \$192.3 million compared to estimated preservation costs of \$185.0 million.

Transportation bonds, approved by referendum, are issued to fund improvements to highways and bridges. Of the amount authorized by PL 2019, Chapter 673, \$83 million in General Fund bonds were spent during fiscal year 2021. Of the amount authorized by PL 2019, Chapter 532, \$35 million in General Fund bonds were spent during fiscal year 2021.

Additional information on infrastructure assets can be found in Required Supplementary Information (RSI).

Long-Term Debt

The State Constitution authorizes general obligation long-term borrowing, with 2/3 approval of the Legislature and ratification by a majority of the voters, and general obligation short-term notes, of which the principal may not exceed an amount greater than 10 percent of all moneys appropriated, authorized and allocated by the Legislature from undedicated revenues to the General Fund and dedicated revenues to the Highway Fund for that fiscal year, or greater than 1 percent of the total valuation of the State of Maine, whichever is the lesser.

At year-end, the State had \$1.647 billion in general obligation and other long-term debt outstanding. More detailed information about the State's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 11 to the financial statements.

TABLE A-8: OUTSTANDING LONG-TERM DEBT
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
General Obligation						
Bonds	\$ 589,665	\$ 572,700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 589,665	\$ 572,700
Unmatured Premiums	89,397	79,098	-	-	89,397	79,098
Other Long-Term Obligations	966,776	927,893	979	948	967,755	928,841
Total	<u>\$ 1,645,838</u>	<u>\$ 1,579,691</u>	<u>\$ 979</u>	<u>\$ 948</u>	<u>\$ 1,646,817</u>	<u>\$ 1,580,639</u>

During the year, the State reduced outstanding long-term obligations by \$90.2 million for general obligation bonds and \$405.5 million for other long-term debt. Also during fiscal year 2021, the State incurred \$561.9 million of additional long-term obligations.

Credit Ratings

The State's credit was rated during fiscal year 2021 by Moody's Investors Service as Aa2 with a stable outlook and by Standard & Poor's as AA with a stable outlook.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE FUTURE OF STATE AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS

The Maine Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission (CEFC) convened on October 29, 2021, to review and revise its forecast through 2025. This meeting builds on the Commission's forecast update of April 1, 2021, incorporating the most recent data available for all relevant baseline data.

As a critical part of the forecasting process, the Commission reviewed their key assumptions from the April 2021 forecast. Overall, the Commission continues to be optimistic about increased in-migration to Maine but remains concerned about the economic consequences of possible future COVID-19 variants.

Since the last forecast, the CEFC has seen its assumptions about federal stimulus and programs aiding the recovery confirmed, as poverty rates in 2020 decreased as a result of these supports. The fate of similar programs now pending in Congress, however, remain uncertain at this time. Inflation has spiked, led by supply chain challenges and oil price increases, and will accelerate the timing of increased interest rates. Regional variations across the state in vaccinations and social distancing measures will likely contribute to an uneven recovery in the coming months and years.

Total nonfarm employment is projected to increase by 3.7% in 2021, 2.3% in 2022, 1.0% in 2023 and 0.7% in both 2024 and 2025. Compared to the April 2021 forecast, this is revised down in 2021, unchanged in 2022, and revised up in all years from 2023-2025 (from 0.7%, 0.1% and 0.1%). The new forecast accounts for both a decelerating labor market recovery in 2021, in large part at the hands of the Delta variant, as well as an upside potential for increased migration into the state in the following years. The commission is also optimistic that other factors, such as the return of K-12 school and childcare accessibility and a growing willingness by employers both to train potential workers who may not currently possess the experience and skills they have transitionally expected and to be increasingly flexible in work hours and locations will aid in employment growth in coming years. The CEFC continues to monitor structural changes that may impact the long-term trajectory of employment, in-migration, and labor force participation trends. The Commission is hopeful that this more optimistic medium-term forecast will be confirmed with future data. The revised forecast anticipates employment will reach pre-pandemic levels by 2023 and continue growing to 647.9 thousand in 2025. The April 1, 2021, forecast reached 640 thousand in 2025. The CEFC remains optimistic regarding the upside opportunity of increased migration into the state as COVID-19 has been a catalyst for remote work but is cautious of the constraints that may be caused by ongoing tight real estate markets.

The forecast for total personal income was revised up slightly to +5.2% in 2021, compared to 5.0% in the previous forecast. Personal income was revised up in all remaining years, to 0.5% in 2022, 4.6% in 2023, 4.8% in 2024 and 4.6% in 2025, compared to 0.2%, 4.1%, 4.3% and 4.5% in 2022-2025, respectively. This revision accounts for higher wage growth in 2021-2024.

Growth in wages and salaries, the largest component of personal income, was revised up for 2021 by 0.5 percentage points compared to April's forecast, from 5.0% to 5.5%. 2022-2024 were each revised up by 1.0 percentage point, from 4.0% to 5.0%, while 2025 was left unchanged.

Growth in supplements to wages and salaries was revised down in 2021 from 5.0% to 4.7%, while all remaining years were left unchanged, at 4.0%.

Finally, the forecast for corporate profits was revised up in 2021, from 15.0% to 30.0%. The forecast was revised down for 2022 and 2023, to 2.0% and 3.0% compared to 4.7% in both years in the previous forecast. Additionally, the CEFC made upward revisions to its forecast for 2024 and 2025 to 6.0% annually, compared to 4.7% annually in the April forecast.

Total personal income fell by 7.8% in the second quarter, following a 12.5% increase in the first quarter. The decline was driven by a drop in transfer receipts as provisions of the American Rescue Plan Act phased out. Wage and salary income, which is the largest component of personal income, grew by 2.3%. Gross Domestic Product rose 5.5% at an annual rate in the second quarter of 2021, surpassing pre-pandemic levels.

The Consumer Price Index continues to show rising prices, sitting at 5.4% year-over-year in September. Meanwhile, the chained Personal Consumption Expenditures price index was up 4.3% in August. Energy prices have spiked throughout 2021. Gasoline prices averaged \$3.38 per gallon the week of October 18, 2021, while heating oil is nearing its 5-year high price of \$3.088 per gallon.

Nationwide, consumer sentiment has fallen as supply chains are strained and COVID-19 infections are high. The September 2021 consumer sentiment index was down 9.5% compared to a year prior, while the Small Business Optimism Index was 4.7% under September 2020.

Single family existing-home sales in Maine in September 2021 were down 9.7% compared to September 2020, although up 10.7% from September 2019, while the median sales price continued to rise by nearly 17% year-over-year. Maine's House Price Index rose by over 22% in the second quarter of 2021 over a year prior, higher than both New England and the United States and reaching its all-time series high.

Overall, the Commission continues to be optimistic about in-migration to Maine but remains concerned about possible future COVID-19 variants. The key assumptions made by the CEFC are:

- With economic recovery underway, concerns remain that this recovery is uneven across different sectors, demographic/socioeconomic groups, and amongst Maine counties.
- Although infection rates remain high, public health concerns will subside with the continuation of vaccine rollout. Continued social distancing, testing, and contact tracing will help the state mitigate the onset of COVID-19 variants. Regional variations across the state in vaccination rates and social distancing measures could contribute to an uneven recovery as areas with higher vaccination rates will rebound faster than areas with lower vaccination rates.
- Federal stimulus and prolonged low interest rates have boosted consumption and aided in the economic recovery; poverty rates in 2020 were reduced through Federal stimulus and the successful deployment of economic assistance programs. Additional federal programs such as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and Build Back Better reconciliation bill are still uncertain at this time.
- Structural changes in the economy are occurring as the demand for labor differs from the supply and its longer term impact is yet to be determined. The availability of regular, in-person childcare and K-12 education will remain a major determinant in returning labor force participation rates to normal levels; larger employers are increasingly providing childcare benefits. Older workers may have decided to retire early due to the pandemic, which would contribute to the current reduced labor force.
- The Commission is optimistic that there is an opportunity for Maine to see increased in-migration in the coming years as telework becomes part of the "new normal" and people look for less densely populated places to live; however, the supply of housing is extremely limited and may be a constraint both on continued home sales growth and the availability of workforce housing. Rising interest rates may slow demand for real estate. On the commercial real estate front, office space is seeing uncertainty as hybrid work plans and staffing are being finalized; industrial space has been in very high demand; retail space was hit hardest by the pandemic, but the robust summer tourism season helped.
- The availability of high-speed internet and mobile phone coverage will be an important equalizer between urban and rural areas and could contribute to the diffusion of migration across the state. The creation of the Maine Connectivity Authority and infusion of federal funding will help the successful buildout of high-speed internet.
- Human behavior underpins several key uncertainties at this time, including vaccination uptake, willingness to continue to adhere to social distancing procedures, and eventual willingness to return to normal activity once it is considered safe to do so. Continued interest in outdoor activities could lead to a strong winter sports season, providing a boost to rural areas. Pent-up demand for services as well as supply chain issues may lead to a substitution away from purchases of goods.
- Inflation expectations have increased considerably in recent months and are much higher than what the Federal Reserve Bank previously expected; there is a risk of continued inflation throughout 2021 and 2022. Interest rates are expected to begin increasing sooner than previously anticipated.

In its May 2021 forecast, the Revenue Forecasting Committee (RFC) revised General Fund (GF) revenue estimates up by \$479.4 million for FY21 and by \$460.5 million for the FY22/23 biennium. Despite the updated FY21 GF revenue forecast being approximately \$100 million more than the committee's pre-pandemic forecast, GF revenues ended the fiscal year over budget by \$349.6 million; a positive variance of 8.4 percent and year-over-year growth of 13.9 percent. The revenue surplus allowed for a \$223.6 million transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund, bringing the total in the fund to \$492 million, approximately 11 percent of FY21 GF revenue.

The RFC will meet to review and update the current revenue forecast to comply with the statutory reporting date in December 2021. Based on the November CEFC forecast, the RFC will consider its revenue projections through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 for the General Fund, Highway Fund, Fund for a Healthy Maine and Medicaid/MaineCare Dedicated Revenue Taxes.

At June 30, 2021, the State of Maine reported an ending fund balance of \$785.6 million in the General Fund on a GAAP basis, an increase of more than \$561.8 million since the end of fiscal year 2020. The General Fund “unassigned” fund balance on a GAAP basis at June 30, 2021 was \$338.3 million.

There are factors that adversely affect our General Fund Balance Sheet that we should continue to strive to improve over the next several years. The primary factors that have a significant impact on the State’s Financial Statements compiled and issued in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as applicable to governments include such items as accruing tax revenues for budgetary purposes and for financial statement purposes without accruing the offsetting liabilities for budgetary purposes and the demand from appropriations whose balances carry from year to year, which results in lower amounts accruing to the Unassigned Fund Balance of the General Fund. The State has eliminated the smaller tax line accruals on a budgetary basis and has made contributions to General Fund reserves a higher priority in the budget.

These actions, along with the Governor’s commitment to closing the structural gap in the budget, have resulted in significant increases in the equity and cash positions of the General Fund. Consequently, the State has seen record levels in its Treasurer’s Cash Pool and Budget Stabilization Fund, and has not required external borrowing in the form of TANs or BANs for cash flow purposes.

CONTACTING THE STATE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the finances of the State 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, please contact:

State of Maine
Office of the State Controller
14 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0014
(207)-626-8420
financialreporting@maine.gov

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



**STATE OF MAINE
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ 2,170,301	\$ 18,337	\$ 2,188,638	\$ 101,917
Cash and Cash Equivalents	217	1,188	1,405	132,270
Cash with Fiscal Agent	297,120	-	297,120	-
Investments	163,686	-	163,686	855,295
Restricted Assets:				
Restricted Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	54,634	-	54,634	-
Restricted Deposits and Investments	2,235	466,170	468,405	639,581
Inventories	39,204	4,340	43,544	2,439
Receivables, Net of Allowances for Uncollectibles:				
Taxes Receivable	445,024	-	445,024	-
Loans & Notes Receivable	3,354	-	3,354	103,899
Other Receivables	311,884	85,865	397,749	75,217
Internal Balances	9,323	(9,323)	-	-
Due from Other Governments	479,535	2,020	481,555	204,645
Due from Primary Government	-	-	-	73,769
Loans Receivable from Primary Government	-	-	-	59,283
Due from Component Units	81,659	-	81,659	-
Other Current Assets	7,796	600	8,396	41,140
Total Current Assets	4,065,972	569,197	4,635,169	2,289,455
Noncurrent Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	1,272,982	10,758	1,283,740	59,780
Investments	-	-	-	575,480
Restricted Assets:				
Restricted Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	32,046	-	32,046	-
Restricted Deposits and Investments	-	-	-	447,513
Pension Assets	5,039	-	5,039	-
Receivables, Net of Current Portion:				
Taxes Receivable	58,541	-	58,541	-
Loans & Notes Receivable	-	-	-	2,039,478
Other Receivables	447	-	447	1,639
Due from Other Governments	4,914	-	4,914	1,520,135
Loans Receivable from Primary Government	-	-	-	277,710
Due from Primary Government	-	-	-	3,810
Post-Employment Benefit Assets	-	-	-	26,374
Other Noncurrent Assets	-	-	-	12,388
Capital Assets:				
Land, Infrastructure, & Other Non-Depreciable Assets	3,816,192	19,835	3,836,027	892,533
Buildings, Equipment & Other Depreciable Assets	641,379	20,052	661,431	1,010,107
Total Noncurrent Assets	5,831,540	50,645	5,882,185	6,866,947
Total Assets	9,897,512	619,842	10,517,354	9,156,402
Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 1,159,927	\$ 4,545	\$ 1,164,472	\$ 94,455

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

	Primary Government				
	Governmental	Business-Type			Component Units
	Activities	Activities	Total		
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 675,469	\$ 25,548	\$ 701,017	\$	72,140
Accrued Payroll	46,495	757	47,252		4,999
Tax Refunds Payable	309,222	-	309,222		-
Due to Component Units	75,769	-	75,769		-
Due to Primary Government	-	-	-		81,659
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations:					
Compensated Absences	10,347	149	10,496		4,127
Due to Other Governments	1,027,677	-	1,027,677		801
Amounts Held under State & Federal Loan Programs	-	-	-		40,519
Claims Payable	26,525	-	26,525		-
Bonds & Notes Payable	96,275	-	96,275		232,296
Revenue Bonds Payable	19,388	-	19,388		30,060
Obligations under Capital Leases	5,300	-	5,300		162
Certificates of Participation & Other Financing Arrangements	10,380	-	10,380		-
Loans Payable to Component Unit	59,283	-	59,283		-
Accrued Interest Payable	8,784	-	8,784		28,395
Unearned Revenue	3,567	226	3,793		59,793
Other Post-Employment Benefits	29,377	-	29,377		-
Other Current Liabilities	19,739	26,669	46,408		85,653
Total Current Liabilities	2,423,597	53,349	2,476,946		640,604
Long-Term Liabilities:					
Compensated Absences	57,978	830	58,808		-
Due to Component Units	3,810	-	3,810		-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-		5,345
Amounts Held under State & Federal Loan Program	-	-	-		42,419
Claims Payable	54,137	-	54,137		-
Bonds & Notes Payable	582,787	-	582,787		4,008,428
Revenue Bonds Payable	358,397	-	358,397		582,565
Obligations under Capital Leases	44,187	-	44,187		1,307
Certificates of Participation & Other Financing Arrangements	43,144	-	43,144		-
Loans Payable to Component Unit	277,710	-	277,710		-
Unearned Revenue	9,943	-	9,943		-
Net Pension Liability	2,677,112	14,988	2,692,100		75,163
Other Post-Employment Benefits	2,888,650	13,219	2,901,869		57,540
Pollution Remediation & Landfill Obligations	42,407	-	42,407		-
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	-	-	-		99,864
Total Long-Term Liabilities	7,040,262	29,037	7,069,299		4,872,631
Total Liabilities	9,463,859	82,386	9,546,245		5,513,235
Deferred Inflows of Resources	193,764	519	194,283		91,800
Net Position					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,587,505	39,887	3,627,392		1,236,344
Restricted:					
Governmental Support & Operations	6,055	-	6,055		-
Justice & Protection	1,318	-	1,318		-
Employment Security	-	510,934	510,934		-
Other Purposes	-	-	-		1,686,807
Funds Held for Permanent Investments:					
Expendable	113,536	-	113,536		-
Nonexpendable	50,336	-	50,336		305,246
Unrestricted	(2,358,934)	(9,339)	(2,368,273)		417,425
Total Net Position	\$ 1,399,816	\$ 541,482	\$ 1,941,298	\$	3,645,822

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
Governmental Support & Operations	\$ 606,474	\$ 135,662	\$ 86,648	\$ -
Arts, Heritage & Cultural Enrichment	14,135	887	4,064	-
Business Licensing & Regulation	60,150	73,427	71	-
Economic Development & Workforce Training	1,705,292	1,643	1,547,046	-
Education	2,518,099	20,730	522,960	-
Health & Human Services	4,911,056	14,203	3,392,043	-
Justice & Protection	538,019	74,735	215,819	-
Natural Resources Development & Protection	261,461	109,899	71,251	-
Transportation Safety & Development	696,683	166,574	284,792	-
Interest Expense	57,852	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	11,369,221	597,760	6,124,694	-
Business-Type Activities:				
Employment Security	251,681	137,068	19,379	-
Alcoholic Beverages	175,750	237,421	-	-
Lottery	328,250	397,998	-	-
Ferry Services	12,501	5,842	-	-
Military Equipment Maintenance	120	15	-	-
Consolidated Emergency Communications	6,120	7,109	-	-
Other	4,602	5,706	-	-
Total Business-Type Activities	779,024	791,159	19,379	-
Total Primary Government	12,148,245	1,388,919	6,144,073	-
Component Units:				
Finance Authority of Maine	37,650	18,880	19,820	-
Maine Community College System	137,319	3,203	51,234	5,007
Maine Health & Higher Education Facilities Authority	21,833	20,120	779	-
Maine Municipal Bond Bank	66,733	51,321	505	73,025
Maine State Housing Authority	281,875	73,912	218,983	-
Maine Turnpike Authority	104,023	115,460	-	-
University of Maine System	703,461	273,864	273,436	8,225
All Other Non-Major Component Units	179,075	30,961	126,008	5,520
Total Component Units	\$ 1,531,969	\$ 587,721	\$ 690,765	\$ 91,777

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

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
\$ (384,164)	\$ -	\$ (384,164)	\$ -
(9,184)	-	(9,184)	-
13,348	-	13,348	-
(156,603)	-	(156,603)	-
(1,974,409)	-	(1,974,409)	-
(1,504,810)	-	(1,504,810)	-
(247,465)	-	(247,465)	-
(80,311)	-	(80,311)	-
(245,317)	-	(245,317)	-
(57,852)	-	(57,852)	-
(4,646,767)	-	(4,646,767)	-
-	(95,234)	(95,234)	-
-	61,671	61,671	-
-	69,748	69,748	-
-	(6,659)	(6,659)	-
-	(105)	(105)	-
-	989	989	-
-	1,104	1,104	-
-	31,514	31,514	-
(4,646,767)	31,514	(4,615,253)	-
-	-	-	1,050
-	-	-	(77,875)
-	-	-	(934)
-	-	-	58,118
-	-	-	11,020
-	-	-	11,437
-	-	-	(147,936)
-	-	-	(16,586)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (161,706)

General Revenues:

Taxes:				
Corporate Taxes	324,990	-	324,990	-
Individual Income Taxes	2,236,349	-	2,236,349	-
Fuel Taxes	235,125	-	235,125	-
Property Taxes	88,696	-	88,696	-
Sales & Use Taxes	1,974,930	-	1,974,930	-
Other Taxes	439,577	-	439,577	-
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	55,139	-	55,139	57,758
Non-Program Specific Grants, Contributions & Appropriations	-	-	-	441,413
Miscellaneous Income	95,847	-	95,847	13,865
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Assets	-	-	-	(7,015)
Tobacco Settlement	50,574	-	50,574	-
Transfers - Internal Activities	120,002	(120,002)	-	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers	5,621,229	(120,002)	5,501,227	506,021
Change in Net Position	974,462	(88,488)	885,974	344,315
Net Position - Beginning (as restated)	425,354	629,970	1,055,324	3,301,507
Net Position - Ending	\$ 1,399,816	\$ 541,482	\$ 1,941,298	\$ 3,645,822



GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MAJOR FUNDS

General Fund – This is the State's primary operating fund. Its purpose is to account for all financial resources obtained and used for general government operations, which are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

Highway Fund – This fund is used primarily to account for motor fuel tax revenues, motor vehicle license and registration fees, and special State appropriations that are legally restricted to the construction and maintenance of State highways and bridges.

Federal Fund – This fund is used to account for grants, block grants and other financial assistance received from the federal government, that are legally restricted to expenditures for purposes specified in the grant awards or agreements.

Other Special Revenue Fund – This fund is used to account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes, including some major capital projects that are not accounted for in the Highway and Federal Funds.

NON-MAJOR FUNDS

Other Governmental Funds are used to account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes, including some major capital projects and funds held in trust for public purposes.

**STATE OF MAINE
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>General</u>	<u>Highway</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Other Special Revenue</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Assets						
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ 976,028	\$ 54,182	\$ 876,745	\$ 1,057,433	\$ 186	\$ 2,964,574
Cash & Short-Term Investments	98	76	-	41	-	215
Cash with Fiscal Agent	13,152	525	-	277,753	-	291,430
Investments	-	-	-	-	163,686	163,686
Restricted Assets:						
Restricted Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	-	-	-	-	86,680	86,680
Inventories	4,180	1	29,832	-	-	34,013
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:						
Taxes Receivable	466,358	21,613	-	15,594	-	503,565
Loans Receivable	1	-	-	3,353	-	3,354
Other Receivable	81,599	2,561	150,645	67,248	-	302,053
Due from Other Funds	54,651	19,155	5,767	37,776	-	117,349
Due from Other Governments	-	-	478,649	-	-	478,649
Due from Component Units	-	-	-	81,659	-	81,659
Other Assets	731	3	434	225	-	1,393
Working Capital Advances Receivable	111	-	-	-	-	111
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,596,909</u>	<u>\$ 98,116</u>	<u>\$ 1,542,072</u>	<u>\$ 1,541,082</u>	<u>\$ 250,552</u>	<u>\$ 5,028,731</u>
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	\$ 170,968	\$ 26,605	\$ 369,120	\$ 46,130	\$ 181	\$ 613,004
Accrued Payroll	21,386	7,050	5,294	8,752	-	42,482
Tax Refunds Payable	309,213	9	-	-	-	309,222
Due to Other Governments	-	-	1,016,253	-	-	1,016,253
Due to Other Funds	85,646	4,153	61,225	20,189	16	171,229
Due to Component Units	3,359	240	11,059	58,010	4,232	76,900
Unearned Revenue	-	3,101	2,937	6,839	3	12,880
Other Accrued Liabilities	12,700	4	2,828	7,027	-	22,559
Total Liabilities	<u>603,272</u>	<u>41,162</u>	<u>1,468,716</u>	<u>146,947</u>	<u>4,432</u>	<u>2,264,529</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>208,041</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>11,424</u>	<u>24,379</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>244,125</u>
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable:						
Permanent Fund Principal	-	-	-	-	50,336	50,336
Inventories & Prepaid Items	4,584	-	30,265	-	-	34,849
Restricted	16,893	56,673	31,667	690,025	195,784	991,042
Committed	10,165	-	-	548,129	-	558,294
Assigned	415,605	-	-	131,602	-	547,207
Unassigned	338,349	-	-	-	-	338,349
Total Fund Balances	<u>785,596</u>	<u>56,673</u>	<u>61,932</u>	<u>1,369,756</u>	<u>246,120</u>	<u>2,520,077</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,596,909</u>	<u>\$ 98,116</u>	<u>\$ 1,542,072</u>	<u>\$ 1,541,082</u>	<u>\$ 250,552</u>	<u>\$ 5,028,731</u>

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

STATE OF MAINE
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

Total fund balances for governmental funds	\$ 2,520,077
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.	4,818,021
Accumulated Depreciation	556,789
	4,261,232
Refunded Bond Deferred Outflows	1,625
Pollution Remediation Receivable	461
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period. Therefore, long-term liabilities are not reported in the governmental fund statements. However, these amounts are included in the Statement of Net Position. This net effect of these balances on the statement:	
Bonds Payable	(1,056,847)
Interest Payable Related to Long-term Financing	(5,905)
Certificates of Participation and Other Financing Arrangements	(40,032)
Loans Payable to Component Unit	(336,993)
Compensated Absences	(63,060)
Pension Liabilities and Deferrals	(2,096,098)
Other Post-Employment Benefit Liabilities and Deferrals	(2,396,763)
Pollution Remediation and Landfill Obligations	(42,407)
	(6,038,105)
Certain revenues are earned but not available and therefore are not reported in the governmental fund statements.	244,125
Other Revenue	(5,638)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.	
	416,039
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 1,399,816

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

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>General</u>	<u>Highway</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Other Special Revenue</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 4,765,942	\$ 213,390	\$ -	\$ 349,084	\$ -	\$ 5,328,416
Assessments	94,909	110,418	-	173,215	-	378,542
Federal Grants & Reimbursements	103	-	6,121,874	13,092	-	6,135,069
Charges for Services	57,120	4,903	-	140,989	-	203,012
Investment Income	9,556	305	600	1,489	40,594	52,544
Miscellaneous Revenues	12,493	386	200	116,842	-	129,921
Total Revenues	<u>4,940,123</u>	<u>329,402</u>	<u>6,122,674</u>	<u>794,711</u>	<u>40,594</u>	<u>12,227,504</u>
Expenditures						
Current:						
Governmental Support & Operations	337,750	2,407	20,438	227,313	173	588,081
Economic Development & Workforce Training	44,638	-	1,620,723	47,152	7,500	1,720,013
Education	1,780,320	-	520,431	67,543	12,636	2,380,930
Health & Human Services	1,181,934	-	3,392,059	382,701	-	4,956,694
Business Licensing & Regulation	-	-	68	61,496	-	61,564
Natural Resources Development & Protection	68,515	34	70,578	116,655	5,288	261,070
Justice & Protection	274,665	22,053	193,563	124,665	59	615,005
Arts, Heritage & Cultural Enrichment	9,255	-	4,006	966	5	14,232
Transportation Safety & Development	2,000	284,646	248,646	75,180	3,980	614,452
Debt service:						
Principal Payments	99,235	2,210	16,760	37,590	-	155,795
Interest Expense	42,230	111	7,287	8,952	-	58,580
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	127,027	127,027
Total Expenditures	<u>3,840,542</u>	<u>311,461</u>	<u>6,094,559</u>	<u>1,150,213</u>	<u>156,668</u>	<u>11,553,443</u>
Revenue over (under) Expenditures	<u>1,099,581</u>	<u>17,941</u>	<u>28,115</u>	<u>(355,502)</u>	<u>(116,074)</u>	<u>674,061</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfer from Other Funds	158,611	25,430	13,722	794,374	-	992,137
Transfer to Other Funds	(719,903)	(6,404)	(16,097)	(109,123)	(4,121)	(855,648)
COPs & Other	23,465	525	-	133	-	24,123
Loan Proceeds from Component Units	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,000
Bonds Issued	-	-	-	12,785	96,875	109,660
Refunding Bonds Issued	-	-	-	37,355	-	37,355
Premiums on Bond Issuance	-	-	-	-	20,625	20,625
Payments to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	-	-	-	(36,919)	-	(36,919)
Net Other Finance Sources (Uses)	<u>(537,827)</u>	<u>19,551</u>	<u>(2,375)</u>	<u>773,605</u>	<u>113,379</u>	<u>366,333</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>561,754</u>	<u>37,492</u>	<u>25,740</u>	<u>418,103</u>	<u>(2,695)</u>	<u>1,040,394</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>223,842</u>	<u>19,181</u>	<u>36,192</u>	<u>951,653</u>	<u>248,815</u>	<u>1,479,683</u>
Fund Balances at End of Year	<u>\$ 785,596</u>	<u>\$ 56,673</u>	<u>\$ 61,932</u>	<u>\$ 1,369,756</u>	<u>\$ 246,120</u>	<u>\$ 2,520,077</u>

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

STATE OF MAINE
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 1,040,394
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.	
Capital Outlay	157,429
Depreciation Expense	(43,399)
The net effect of various transactions involving capital assets (i.e. sales, trade-ins and contributions) is to increase net position.	<u>(269)</u>
	113,761
Refunded Bond Deferred Outflows	(445)
Pollution Remediation Receivable	(15)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds which increases long-term debt in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds, but repayment reduces long-term debt in the Statement of Net Position. This is the amount that proceeds exceed repayments:	
Bond Proceeds	(147,015)
Premium on Bonds Issued	(20,625)
Proceeds from Other Financing Arrangements	(23,990)
Loan Proceeds from Component Unit	(74,887)
Payment to Refund Bond Escrow Agent	34,310
Repayment of Bond Principal	101,445
Repayment of Other Financing Debt	7,044
Repayment of Pledged Revenue Principal	58,087
Repayment of Capitalized Lease Principal	531
Accrued Interest	665
Amortization of Bond Premiums	<u>10,326</u>
	(54,109)
Certain expenditures are reported in the funds. However, they either increase or decrease long-term liabilities reported as expenditures on the Statement of Net Position and have been eliminated from the Statement of Position as follows:	
Compensated Absences	(5,793)
Pension Liabilities and Deferrals	(28,241)
Other Post-employment Benefit Liabilities and Deferrals	(123,373)
Pollution Remediation and Landfill Obligations	<u>66</u>
	(157,341)
Certain revenues are earned but not available and therefore are not reported in the governmental fund statements.	(27,890)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is included in governmental activities in the Statement of Activities.	
	<u>60,107</u>
Changes in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 974,462</u>

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



PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MAJOR FUNDS

Employment Security Fund - This fund accounts for unemployment insurance contributions from employers and the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants.

NON-MAJOR FUNDS

Non-Major Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business, where the State intends to finance or recover the costs of providing goods or services to the General Public on a continuing basis primarily through user charges. The State also uses these funds where periodic determination of net income is appropriate for accountability purposes.

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	Major Employment Security	Non-Major Other Enterprise	Total	Internal Service Funds
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ -	\$ 18,337	\$ 18,337	\$ 301,730
Cash & Short-Term Investments	434	754	1,188	2
Cash with Fiscal Agent	-	-	-	5,690
Restricted Assets:				
Restricted Deposits & Investments	466,159	11	466,170	2,235
Inventories	-	4,340	4,340	5,191
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:				
Other Receivable	50,081	35,784	85,865	9,824
Due from Other Funds	6,408	2,342	8,750	56,502
Due from Other Governments	2,020	-	2,020	-
Other Assets	-	600	600	6,403
Total Current Assets	525,102	62,168	587,270	387,577
Noncurrent Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	-	10,758	10,758	176,979
Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation	-	39,887	39,887	196,339
Total Noncurrent Assets	-	50,645	50,645	373,318
Total Assets	525,102	112,813	637,915	760,895
Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ -	\$ 4,545	\$ 4,545	\$ 24,391
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 9,144	\$ 16,404	\$ 25,548	\$ 16,268
Accrued Payroll	-	757	757	4,013
Due to Other Funds	3,835	14,254	18,089	39,473
Due to Component Units	-	-	-	2,679
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations:				
Certificates of Participation and Other Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	5,234
Obligations under Capital Leases	-	-	-	5,300
Claims Payable	-	-	-	26,525
Compensated Absences	-	149	149	692
Unearned Revenue	-	226	226	630
Accrued Interest Payable	-	-	-	59
Other Accrued Liabilities	1,189	25,480	26,669	-
Total Current Liabilities	14,168	57,270	71,438	100,873
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Working Capital Advances Payable	-	-	-	111
Certificates of Participation & Other Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	8,258
Obligations under Capital Leases	-	-	-	44,187
Claims Payable	-	-	-	54,137
Compensated Absences	-	830	830	4,572
Net Pension Liability	-	14,988	14,988	82,335
Net Other Post-Employment Benefit Liability	-	13,219	13,219	71,925
Total Long-Term Liabilities	-	29,037	29,037	265,525
Total Liabilities	14,168	86,307	100,475	366,398
Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ -	\$ 519	\$ 519	\$ 2,832
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets:	-	39,887	39,887	139,050
Restricted for:				
Unemployment Compensation	510,934	-	510,934	-
Other Purposes	-	-	-	511
Unrestricted	-	(9,355)	(9,355)	276,495
Total Net Position	\$ 510,934	\$ 30,532	\$ 541,466	\$ 416,056
Amounts reported for business-type activities in the government-wide Statement of Activities are different due to elimination of the State's internal business-type activities				
			16	
Net Position of Business-Type Activities			\$ 541,482	

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

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
	Major Employment Security	Non-Major Other Enterprise	Total	
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$ -	\$ 649,948	\$ 649,948	\$ 546,134
Assessments	133,714	3,997	137,711	-
Miscellaneous Revenues	3,354	3	3,357	762
Total Operating Revenues	137,068	653,948	791,016	546,896
Operating Expenses				
General Operations	-	525,164	525,164	444,267
Depreciation	-	2,273	2,273	20,671
Claims/Fees Expense	251,681	-	251,681	16,232
Other Operating Expenses	-	-	-	708
Total Operating Expenses	251,681	527,437	779,118	481,878
Operating Income (Loss)	(114,613)	126,511	11,898	65,018
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Investment Revenue (Expenses) - net	10,632	-	10,632	2,595
Interest Expense	-	-	-	(11,016)
Operating Subsidy and Grants	8,747	-	8,747	-
Other Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses) - net	-	143	143	(14)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	19,379	143	19,522	(8,435)
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions, Transfers and Special Items	(95,234)	126,654	31,420	56,583
Capital Contributions, Transfers and Special Items				
Capital Contributions from (to) Other Funds	-	4,955	4,955	396
Transfer from Other Funds	4,433	6,092	10,525	3,222
Transfer to Other Funds	(3,643)	(131,839)	(135,482)	-
Total Capital Contributions, Transfers and Special Items	790	(120,792)	(120,002)	3,618
Change in Net Position	(94,444)	5,862	(88,582)	60,201
Net Position - Beginning (as restated)	605,378	24,670		355,855
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 510,934	\$ 30,532		\$ 416,056
Amounts reported for business-type activities in the government-wide Statement of Activities are different due to elimination of the State's internal business-type activities				94
Changes in Business-Type Net Position			\$ (88,488)	

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

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental
	Major	Non-Major		Activities
	Employment	Other	Totals	Internal Service
	Security	Enterprise		Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Receipts from Customers and Users	\$ 216,459	\$ 652,121	\$ 868,580	\$ 41,828
Other Operating Cash Receipts (Payments):				
Cash Received from Interfund Services	16	7,394	7,410	523,734
Payments of Benefits	(251,681)	-	(251,681)	-
Payments to Prize Winners	-	(275,106)	(275,106)	-
Payments to Suppliers	(57,876)	(225,376)	(283,252)	(321,614)
Payments to Employees	-	(14,871)	(14,871)	(81,117)
Payments for Interfund Goods and Services	(5,930)	(11,078)	(17,008)	(73,212)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(99,012)	133,084	34,072	89,619
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities				
Transfers from Other Funds	4,433	6,092	10,525	3,222
Transfers to Other Funds	(3,643)	(131,839)	(135,482)	-
Operating Subsidy and Grants	8,747	-	8,747	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	9,537	(125,747)	(116,210)	3,222
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Payments for Acquisition of Capital Assets	-	(1)	(1)	(18,245)
Proceeds from Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	5,500
Principal and Interest Paid on Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	(21,903)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	1	1	1,269
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	-	-	-	(33,379)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Interest Revenue	10,632	143	10,775	2,595
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	10,632	143	10,775	2,595
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash/Cash Equivalents	(78,843)	7,480	(71,363)	62,057
Cash/Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	545,436	22,380	567,816	424,579
Cash/Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$ 466,593	\$ 29,860	\$ 496,453	\$ 486,636
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (114,613)	\$ 126,511	\$ 11,898	\$ 65,018
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation Expense	-	2,273	2,273	20,671
Decrease (Increase) in Assets:				
Accounts Receivable	47,849	4,763	52,612	(4,103)
Interfund Balances	(5,930)	(6,617)	(12,547)	106
Due from Other Governments	31,558	-	31,558	-
Inventories	-	(284)	(284)	(986)
Other Assets	-	(375)	(375)	(58)
Deferred Outflows	-	(595)	(595)	(1,469)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	(58,069)	5,208	(52,861)	(3,647)
Accrued Payroll Expense	-	(91)	(91)	119
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	2,096
Compensated Absences	-	31	31	759
Deferred Inflows	-	(1,467)	(1,467)	(8,563)
Net Pension Liability	-	2,285	2,285	9,022
Other Accruals	193	910	1,103	10,776
Net OPEB Liability	-	532	532	(122)
Total Adjustments	15,601	6,573	22,174	24,601
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ (99,012)	\$ 133,084	\$ 34,072	\$ 89,619
Non Cash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities				
Contributed Capital Assets	-	4,955	4,955	396
Disposal of Assets	-	-	-	(2,760)

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

FIDUCIARY FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pension (and Other Employee Benefits) Trusts – accounts for funds held by the Maine Public Employees Retirement System (the System), a component unit included with Fiduciary Funds per GASB Statement No. 34. The System provides pension, death, and disability benefits to its members, including State employees, some public school employees, and employees of approximately 300 local municipalities and other public entities in Maine.

Private-Purpose Trusts and Custodial Funds are used to account for private-purpose assets held by the State in a fiduciary capacity, acting as either a trustee or an agent for individuals, organizations or other governments.

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension (and Other Employee Benefits)	Private Purpose Trusts	Custodial Funds
Assets			
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ -	\$ 500	\$ 84,464
Cash & Short-Term Investments	32,281	5,466	27
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:			
State and Local Agency Contributions	34,694	-	-
Interest and Dividends	4,137	-	-
Due from Brokers for Securities Sold	771	-	-
Other Receivable	-	2,910	-
Investments at Fair Value:			
Equity Securities	2,995,714	-	-
Common/Collective Trusts	16,369,556	-	-
Investments - Other	-	23,318	-
Securities Lending Collateral	80,266	-	-
Due from Other Funds	-	46,197	-
Investments Held on Behalf of Others	-	-	62,417
Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation	15,014	-	-
Other Assets	-	3,471	51
Total Assets	19,532,433	81,862	146,959
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	4,616	629	18
Due to Other Funds	-	7	-
Obligations Under Securities Lending	80,266	-	-
Other Accrued Liabilities	38,006	-	2,616
Total Liabilities	122,888	636	2,634
Net Position			
Restricted for Pension	18,828,585	-	-
Restricted for Other Post-Employment Benefits	580,960	-	-
Restricted for Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments	-	81,226	144,325
Total Net Position	\$ 19,409,545	\$ 81,226	\$ 144,325

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

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension (and Other Employee Benefits)	Private Purpose Trusts	Custodial Funds
Additions:			
Contributions:			
Federal Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59,654
Members	222,909	-	-
State & Local Agency Employers	390,858	-	-
Non-Employer Contributing Entity	183,931	-	3,309
Litigation Receipts	-	-	13,384
Other	-	-	2,150
Investment Income (Loss):			
Net Increase (Decrease) in the Fair Value of Investments	4,162,547	5,042	(1,435)
Interest & Dividends	128,517	404	19
Securities Lending Income & Borrower Rebates Refunded	468	-	-
Less Investment Expense:			
Investment Activity Expense	123,781	-	-
Securities Lending Expense	(17)	-	-
Net Investment Income (Loss)	4,167,768	5,446	(1,416)
Miscellaneous Revenues	-	27,919	-
Transfer from Other Pension Plans	694	-	-
Total Additions	<u>4,966,160</u>	<u>33,365</u>	<u>77,081</u>
Deductions:			
Benefits Paid to Participants, Beneficiaries or Clients	1,156,309	11,510	8,903
Refunds & Withdrawals	23,752	-	2,886
Restitution Payments	-	-	1,223
Administrative Expenses	15,242	385	-
Claims Processing Expense	1,164	-	-
Miscellaneous Disbursements	-	-	794
Transfer to Other Funds	-	14,754	-
Transfer to Other Pension Plans	695	-	-
Total Deductions	<u>1,197,162</u>	<u>26,649</u>	<u>13,806</u>
Net Increase (Decrease)	3,768,998	6,716	63,275
Net Position:			
Restricted			
Beginning of Year (as restated)	<u>15,640,547</u>	<u>74,510</u>	<u>81,050</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 19,409,545</u>	<u>\$ 81,226</u>	<u>\$ 144,325</u>

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



COMPONENT UNIT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Finance Authority of Maine (FAME) – The Authority provides commercial financing and loan guarantees to Maine businesses and educational financing to Maine students and their parents; administers several revolving loan programs on behalf of the State; and administers the Maine College Savings Program Fund.

Maine Community College System – is Maine’s comprehensive two-year college system and offers certificate, diploma and associate degree programs. The financial statements of the system include the activity of seven colleges, the central administrative office and the Center for Career Development.

Maine Health & Higher Educational Facilities Authority – MHHEFA assists Maine health care institutions and institutions of higher education in undertaking projects involving the acquisition, construction, improvement, reconstruction and equipping of health care and educational facilities and the refinancing of existing indebtedness. The Authority, pursuant to the Student Loan Corporations Act of 1983, may finance student loan programs of institutions of higher education.

Maine Municipal Bond Bank – is authorized to issue bonds providing funds to counties, cities, towns, school districts, or other quasi-municipal corporations within the State.

Maine State Housing Authority – is authorized to issue bonds for the purchase of notes and mortgages on single- and multi-family residential units to provide housing for persons and families of low income in the State. The Authority also administers various housing and energy related state and federal programs and collects and disburses federal rent subsidies for low income housing.

The Maine Turnpike Authority – is authorized and empowered to construct, maintain and operate a turnpike at such a location as shall be approved by the State Highway Commission and to issue turnpike revenue bonds of the Authority, payable solely from revenues of the Authority.

University of Maine System – The State University consists of seven universities, eight centers, and a central administrative office.

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
COMPONENT UNITS

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Finance Authority of Maine</u>	<u>Maine Community College System</u>	<u>Maine Health & Higher Educational Facilities Authority</u>	<u>Maine Municipal Bond Bank</u>
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ 22,812	\$ 12,580	\$ 3,919	\$ 29,050
Cash & Short-Term Investments	4,381	14,947	15,379	121
Investments	56,974	71,771	2,035	11,719
Restricted Assets:				
Restricted Deposits & Investments	-	-	17,183	341,428
Inventories	-	-	-	-
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:				
Loans Receivable	38,435	-	27,136	-
Other Receivable	3,083	5,230	140	527
Due from Other Governments	-	10,953	-	153,253
Due from Primary Government	-	1,324	-	52,517
Loans Receivable from Primary Government	-	-	-	59,283
Other Assets	710	2,021	618	29,754
Total Current Assets	<u>126,395</u>	<u>118,826</u>	<u>66,410</u>	<u>677,652</u>
Noncurrent Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	13,381	7,378	2,299	17,039
Restricted Assets:				
Investments	34,703	1,171	68,251	202,061
Receivables, Net of Current Portion:				
Loans & Notes Receivable	50,528	-	518,443	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	1,520,135
Due from Primary Government	-	-	-	-
Loans Receivable from Primary Government	-	-	-	277,710
Post-Employment Benefit Asset	-	8,316	-	-
Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation	1,299	183,442	-	1,186
Other Non-Current Assets	-	-	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>99,911</u>	<u>218,906</u>	<u>615,581</u>	<u>2,018,131</u>
Total Assets	<u>226,306</u>	<u>337,732</u>	<u>681,991</u>	<u>2,695,783</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,432</u>	<u>\$ 16,417</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,910</u>
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 5,170	\$ 4,438	\$ 37	\$ 773
Accrued Payroll	-	-	-	-
Compensated Absences	-	3,230	-	-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	415
Due to Primary Government	-	-	-	80,581
Amounts Held Under State & Federal Loan Programs	-	-	-	40,519
Bonds & Notes Payable	4,847	850	29,875	174,117
Obligations under Capital Leases	-	-	-	-
Accrued Interest Payable	335	-	9,019	13,418
Unearned Revenue	1,055	2,989	408	4,962
Other Accrued Liabilities	19,385	7,752	-	(4)
Total Current Liabilities	<u>30,792</u>	<u>19,259</u>	<u>39,339</u>	<u>314,781</u>
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Due to Other Governments	4,761	-	-	269
Amounts Held Under State & Federal Loan Programs	42,419	-	-	-
Bonds & Notes Payable	93,525	15,539	582,505	1,518,246
Obligations under Capital Leases	-	-	-	-
Net Pension Liability	-	51,041	-	715
Net Other Post-Employment Benefit Liability	-	2,993	-	929
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Long-Term Liabilities:	<u>140,705</u>	<u>69,573</u>	<u>582,505</u>	<u>1,520,159</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>171,497</u>	<u>88,832</u>	<u>621,844</u>	<u>1,834,940</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>22,618</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>209</u>
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,299	168,225	-	1,186
Restricted	22,959	48,353	-	797,179
Unrestricted	31,983	26,121	60,147	79,179
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 56,241</u>	<u>\$ 242,699</u>	<u>\$ 60,147</u>	<u>\$ 877,544</u>

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

Maine State Housing Authority	Maine Turnpike Authority	University of Maine System	Non-Major Component Units	Total
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,292	\$ 264	\$ 101,917
42,747	25,453	4,681	24,561	132,270
438,158	-	258,372	16,266	855,295
-	226,456	-	54,514	639,581
-	1,470	-	969	2,439
37,682	-	77	569	103,899
10,837	5,718	45,829	3,853	75,217
8,472	-	30,727	1,240	204,645
8,823	-	6,115	4,990	73,769
-	-	-	-	59,283
-	1,760	5,562	715	41,140
546,719	260,857	384,655	107,941	2,289,455
-	-	19,528	155	59,780
-	60,281	34,203	46,843	447,513
24,176	-	490,617	15,500	575,480
1,422,228	-	28,200	20,079	2,039,478
-	39	1,363	237	1,639
-	-	-	-	1,520,135
-	-	3,175	635	3,810
-	-	-	-	277,710
-	-	18,058	-	26,374
18,239	841,793	688,736	167,945	1,902,640
9	209	9,033	3,137	12,388
1,464,652	902,322	1,292,913	254,531	6,866,947
2,011,371	1,163,179	1,677,568	362,472	9,156,402
\$ 22,106	\$ 18,143	\$ 17,636	\$ 1,811	\$ 94,455
\$ 6,653	\$ 22,633	\$ 18,857	\$ 13,579	\$ 72,140
-	4,144	-	855	4,999
-	-	-	897	4,127
355	-	-	31	801
-	-	-	1,078	81,659
-	-	-	-	40,519
20,950	17,350	13,574	793	262,356
-	-	162	-	162
5,623	-	-	-	28,395
17,662	12,460	19,222	1,035	59,793
-	11,682	45,806	1,032	85,653
51,243	68,269	97,621	19,300	640,604
-	-	-	315	5,345
-	-	-	-	42,419
1,579,789	641,968	151,798	7,623	4,590,993
-	-	1,307	-	1,307
2,819	15,351	-	5,237	75,163
-	52,858	-	760	57,540
18,409	1,083	80,372	-	99,864
1,601,017	711,260	233,477	13,935	4,872,631
1,652,260	779,529	331,098	33,235	5,513,235
1,003	8,840	58,565	565	91,800
2,768	353,317	550,019	159,530	1,236,344
343,293	93,979	558,186	128,104	1,992,053
34,153	(54,343)	197,336	42,849	417,425
\$ 380,214	\$ 392,953	\$ 1,305,541	\$ 330,483	\$ 3,645,822

STATE OF MAINE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
COMPONENT UNITS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Finance Authority Of Maine	Maine Community College System	Maine Health & Higher Educational Facilities Authority	Maine Municipal Bond Bank
Expenses	\$ 37,650	\$ 137,319	\$ 21,833	\$ 66,733
Program Revenues				
Charges for Services	18,880	3,203	20,120	51,321
Program Investment Income	1,273	3,563	779	281
Operating Grants & Contributions	18,547	47,671	-	224
Capital Grants & Contributions	-	5,007	-	73,025
Net Revenue (Expense)	<u>1,050</u>	<u>(77,875)</u>	<u>(934)</u>	<u>58,118</u>
General Revenues				
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	7,687	10,256	52	29
Non-program Specific Grants, Contributions & Appropriations	-	99,796	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenues	-	1,138	113	2,247
Gain (Loss) on Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-
Special Items	-	-	-	4,200
Total General Revenues	<u>7,687</u>	<u>111,190</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>6,476</u>
Change in Net Position	8,737	33,315	(769)	64,594
Net Position, Beginning of Year	<u>47,504</u>	<u>209,384</u>	<u>60,916</u>	<u>812,950</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 56,241</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 242,699</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 60,147</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 877,544</u></u>

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

Maine State Housing Authority	Maine Turnpike Authority	University Of Maine System	Non-Major Component Units	Total
\$ 281,875	\$ 104,023	\$ 703,461	\$ 179,075	\$ 1,531,969
73,912	115,460	273,864	30,961	587,721
1,942	-	105,254	8	113,100
217,041	-	168,182	126,000	577,665
-	-	8,225	5,520	91,777
<u>11,020</u>	<u>11,437</u>	<u>(147,936)</u>	<u>(16,586)</u>	<u>(161,706)</u>
132	1,179	22,485	15,938	57,758
-	-	325,475	16,142	441,413
-	4,989	-	5,041	13,528
-	(4,620)	(2,395)	-	(7,015)
-	(3,863)	-	-	337
<u>132</u>	<u>(2,315)</u>	<u>345,565</u>	<u>37,121</u>	<u>506,021</u>
11,152	9,122	197,629	20,535	344,315
<u>369,062</u>	<u>383,831</u>	<u>1,107,912</u>	<u>309,948</u>	<u>3,301,507</u>
<u>\$ 380,214</u>	<u>\$ 392,953</u>	<u>\$ 1,305,541</u>	<u>\$ 330,483</u>	<u>\$ 3,645,822</u>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATE OF MAINE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the State of Maine (the State) have been prepared under guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as mandated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

For financial reporting purposes, the State of Maine's reporting entity includes the "primary government" and its "component units." The primary government includes all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and authorities. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the State is financially accountable. Component units can also be legally separate, tax exempt entities that raise and hold economic resources for the direct benefit of a governmental unit.

Financial accountability is defined in GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*. The State is financially accountable for those entities for which it appoints a voting majority of the governing board and either is able to impose its will on that entity or the entity may provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. Entities for which the State does not appoint a voting majority of the governing board may be included if the organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government and there exists a financial benefit or burden relationship with the State. Entities that do not meet the specific criteria for inclusion may still be included if the nature and significance of its relationship with the primary government is such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Under GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units, an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*, individually significant legally separate, tax-exempt entities should be reported as component units if their resources are for the direct benefit of the State and the State can access those resources. Although the State has not identified any organizations that would qualify as direct component units of the State by meeting all of the criteria of GASB Statement No. 39, a few of the component units described later in this note have significant foundations that meet the criteria of GASB Statement No. 39.

Blended Component Units

Blended component units are entities that are legally separate from the State, but provide services entirely, or almost entirely to the State or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefits the primary government even though they do not provide services directly to it. The State reports one blended component unit.

The Maine Governmental Facilities Authority (MGFA) is a legally separate organization that has its board appointed by the primary government and provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the State. Its purpose includes assisting in the financing, acquisition, construction, improvement, reconstruction, and equipping of additions to structures designed for use as a court facility, State office or State activity space. In their separately issued financial statements, MGFA records a lease receivable from the State and a liability for bonds issued. However, in accordance with GASB, capital leases that exist between the State and MGFA are not recorded as leases in this report. The assets associated with these leases are reported in the government-wide statements along with the related debt. The corresponding debt service activity is recorded in the Governmental Funds. MGFA financial activity associated with servicing the debt is reported in an internal service fund. Therefore, the State reports MGFA's balances and transactions as though they were part of the primary government, using the blending method.

Discrete Component Units

Discrete component units are entities that are legally separate from the State but are either accountable to the State or related so closely to the State that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units that are not material to the State's financial statements have been excluded. The column labeled "Component Units" emphasizes these organizations' separateness from the State's primary government.

The State is able to impose its will upon these discretely presented component units whose boards of directors or boards of trustees are appointed by the Governor:

The Maine Community College System is Maine's comprehensive two-year college system and offers certificate, diploma and associate degree programs. The combined financial statements of the System include the activity of seven colleges, the central administrative office and the Center for Career Development (including the Maine Career Advantage and Maine Quality Centers programs), and its component unit, Maine Community College Educational Foundations.

The Maine Turnpike Authority (MTA) constructs, maintains and operates a turnpike at such a location approved by the State Highway Commission. It issues turnpike revenue bonds payable solely from revenues of the Authority. The Authority's fiscal year ends December 31.

The *University of Maine System* is the State University governed by a single Board of Trustees. The combined financial statements of the System include the activity of seven universities, eight centers, the central administrative office, and its component units, which include several foundations and alumni associations that raise funds on the System's behalf.

There is a financial burden/benefit relationship between these entities and the State:

The *Finance Authority of Maine* provides commercial financing and loan guarantees to Maine businesses and educational financing to Maine students and their parents. The Authority also provides financial and other services for the NextGen College Investing Plan, Department of Agriculture for the Agricultural Marketing Loan Fund and the Potato Marketing Improvement Fund, the Northern Maine Transmission Corporation, Dairy Improvement Loan Fund Board, Compliance Assistance Loan Program Board, Maine Rural Development Authority Board and the Small Enterprise Growth Fund Board. The Governor appoints the fifteen voting members of the Authority.

Maine Health & Higher Educational Facilities Authority (MHHEFA) – MHHEFA assists Maine health care institutions and institutions of higher education in undertaking projects involving the acquisition, construction, improvement, reconstruction and equipping of their facilities and the refinancing of existing indebtedness. The Authority, pursuant to the Student Loan Corporations Act of 1983, may also finance student loan programs of institutions of higher education. MHHEFA's board consists of twelve members, four of whom serve *ex officio* and must be the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, the Commissioner of Health and Human Services, the Commissioner of Education, and the Treasurer of State. The remaining eight members must be residents of the State appointed by the Governor.

The *Maine Municipal Bond Bank* issues bonds on behalf of counties, cities, towns, school administrative districts, community school districts, or other quasi-municipal corporations or eligible borrowers as designated by the Legislature (the "governmental units") within the State. The Bond Bank is also authorized by the Legislature to issue bonds on behalf of the State of Maine to finance qualified transportation projects and payments to healthcare providers, to be repaid by taxes, fees and grant and liquor revenues. The Governor appoints three residents of the State to the five-member Board of Commissioners. The remaining two members include the Treasurer of State and Superintendent of Financial Institutions who serve as commissioners, *ex officio*.

Maine State Housing Authority issues bonds to purchase notes and mortgages on residential units, both single and multi-family, for the purpose of providing housing for persons and families of low income in the State. The Authority also acts as an agent for the State in administering federal weatherization, energy conservation, fuel assistance and homeless grant programs and collecting and disbursing federal rent subsidies for low income housing. The Governor appoints five of the Authority's seven commissioners. The remaining two commissioners are the Treasurer of State and the Director of the Maine State Housing Authority, both of whom serve *ex officio*. The Authority's fiscal year ends on December 31.

The State's financial statements also include a fiduciary component unit:

Maine Public Employees Retirement System administers a public employee retirement system. It provides pension, death, and disability benefits to its members, which include employees of the State, some public school employees, employees of approximately 300 local municipalities and other public entities in Maine. The State has a financial benefit/burden relationship with the retirement system since the legislature has substantive approval over their budget.

Complete financial statements of the major component units can be obtained directly from their respective administrative offices by writing to:

Finance Authority of Maine 5 Community Dr. PO Box 949 Augusta, ME 04432	Maine Health and Higher Education Facilities Authority PO Box 2268 Augusta, ME 04338	Maine Public Employees Retirement System PO Box 349 Augusta, ME 04332-0349	Maine Turnpike Authority 2360 Congress Street Portland, ME 04102
Maine Community College System 323 State Street Augusta, ME 04330	Maine Municipal Bond Bank PO Box 2268 Augusta, ME 04338	Maine State Housing Authority 26 Edison Drive Augusta, ME 04330-6046	University of Maine System 5703 Alumni Hall, Suite 101 Orono, ME 04469

Related Organizations

Officials of the State's primary government appoint a voting majority of the governing board of the Maine Veteran's Home. The primary government has no material accountability for this organization beyond making board appointments.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Primary government activities are distinguished 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 the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. Net position is reported in three components:

Net investment in capital assets component consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Generally, a liability relates to restricted assets if the asset results from a resource flow that also results in the recognition of a liability or if the liability will be liquidated with the restricted assets reported. Constraints placed on restricted components of net position are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The government-wide statement of net position reports \$682.2 million of restricted net position, of which \$510.9 million is restricted by enabling legislation.

Unrestricted component of net position consists of the net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. The unrestricted component of net position often is designated, to indicate that management does not consider it to be available for general operations and often have constraints on resources that are imposed by management, but can be removed or modified.

The *Statement of Activities* demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function. 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. Taxes and other items not meeting the definition of program revenues are instead reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements, with non-major funds being combined into a single column.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements except for custodial funds which have no measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the governmental funds when they become susceptible to accrual, generally when they become both measurable and available. "Available" means earned and collected or expected to be collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the State generally considers revenues available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year.

Significant revenues susceptible to accrual include: income taxes, sales and use taxes, and other taxes; federal grants; federal reimbursements; and other reimbursements for use of materials and services. Revenues from other sources are recognized when received because they are generally not measurable until received in cash. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied, provided the "available" criterion is met.

The State Tax Assessor levies taxes on properties located in the unorganized territory of Maine by August 1 of each year, and on telecommunications personal properties statewide by March 30 of each year. Unorganized territory property taxes are due on October 1 and telecommunications personal property taxes are due on August 15. Formal collection procedures begin on November 1, and unpaid property taxes become a lien no later than March 15 of the fiscal year for which they are levied.

Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred. However, expenditures related to claims and judgments, debt service and compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due and payable.

Financial Statement Presentation

The State reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the State's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *Highway Fund* accounts for the regulation, construction and maintenance of State highways and bridges and is funded by motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle license and registration fees, special State appropriations, and other charges.

The *Federal Fund* accounts for grants and other financial assistance received from the federal government, including federal block grants, that are legally restricted to expenditures for purposes specified in the grant awards or agreements.

The *Other Special Revenue Fund* accounts for specific revenue sources that are legally required to be expended for specified purposes, and the related current liabilities, including some major capital projects that are not accounted for in the Highway and Federal Funds. Examples of the most significant types of revenue sources include: Fund for a Healthy Maine (tobacco settlement revenue), State municipal revenue sharing, hospital and service provider taxes, and oil transfer fees.

The State reports the following major enterprise fund:

The *Maine Employment Security Fund* receives contributions from employers and provides unemployment compensation benefits to eligible unemployed workers.

Additionally, the State reports the following fund types:

Governmental Fund Types:

Special Revenue Funds include operating fund activities financed by specific revenue sources that are legally restricted for specified purposes. An example is funds for acquisition of public reserved lands.

Capital Projects Funds account for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets and other programs financed by bond proceeds.

Permanent Trust Funds report 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. Examples include the Baxter State Park Fund and Permanent School Fund.

Proprietary Fund Types:

Enterprise Funds report the activities for which fees are charged to external users for goods or services, such as the unemployment compensation program, lottery operations and transportation services.

Internal Service Funds provide goods or services primarily to other agencies or funds of the State, rather than to the general public. These goods and services include printing and mailing services, supplies warehousing, information technology, fleet management, risk management, health-related benefits, and financing for acquisition and construction of governmental facilities.

Fiduciary Fund Types:

Pension (and Other Employee Benefits) Trust Funds report resources that are required to be held in trust for members and beneficiaries of the State's pension, death and disability benefit plans. These resources are managed by the Maine Public Employees Retirement System (MPERS). The fund also reports resources that are required to be held in trust for members and beneficiaries of the State and for MPERS' retiree healthcare benefits. The investment trusts, managed by the Maine Public Employees Retirement System, hold the long-term investments. The trustees of the Healthcare Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund are the State Controller and State Treasurer.

Private Purpose Trust Funds report resources of all other trust arrangements in which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Examples include Abandoned Property and Lands Reserved Trust Funds.

Custodial Funds report assets and liabilities for deposits and investments entrusted to the State as an agent for others. Examples include amounts held for entities self-insured for worker's compensation and unemployment claims, inmate and student guardianship accounts and non-entitlement units.

D. FISCAL YEAR-ENDS

All funds and discretely presented major component units are reported using fiscal years which end on June 30, except for the Maine State Housing Authority and Maine Turnpike Authority, which utilize December 31 year-ends.

E. ASSETS, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE**Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool**

The State pools cash and cash equivalents for a variety of State agencies and public sector entities. The pooled balances are reported at fair value. Interest earned on pooled cash is allocated to the various funds, generally based on their average equity balances. The Treasurer's Cash Pool has the general characteristics of a demand deposit account and is comprised primarily of prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements, U.S. Treasury Bills, U.S. Treasury Notes, and other U.S. Agency Obligations, certificates of deposit, and corporate bonds.

For component units that participate in the cash pool, equity is shown at fair value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of short-term investments that mature within three months. On the Statement of Cash Flows, the amount reported as "Cash and Cash Equivalents" is equal to the total of the amounts reported on the Statement of Net Position as "Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool," "Cash and Cash Equivalents," "Cash with Fiscal Agent," "Restricted Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool," and "Restricted Deposits and Investments."

Cash with Fiscal Agent

Cash with Fiscal Agent in Governmental Funds represents cash that will be used for debt service on bonds and unspent proceeds of bonds and Certificates of Participation.

Cash with Fiscal Agent in Proprietary Funds represents proceeds of Certificates of Participation and other financing arrangements that have not been spent.

Other investments of the State are carried at fair value. Donated investments are stated at fair value at the date of donation.

Investments Held on Behalf of Others

These assets include amounts held by the State in a fiduciary capacity, acting as either a trustee or an agent for individuals, organizations or other funds. Generally, these investments are reported at fair value or at amortized cost which approximates fair value. The State also holds \$129.0 million of Workers' Compensation, \$64.2 million of Bureau of Insurance, and \$42.0 million of Maine Department of Labor surety bonds and letters of credit that are not reflected on the financial statements.

Restricted Deposits and Investments

Restricted deposits and investments include: unemployment tax receipts deposited with the United States Treasury that are drawn down to pay unemployment benefits; cash and investments of the Maine Governmental Facilities Authority, a blended component unit that has been independently audited; unspent bond proceeds, and funds invested in Certificates of Deposit and other investments at various financial institutions within the State. The financial institutions lend these deposits and investments to local commercial and agricultural enterprises to foster economic growth in Maine.

Inventories

The costs of materials and supplies of the Governmental Funds are reported as expenditures when purchased. Undistributed vaccines and food commodities are reported as inventory and unearned revenue in the Federal Fund. Revenues and corresponding expenditures are recognized when vaccines and food commodities are issued. Inventories of materials and supplies in the Proprietary Funds are determined by physical counts and by perpetual inventory systems. Proprietary Fund inventories are stated at cost or average cost.

Receivables

Receivables consist primarily of amounts due to the State from taxpayers and service providers. Also included in receivables are amounts due but not yet remitted to the State from lottery sales by agents. Loans receivable for the primary government represent low interest financing arrangements to construct and modernize agricultural storage facilities and local commercial enterprises, as well as Department of Transportation loans to local governments. Receivables in the component units' column arise in the normal course of business. Receivables are stated net of estimated allowances for uncollectible amounts that are determined based upon past collection experience and aging of the accounts.

Interfund Transactions and Balances

Numerous transactions are made between funds to finance operations, provide services, and acquire or construct assets. To the extent that transactions between funds were not completed as of June 30, interfund receivables and payables have been recorded in the fund financial statements. Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the Statement of Net Position.

Long-term loans made by one fund to another are classified as “Working Capital Advances Receivable” and “Working Capital Advances Payable.” In the fund financial statements, advances receivable are offset by nonspendable fund balance designations indicating that the long-term loans do not constitute expendable financial resources.

Due from/to Primary Government/Component Units

Numerous transactions are made between the primary government and component units to finance operations, provide services, acquire or construct assets, or repay bonds. To the extent that transactions between funds were not completed as of June 30, “Due from Primary Government” and “Due to Component Unit” receivables and payables have been recorded. Two component units have December 31 year ends, therefore the “due to” and “due from” amounts may differ.

Due from/to Other Governments

Due from/to Other Governments represents amounts receivable from or payable to municipalities or the federal government. Due from Other Governments represents primarily federal grants receivable for Medicaid claims, other health and human services programs, and federal grants receivable for transportation-related expenditures. Due from Other Governments in the component units column represents amounts receivable for grants, bond repayment and retirement benefits. Due to Other Governments primarily consist of amounts owed to municipalities for Municipal Revenue Sharing and the federal government for Medicaid cost recoveries from providers.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, ramps and similar items), are reported in the government-wide statements and applicable fund financial statements. Capital assets that are used for governmental activities are only reported in the government-wide statements. The State capitalizes governmental fund buildings valued at \$1 million or more and proprietary fund buildings valued at \$100 thousand or more. Governmental fund equipment is capitalized at \$10 thousand or more and proprietary fund equipment is capitalized at \$5 thousand or more. Governmental and proprietary fund software is capitalized at \$1 million or more. All land, regardless of value, is capitalized. Capital assets are recorded at cost or, if donated, at acquisition value at date of acquisition. In some instances, capital assets historical cost were not available. The costs of these assets at the date of acquisitions have been estimated.

In the government-wide statements, most capital assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets’ estimated useful lives, which are 10-40 years for software, buildings and improvements, and 2-25 years for equipment. The State uses the modified approach for reporting its significant infrastructure assets. As long as the State maintains and preserves its infrastructure assets at pre-determined condition levels, maintenance costs are expensed and depreciation is not reported. This approach is discussed further in the Required Supplementary Information.

Capital assets of component units are capitalized upon purchase and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Interest incurred during construction is capitalized. The estimated useful lives of fixed assets are 5–60 years for non-road structures and improvements and 3–15 years for equipment, furniture, fixtures and vehicles. Component units reflect infrastructure in improvements other than buildings and record depreciation expense on them. The Maine Turnpike Authority (MTA) uses the modified approach for reporting its significant infrastructure assets. As long as MTA maintains and preserves its infrastructure assets at pre-determined condition levels, maintenance costs are expensed and depreciation is not reported.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources are defined as a consumption of net assets by the government applicable to a future period; they increase net position, similar to assets. Note 15 provides further detail on the components of deferred outflows of resources.

Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent the gross amount of expenditures or expenses incurred as a result of normal operations, but for which no actual payment has yet been issued to vendors/providers. Incurred but not paid (IBNP) Medicaid claims settlements are actuarially estimated. The IBNP estimate recorded at June 30, 2021 is \$227.1 million.

Tax Refunds Payable

The amount of collected or accrued tax revenues that will be refunded is estimated and accrued as a General Fund liability.

Claims Payable

Claims payable represent workers’ compensation, retiree health, employee health, and other claims payable, including actual claims submitted and actuarially determined claims incurred but not reported. The actuarially determined claims liability is discounted and presented at net present value.

Compensated Employee Absences

In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, compensated absences are recorded as a long-term liability as required by GASB. In the governmental fund financial statements, vested or accumulated leave is reported as an expenditure and fund liability when incurred upon retirement, termination or death. Sick and vacation payments to terminated employees as of June 30, 2021 but paid after the fiscal year end are also reported in the funds. Approximately 55 percent of the governmental fund compensated absences are liquidated by the general fund. In the discretely presented component units, employees' accumulated compensated absences are recorded as an expense and liability as the benefits accrue.

Net Pension Liability

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Maine Public Employees Retirement System (MPERS) and additions/deductions from MPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by MPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The primary government's proportionate share of pension amounts was further allocated to proprietary funds based on the salaries paid by each proprietary fund. Pension investments are reported at fair value. Note 9 provides further detail on the net pension liability.

OPEB Liability

The total OPEB liability is the portion of the actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributed to past periods of employee service. It is the liability of employers and nonemployer contributing entities to employees for benefits provided through an OPEB plan that is not administered through a trust. The net OPEB liability is the liability of employers and nonemployer contributing entities to employees for benefits provided through a defined benefit OPEB plan that is administered through a trust.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources are defined as an acquisition of net assets by the government applicable to a future period; they decrease net position, similar to liabilities. Note 15 provides further detail on the components of deferred inflows.

Loans Payable to Component Units

In the Statement of Net Position, the amount of bond proceeds received by a component unit for unmatured GARVEE, TransCap and Liquor Revenue bond proceeds is called "Loans Payable to Component Unit." The offsetting receivables are classified as "Loans Receivable from Primary Government."

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are recorded as liabilities.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize the face amount of debt issued as other financing sources.

Net Position/Fund Balances

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

Fund Balance Restrictions

Fund balances for governmental funds have been classified in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54.

The State reported the following fund balance restrictions:

Nonspendable Fund Balance - indicates items that cannot be spent. This includes activity that is not in a spendable form (inventories, prepaid amounts, long-term portion of loans/notes receivable, or property held for resale unless those proceeds are restricted, committed or assigned) and activity that is legally or contractually required to remain intact, such as a principal balance in a permanent fund.

Restricted Fund Balances - include balances that are legally restricted for specific purposes due to constraints that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or imposed by law through a constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balances - indicates assets can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by a formal action of the Maine Legislature through Legislation passed into law.

Assigned Fund Balances - include amounts constrained by the State's intent to be used for a specific purpose, but are neither restricted nor committed. The State has two types of intent authorized by statute. Management decisions are made in accordance with statutory powers and duties, including encumbrances. Legislative assignments include formal actions passed into law that lapse with the passage of time and do not require additional legislation. For governmental funds, other than the General Fund, this is the residual amount within the fund that is not restricted or committed.

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

F. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

In the government-wide Statement of Activities, revenues and expenses are segregated by activity (governmental or business-type), then further by function (e.g., governmental support & operations, education, health & human services, etc.). Additionally, revenues are classified between program and general revenues. Program revenues include: charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided; operating grants and contributions; and capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues, rather than as program revenue. General revenues include all taxes. Certain indirect costs are included in the program expenses reported for individual functions.

The State's policy is that restricted amounts are spent first when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) amounts are available. Within unrestricted fund balance, the State's policy is that committed amounts are reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

In the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures are reported by function. Capital outlay expenditures for real property or infrastructure (e.g. highways) are included with expenditures by function.

Revenues and expenses of proprietary funds are classified as operating or nonoperating and are subclassified by object (e.g. general operations and depreciation). Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods. All other revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating, capital contributions, transfers or special items

G. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Worldwide Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. The impact of the pandemic and significant related restrictive measures affected operations and performance in fiscal year 2021 and is likely to affect operations in fiscal year 2022. In late March 2020, a variety of federal legislation was passed, including, but not limited to, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) that provides certain relief to partially mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic. The State of Maine received \$1.25 billion of direct relief provided under the CARES Act through the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF). In March 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, also known as ARPA, was signed into law. This federal legislation is intended to provide funding to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, including public health and economic impacts. The State of Maine was awarded \$997.5 million of Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSFRF) payable in two tranches. The first tranche, \$498.75 million was received during fiscal year 2021. The second tranche, in an equal amount, is expected to be received in fiscal year 2022.

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally. The degree of impact on the State's operations and finance is extremely difficult to predict due to uncertainties relating to the duration and severity of the COVID-19 outbreak. In response, the Maine Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission and the Maine Revenue Forecasting Committee are meeting frequently to monitor and update the economic and revenue forecasts to reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

NOTE 2 - BUDGETING AND BUDGETARY CONTROL, AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Appropriation Limits

The total General Fund appropriation for each fiscal year of the biennium in the Governor's budget submission to the Legislature may not exceed the General Fund appropriation of the previous fiscal year multiplied by one plus the average real personal income growth rate, as defined in Title 5 Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (MRSA) § 1665, subsection 1, plus the average forecasted inflation rate. "Average forecasted inflation rate" means the average forecasted change in the Consumer Price Index underlying the revenue projections developed by the Revenue Forecasting Committee.

This appropriation limitation may be exceeded only by the amount of the additional costs or the lost federal revenue from the following exceptional circumstances: unfunded or under-funded new federal mandates; losses in federal revenues or other revenue sources; citizens' initiatives or referenda that require increased State spending; court orders or decrees that require additional State resources to comply with the orders or decrees; and sudden or significant increases in demand for existing State services that are not the result of legislative changes that increased eligibility or increased benefits.

The Governor may designate exceptional circumstances that are not explicitly defined, but meet the intent of, this statute. "Exceptional circumstances" means an unforeseen condition or conditions over which the Governor and the Legislature have little or no control. Exceptional circumstances do not apply to new programs or program expansions that go beyond existing program criteria and operation.

Budget Stabilization Fund

The Maine Budget Stabilization Fund ("BSF"), a fund designation established under Title 5 MRSA C. 142, is included in the \$338.3 million unassigned General Fund fund balance. The BSF had a balance of \$491.9 million. Amounts in the stabilization fund may be expended only to offset a General Fund revenue shortfall. The Governor may also allocate funds for payment of death benefits for law enforcement officers, firefighters and emergency medical services personnel.

Balances in the fund do not lapse, but carry forward each year. Money in the fund may be invested with any earnings credited to the fund except when the fund is at its statutory cap. The State Controller is required to transfer to the fund 80 percent of the amount available from the unappropriated surplus after all required deductions of appropriations, budgeted financial commitments and adjustments at the close of each fiscal year when the fund is not at its statutory cap. In accordance with the statute, the State Controller made the required \$223.6 million transfer for fiscal year 2021. The State Controller also transferred \$8.0 million from the General Fund unappropriated surplus to the Budget Stabilization Fund in accordance with Public Law 2021, Chapter 1, Part FF-1.

The statutory cap for the fund is 18 percent of the total General Fund revenue received in the immediately preceding fiscal year. At the close of the fiscal year, the cap is based on the revenue received in the fiscal year being closed. Based on fiscal year 2021 actual General Fund revenue, the statutory cap at the close of fiscal year 2021 and during fiscal year 2021 was \$813.7 million. At the close of fiscal year 2021, the balance of the Maine Budget Stabilization Fund was \$491.9 million. No reductions to the Maine Budget Stabilization Fund balance are required when it exceeds the balance of the statutory cap as a result of a decline of General Fund revenue.

Budget Stabilization Fund Activity

(Expressed in Thousands)

Balance, beginning of year	\$ 258,747
Increase in fund balance	233,168
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 491,915</u>

Budget and Budgetary Expenditures

The gross unified budget bills and budget document encompass resources from the General Fund, Highway Fund, Federal Expenditures Fund, Federal Block Grant Fund, Other Special Revenue Fund, internal service funds and enterprise funds. Separate gross unified budget bills must be submitted for the General Fund and the Highway Fund. All funds except trust and custodial funds, bond funds and costs of goods sold expenditures in internal service funds and enterprise funds are subject to legislative allocation. The biennial budget sets forth proposed expenditures for the administration, operation and maintenance of the departments and agencies of the State Government; all interest and debt redemption charges during each fiscal year and all expenditures for capital projects to be undertaken and executed during each fiscal year. Within this structure, budgetary control by agency is maintained at the program and line category level. The State Budget Officer and the Governor must approve budget revisions during the year, reflecting program changes or intradepartmental administrative transfers.

Except in specific instances, only the Legislature may transfer appropriations between departments. Changes in appropriation, allocation, or funding for new programs are presented to the Legislature as supplemental budgets or separate pieces of legislation. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Legislature decreased appropriations to the General Fund by \$179.5 million.

Actual expenditures did not exceed legislatively authorized appropriations at the Department level; therefore, the State complied with all related budget laws at the legal level.

Governmental Fund Balances - Restricted, Committed and Assigned

The State's fund balances represent: (1) restricted purposes, which include balances legally restricted for specific purposes due to constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; (2) committed purposes, which include balances that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Legislature; (3) assigned purposes, which includes balances that are constrained by government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. A summary of the nature and purpose of these fund balance types at June 30, 2021 are detailed on the following pages.

Governmental Fund Balances
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>NSIF</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Committed</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
General Fund:				
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,853
Economic & Community Development	-	-	-	1,173
Governmental Support & Operations	-	12,177	-	87,742
Treasury	-	-	-	19,711
Health & Human Services	-	-	10,165	242,639
Public Safety	-	975	-	1,833
Justice & Protection	-	-	-	17,443
Defense, Veterans & Emergency Management	-	-	-	1,693
Inland Fisheries & Wildlife	-	3,741	-	-
All Other	4,584	-	-	518
Total	<u>\$ 4,584</u>	<u>\$ 16,893</u>	<u>\$ 10,165</u>	<u>\$ 415,605</u>
Highway Fund:				
Transportation, Highway & Bridge Construction	\$ -	\$ 56,673	\$ -	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 56,673</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Federal Fund:				
Economic Development & Workforce Training	\$ -	\$ 3,089	\$ -	\$ -
Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Election Security	-	6,660	-	-
Health & Human Services	-	4,322	-	-
Centers for Disease Control	-	1,378	-	-
Substance Abuse & Mental Health	-	2,537	-	-
Office of Child & Family Services	-	2,226	-	-
Transportation - Highway & Bridge Construction	-	11,455	-	-
All Other	30,265	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 30,265</u>	<u>\$ 31,667</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Other Special Revenue Fund:				
Workers Compensation Board	-	11,678	5,599	-
Professional & Financial Regulation	-	40,154	32,115	679
Public Utilities Commission	-	4,160	10,930	1,331
Education	-	2,778	1,728	4,954
Higher Education	-	-	10,000	-
Economic & Community Development	-	11,907	8,182	15,636
Tourism Marketing Promotion Fund	-	-	12,446	-
Governmental Support & Operations	-	79,113	23,453	6,232
Bonds for Highway & Bridge Construction	-	181,130	-	-
State Facilities Capital Improvements	-	-	51,093	-
COVID Economic Relief Fund	-	-	150,000	-
Transportation Highway and Bridge Reserve Fund	-	-	50,000	-
Medical Marijuana Use Fund	-	-	9,477	-
Unorganized Territory Education	-	10,816	-	-
Municipal Excise Tax Reimbursement Fund	-	-	7,175	-
Fund for Healthy Maine	-	-	38,766	-
Office of Family Independence	-	6,159	391	2,074
Substance Abuse & Mental Health	-	-	11,333	4,804
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	-	2,309	3,728	1,218
MaineCare	-	21,262	-	68,215
Defense, Veterans & Emergency Management	-	1,786	7,773	-
Justice & Protection	-	134,578	4,569	6,349
Public Safety	-	12,802	-	2,292
Agriculture & Conservation	-	4,801	9,381	12,245
Inland Fisheries & Wildlife	-	16,135	-	-
Marine Resources	-	6,375	2,054	2,258
Bureau of Agriculture PFAS Reserve Fund	-	-	10,000	-
Aerial Fire Suppression Fund	-	-	6,881	-
Land for Maine's Future Fund	-	-	40,000	-
Uncontrolled Sites Fund	-	25,465	-	-
Ground and Surface Waters Cleanup Fund	-	6,951	-	-
Environmental Protection Fund	-	-	9,726	-
Transportation Safety & Development	-	8,012	2,476	3,315
Transportation - Highway & Bridge Construction	-	101,654	7,665	-
Multimodal Transportation	-	-	21,188	-
All Other	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 690,025</u>	<u>\$ 548,129</u>	<u>\$ 131,602</u>

Governmental Fund Balances
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>NSIF</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Permanent</u>
Other Governmental Funds:			
Capital Projects - Agriculture & Conservation	\$ -	\$ 4,387	\$ -
Capital Projects - Higher Education	-	3,878	-
Capital Projects - Highway & Bridge Construction	-	8,442	-
Capital Projects - Multimodal Transportation	-	25,686	-
Capital Projects - Economic & Community Development	-	1,230	-
Capital Projects - Environmental Protection	-	35,475	-
Capital Project - Treasury	-	3,150	-
Permanent Funds - Baxter Park	-	-	11,653
Permanent Funds - All Others	-	-	38,683
Special Revenue Funds - Baxter Park	-	113,339	-
Special Revenue Funds - All Other	-	197	-
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 195,784</u>	<u>\$ 50,336</u>

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND RESTATEMENTS

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, as amended by paragraphs 4 and 5 of GASB Statement No. 97 *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*. The principal objective of this Statement is to enhance the consistency and comparability of fiduciary activity reporting by state and local governments. This Statement also is intended to improve the usefulness of fiduciary activity information primarily for assessing the accountability of governments in their roles as fiduciaries. GASB Statement No. 97 requirements will result in more consistent financial reporting of defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans, while mitigating the costs associated with reporting those plans. The requirements also will enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of (1) the information related to Section 457 plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and the benefits provided through those plans and (2) investment information for all Section 457 plans.

The changes in the table below are primarily the result of implementing GASB 84.

(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Statement of Activities</u>			<u>Statement of Fiduciary Activities</u>		
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Private Purpose Trusts</u>	<u>Custodial Funds</u>	
					<u>Bureau of Insurance and Other Custodial Funds</u>	<u>Self-Insured and Other Custodial Funds</u>
June 30, 2020 Net Position	\$ 445,896	\$ 628,000	\$ 1,073,896	\$ 79,100	\$ -	\$ -
Recognize net position balance for formerly reported agency funds	-	-	-	-	77,773	5,247
Reclassify the Permanent School Fund and its related expendable interest fund	4,590	-	4,590	(4,590)	-	-
Reclassify the Competitive Scholarship Fund as an Enterprise Fund	-	1,970	1,970	-	-	(1,970)
Change in Net Position	<u>\$ 450,486</u>	<u>\$ 629,970</u>	<u>\$ 1,080,456</u>	<u>\$ 74,510</u>	<u>\$ 77,773</u>	<u>\$ 3,277</u>

GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. This Statement modifies previous guidance for reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization. This Statement also provides guidance for reporting a component unit if a government acquires a 100 percent equity interest in that component unit.

GASB Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*. This Statement replaces references in authoritative literature to the term *comprehensive annual financial report* but does not otherwise establish new accounting and financial reporting requirements.

Other Restatements

As a result of a court settlement, the \$24.7 million permanent fund Baxter Wilderness Trust and its companion \$0.4 million expendable revenue Baxter Park Wilderness Trust were removed from the State's financial statements.

NOTE 4 - DEFICIT FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Five internal service funds showed deficits for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The Workers' Compensation Fund reported a deficit of \$21.5 million, which reflects accruals for actuarially determined claims payable. The Leased Space Fund had a deficit of \$5.8 million because rates charged were insufficient to cover expenses incurred. The Postal, Printing & Supply fund reported a deficit of \$5.7 million because expenses are recognized when incurred; however, related revenue is not earned until jobs are satisfactorily completed. All of the deficits mentioned above are expected to be funded by future service charges. The remaining two internal service funds, Financial and Personnel Services and Information Services, reported deficits of \$34.5 million and \$58.7 million, respectively. These deficits are primarily the result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, and GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension, which required the recognition of the entire net pension and postemployment benefits other than pension liability.

Two enterprise funds showed deficits for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Maine Military Authority reported a deficit of \$6.0 million. Maine Military Authority significantly reduced its operation and workforce in Fiscal Year 2019. As a result, the fund incurred a loss on the disposal of its assets. The Consolidated Emergency Communications Fund reported a deficit of \$6.3 million. The deficit is primarily the result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension, which required the recognition of the entire net pension and postemployment benefits other than pension liability.

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Title 5 MRSA § 135 governs the deposit and investment policies of the State of Maine Office of the State Treasurer. The Treasurer may deposit State funds, including trust funds of the State, in any of the banking institutions (including trust companies, State or federal savings and loan associations, and mutual savings banks) organized under the laws of this State and any national bank or federal savings and loan association located in the State.

The State follows the practice of pooling cash and cash equivalents for a variety of State agencies and public sector entities. The Treasurer may invest funds that exceed current obligations, with the concurrence of the State Controller or the Commissioner of Administrative and Financial Services and the consent of the Governor.

Approved investments include bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, other obligations of the United States that mature not more than 36 months from the date of investment; repurchase agreements secured by obligations of the United States that mature within the succeeding 12 months; prime commercial paper with maturities not exceeding 270 days from the date of purchase; tax-exempt obligations that mature not more than 36 months from the date of investment and have a long-term rating of no less than "AA" or the equivalent; corporate bonds rated "AAA" that mature within 36 months from the date of investment; banker's acceptances with an original maturity not exceeding 180 days and rated in the highest short-term category by at least one nationally recognized securities rating organization (NRSRO); and "no-load" shares of an investment company registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, which are rated "AAAm" or "AAAm-G" by Standard & Poor's, or the equivalent by another NRSRO. Although authorized to do so, the Treasurer does not participate in the securities loan market.

Investment policies of the permanent trusts are governed by Title 5 MRSA § 138. The Treasurer, with the approval of the Commissioner of Administrative and Financial Services, the Superintendent of Financial Institutions and the Attorney General, shall invest the funds in securities that are legal investments in accordance with Title 9-B MRSA. The investments need not be segregated to the separate trusts, but the identity of each trust must be maintained. The Treasurer may enter into custodial care and servicing contracts or agreements negotiated in accordance with the laws of this State for the handling of funds held in trust.

No amounts exceeding 25 percent of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of any trust company or national bank or 25 percent of the reserve fund and undivided profits of a mutual savings bank or State or federal savings and loan association, shall be on deposit in any one institution at any one time. This restriction does not apply to deposits subject to immediate withdrawal to meet the payment of any bonded debt or interest or to pay current bills or expenses of the State. Also exempt are deposits secured by the pledge of certain securities as collateral or fully covered by insurance.

With assistance from the Finance Authority of Maine, the Treasurer participates in a restricted deposit program to encourage banks to provide loans at two percent below market rate. The Treasurer may invest up to \$8 million in lending institutions at a two percent lower-than-market rate provided the lenders pass the rate reduction on to the borrowers. This program earmarks \$4 million for loans to agricultural enterprises and the other \$4 million are designated for commercial entities.

The Primary Government's Deposits and Investments, excluding component units that are fiduciary in nature, at June 30, 2021 are as follows:

Primary Government Deposits and Investments
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Private Purpose Trusts	Custodial Funds	Total
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ 3,443,283	\$ 29,095	\$ 500	\$ 84,464	\$ 3,557,342
Cash and Cash Equivalents	217	1,188	5,466	27	6,898
Cash with Fiscal Agent	297,120	-	-	-	297,120
Investments	163,686	-	23,318	-	187,004
Restricted Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	86,680	-	-	-	86,680
Restricted Deposits and Investments	2,235	466,170	-	-	468,405
Investments Held on Behalf of Others	-	-	-	62,417	62,417
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 3,993,221</u>	<u>\$ 496,453</u>	<u>\$ 29,284</u>	<u>\$ 146,908</u>	<u>\$ 4,665,866</u>

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. In general, the State holds securities to maturity. All debt securities are reported at full-term.

The following table provides the segmented time distribution of the Primary Government's investments at June 30, 2021:

Maturities in Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-20	More than 20	No Maturity	Fair Value
<i>Governmental and Business-Type Activities, excluding Non-Major Special Revenue and Permanent Funds</i>							
US Instrumentalities	\$ 145,970	\$ 565,618	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 711,588
US Treasury Notes	235,061	651,404	-	-	-	-	886,465
Corporate Notes and Bonds	25,254	-	-	-	-	-	25,254
Commercial Paper	438,406	-	-	-	-	-	438,406
Certificates of Deposit	37,108	115,963	-	-	-	-	153,071
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,218	-	-	-	-	1,346,696	1,347,914
Unemployment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	466,170	466,170
<i>Private-Purpose Trusts, Custodial Funds, and Non-Major Special Revenue and Permanent Funds</i>							
US Instrumentalities	3,485	13,479	366	465	1,572	-	19,367
US Treasury Notes	7,233	20,476	7,181	-	919	1,968	37,777
Corporate Notes and Bonds	1,152	2,968	1,081	8,437	349	53,020	67,007
Other Fixed Income Securities	211	-	-	-	-	51,046	51,257
Commercial Paper	10,466	-	-	-	-	-	10,466
Certificates of Deposit	897	2,774	-	-	-	10,568	14,239
Money Market	-	-	-	-	-	4,767	4,767
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,466	-	-	-	-	48,295	53,761
Equities	-	-	-	-	-	74,940	74,940
Other	-	-	-	-	-	6,297	6,297
	<u>\$ 911,927</u>	<u>\$ 1,372,682</u>	<u>\$ 8,628</u>	<u>\$ 8,902</u>	<u>\$ 2,840</u>	<u>\$ 2,063,767</u>	<u>\$ 4,368,746</u>
Other Assets							
Cash with Fiscal Agent							297,120
Total Primary Government							<u>\$ 4,665,866</u>

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. This credit risk is measured by the credit quality ratings of investments as described by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The State's investment policy limits its investments to those with high credit quality made by or with the advice and upon the due diligence of the State's independent investment advisor. The State limits credit risk in its trusts by ensuring that the fixed income credit quality at the time of purchase is a minimum bond rating of "A" by either Standard & Poor's or Moody's rating service. Fixed income holdings thereafter shall maintain a minimum bond rating of "BBB".

The Primary Government's total investments by credit quality rating as of June 30, 2021 are presented below:

Standard and Poor's Credit Rating
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>A1</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>AA</u>	<u>AAA</u>	<u>BB</u>	<u>BBB</u>	<u>Not Rated</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Governmental and Business-Type Activities, excluding Non-Major Special Revenue and Permanent Funds</i>								
Corporate Notes and Bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,254	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,254
Commercial Paper	438,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	438,406
<i>Private-Purpose Trusts, Custodial Funds, and Non-Major Special Revenue and Permanent Funds</i>								
Corporate Notes and Bonds	-	1,197	313	702	-	2,299	62,496	67,007
Commercial Paper	10,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,466
Money Market	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,767	4,767
Other Fixed Income Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,297	6,297
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 448,872</u>	<u>\$ 1,197</u>	<u>\$ 313</u>	<u>\$ 25,956</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,299</u>	<u>\$ 73,560</u>	<u>\$ 552,197</u>

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 State limits concentration of credit risk in its trusts by requiring that no single stock represent more than seven percent of the total portfolio. There is no concentration of credit risk policy for the Treasurer's Cash Pool. At June 30, 2021, there were no investments that exceeded five percent of the Treasurer's Cash Pool.

Custodial Credit Risk - For investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the State will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The State limits its custodial credit risk for the Treasurer's Cash Pool by maintaining a file of the most recent credit rating analysis reports performed for each approved financial institution. The State also requires that all securities be perfected in the name of the State and held in third party safekeeping by a state approved custodian. Of the cash pool's \$165 million invested in non-negotiable certificates of deposit, certain CD's exceeded the FDIC insured amounts for the institutions at which they were held. However, certificates of deposits, money market accounts and regular cash deposits are all collateralized at a minimum of 100 percent with pledged securities or a Federal Home Loan Bank letter of credit.

The State does not have a policy regarding custodial credit risk for its trusts. The Percival P. Baxter Trust is held by a counterparty, but not in the State's name.

The fair value of the trust's investments as of June 30, 2021 was \$113.3 million and was comprised of the following (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Percival Baxter Trust</u>
U.S. Instrumentalities	\$ 2,402
U.S. Treasury Notes	2,643
Corporate Notes and Bonds	4,016
Other Fixed Income Securities	18,401
Equities	74,705
Cash and Equivalents	854
Other	10,318
Total	<u>\$ 113,339</u>

The State and certain vendors contract with a fiscal intermediary, Clareon, for electronic disbursements from the State to its vendors. During fiscal year 2021 these disbursements, on average, exceeded \$227 million per month. The funds in transit are not collateralized and are not held by the State Treasurer. Until the vendor receives payment, the State retains some liability.

Fair Value Measurements - The State of Maine categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by the generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset. The framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the State of Maine has the ability to access.

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation method include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means

If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are based on one or more of the three valuation techniques. The three valuation techniques are as follows:

- **Market Approach** - Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities;
- **Cost Approach** - Amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (i.e., replacement cost);
- **Income Approach** - Techniques to convert future amount to a single present amount based on market exceptions (including present value techniques).

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets at fair value.

Investments classified as level 1: Investments classified as level 1 are primarily exchange traded equity securities and other fixed income securities valued at market prices using interactive exchange data. Investments are evaluated by obtaining feeds from a number of live data sources including active market makers and inter-dealer brokers. Sources are reviewed on the basis of their historical accuracy for individual issues and maturity ranges. Treasury notes and bonds are evaluated by gathering information from market sources and integrate relative credit information, observed market movements, and sector news into the evaluated pricing applications and models.

Investments classified as level 2: Investments classified as level 2 including fixed income corporate bond, fixed income government bonds and treasury notes are priced using a published mid-price. Investments are evaluated as follows: a. A bullet (non-call) spread scale is created for each issuer for maturities going out to forty years. These spreads represent credit risk and are obtained from the new issue market, secondary trading, and dealer quotes. Each issuer-spread line has the capability to link parent/subsidiary and related companies to capture relevant movements. b. An Option Adjusted Spread (OAS) model is incorporated to adjust spreads of issues that have early redemption features. c. Final spreads are added to both a 15: and 16: (ET) U.S. Treasury curve. A special cash discounting yield/price routine calculates prices from final yields to accommodate odd coupon payment dates typical of medium-term notes. d. Evaluators maintain quality by surveying the dealer community, obtaining benchmark quotes, incorporating relevant trade data, and updating spreads daily. Note: Floating-rate medium-term notes are evaluated using the Floating-Rate Note Evaluation Model which generates evaluations for floating-rate notes by calculating current and future coupons, then discounting each cash flow by an appropriate discount margin.

Investments classified as level 3: Investments classified as level 3 include private equities securities that exist in illiquid markets. These securities are broker priced.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the State of Maine believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The following table set forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the State of Maine's assets carried at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2021:

Fair Value Measurement
(Expressed in Thousands)

		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
	Total			
Commercial Paper	\$ 422,598	\$ -	\$ 422,598	\$ -
Corporate Notes and Bonds	82,893	53,020	29,801	72
U.S. Instrumentalities	729,237	-	729,237	-
U.S. Treasury Notes	910,970	910,270	-	700
Other Fixed Income Securities	51,177	35,957	854	14,366
Equities	73,505	73,505	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,270,380</u>	<u>\$ 1,072,752</u>	<u>\$ 1,182,490</u>	<u>\$ 15,138</u>

MAINE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Maine Public Employees Retirement System (the System) makes investments in a combination of equities, fixed income securities, infrastructure, private equity, real estate, mutual funds, commingled mutual and index funds, derivative financial instruments, and other investment securities established by the Trustee's investment policy.

Derivative Securities – Derivative financial instruments are financial contracts whose value depends on the value of one or more underlying assets, reference rates or financial indices. They include futures, forwards, options, and swap contracts. The System's investments in derivative securities only have nominal exposure to custodial credit risk. Credit risk is managed, in the case of exchange-traded derivatives, by the execution of trades through a clearinghouse and, in the case of over-the-counter transactions, by managers' due diligence assessment and approval of counterparties. Market risk is managed by imposing strict limits as to the types, amounts and degree of risk that investment managers may undertake. These limits are approved by the Board of Trustees and are monitored by the Chief Investment Officer.

The system did not have any derivative investments as of June 30, 2021 or during the year then ended

Foreign currency forward contracts are used to hedge against the currency risk in the System's foreign equity and fixed income security portfolios. The System's fixed income managers invest in Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs) and Asset-Backed Securities to improve the yield or adjust the duration of the fixed income portfolio.

Securities Lending - The System has also entered into agreements for securities lending transactions, which are collateralized in an amount generally valued at 102 percent (105 percent for international securities) of the fair value of the securities loaned plus accrued interest. All securities and loans can be terminated on demand by either the lender or the borrower.

Cash collateral is invested in a short-term investment pool. Cash collateral may also be invested separately in "term loans." At June 30, 2021 all of the collateral for securities lending is subject to custodial credit risk. The System believes that there is no credit risk as defined in GASB Statement No. 28 and GASB Statement No. 40. The collateral held and the market value of securities on loan for the System as of June 30, 2021 was \$168.2 million and \$164.4 million, respectively.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be attributed to the magnitude of investment in a single issue. The System's investment policy places no limit on the amount the System may invest in any one issuer. No investment exceeded 5 percent of the fiduciary net position for the defined benefit and OPEB plans.

COMPONENT UNITS

Generally, component unit investment policies authorize investments in obligations of U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities, repurchase agreements, corporate bonds, certificates of deposit and money market funds. Some component units may invest in stocks, bonds, fixed income securities, mutual funds, commingled mutual funds and index funds, guaranteed investment contracts, real estate and other investment securities.

Certain component units also invest in the Treasurer's Cash Pool and comprise approximately 4.25 percent of pool assets. The component units reported their participation as either Cash and Cash Equivalents or Investments on their financial statements. The State reclassified \$161.7 million of the component units' participation to "Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool" on the State's financial statements. In addition to the amounts reported, the State Treasurer's Cash Pool includes \$20.7 million, consisting of Finance Authority of Maine component unit fiduciary funds that, because of GASB Statement No. 34 reporting criteria, are not shown in the accompanying financial statements as invested in the Treasurer's Cash Pool.

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivable balances are segregated by type, and presented in the fund financial statements net of allowance for uncollectibles. The following tables disaggregate amounts considered to be uncollectible by fund and type of receivable as of the close of the fiscal year:

Primary Government - Receivables
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Loans</u>	<u>Allowance for Uncollectibles</u>	<u>Net Receivables</u>
Governmental Funds:					
General	\$ 591,659	\$ 157,430	\$ 1	\$ (201,132)	\$ 547,958
Highway	21,621	2,580	-	(27)	24,174
Federal	-	211,265	-	(60,620)	150,645
Other Special Revenue	15,726	125,920	3,707	(59,158)	86,195
Total Governmental Funds	629,006	497,195	3,708	(320,937)	808,972
Allowance for Uncollectibles	(125,441)	(195,142)	(354)		
Net Receivables	<u>\$ 503,565</u>	<u>\$ 302,053</u>	<u>\$ 3,354</u>		<u>\$ 808,972</u>
Proprietary Funds:					
Employment Security *	\$ -	\$ 111,122	\$ -	\$ (61,041)	\$ 50,081
Nonmajor Enterprise	-	35,907	-	(123)	35,784
Internal Service	-	9,824	-	-	9,824
Total Proprietary Funds	-	156,853	-	(61,164)	95,689
Allowance for Uncollectibles	-	(61,164)	-		
Net Receivables	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 95,689</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ 95,689</u>

* Accounts receivable increased significantly in the Employment Security Major Enterprise Fund in fiscal year 2021 & 2020. This is due primarily to a significant increase in fraudulent claims activity associated with Pandemic Unemployment Assistance and emergency benefits provided in response to the Coronavirus Pandemic.

Component Units - Receivables
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Loans</u>	<u>Allowance for Uncollectibles</u>	<u>Net Receivables</u>
Finance Authority of Maine	\$ 3,083	\$ 94,517	\$ (5,554)	\$ 92,046
Maine Community College System	6,241	-	(1,011)	5,230
Maine Health and Educational Facilities Authority	140	545,579	-	545,719
Maine Municipal Bond Bank	527	-	-	527
Maine State Housing Authority	10,837	1,468,716	(8,806)	1,470,747
Maine Turnpike Authority	5,757	-	-	5,757
University of Maine System	66,425	29,302	(20,258)	75,469
Net Receivables	<u>\$ 93,010</u>	<u>\$ 2,138,114</u>	<u>\$ (35,629)</u>	<u>\$ 2,195,495</u>

NOTE 7 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund receivables and payables represent amounts owed to one State fund by another, for goods sold or services received, or for borrowings to eliminate negative balances in the Treasurer's Cash Pool.

Balances due within one year are recorded as Due to/Due from Other Funds. The balances of current interfund receivables and payables as of June 30, 2021 were:

Interfund Receivables (Expressed in Thousands)					
Due to Other Funds					
Due from Other Funds	General	Highway	Federal	Other Special Revenue	Other Governmental
General	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,172	\$ 11,986	\$ -
Highway	82	92	18,953	18	-
Federal	5	-	182	1,745	-
Other Special Revenue	25,808	479	1,025	1,289	16
Other Governmental	-	-	-	-	-
Employment Security	-	-	6,408	-	-
Non-Major Enterprise	2,334	8	-	-	-
Internal Service	11,220	3,574	29,485	5,151	-
Fiduciary	46,197	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 85,646	\$ 4,153	\$ 61,225	\$ 20,189	\$ 16

Due to Other Funds					
Due from Other Funds	Employment Security	Non-Major Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Total
General	\$ -	\$ 4,999	\$ 32,494	\$ -	\$ 54,651
Highway	-	-	10	-	19,155
Federal	3,835	-	-	-	5,767
Other Special Revenue	-	8,836	323	-	37,776
Other Governmental	-	-	-	-	-
Employment Security	-	-	-	-	6,408
Non-Major Enterprise	-	-	-	-	2,342
Internal Service	-	419	6,646	7	56,502
Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	46,197
Total	\$ 3,835	\$ 14,254	\$ 39,473	\$ 7	\$ 228,798

Not included in the table above are interfund loans/advances, which are not expected to be repaid within one year. Postal, Printing & Supply (an internal service fund) owes \$111 thousand to the General Fund for operating capital.

Transfers are made in accordance with statutory authority. Significant transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund that statute requires to collect them to the fund that statute requires to expend them, 2) move receipts restricted for debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the funds required to pay debt service as principal and interest payments come due, 3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, 4) move profits from the Lottery Fund, 5) transfer accumulated surpluses from other funds to the General Fund when authorized by statute and 6) move profits from the Alcoholic Beverages Fund.

During fiscal year 2021, the State of Maine, in accordance with the legislatively authorized budget, recorded the following non-routine, nonrecurring transfers.

The General Fund transferred \$150.0 million, \$50.0 million, \$45.0 million, \$40.0 million and \$40.0 million to the Other Special Revenue Fund, respectively, for: COVID Disaster Relief Payment Fund, Capital Construction and Improvement Reserve Fund, School Revolving Renovation Fund, MaineCare Stabilization Fund and the Land for Maine' Future Fund. The Liquor Operation Revenue Fund transferred \$50.0 million to the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund.

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2021 consisted of the following:

Interfund Transfers (Expressed in Thousands)					
Transferred To	Transferred From				
	General	Highway	Federal	Other Special Revenue	Other Governmental
General	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 462	\$ 72,864	\$ -
Highway	2,573	-	10,286	12,571	-
Federal	-	-	-	10,079	-
Other Special Revenue	714,108	6,404	916	7,517	4,121
Employment Security	-	-	4,433	-	-
Non-Major Enterprise	-	-	-	6,092	-
Internal Service	3,222	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 719,903	\$ 6,404	\$ 16,097	\$ 109,123	\$ 4,121

Transferred To	Transferred From				
	Employment Security	Non-Major Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Total
General	\$ -	\$ 70,648	\$ -	\$ 14,637	\$ 158,611
Highway	-	-	-	-	25,430
Federal	3,643	-	-	-	13,722
Other Special Revenue	-	61,191	-	117	794,374
Employment Security	-	-	-	-	4,433
Non-Major Enterprise	-	-	-	-	6,092
Internal Service	-	-	-	-	3,222
Total	\$ 3,643	\$ 131,839	\$ -	\$ 14,754	\$ 1,005,884

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS

The following schedule details changes in capital assets for the governmental activities and business-type activities of the primary government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021:

Primary Government - Capital Assets
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 649,952	\$ 4,942	\$ 305	\$ 654,589
Construction in progress	80,121	108,785	15,593	173,313
Infrastructure	2,959,855	28,435	-	2,988,290
Total capital assets not being depreciated	3,689,928	142,162	15,898	3,816,192
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings	881,631	13,244	4,085	890,790
Equipment	323,110	32,197	13,806	341,501
Improvements other than buildings	105,064	6,690	-	111,754
Software	118,777	2,909	-	121,686
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,428,582	55,040	17,891	1,465,731
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings	382,989	22,199	2,287	402,901
Equipment	239,273	22,429	9,230	252,472
Improvements other than buildings	65,309	3,685	-	68,994
Software	84,228	15,757	-	99,985
Total accumulated depreciation	771,799	64,070	11,517	824,352
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	656,783	(9,030)	6,374	641,379
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 4,346,711</u>	<u>\$ 133,132</u>	<u>\$ 22,272</u>	<u>\$ 4,457,571</u>
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 2,389	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,389
Construction in progress	12,491	4,955	-	17,446
Total capital assets not being depreciated	14,880	4,955	-	19,835
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings	4,655	-	-	4,655
Equipment	24,683	-	19	24,664
Improvements other than buildings	42,757	-	-	42,757
Total capital assets being depreciated	72,095	-	19	72,076
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings	3,180	134	-	3,314
Equipment	12,170	650	19	12,801
Improvements other than buildings	34,420	1,489	-	35,909
Total accumulated depreciation	49,770	2,273	19	52,024
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	22,325	(2,273)	-	20,052
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 37,205</u>	<u>\$ 2,682</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,887</u>

During the fiscal year, depreciation expense was charged to the following functions in the governmental activities column of the Statement of Activities for the primary government:

Governmental Activities - Depreciation Expense (Expressed in Thousands)	
	<u>Amount</u>
Governmental Activities:	
Arts, Heritage and Cultural Enrichment	\$ 10
Business Licensing and Regulation	386
Economic Development and Workforce Training	1,646
Education	243
Governmental Support and Operations	10,750
Health and Human Services	16,501
Justice and Protection	15,990
Natural Resources Development and Protection	5,538
Transportation Safety and Development	<u>13,006</u>
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 64,070</u>

NOTE 9 - MAINE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

OVERVIEW OF THE SYSTEM

The Maine Public Employees Retirement System, formerly named the Maine State Retirement System (the System) is a component unit of the State of Maine. Title 5 MRSA C. 421, 423, and 425 authorized the establishment and administration of the defined benefit plans. The System administers two cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plans, two single employer defined benefit plans and one closed agent multiple-employer defined benefit plan. All of these plans provide pension, disability, and death benefits to their members.

The State Employees and Teachers Plan (SETP) is a multiple-employer cost sharing plan with a special funding situation. The plan covers employees of the State and public school employees (defined by Maine law as teachers). The State of Maine is also a nonemployer contributing entity in that the State pays the unfunded actuarial liability on behalf of non-grant funded teachers. School districts contribute the normal cost, calculated actuarially, for their teacher members and directly pay the unfunded actuarial liability on behalf of grant funded teachers. The Participating Local Districts Plan (Consolidated PLD) covers employees of more than 300 local municipalities and other public entities (Participating Local Districts, or PLDs) in Maine, each of which contracts for participation in the System under provisions of the relevant statutes.

The System also provides single employer defined benefit plans to cover State legislators and State Judicial employees and administers a closed agent, multiple-employer defined benefit plan (Agent PLD) which covers those employers for whom the System administered single employer plans at the time the PLD Consolidated Plan was implemented who opted not to join the Consolidated Plan.

In addition to administering pension plans, the System invests funds accumulated for two OPEB Trusts. The Retiree Health Insurance Trust Fund accumulates assets to provide funding for the State's unfunded obligations for retiree health benefits. Trustees of the System were named Trustees of the Investment Trust Fund. The System also invests funds for the MainePERS OPEB Trust. The trust accumulates assets to provide funding for retiree health benefits and life insurance in retirement for qualified individuals who retire from the System. The Trustees of the System were named Trustees of the MainePERS OPEB Trust.

The System administers three defined contribution plans for employees of PLD's that elect to participate. At June 30, 2021, there were 78 employers participating in these plans. The 1,480 participants individually direct the \$60.5 million covered by the plans.

The System issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information (RSI) for the plan. The June 30, 2021 report may be obtained from the Maine Public Employees Retirement System, PO Box 349 Augusta, ME 04332-0349 or on-line at www.mainebers.org.

Total pension funds managed by the System are constitutionally restricted and held in trust for the payment of pension and related benefits to its members. OPEB funds are statutorily restricted for the payment of retiree healthcare. The System's Board of Trustees, in its fiduciary capacity, establishes the System's investment policies and their overall implementation. With respect to the SETP, the actuary prepares valuations for the State's portion of the SETP, including the segregation of teachers from employees.

The System also provides group life insurance under a plan administered by a third party insurance company and invests long-term assets for two Retiree Health Insurance Post-Employment Benefits Investment Trust Funds. Note 10 provides for further disclosure.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The System's financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Pension contributions are recognized as additions in the period when they become due pursuant to formal commitments or statutory or contractual requirements. Investment income is recognized when earned. Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in the period they are contributed. Pension benefits and contributions and premium refunds are recognized as deductions when due and payable in accordance with Statutes. Benefits payable incurred but not reported are reflected as other liabilities. Distributions from defined contribution plans are recognized in the period the disbursement is made.

PENSIONS

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the defined benefit retirement plans and additions to or deductions from each plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the System. The measurement period used is June 30, 2020. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

EMPLOYER ALLOCATIONS FOR COST-SHARING DEFINED BENEFIT RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

Schedules of Employer Allocations for the SETP are displayed separately for the two groups within the Plan, state employees being one group and teachers the second. This is to reflect the unique funding arrangement that currently exists within the Plan for teachers. Total employer contributions for the state employees group, adjusted for employer-specific liability contributions, were used as the basis for allocation. For the teacher group, total employer and non-employer contributions were the basis for the allocation, adjusted to remove the normal cost contributions paid by local school districts on behalf of their employees. This leaves contributions toward the unfunded liability of the Plan as the basis of allocation. This method of allocation properly distributes the collective net pension liability between the State of Maine as the non-employer contributing entity and those districts contributing towards the unfunded liability of the plan using grant funding.

The Schedules of Employer Allocations for the PLD Consolidated Plan reflect current year employer contributions, adjusted to remove contributions related to employer specific liabilities to the Plans. For the PLD Plan, certain employers have individual unpooling pension assets resulting from the closure of individual single employer plans upon joining the PLD Consolidated Plan. For these employers, current year contributions are adjusted to reflect the gross contributions due for service prior to applying an offset from these assets, if applicable. An offset occurs when an employer with un-pooled pension assets held by the System chooses to use a portion of these assets to cover the cost of current contributions due.

MEMBERSHIP

State employees and teachers are covered under the Maine Public Employees Retirement System's State Employee and Teacher Retirement Program (SETP). State employees and public school teachers are required by law to become members of SETP when hired. Membership is optional for elected, appointed officials and substitute teachers. SETP also covers eligible employees of two discretely presented State component units: Maine Community College System and the Northern New England Passenger Rail Authority. At June 30, 2021 there were 238 employers, including the State of Maine, participating in the plan.

PLD employees become members of the Consolidated PLD plan when they are hired if their employer participates as a PLD in MainePERS at that time and if they meet the membership eligibility requirements in effect when they are hired. For some PLD employees, membership is optional. These employees include those employed by their PLD before the PLD joined MainePERS, those whose employers provide Social Security under a federal law, elected and appointed officials, and chief administrative officers. The Consolidated PLD plan includes employees of three component units of the State that have defined benefit plans: Maine Municipal Bond Bank, Maine Maritime Academy, and the Maine Public Employees Retirement System.

The System also administers two single employer retirement programs for specific State employees. The Legislative Retirement Program was established to provide a retirement program for those serving in the Maine Legislature. Except as provided otherwise by statute, membership in the Maine Legislative Retirement Program is mandatory for legislators entering service on or after December 3, 1986. The Judicial Retirement Program was established to provide a retirement program for Maine's judges. Membership in the Judicial Retirement Program is a condition of employment for all judges serving on or after December 1, 1984.

Membership in each single employer defined benefit plan consisted of the following at the measurement date of June 30, 2020:

Employees of single employer covered by benefit terms

	<u>Judicial</u>	<u>Legislative</u>
Inactive employees or beneficiaries		
currently receiving benefits	83	206
Terminated participants:		
Vested	3	117
Inactive employees due refunds	1	94
Active employees	58	179
Total participants	<u>145</u>	<u>596</u>

STATE EMPLOYEES AND TEACHERS PENSION PLAN BENEFITS

The System's retirement programs provide retirement benefits based on members' average final compensation and creditable service. Vesting occurs upon the earning of five years of service credit or the earning of one year of service credit immediately preceding retirement at or after normal retirement age. Normal retirement age for State employees and teachers is age 60, 62 or 65. The normal retirement age is determined by whether a member had met certain creditable service requirements on specific dates, as established by statute. The monthly benefit of members who retire before normal retirement age by virtue of having at least 25 years of service credit is reduced by a statutorily prescribed factor for each year of age that a member is below her/his normal retirement age at retirement. The System also provides disability and survivor benefits, which are established by statute for State employee and teacher members, and by contract with other participating employers under applicable statutory provisions.

PARTICIPATING LOCAL DISTRICTS PLAN BENEFITS

In the event that a member of the Consolidated PLD Plan withdraws from the System, its individual employee-members remain contributing members. The PLD remains liable for contributions sufficient to fund benefits for its already retired former employee-members; for its terminated vested members; and for those active employees, whether or not vested, who remain contributing System members.

CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION

Contributions from members, employers and non-employer contributors and earnings from investments fund the retirement benefits. Disability and death benefits are funded by employer normal cost contributions and investment earnings. Member and employer normal cost contributions are each a percentage of applicable member compensation. Member contribution rates are defined by law or Board rule and depend on the terms of the plan under which a member is covered. Employers' contribution rates are determined by actuarial valuations.

The Maine Constitution, Maine statutes and the System's funding policy provide for periodic employer contributions in addition to the normal cost contributions for the SETP. These are actuarially determined amounts that, based on certain actuarial assumptions are sufficient to fully fund, on an actuarial basis, the SETP by the year 2028 (Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) payments). Level percentage of payroll employer contribution rates are determined using the entry age normal actuarial funding method. The System also uses the level percentage of payroll method to amortize the unfunded liability of the State Employee and Teacher Retirement Program. For participating employers in the PLD Agent Plan, the level percentage of payroll method is also used.

The UAAL rate as applied to State employee members' compensation is first established through the annual valuation process as an amount that will meet the required unfunded actuarial accrued liability payment amount; it is then adjusted in the State's budget process to take into account differences in salary growth projections of the State Budget Office. This adjusted rate, expressed as a percentage of payroll, is the actual rate paid by the State as payment of the required UAAL payment amount for State employees. For teachers, the actuarially determined UAAL amount is paid in 12 equal monthly installments. PLD employer contribution rates are actuarially determined rates.

On occasion, the State may agree to pay employee pension contributions as a part of the compensation and benefits that are negotiated with employees. The employer-paid contributions are treated as part of their pension compensation. In accordance with statute, the actuary accumulates them in the Retirement Allowance Fund. Upon termination of membership, members' accumulated employee contributions are refundable with interest, credited in accordance with statute. Withdrawal of accumulated contributions results in forfeiture of all benefits and membership rights. The annual rate of interest credited to terminated members' accounts is set by the System's Board of Trustees and is currently .93 percent.

CONTRIBUTION RATES - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The Maine Constitution, Maine Statutes and the System's funding policy provide for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, based upon certain assumptions, are expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll and are sufficient to accumulate adequate assets to pay benefits when due. On July 20, 2017 Chapter 1, Constitutional Resolution was passed by the legislature and ratified by the voters in November. Any unfunded liability resulting from experience losses must be retired over a period not exceeding 20 years. Prior to the change a 10 year amortization period was used.

Significant actuarial assumptions used to compute the contribution requirements are the same as those used to compute the standardized measure of the net pension liability.

Contribution rates¹ in effect for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020 are as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>June 30, 2020</u>
SETP - State Employees		
Employees ²	7.65% - 8.65%	7.65% - 8.65%
Employer ¹	20.93% - 32.68%	20.93% - 32.68%
SETP - Teachers		
Employees ²	7.65%	7.65%
Employer ¹	4.16%	4.16%
Non-employer entity ¹	14.33%	14.33%
Judicial Plan		
Employees ²	7.65%	7.65%
Employer ¹	8.89%	8.89%
Legislative Plan		
Employees ²	7.65%	7.65%
Employer ¹	0.00%	0.00%
Consolidated Participating Local Entities		
Employees ²	3.85% - 9.50%	3.85% - 9.50%
Employer ¹	5.20% - 16.00%	4.10% - 16.20%

¹ Employer and non-employer contribution rates include normal cost and the UAAL required payment, expressed as a percentage of payroll.

² Employer and employee contribution rates vary depending on specific terms of plan benefits for certain classes of employees.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the contributions recognized as part of pension expense (grant expense for Teacher Members) for each plan were as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands)

State Employee and Teacher Pension Plan:

State & Component Unit Members	
State Employees	\$ 154,513
1 Major and Non-major Component Unit and 1 formerly reported component unit.	<u>8,059</u>
Subtotal State & Component Unit Members	<u>\$ 162,572</u>
Teacher Members (Non-employer contribution)	<u>\$ 174,093</u>

NET PENSION LIABILITY - SINGLE EMPLOYER

The State is the sole employer for two defined benefit pension plans. The State's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The changes in net pension liabilities for these plans are as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Judicial Pension Plan			Legislative Pension Plan		
	Increase (Decrease)			Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (Asset) (a)	Fiduciary Plan Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)	Total Pension Liability (Asset) (a)	Fiduciary Plan Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 69,317</u>	<u>\$ 73,638</u>	<u>\$ (4,321)</u>	<u>\$ 9,067</u>	<u>\$ 13,248</u>	<u>\$ (4,181)</u>
Changes for the Year:						
Service Cost	1,609	-	1,609	335	-	335
Interest	4,645	-	4,645	611	-	611
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	943	-	943	414	-	414
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds	(4,317)	(4,317)	-	(698)	(698)	-
Employer Contributions	-	716	(716)	-	-	-
Member Contributions	-	617	(617)	-	157	(157)
Transfers	-	765	(765)	-	366	(366)
Net Investment Income	-	2,165	(2,165)	-	391	(391)
Administrative Expense	-	(69)	69	-	(14)	14
Net Changes	<u>2,880</u>	<u>(123)</u>	<u>3,003</u>	<u>662</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>460</u>
Balances at June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 72,197</u>	<u>\$ 73,515</u>	<u>\$ (1,318)</u>	<u>\$ 9,729</u>	<u>\$ 13,450</u>	<u>\$ (3,721)</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability			101.8 %			138.2 %
Covered Payroll			\$ 8,054			\$ 2,814
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll			(16.4)%			(132.2)%

COLLECTIVE NET PENSION LIABILITIES, PENSION EXPENSE AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS - COST SHARING PLANS

The State's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The State's net pension liability is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The State's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the State's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers and non-employer contributors, actuarially determined. The State's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability for each plan at June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020 is as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands)

Pension Plan	Proportionate Share June 30, 2020	Proportionate Share June 30, 2021	Net Pension Asset June 30, 2021	Net Pension Liability June 30, 2021
SETP - State Employees ¹	94.775523 %	95.090771 %	\$ -	\$ 1,129,955
SETP - Teachers ²	95.540502 %	95.704826 %	-	1,562,144
Total Primary Government			-	2,692,099
SETP - 1 Major and Non-major Component Unit and 1 formerly reported component unit ¹	5.224477 %	4.909229 %	\$ -	\$ 58,336

¹ Percentage of State Employees in the SETP

² Percentage of employer and non-employer contributors to the SETP - Teachers

The State's SETP – State Employee Plan is allocated to governmental and proprietary funds based on employer contributions as shown below. Of the portion charged to governmental funds, 52 percent is posted to the General Fund, 20 percent to Other Special Revenue Funds, 15 percent to Highway Funds and 13 percent to Federal Funds.

Proportion	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	Change Increase (Decrease)
Governmental Funds	91.32 %	91.39 %	0.07 %
Internal Service Funds	7.40 %	7.29 %	(0.11)%
Enterprise Funds	1.28 %	1.33 %	0.05 %

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Maine Public Employees Retirement System financial report.

For the cost-sharing defined benefit pension plans it shows:

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY
(Expressed in Thousands)

	SETP State of Maine	Component Units¹	Total State of Maine Employees SETP	SETP Teachers
Total Pension Liability				
Service Cost	\$ 77,435	\$ 3,998	\$ 81,433	\$ 149,794
Interest	321,020	16,573	337,593	630,651
Changes in Benefit Terms	1,164	60	1,224	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	49,482	2,555	52,037	(51,875)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(305,682)	(15,781)	(321,463)	(561,157)
Change in Proportionate Share	16,010	(16,010)	-	-
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	159,429	(8,605)	150,824	167,413
Beginning Total Pension Liability	4,812,747	265,302	5,078,049	9,469,174
Ending Total Pension Liability	4,972,176	256,697	5,228,873	9,636,587
 Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer Contributions	155,629	8,035	163,664	61,638
Non-employer Contributions	-	-	-	174,531
Member Contributions	49,508	2,556	52,064	99,375
Transfers	(1,125)	(58)	(1,183)	(1,085)
Net Investment Income	113,192	5,844	119,036	235,238
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(305,682)	(15,781)	(321,463)	(561,157)
Change in Proportionate Share	12,713	(12,713)	-	-
Administrative Expense	(3,614)	(187)	(3,801)	(7,544)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	20,621	(12,304)	8,317	996
Beginning Plan Fiduciary Net Position	3,821,600	210,665	4,032,265	8,003,339
Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position	3,842,221	198,361	4,040,582	8,004,335
Ending Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 1,129,955</u>	<u>\$ 58,336</u>	<u>\$ 1,188,291</u>	<u>\$ 1,632,252</u>
 Proportion				
June 30, 2021	95.090771 %	4.909229 %	100 %	95.704826 %
June 30, 2020	<u>94.775523 %</u>	<u>5.224477 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>95.540502 %</u>
Change - Increase (Decrease)	0.315248 %	(0.315248)%	0 %	0.164324 %

¹Includes combined totals for one major component unit, one non-major component unit, and 1 formerly reported component unit.

Actuarial Assumptions

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 and 2019 valuations were based on results of an actuarial experience study for the period June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2015. Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated based on a 2018 actuarial valuation developed as a roll-forward of the 2017 actuarial valuation, adjusted for expected experience and any assumption or methodology changes during fiscal year end 2018 using assets as of June 30, 2018. The individual entry age normal method is used to determine liabilities. A 3-year smoothed market approach is used for the asset valuation method. Each plan's unfunded actuarial liability is being amortized as a level percentage of payroll. For the SETP, prior to 2012, the amortization method used a closed 16-year amortization of UAL. Beginning in 2012, the amortization method used individual, closed, 10-year amortization of UAL arising each year. The amortization period used by both the Judicial and Legislative Plans is an open 10-year amortization of the 2016 UAL. The investment rate of return used for contributions in 2018 was 6.75 percent. The investment rate of return, inflation rate and annual salary increases, including inflation were 6.75 percent in 2018 (reduced from 6.875 percent), 2.75 percent and 2.75 percent plus merit component based on employee's years of service, respectively. All plans used a 2.20 percent cost-of-living. Normal retirement age for State employees and teachers is age 60, 62 or 65. The normal retirement age is determined by whether a member had met certain creditable service requirements on specific dates, as established by statute. The Judicial and Legislative Plans assume that 100 percent retirement occurs at age 60 for members with at least 10 years of creditable service on July 1, 1993. For members with less than 5 years of creditable service on July 1, 2001, 50 percent are assumed to retire each year after reaching age 65.

The Maine State Constitution Article IX, Section 18-A was amended in fiscal year 2018 by CR 2017, c. 1. Any unfunded liability resulting from experience losses must be retired over a period not exceeding 20 years. Prior to the change a 10-year amortization period was used.

ANNUAL PENSION COST AND NET PENSION LIABILITY

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the State recognized pension expense of \$373,198 which includes \$207,153 of teacher pensions recorded in grant expense.

PENSION COSTS
(Expressed in Thousands)

SETP - State of Maine Pension Expense	\$ 165,926
SETP - Teachers Non-Employer Pension Expense (grant expense)	207,153
Legislative Pension Expense	9
Judicial Pension Expense	110
	<u>\$ 373,198</u>

At June 30, 2021, the State reported \$547,388 of deferred outflows of resources and \$33,285 of deferred inflows of resources related to its pension plans. Deferred outflows of resources of \$343,817 relate to the State contributions that were made subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense over the next four years. Information by pension plan is as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands)

	SETP State of Maine		1 Major Component Unit and 2 Formerly Reported Component Units		Total State of Maine Employees SETP	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience demographic and economic	\$ 49,497	\$ -	\$ 2,555	\$ -	\$ 52,052	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	32,475	-	1,677	-	34,152	-
Changes in proportion and differences between State contributions and proportionate share of contributions	2,927	188	174	2,914	3,101	3,102
State and component unit contributions subsequent to the measurement date	164,184	-	8,114	-	172,298	-
Total	<u>\$ 249,083</u>	<u>\$ 188</u>	<u>\$ 12,520</u>	<u>\$ 2,914</u>	<u>\$ 261,603</u>	<u>\$ 3,102</u>
For the Year Ended						
2022	3,889		(1,473)		2,416	
2023	23,785		21		23,806	
2024	28,608		1,476		30,084	
2025	28,432		1,468		29,900	
2026	-		-		-	

	SETP Teachers		Legislative		Judicial	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience demographic and economic	\$ 49,967	\$ 33,097	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 471	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	64,762	-	110	-	572	-
Changes in proportion and differences between State contributions and proportionate share of contributions	2,790	-	-	-	-	-
State and component unit contributions subsequent to the measurement date	178,880	-	14	-	739	-
Total	<u>\$ 296,399</u>	<u>\$ 33,097</u>	<u>\$ 124</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,782</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
For the Year Ended						
2022	(26,646)		(106)		(154)	
2023	(3,325)		21		111	
2024	57,497		98		545	
2025	56,896		97		541	
2026	-		-		-	

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major class of assets. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation are summarized in the following table.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Public Equities	30.0 %	6.0 %
U.S. Government	7.5 %	2.3 %
Private Equity	15.0 %	7.6 %
Real Assets:		
Real Estate	10.0 %	5.2 %
Infrastructure	10.0 %	5.3 %
Natural Resources	5.0 %	5.0 %
Traditional Credit	7.5 %	3.0 %
Alternative Credit	5.0 %	7.2 %
Diversifiers	10.0 %	5.9 %

The discount rate used to measure the collective total pension liability was 6.750 percent for the 2020 and 2019 actuarial valuations for the State Employee and Teacher Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer and non-employer entity contributions will be made at actuarially determined, contractually required rates. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NET PENSION LIABILITY SENSITIVITY

The following table shows how the collective net pension liability would change if the discount rate used was one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate. The current rate used for all plans is 6.750 percent.

(Expressed in Thousands)

Defined Benefit Plans Administered Through MPERS	1% Decrease (5.750%)	Current Discount Rate (6.750%)	1% Increase (7.750%)
State Employee and Teacher Pension Plan:			
State & Component Unit Members			
State Employees	\$ 1,338,964	\$ 1,129,956	\$ 377,419
Maine Community College System	60,482	51,041	17,048
2 Formerly Reported Component Units.	<u>8,644</u>	<u>7,295</u>	<u>2,437</u>
Subtotal State & Component Unit Members	1,408,090	1,188,292	396,904
Teacher Members (100%)	<u>2,830,805</u>	<u>1,632,252</u>	<u>633,284</u>
Total State Employee and Teacher Pension Plan	<u>\$ 4,238,895</u>	<u>\$ 2,820,544</u>	<u>\$ 1,030,188</u>
Judicial Pension Plan	5,068	(1,318)	(6,880)
Legislative Pension Plan	(2,759)	(3,721)	(4,557)

RECOGNITION OF CHANGES - EXCEPTIONS

Changes in net pension liability are recognized in pension expense with the following exceptions:

Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience The difference between actual and expected experience with regard to economic or demographic factors were recognized in pension expense using a straight-line amortization method over a closed period equal to the average expected remaining service lives of active and inactive members in each plan. For 2020, this was one year for the Legislative Plan, two years for the Judicial Plan and three years for the State Employee and Teacher Plan. Prior to 2017, this was two years for the Legislative Plan.

Differences Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings Differences between projected and actual investment earnings were recognized in pension expense using a straight-line amortization method over a closed 5 year period.

Changes in Assumptions Differences due to changes in assumptions about future economic or demographic factors or other inputs were recognized in pension expense using a straight-line amortization method over a closed period equal to the average expected remaining service lives of active and inactive members in each plan. The actuarial assumptions used for the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2015.

Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions Differences resulting from a change in proportionate share of contributions and differences between total employer contributions and the employer's proportionate share of contributions were recognized in pension expense using a straight-line amortization method over a closed period equal to the average expected remaining service lives of active and inactive members in each plan. Differences between total employer contributions and the employer's proportionate share of contributions may arise when an employer has a contribution requirement for an employer specific liability.

COMPONENT UNIT PARTICIPANTS

The Maine Municipal Bond Bank, Maine Maritime Academy, Maine State Housing Authority, Maine Turnpike Authority and the Maine Public Employees Retirement System have defined benefit pension plans. All are participating local entity participants in plans administered by the Maine Public Employees Retirement System.

NOTE 10 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS**POST RETIREMENT HEALTHCARE PLANS AND BENEFITS****State Employees**

The State has a single-employer defined benefit healthcare OPEB plan that is administered through a trust. The State of Maine funds postretirement health care benefits for most retired State employees and legislators, as authorized by Title 5 MRSA § 285. For fiscal years ending after June 30, 2015 statute limited the total premium increase for active and retired State employee health insurance to no more than any percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, as defined in Title 5 MRSA §17001, subsection 9 plus 3 percent. Pursuant to Title 5 MRSA § 285 most retired employees of the Maine Turnpike Authority, Maine Community College System, Maine Maritime Academy, Maine Public Employees Retirement System, and Maine Educational Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing are eligible to participate in the health plan but are not funded by the State.

The State pays 100 percent of postretirement health insurance premiums for state employee retirees who were first employed on or before July 1, 1991. A pro rata portion, ranging from zero percent for retirees with less than five years participation to 100 percent for retirees with ten or more years of participation, is paid for eligible individuals first employed after July 1, 1991. Per Title 5 MRSA § 285 paragraphs 2 and 3, coverage depends upon terms and conditions contained in collective bargaining agreements with the State Health Commission. Retirees who are not eligible for Medicare retain coverage in the same group health plan as active employees. Retirees must pay for Medicare Part B coverage to be eligible to participate in the State-funded Companion Plan. Coverage for retirees ineligible for Medicare includes basic hospitalization; supplemental major medical and prescription drugs; and costs for treatment of mental health, alcoholism, and substance abuse.

Part-time employees are eligible for prorated benefits. Retirees who worked 50 percent or more of full-time hours receive 100 percent of the benefit. Surviving spouses and dependents may continue in the plan and pay 100 percent of the premium. Retirees ineligible for a State contribution are allowed to participate and pay the retiree premium.

Teachers and First Responders

The State also committed to pay a statutorily determined portion of the retiree healthcare premiums for retired Teachers and retired First Responders as authorized by Title 20-A MRSA § 13451 and Title 5 MRSA § 286-M, respectively. First Responders are defined in statute as retired county or municipal law enforcement officers and municipal firefighters who participate in an employer-sponsored retirement plan. Specifically excluded (Title 5 MRSA § 285 1-B) from the definition of Teachers are members of the Maine Municipal Association, Maine Teachers Association and employees of counties and municipalities and their instrumentalities, except as provided in subsection 11-A. Each group is a collection of single employer defined benefit plans. State contributions are based on rates negotiated by each school district and municipality and reflect their individual healthcare experience rating. The plans are currently funded on a pay-as-you-go basis with the State directly paying insurers.

Effective January 1, 2006, the State contribution to retired teacher health premiums was increased to 45 percent of the retiree-only premium. The rate is based on a single rate for single and employee plus children coverage, or 50 percent of the two party rate for two party and family coverage. Eligibility mirrors that of State Employees.

County and municipal law enforcement officers and municipal firefighters began coverage in fiscal year 2008 with the State contributing 45 percent of the retiree-only premium of their respective plans. Public Law 2019, Chapter 446 §2 changed a number of plan provisions. Effective July 1, 2021 the applicable premium subsidy is 55 percent. The State's premium subsidy is outlined in Title 5 MRSA §286-M ¶6, as referenced in Title 5 MRSA §285 ¶11-A, as being the cost of the retiree's share of the individual premium for the standard plan identified and offered under the group health insurance plan in which the retiree enrolls. The plan change also enables an enrollee to participate in the group health insurance plan in which the enrollee's spouse participates if that plan is offered in this State or in another group health insurance plan that is offered in this State. Active employees may elect to enroll in the plan on different dates based on date of hire. A special open enrollment period exists for all active employees from October 1, 2019 through December 31, 2021. The State subsidy ends after the retiree is eligible for Medicare. First Responders are eligible if they retire after age 50 with 25 or more years of service and receive a retirement benefit from either the MPERS or a defined contribution plan. If retirees have fewer than 25 years of service, the normal retirement benefit must be at least 50 percent of final average compensation. Retirees must also participate in their employer's health insurance plan or other fully insured health plan for at least five years. Retirees can elect to participate in the plan at their retirement date. If participation is waived at that time, the retiree is ineligible to participate at a later date.

POST RETIREMENT GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PLAN

The Maine Public Employees Retirement System (the System) is a component unit of the State of Maine. For financial reporting purposes, the System administers two multiple-employer cost-sharing, defined benefit Group Life Insurance Plans (GLIP) administered by a third party insurance company in accordance with Title 5 MRSA C. 423 and 425. Members include employees of the State, public school employees (defined by Maine law as teachers), members of the Judiciary and the Legislature, which are eligible for membership in the System. The State of Maine is also a non-employer contributing entity in that the State pays contributions for retired public school teachers in the plan. Group life insurance benefits are also provided to employees of approximately 140 local municipalities and other public entities (Participating Local Districts, or PLDs) in Maine that elect to participate under provisions of the relevant statutes.

The Plan provides Basic group life insurance benefits during retirement to employees who participated in the group life insurance plan prior to retirement for a minimum of 10 years. The 10 year participation requirement does not apply to recipients of disability retirement benefits. The level of coverage in retirement is initially set to an amount equal to the retiree's average final compensation. The initial amount of Basic group life insurance benefit is then subsequently reduced at the rate of 15 percent per year to the greater of 40 percent of the initial amount or \$2,500.

Group life insurance funds managed by the System are constitutionally restricted and held in trust for the payment of benefits to participants or their beneficiaries. The System's Board of Trustees, in its fiduciary capacity, establishes the System's investment policies and their overall implementation. The System maintains separate reserves and accounts for each participating entity and performs a single actuarial valuation that provides separate data for each participating plan.

The System issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information (RSI) for the plan. The June 30, 2021 report may be obtained from the Maine Public Employees Retirement System, PO Box 349, Augusta, ME 04332-0349 or on-line at www.maineopers.org.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The State and the System's fiduciary financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Premiums are recognized when due and benefits are paid when incurred using the accrual basis of accounting. Premium refunds reduce premium revenue and claims recoveries reduce claims expense. Investment income is recognized when earned. In addition, an estimate is made for group life insurance death benefits incurred before year end but not reported to the System until after year end. Group life insurance death benefits incurred but not reported are reflected as other liabilities.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND RESERVES

The State Employees Health Insurance Committee establishes contributions to the plan by member employers and employees annually. Both active and retired members pay the same premium rate. Claims liabilities of the plan are periodically computed using statistical techniques to establish premium rates. Administrative costs of the plan are allocated to plan participants.

INVESTMENTS

Investments are reported at fair value. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value. Fair value of shares in managed investment pools is based on unit values reported by the funds. The fair value of other investments, including real estate holdings and mortgage participation agreements, are based on third-party appraisals and valuations provided by the sponsor of the agreement. Investment purchases and sales are recorded as of their trade date. Proceeds related to securities sold not yet purchased are carried as a liability and adjusted to the fair value of the securities.

PLAN MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the OPEB plans is as follows:

	Healthcare			Group Life	
	State Employees	Teachers	First Responders	State Employees*	Teachers
Actives	11,886	27,236	598	11,362	14,592
Retirees	8,848	10,292	121	8,768	7,437
Inactives Vested	134	533	-	-	-
Total	20,868	38,061	719	20,130	22,029

* Group life membership totals include component unit and other members.

STATE EMPLOYEE HEALTHCARE FUNDING POLICY

The Trustees of the State Employee Healthcare Plan are the State Controller and State Treasurer. Title 5 MRSA § 286-B authorized an Irrevocable Trust Fund for Other Post-Employment Benefits to meet the State's unfunded liability obligations for retiree health benefits for eligible participants who are the beneficiaries of the irrevocable trust fund. Annually, beginning with the fiscal year starting July 1, 2007, the Legislature shall appropriate funds to meet the State's obligations under any group health plan, policy or contract purchased by the State Employee Health Commission. Unfunded liabilities may not be created except those resulting from experience losses. Unfunded liability resulting from experience losses must be retired over a period not to exceed 10 years. The unfunded liability for retiree health benefits for eligible participants must be retired in 30 years or less from July 1, 2007.

Public Law 2007, Chapter 240, amended Title 5 Chapter 421 by establishing the Irrevocable Trust for Other Post-employment Benefits. MPERS holds and invests long-term funds in the irrevocable trust fund. Its fiduciary responsibilities include setting investment policy in order to fund the plan in accordance with a projected disbursement schedule that does not begin before the year 2027.

TEACHERS PLAN AND FIRST RESPONDERS PLAN HEALTHCARE FUNDING POLICY

A special funding situation exists for these plans. The State is statutorily responsible for contributions to the Teachers Plan and the First Responders Plan that cover the retirees of other governmental entities. The State is the sole contributing entity for Teachers and for the First Responders, therefore, making the contribution on behalf of the employing jurisdictions at a 45 percent level for the current portion of the health plan costs. Plan members are not included in the Trust.

Public Law 2011, Chapter 380 Pt. Y § 2 established separate Irrevocable Trust Funds for Other Post-Employment Benefits to meet the State's unfunded liability obligations for retiree health benefits for eligible participants who are the beneficiaries of the irrevocable trust funds. Annually, beginning with the fiscal year starting July 1, 2011, the Legislature shall appropriate funds to meet the State's obligations to retire the unfunded liability for eligible first responders in 30 years or less from July 1, 2007. Public Law 2013, Chapter 368 Pt. H § 2 amended the starting date for funding teachers. As amended annually beginning with the fiscal year starting July 1, 2015, the Legislature shall appropriate funds to meet the State's obligations to retire the unfunded liability at June 30, 2006 for eligible teachers in 30 years or less from July 1, 2007.

Public Law 2019, Chapter 280 establishes a separate trust for the purpose of accumulating resources to assist in retiring the unfunded liability of the first responders plan. Beginning June 30, 2020, all monies not necessary to fund the normal costs and administrative costs of the program must be transferred from the Firefighters and Law Enforcement Officers Health Insurance Program Fund to the trust at the end of each fiscal year.

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE FUNDING POLICY

Premium rates are those determined by the System's Board of Trustees to be actuarially sufficient to pay anticipated claims and cover administrative costs. For State employee, legislative and judicial classes, the premiums for retiree life insurance coverage are factored into the premiums paid for Basic coverage while participants are active members. The State remits premiums at a single rate that supports basic coverage for active and retired State employees. This rate is 82 cents per month for every \$1,000 of coverage. Premiums for retiree life insurance coverage for retired teachers are paid by the State based on a rate of 33 cents per \$1,000 of coverage per month during the post-employment retirement period.

CHANGES IN THE TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY

The changes in total OPEB liabilities are as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands)		Healthcare	
		Increase (Decrease)	
		Teachers	First Responders
Balances at June 30, 2020		\$ 1,441,260	\$ 27,506
Changes for the Year:			
Service Cost		44,132	1,142
Interest		51,449	989
Contributions - Employee		-	(696)
Contributions - Non-Employer Contributing Entity		(31,133)	(242)
Administrative Expenses		-	132
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience		846	(210)
Changes in Assumptions - Discount Rate		399,437	3,305
Net Changes		464,731	4,420
Balances at June 30, 2021		\$ 1,905,991	\$ 31,926
Covered Payroll		\$ 1,276,975	\$ 46,395
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		149.3 %	68.8 %
State's Proportionate Share of the Collective Total OPEB Liability		80 %	24 %

The State's proportionate share for fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020 was estimated using the same share of implicit subsidy for each school district's or municipality's OPEB Plan.

CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY

Changes in net OPEB liabilities are as follows:

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Healthcare	Group Life Insurance		
	State	State	Component	
	Employees	Employees	Units and Others	Teachers
Total OPEB Liability				
Service Cost	\$ (17,777)	\$ (898)	\$ (46)	\$ (1,247)
Interest	(76,742)	(6,748)	(345)	(7,181)
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(3,008)	(671)	(35)	117
Change in Proportion	-	36	(36)	-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions - Explicit	48,714	4,363	223	3,591
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions - Implicit	22,486	-	-	-
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(26,327)	(3,918)	(239)	(4,720)
Beginning Total OPEB Liability	(1,154,160)	(97,312)	(4,929)	(102,191)
Ending Total OPEB Liability	(1,180,487)	(101,230)	(5,168)	(106,911)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Employer Contributions - Explicit	(48,714)	(4,598)	(235)	-
Employer Contributions - Implicit	(22,486)	-	-	-
Non-employer Contributions	-	-	-	(4,478)
Transfers	-	-	-	(3,131)
Net Investment Income	(13,859)	(1,664)	(89)	-
Changes in Proportion	-	13	(13)	-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	71,200	4,363	223	3,591
Administrative Expense	3	355	19	644
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(13,856)	(1,531)	(95)	(3,374)
Beginning Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(277,703)	(35,179)	(1,782)	(63,656)
Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(291,559)	(36,710)	(1,877)	(67,030)
Ending Net OPEB Liability	<u>\$ (888,928)</u>	<u>\$ (64,520)</u>	<u>\$ (3,291)</u>	<u>\$ (39,881)</u>
Proportion				
June 30, 2021	(100.000000)%	(95.146949)%	(4.853051)%	(100.000000)%
June 30, 2020	(100.000000)%	(94.999635)%	(5.000365)%	(100.000000)%
Change - Increase (Decrease)	0.000000 %	(0.147314)%	0.147314 %	0.000000 %
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	(24.698197)%	(36.263953)%	(36.319659)%	(62.697010)%

ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The projection of benefits is based on the terms of the substantive plan at the time of each valuation and include types of benefits in force at the valuation date and the pattern of sharing of costs between the employer and plan members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

State Health Insurance

The valuation date is June 30, 2019 rolled forward to June 30, 2020. Costs are developed using the entry age normal cost method based on a level percentage of payroll. The participation rate for future retirees is 95 percent of active participants currently enrolled. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 actuarial valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study conducted for the period of June 30, 2012 to June 30, 2015. Significant actuarial assumptions employed by the actuary for funding purposes as of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 include: a 6.75 percent investment rate of return, a 2.75 percent inflation rate; and, annual salary increases, including inflation of 2.75 percent plus merit component based on employee's years of service. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of payroll over a 30-year period on a closed basis. The unfunded liability will be fully recognized by June 30, 2037. Assumption changes, plan changes and experience gains are amortized over a 20 year fixed period. Experience losses are amortized over a 10 year fixed period. The initial medical trend rate had been 6.20 percent at June 30, 2019 and 6.00 percent at June 30, 2020. The ultimate medical trend rate for both years was 4.29 percent reached at 2075. The State actively manages premium increases within the statutory cap, so healthcare cost increases are limited to no more than inflation plus 3 percent in any year. For active members and non-disabled retirees, the RP2014 Total Dataset Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table was used. For State employees, rates are based on 104 percent and 120 percent for males and females, respectively.

The long-term expected rate of return on Other Post-Employment Benefit Plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major class of assets. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of long-term real rates of return for each major asset class were benchmarked against returns by asset class as forecast by Horizon Actuarial Services, LLC.

Beginning with this fiscal year, June 30, 2021, management adopted a change in methodology recommended by the actuary. The new methodology better estimates actual self-insured plan premiums covered by the State on behalf of participants (explicit subsidy). Total claims allocated to retirees represents the total benefit payment amount and the implied subsidy payments represent the difference. The methodology will be used on a consistent basis going forward.

Group Life Insurance

The valuation date is June 30, 2020. Costs are developed using the individual entry age normal cost method based on a level percentage of payroll. The participation rate for future retirees is 100 percent of those currently enrolled. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 actuarial valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study conducted for the period of June 30, 2012 to June 30, 2015. Significant actuarial assumptions employed by the actuary for funding purposes as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 include: a 6.75 percent investment rate of return, a 2.75 percent inflation rate; and, annual salary increases, including inflation of 2.75 percent plus merit component based on employee's years of service. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of payroll over a 30-year period on a closed basis. As of June 30, 2020, there were 17 years remaining in the amortization schedule for state employees and teachers. For active members and non-disabled retirees, the RP2014 Total Dataset Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table was used. For State employees, rates are based on 104 percent and 120 percent for males and females, respectively. Teachers rates are based on 99 percent for both genders.

The long-term expected rate of return on Other Post-Employment Benefit Plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major class of assets. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of long-term real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2020 are summarized in the table in the plan section below.

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for the State Employee and Teacher Plan was 6.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer and non-employer entity contributions will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on these assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Teachers Health Insurance

The valuation date is June 30, 2019 rolled forward to June 30, 2020. Costs are developed using the entry age normal cost method based on a level percentage of payroll. 93.33 percent of all Teachers are assumed to be eligible to receive a State contribution at retirement. 75 percent of active participants currently with coverage continue coverage at retirement. The State is currently funding the plan on a pay-as-you-go basis. One third of active participants who have currently waived coverage elect coverage at retirement. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 actuarial valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study conducted for the period of June 30, 2012 to June 30, 2015. Significant actuarial assumptions employed by the actuary for funding purposes as of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 include: using a 2.75 percent inflation rate and 3.00 percent annual salary increases. Since the State's portion of the Teachers' postretirement medical plans are not being funded by assets in a separate trust, GASB No. 75 requires that the discount rate be based on the index rate as of the measurement date of a 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bond index with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher. The State of Maine elected to determine the discount rate using the Bond Buyer 20-Bond General Obligation Index. The discount rate was 2.21 percent as of the measurement date, June 30, 2020, (3.50 percent as of June 30, 2019). The initial medical trend rate had been 6.20 percent at June 30, 2019 and 6.00 percent at June 30, 2020. The ultimate medical trend rate for both years was 4.29 percent reached at 2075. For active members and non-disabled retirees, the RP2014 Total Dataset Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table was used. For Teachers rates are adjusted based on 99 percent for males and females.

First Responders Health Insurance

The valuation date is June 30, 2019 rolled forward to June 30, 2020. Costs are developed using the entry age normal cost method based on a level percentage of payroll. 90 percent of all active members who currently have coverage are assumed to elect coverage at retirement. No employee who has waived coverage will be assumed to be eligible for coverage at retirement. The State is currently funding the plan on a pay-as-you-go basis. The valuation assumes the State will continue this policy. Since the State's portion of the First Responders' postretirement medical plans are not being funded by assets in a separate trust, GASB No. 75 requires that the discount rate be based on the index rate as of the measurement date of a 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bond index with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher. The State of Maine elected to determine the discount rate using the Bond Buyer 20-Bond General Obligation Index. The discount rate was 2.21 percent as of the measurement date, June 30, 2020, (3.50 percent as of June 30, 2019). Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 actuarial valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study conducted for the period of June 30, 2012 to June 30, 2015. Other significant actuarial assumptions employed by the actuary for June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 include using a 2.75 percent inflation rate and 3.00 percent annual salary increase. The initial medical trend rate had been 6.20 percent at June 30, 2019 and 6.00 percent at June 30, 2020. The ultimate medical trend rate for both years was 4.29 percent reached at 2075. For active members and non-disabled retirees, the RP2014 Total Dataset Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table was used. Rates were adjusted 104 percent for males and 120 percent based on females.

OPEB EXPENSE AND DEFERRALS

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the State recognized OPEB expense of \$219,700. Costs related to non-State employees are charged to the General Fund.

OPEB COSTS

(Expressed in Thousands)

SETP - State of Maine Healthcare OPEB Expense	\$ 66,938
SETP - Teachers Non-Employer Healthcare OPEB Expense	141,953
First Responders Healthcare OPEB Expense	545
Group Life Insurance OPEB Expense - State Employees	5,848
Group Life Insurance OPEB Expense - Teachers (grant expense)	4,416
	<u>\$ 219,700</u>

Of State employee costs charged to governmental funds, 51 percent is charged to the General Fund, 20 percent to Other Special Revenue Funds, 16 percent to the Highway Fund and 13 percent to Federal funds. At June 30, 2021, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Healthcare
(Expressed in Thousands)

	State		Teachers		First Responders	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience demographic and economic	\$ 7,919	\$ 31,595	\$ 63,769	\$ 3,078	\$ -	\$ 2,252
Changes of assumptions	317	-	418,664	114,850	2,841	3,184
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	3,909	5,641	-	-	-	-
State and component unit contributions subsequent to the measurement date	75,095	-	28,719	-	658	-
Total	<u>\$ 87,240</u>	<u>\$ 37,236</u>	<u>\$ 511,152</u>	<u>\$ 117,928</u>	<u>\$ 3,499</u>	<u>\$ 5,436</u>

For the Year Ended

2022	(8,840)	46,372	(1,022)
2023	(7,885)	46,372	(1,022)
2024	(8,383)	46,372	(1,022)
2025	(6)	56,880	(239)
2026	23	69,090	275
Thereafter	-	99,419	435

Group Life Insurance
(Expressed in Thousands)

	State		Teachers	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience demographic and economic	\$ 1,284	\$ -	\$ 417	\$ 104
Changes of assumptions	839	-	1,105	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	52	-	149
Changes in proportion and differences between State contributions and proportionate share of contributions	239	93	-	-
State and component unit contributions subsequent to the measurement date	5,083	-	4,601	-
Total	<u>\$ 7,445</u>	<u>\$ 145</u>	<u>\$ 6,123</u>	<u>\$ 253</u>

For the Year Ended

2022	215	(351)
2023	540	222
2024	678	468
2025	656	982
2026	128	(13)
Thereafter	-	(39)

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major class of assets. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the OPEB plan's target asset allocation are summarized in the following table.

Asset Class:	State Employee Healthcare		Group Life Insurance	
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
U.S. Government Securities	9.00 %	2.30 %	9.00 %	2.30 %
Public Equity	70.00 %	6.00 %	70.00 %	6.00 %
Traditional Credit	16.00 %	3.00 %	16.00 %	3.00 %
Real Assets:				
Real Estate	5.00 %	5.20 %	5.00 %	5.20 %

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the annual money-weighted average rate of return on investments, net of investment expense was 30.6 percent for both plans. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

The discount rate used to measure the collective total OPEB liability for the actuarial valuations varied by plan and is disclosed below. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer and non-employer entity contributions will be made at the actuarially determined, contractually required rates. Based on the assumption, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The following tables show how the collective OPEB liabilities would change if the discount rate used was one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate. The discount rate used for the funded healthcare plan is 6.75 percent. The discount rate used for unfunded healthcare plans is 2.21 percent. The discount rate used for funded group life insurance plans is 6.75 percent.

Discount Rate
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Net OPEB Liabilities			
State Employee Healthcare Plan	\$ 1,028,260	\$ 888,928	\$ 772,972
State Employee Group Life	\$ 78,598	\$ 64,518	\$ 53,004
State Employee Group Life - DCU	\$ 4,009	\$ 3,293	\$ 2,703
Teacher Group Life	\$ 55,956	\$ 39,881	\$ 26,862
Total OPEB Liabilities			
Teacher Healthcare Plan	\$ 2,314,793	\$ 1,905,991	\$ 1,585,874
First Responders Healthcare Plan	\$ 34,801	\$ 31,926	\$ 29,327

Healthcare Cost Trend Rate
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Net OPEB State Employee Healthcare Plan	\$ 746,392	\$ 888,928	\$ 1,062,502
Total OPEB Teacher Healthcare Plan	\$ 1,522,189	\$ 1,905,991	\$ 2,425,923
Total OPEB First Responder Healthcare Plan	\$ 28,493	\$ 31,926	\$ 35,957

For all plans, the current trend rate is 6.00 percent grading down to 4.29 percent.

Plan Information

GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, principal objective is to improve the usefulness of OPEB information in the external financial statements of State and local governments. GASB established different reporting requirements for OPEB plans based on whether or not plan assets accumulated for benefits are placed in trusts (or equivalent arrangements). Two OPEB Plans met the requirements for funded OPEB trusts or their equivalents: the State Employee Healthcare Plan and the Group Life Insurance Plan for State Employees and Teachers. The other plans are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Information not already contained in this note disclosure at June 30, 2021 follows. The Trustees of the State Retiree Healthcare Plan (SRHP) are the State Controller and State Treasurer.

Components of the Net OPEB Liability for the plans at June 30, 2021 were as follows:

(Expressed in Thousands)

	State Employee Healthcare Plan	State and Teachers Group Life Insurance Benefit Plan
Total OPEB liability	\$ 1,236,901	\$ 223,516
Plan fiduciary net position	382,842	140,600
State of Maine's net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 854,059</u>	<u>\$ 82,916</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	30.95 %	62.90 %

Actuarial assumptions for both funded OPEB plans used in the June 30, 2021 valuations were based on results from an actuarial experience study for the period of June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2020. The individual entry age normal method is used to determine liabilities. Asset amounts are taken as reported to the actuaries by the System without audit or change. Specific health and group life insurance OPEB plans' actuarial assumptions are included in the plan specific section of this note. For the 2021 healthcare valuation, actuaries decreased the initial medical trend rate from 6.00 percent to 5.90 percent.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major class of assets. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the OPEB plans' target asset allocation are summarized in the following table.

	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Asset Class for the State Employee and Teacher Group Life Insurance Benefit Plan		
Public Equity	70.0 %	6.0 %
Real Estate	5.0 %	5.2 %
Traditional Credit	16.0 %	3.0 %
U.S. Government Securities	9.0 %	2.3 %
Asset Class for State Employee Healthcare Plan		
Public Equity	70.0 %	6.0 %
Real Estate	5.0 %	5.2 %
Traditional Credit	16.0 %	3.0 %
U.S. Government Securities	9.0 %	2.3 %

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 30.6 percent for both plans. The money weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

The discount rate used to measure the collective total OPEB liability for the actuarial valuations varied by plan and is disclosed below. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer and non-employer entity contributions will be made at actuarially determined, contractually required rates. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plans' fiduciary net position were projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

The following table shows how the collective net OPEB liabilities would change if the discount rate used was one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate. The current rate used for both plans is 6.50 percent.

(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
State Employee Healthcare Plan	\$ 1,001,114	\$ 854,059	\$ 731,899
State Employee and Teacher Group Life Insurance Benefit Plan	\$ 116,908	\$ 82,916	\$ 55,417

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following table shows how the collective net OPEB liabilities would change if the healthcare rate used was one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate of 5.90 percent grading down to 4.29 percent.

(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
State Employee Healthcare Plan	\$ 693,700	\$ 854,059	\$ 1,050,563

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

The State records its liability for general obligation bonds in the Governmental Activities column on the Statement of Net Position. Other long-term obligations recognized by the State include: revenue bonds issued by the Maine Governmental Facilities Authority, a blended component unit; obligations under Certificates of Participation and other financing arrangements; loans payable to component unit for repayment of bonds issued by the Maine Municipal Bond Bank on behalf of the Maine Department of Transportation and the Liquor Operations Revenue Fund and compensated employee absences.

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS BONDS

Programs for which the State issues general obligation bonds include: adaptive equipment loan programs; environmental cleanup and protection; highway and transportation related projects; agricultural and small business job creation; and acquisition, construction, and renovation of major capital facilities including State parks and historic sites. General obligation bonds are secured by the full faith and credit of the State. Debt service requirements are provided by legislative appropriation from the State's general tax revenues and are repaid in annual installments beginning not more than one year after issuance.

Changes in general obligation bonds of the primary government during fiscal year 2021 were:

Primary Government - Changes in General Obligation Bonds

(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Balance July 1, 2020</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
General Obligation Debt:					
General Fund	\$ 570,490	\$ 96,875	\$ 77,700	\$ 589,665	\$ 83,845
Special Revenue Fund	2,210	-	2,210	-	-
Unamortized Premiums:					
General Fund	79,098	20,625	10,326	89,397	12,430
Total	<u>\$ 651,798</u>	<u>\$ 117,500</u>	<u>\$ 90,236</u>	<u>\$ 679,062</u>	<u>\$ 96,275</u>

Debt service requirements (principal and interest) for all outstanding general obligation bonds of the primary government, from June 30, 2021 until maturity, are summarized in the following table:

Future Debt Service on General Obligation Bonds

(Expressed in Thousands)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2022	\$ 83,845	\$ 26,684	\$ 110,529
2023	89,875	23,483	113,358
2024	89,870	19,597	109,467
2025	78,575	15,626	94,201
2026	68,315	12,080	80,395
2027-2031	179,185	20,517	199,702
Total	<u>\$ 589,665</u>	<u>\$ 117,987</u>	<u>\$ 707,652</u>
Unamortized Premiums	<u>89,397</u>		
Total Principal	<u>\$ 679,062</u>		

General fund, special revenue and other general obligation bonds issued and outstanding at June 30, 2021 are as follows:

Primary Government - General Obligation Bonds Outstanding

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Amounts Issued	Outstanding June 30, 2021	Fiscal Year Maturities		Interest Rates
			First Year	Last Year	
General Fund:					
Series 2012	\$ 49,265	\$ 4,735	2013	2022	1.00% - 5.00%
Series 2014	112,945	33,880	2015	2024	0.20% - 5.00%
Series 2015	102,555	41,020	2016	2025	0.85% - 5.00%
Series 2016	97,705	48,850	2017	2026	1.00% - 5.00%
Series 2017	98,060	58,830	2018	2027	2.00% - 5.00%
Series 2019A	111,255	77,875	2019	2028	3.125% - 5.00%
Series 2019B	140,875	112,695	2020	2029	2.50% - 5.00%
Series 2020	114,905	114,905	2021	2030	1.25% - 5.00%
Series 2021	96,875	96,875	2022	2031	1.00% - 5.00%
		589,665			
Plus Unamortized Bond Premium		89,397			
Total General Fund		<u>\$ 679,062</u>			

AUTHORIZED UNISSUED BONDS

Any bonds not issued within five years of the date of ratification may not be issued after that date. Within two years after expiration of the five-year period, the Legislature may extend, by a majority vote, the five-year period for an additional five years or may deauthorize the bonds. If the Legislature fails to take action within those two years, the bond issue shall be considered to be deauthorized and no further bonds may be issued. At June 30, 2021, general obligation bonds authorized and unissued totaled \$67.1 million.

REVENUE BONDS OF THE MAINE GOVERNMENTAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

The State included \$377.8 million in other financing arrangements to reflect revenue bonds issued by the Maine Governmental Facilities Authority (MGFA), a blended component unit. Payment of the bonds is subject to, and dependent upon, biennial appropriations being made by the State Legislature. Debt issued by MGFA is not debt of the State or any political subdivision within the State. The State is not obligated for such debt, nor is the full faith and credit of the State pledged for such debt. MGFA may not issue securities in excess of \$701.1 million outstanding, at any one time, except for the issuance of certain revenue refunding securities.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, MGFA issued \$12.8 million in 2021A bonds with interest rates between 2.00 percent and 4.00 percent.

Also during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, MGFA issued \$37.4 million in 2021B bonds with an average coupon rate of 1.67%, to in-substance defease a total of \$34.3 million of 2013A and 2011A series bonds. The net proceeds of approximately \$36.9 million, after payment of underwriting fees and other issuance costs, were used to purchase U.S. Government Securities which will provide for all debt service payments on defeased bonds through their respective call dates, from fiscal year 2022 through fiscal year 2024. The State in effect reduced aggregate debt service approximately \$3.6 million over the next thirteen years and obtained an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of approximately \$3.6 million.

At June 30, 2021, there was \$34.3 million of MGFA in-substance defeased bonds outstanding.

CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION AND OTHER FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

The State uses financing companies, Certificates of Participation (COP's), and lease/purchase agreements to finance construction of certain State buildings, to purchase or generate software, and to purchase equipment and vehicles, including school buses. COP's are issued through a trustee, and the State is responsible for payments to the trustee that approximate the interest and principal payments made to the certificate holders. The State and school districts maintain custody and use of the assets; however, the trustee holds a lien as security until such time as the certificates are fully paid.

Neither COP's nor the other financing arrangements constitute a legal debt, liability, or contractual obligation in excess of amounts appropriated. The State's obligation to make minimum payments or any other obligation under agreements is subject to, and dependent upon, appropriations being made by the Legislature. The Legislature has no obligation to appropriate the money for future minimum payments or other obligations under any agreement.

SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The State of Maine did not issue or retire Bond Anticipation Notes during fiscal year 2021. Short-term obligations are used to meet temporary operating cash flow needs. At June 30, 2021 there were no outstanding Tax Anticipation Notes or Bond Anticipation Notes.

OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In general, expenditures and fund liabilities are not recorded in governmental funds for long-term obligations until amounts owed are "due and payable." Fund liabilities are recorded in the proprietary funds when obligations are incurred. In the Statement of Net Position, the State has recorded long-term obligations for its compensated employee absences, net pension liability, other post-employment benefit obligations, pollution remediation landfill closure and post-closure care costs.

Changes in other long-term obligations for governmental and business-type activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, are summarized as follows:

Primary Government - Changes in Other Long-Term Obligations
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Balance July 1, 2020</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental Activities:					
MGFA Revenue Bonds	\$ 383,935	\$ 15,830	\$ 21,980	\$ 377,785	\$ 19,388
COP's and Other Financing	37,849	29,490	13,815	53,524	10,380
Compensated Absences	61,772	15,912	9,359	68,325	10,347
Claims Payable	70,422	207,790	197,550	80,662	26,525
Capital Leases	53,722	2,792	7,027	49,487	5,300
Loans Payable to Component Unit	320,193	75,000	58,200	336,993	59,283
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 927,893</u>	<u>\$ 346,814</u>	<u>\$ 307,931</u>	<u>\$ 966,776</u>	<u>\$ 131,223</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Compensated Absences	<u>\$ 948</u>	<u>\$ 156</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ 979</u>	<u>\$ 149</u>

Debt service requirements (principal and interest) for COP's and other financing arrangements of the primary government, from June 30, 2021 until maturity, are summarized as follows:

Future Debt Service on MGFA Revenue Bonds, COPS and Other Financing Arrangements
(Expressed in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Governmental Funds			Internal Service Funds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 5,146	\$ 280	\$ 5,426	\$ 24,622	\$ 15,200	\$ 39,822
2023	4,412	196	4,608	25,666	14,126	39,792
2024	8,732	1,257	9,989	25,172	13,208	38,380
2025	7,456	320	7,776	24,406	12,313	36,719
2026	5,859	210	6,069	22,795	11,420	34,215
2027 - 2031	8,427	135	8,562	101,955	44,422	146,377
2032 - 2036	-	-	-	96,040	24,654	120,694
2037 - 2041	-	-	-	70,620	5,246	75,866
Total	<u>\$ 40,032</u>	<u>\$ 2,398</u>	<u>\$ 42,430</u>	<u>\$ 391,276</u>	<u>\$ 140,589</u>	<u>\$ 531,865</u>

LOANS PAYABLE TO COMPONENT UNIT

The State of Maine has pledged various revenue streams, as security for Grant Anticipation Bonds (GARVEE) and Transportation Infrastructure Revenue Bonds (TransCap) issued by the Maine Municipal Bond Bank (MMBB) on behalf of the Maine Department of Transportation to provide financing for qualified transportation projects.

In addition, the State of Maine has also pledged the profit from the Alcoholic Beverages Enterprise Fund as security for \$220.6 million (\$193.8 million net of the debt service reserve) of Liquor Operations Revenue Bonds issued by MMBB. The bonds are special, limited obligations of the MMBB.

Changes in GARVEE, TransCap and Liquor Operations revenue bonds during fiscal year 2021 were:

Primary Government - Changes in GARVEE, TransCap and Liquor Revenue Bonds Payable
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Balance July 1, 2020	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2021	Due Within One Year
Loans Payable to Components Unit:					
Federal Funds	\$ 138,541	\$ 75,000	\$ 20,101	\$ 193,440	\$ 19,697
Special Revenue Fund	181,652	-	38,099	143,553	39,587
Total	<u>\$ 320,193</u>	<u>\$ 75,000</u>	<u>\$ 58,200</u>	<u>\$ 336,993</u>	<u>\$ 59,284</u>

Payment of principal and interest on the GARVEE bonds shall be subject to appropriation each year by the Legislature in an amount sufficient to cover the principal and interest requirements of MMBB's debt for these bonds. The State's receipt of these funds is subject to continuing federal appropriations. MMBB insured payments of principal and interest with a financial guaranty insurance policy. The bonds do not constitute a legal debt or obligation of the State.

Principal and interest on TransCap bonds are payable solely from pledged revenues, pledged rights, and pledged TransCap funds and accounts. Pledged revenues include certain motor vehicle registration and other fees, a portion of excise tax on gasoline and other special fuel, and certain amounts required to be transferred from the Highway Fund. All pledged revenues are required to be transferred to the TransCap Fund. The bonds do not constitute a legal debt or liability of the State.

Payment of principal and interest on the Liquor Operations Revenue bonds shall be made solely from the profit of the Alcoholic Beverages Enterprise Fund. The bonds do not constitute a legal debt or obligation of the State.

GARVEE, TransCap and Liquor Operations Revenue bonds issued and outstanding at June 30, 2021 are as follows:

GARVEE, TransCap and Liquor Revenue Bonds Outstanding

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Amounts Issued	Outstanding June 30, 2021	Fiscal Year Maturities		
			First Year	Last Year	Interest Rates
Federal Funds:					
Series 2010B	\$ 24,085	\$ 10,080	2018	2022	4.52% - 5.32%
Series 2014A	44,810	26,005	2015	2026	2.00% - 5.00%
Series 2016A	44,105	32,295	2017	2028	2.63% - 5.00%
Series 2018A	44,310	44,310	2023	2030	4.00% - 5.00%
Series 2020A	60,925	60,925	2021	2032	5.00%
Total Federal Funds		<u>\$ 173,615</u>			
Special Revenue Fund:					
Series 2009A	105,000	11,315	2010	2023	2.50% - 5.00%
Series 2009B	30,000	1,090	2010	2024	2.00% - 5.00%
Series 2011A	55,000	45,065	2012	2026	2.00% - 5.00%
Series 2013	220,660	74,095	2015	2024	1.07% - 4.35%
Series 2015A	54,680	47,135	2019	2024	4.00% - 5.00%
Total Special Revenue Funds		<u>\$ 178,700</u>			

Total principal and interest requirements over the life of the 2010 GARVEE bonds are \$35.8 million, with annual requirements of up to \$5.6 million; for 2014 GARVEE bonds total principal and interest requirements are \$59.0 million, with annual requirements of up to \$5.0 million; for 2016 GARVEE bonds total principal and interest requirements are \$58.0 million, with annual requirements up to \$4.9 million; for 2018A GARVEE bonds total principal and interest requirements are \$63.3 million, with annual requirements up to \$6.7 million; for 2020A GARVEE bonds total principal and interest requirements are \$81.9 million, with annual requirements up to \$6.8 million. Total federal highway transportation funds received in federal fiscal year 2021 were \$275.4 million. Current year payments to MMBB for GARVEE bonds were \$23.3 million (8.5 percent of federal highway transportation funds received).

Total principal and interest requirements over the life of the 2009A TransCap Revenue bond are \$139.3 million, with annual requirements up to \$10.1 million; for the 2009B TransCap Revenue bonds total principal and interest requirements are \$45.2 million, with annual requirements up to \$15.9 million. Total principal and interest requirements over the life of the 2011A TransCap Revenue bond are \$84.2 million, with annual requirements up to \$20.3 million. Total principal and interest requirements over the life of the 2015A TransCap Revenue bond are \$74.4 million, with annual requirements up to \$16.6 million. Total revenue received for revenue sources used as pledged revenues were \$40.2 million in fiscal year 2021.

Total principal and interest requirements over the life of the 2013 Liquor Operation Revenue bond are \$273.7 million, with annual requirements up to \$26.8 million. Current year payments to MMBB for the Liquor Operation bonds were \$26.8 million. Total revenue received from revenue sources used as pledged revenue were \$60.7 million in fiscal year 2021.

OBLIGATIONS UNDER CAPITAL LEASES

The State leases various assets under non-cancelable leasing arrangements. Leases that constitute rental agreements are classified as operating leases; the resulting expenditures are recognized as incurred over the lease term. Leases that are comparable to purchases are classified as capital leases.

In the government-wide and proprietary fund statements, assets and liabilities resulting from capital leases are recorded at lease inception. The principal portion of lease payments reduces the liability; the interest portion is expensed.

Most leases have cancellation clauses in the event that funding is not available. For reporting purposes, such cancellation clauses are not considered because the likelihood that they will be exercised is considered remote. Some lease agreements include renewal or purchase options. The effect of such options is reflected in the minimum lease payments only if it is considered reasonably assured that an option will be exercised. Because the accounting treatment for installment purchase agreements is similar, such agreements are reported with capital leases.

Leases that exist between the State and the Maine Governmental Facilities Authority (MGFA), a blended component unit, are not recorded as leases in this report. In their separately issued financial statements, MGFA records a lease receivable from the State. Although payables and receivables technically exist between these parties, when combined for government-wide reporting, they are eliminated. A long-term liability exists on the government-wide statements for the bonds issued by MGFA to construct the assets associated with the leases. Future payments to MGFA are, therefore, not included in the schedule of lease commitments below.

At June 30, 2021 capital assets include capitalized buildings of \$96.5 million in Governmental Activities, with related accumulated depreciation of \$52.2 million.

OBLIGATIONS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

The State is obligated under certain leases, accounted for as operating leases, in the proprietary funds. Operating leases do not give rise to property rights or lease obligations, and therefore assets and liabilities related to the lease agreements are not recorded in the State's financial statements. Rental expense incurred under operating leases totaled \$4.0 million during the year.

A summary of the operating and non-cancelable capital lease commitments to maturity follows:

Future Minimum Lease Payments Capital and Operating Leases (Expressed in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Capital Leases	Operating Leases
2022	\$ 5,300	\$ 3,714
2023	4,881	2,306
2024	4,338	2,052
2025	4,149	1,920
2026	4,002	1,706
2027-2031	14,841	4,882
2032-2036	9,313	2,319
2037-2041	6,764	710
2042-2046	5,239	756
2047-2051	2,399	697
2052-2056	-	237
Total Minimum Payments	61,226	\$ 21,299
Less: Amount Representing Interest	11,739	
Present Value of Future Minimum Payments	\$ 49,487	

MGFA REVENUE BONDS, COP'S AND OTHER FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

MGFA revenue bonds will be liquidated by the MGFA Internal Service Fund, from revenues received through lease agreements with various governmental funds. The liability for loans payable to the component unit will be liquidated from the Federal Fund and Highway Fund. The vast majority of COP's and other financing arrangements will be liquidated by the internal service fund in which the leases are recorded; the General and Highway Funds will pay relatively small amounts.

CLAIMS PAYABLE

Claims payable that represent Medicaid claims will be paid from the General Fund and Federal Fund. Claims payable that represent workers' compensation and retiree/employee health will be liquidated by the applicable governmental and internal service funds that account for the salaries and wages of the related employees. Other claims and judgments attributable to governmental activities will be liquidated by the General Fund and related special revenue funds.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, compensated absences are reported as long-term liabilities as required by GASB. In the governmental fund financial statements, vested or accumulated leave is reported as an expenditure and fund liability when incurred upon retirement, termination or death. Sick and vacation payments made to terminated employees as of June 30, 2021 but paid after the fiscal year end is also reported in the funds.

COMPONENT UNITS

Bonds payable of the discretely presented component units are legal obligations of the component units and are not general obligations of the State. The following table summarizes bonds outstanding for selected material balances of discretely presented component units, as reported in their separately issued financial statements, utilizing their respective fiscal year-ends:

Component Unit Bonds Outstanding

(Expressed in Thousands)

Component Unit	Interest Rates	Amount	Maturity Dates
Finance Authority of Maine	2.120% - 5.050%	\$ 98,372	2021 - 2041
Maine Community College System	3.000% - 5.000%	16,389	2021 - 2036
Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority	0.359% - 5.250%	612,380	2021 - 2050
Maine Municipal Bond Bank	0.350% - 6.120%	1,692,363	2021 - 2049
Maine State Housing Authority	0.000% - 5.000%	1,600,739	2021 - 2053
Maine Turnpike Authority	2.000% - 5.250%	659,318	2021 - 2050
University of Maine System	0.310% - 5.000%	165,372	2021 - 2041

In periods of declining interest rates, Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority (MHHEFA) has refunded certain bond obligations. The proceeds of any advance refunding bonds are primarily used to purchase U.S. Treasury obligations, the principal and interest on which will be sufficient to pay the principal and interest, when due, of the defeased bonds.

On May 19, 2021 Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority (MHHEFA) issued \$86.1 million in 2021A Reserve Resolution bonds with an average interest rate of 4.265 percent, all of which was used to in-substance defease \$1.1 million of 2010B Reserve Resolution and \$85.0 million in the 2011, 2014 and 2020 bond series. The net proceeds of approximately \$97.5 million were used to purchase U.S. Government securities which will provide for all future debt service payments on defeased bonds. The economic benefits associated with the refunding inure to the respective institutions and not the Authority.

On May 19, 2021 MHHEFA issued \$156.9 million in 2021B Reserve Resolution fund bonds with an average interest rate of 2.81 percent, all of which was used to in-substance defease certain maturities within the 2013 bond series. The net proceeds of approximately \$157.8 million, including other sources of funds and after payment of underwriting fees and other issuance costs, were used to purchase U.S. Government securities which will provide for all future debt service payments on defeased bonds. The economic benefits associated with the refunding inure to the respective institution and not the Authority.

At June 30, 2021, MHHEFA had approximately \$60.5 million of defeased bonds remaining outstanding with respect to all advance-refunding issues within the Reserve Fund Resolution.

In periods of declining interest rates, MMBB has refunded certain of its bond obligations, reducing aggregate debt service. Where allowed, the bank retires outstanding bonds prior to their contractual maturity. In other cases, the proceeds of the refunding bonds were principally used to purchase U.S. Government Treasury obligations that will provide for future payment on the debt. The U.S. Treasury obligations are deposited with the trustees of the in-substance defeased bonds.

At June 30, 2021, the remaining balances of the 2011C General Tax-Exempt Fund Group in-substance defeased bonds total approximately \$42.4 million. At June 30, 2021, the remaining balances of the 2001D, 2002F and 2005D General Tax-Exempt Fund Group in-substance defeased bonds total approximately \$0.9 million.

For the period ended December 31, 2020, the Maine State Housing Authority redeemed prior to maturity \$174.6 million of its Mortgage Purchase Fund Group bonds from reserve funds, mortgage prepayments, surplus revenues and the proceeds of refunding bonds. Mortgage Purchase Fund gains of \$403 thousand were attributed to recognition of the related bond premium.

The Maine Turnpike Authority has a calendar year end. In November 2020, the Maine Turnpike Authority issued \$130.0 million of Series 2020 Revenue Bonds to pay a portion of the costs of various turnpike projects.

The following table summarizes debt service requirements for outstanding bonds of the discretely presented component units:

Component Units Principal Maturities
(Expressed in Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending	FAME	MMBB	MCCS	MSHA	MTA	UMS	MHHEFA
2022	\$ 4,315	\$ 130,355	\$ 850	\$ 16,155	\$ 17,350	\$ 12,209	\$ 29,875
2023	5,795	144,975	895	21,630	18,435	54,664	34,235
2024	6,355	144,775	935	57,235	19,360	11,880	35,330
2025	7,105	151,395	980	58,500	23,790	9,993	34,570
2026	7,325	134,965	960	49,535	25,030	10,269	31,330
2027 - 2031	31,615	464,801	5,635	312,700	158,585	40,496	158,445
2032 - 2036	20,625	225,735	4,223	348,385	103,665	20,400	132,770
2037 - 2041	10,395	133,320	-	269,625	90,390	484	93,550
2042 - 2046	-	18,870	-	229,565	80,415	-	49,945
2047 - 2051	-	3,500	-	187,325	57,005	-	12,330
2052 - 2056	-	-	-	27,675	-	-	-
Net Unamortized Premium (or Deferred Amount)	4,842	139,672	1,911	22,409	65,293	4,977	-
Total Principal Payments	<u>\$ 98,372</u>	<u>\$ 1,692,363</u>	<u>\$ 16,389</u>	<u>\$ 1,600,739</u>	<u>\$ 659,318</u>	<u>\$ 165,372</u>	<u>\$ 612,380</u>

NOTE 12 - SELF - INSURANCE

A. RISK MANAGEMENT

The State maintains several types of insurance plans and accounts for them in two funds that are combined for financial statement purposes as the Risk Management Fund. The Risk Management Division provides insurance advice and services to State governmental agencies. The State-Administered Fund offers similar services to quasi-governmental entities. Statute requires the Self-Insurance Fund to be replenished by appropriation if the fund balance drops below \$1 million. The State-Administered Fund balance has no similar provision; however, statutes prevent it from being used for any purpose other than providing insurance services.

Insurance plans offered include property, vehicle, boat and aircraft, tort, civil rights, employee bonds, police professionals, and a variety of other insurance products. These plans have limits of liability of as much as \$2 million per occurrence.

In some cases, the State purchases excess insurance to limit the State's liability for insured events. For example, coverage for property damage is \$400 million per occurrence. The State retains \$2 million of this risk per occurrence. A private insurance carrier covers the remaining risk (excess insurance). Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Coverage, risk retention, and excess insurance amounts for major types of insurance are listed below:

Type of Insurance:	Coverage Per Occurrence	Risk Retention Per Occurrence	Excess Insurance Per Occurrence
Property*	\$400 million	\$2 million	\$400 million
Ocean Marine Boat Liability* ¹	10 million	10 thousand	10 million
Boiler and Machinery*	150 million	2 million	150 million
General Liability Including Employment Practices	400 thousand	400 thousand	none
Police Professionals	400 thousand	400 thousand	none
Vehicular Liability ²	400 thousand	400 thousand	600 thousand
Bonding	500 thousand	500 thousand	none
Foster Parents	300 thousand	300 thousand	none
Inland Marine (various policies)	500 thousand	500 thousand	none
Aircraft Liability* ³	3 million	none	3 million
Data Breach	400 thousand	10 thousand	none

*These lines of insurance have commercial excess insurance covering losses above the risk retention amount up to the per occurrence amount listed. All other insurance programs are wholly self-insured.

¹ 10 million is the maximum limit for per occurrence coverage. Some agencies have chosen \$400 thousand.

² Excess insurance is only for out of state travel.

³ \$3 million is the maximum limit for per occurrence coverage. Some agencies have chosen \$500 thousand.

The plan funds the cost of providing claims servicing and claims payment by charging a premium to each agency based on a review of past losses and estimated losses for the current period.

All risk-financing liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Claims liabilities represent the estimated cost of claims as of March 31, 2020. This cost of claims includes case reserves, the development of known claims, and the direct administrative expenses for settling specific claims.

Claims liabilities are determined on an actuarial basis. Biennial re-evaluation occurs to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors. Because actual claims liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount.

At March 31, 2021 and 2020 the present value of claims payable for the State's self-insurance plan was estimated at \$11.9 million and \$11.7 million, respectively. The actuary calculated this based on the State's rate on investments.

Risk Management Fund
Changes in Claims Payable
 (Expressed in Thousands)

	2021	2020
Liability at Beginning of Year	\$ 11,702	\$ 8,039
Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	2,922	9,620
Claims/Fees Expense	2,723	5,957
Liability at End of Year	<u>\$ 11,901</u>	<u>\$ 11,702</u>

As of June 30, 2021, fund assets of \$27.2 million exceeded fund liabilities of \$13.4 million by \$13.8 million. The portion of this amount that may be reserved for catastrophic losses has not been determined.

B. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The State is self-insured for unemployment compensation. As a direct reimbursement employer, the State recognizes all costs for unemployment compensation as claims are paid. These costs totaled \$551 thousand for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

C. WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Workers' Compensation is accounted for in an Internal Service Fund. Interfund premiums are treated as quasi-external transactions. Each State agency is charged a premium based on the number of employees to be covered plus an added amount to reduce the unfunded liability. The Legislature, Legislative Council, and Law Library employees are self-insured for workers' compensation purposes. The State assumes the full risk of all claims filed for workers' compensation.

Claims liabilities are actuarially determined based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims, including future claim adjustment expenses that have been incurred but not reported and claims reported but not settled. Because actual claims liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are re-evaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors.

The balance of claims liabilities as of June 30, 2021 and 2020:

Workers' Compensation Fund
Changes in Claims Payable
 (Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Liability at Beginning of Year	\$ 47,431	\$ 44,316
Current Year Claims and Changes in		
Estimates	13,509	12,612
Claims Payments	<u>9,779</u>	<u>9,497</u>
Liability at End of Year	<u>\$ 51,161</u>	<u>\$ 47,431</u>

Based on the actuarial calculation as of June 30, 2021, the State is liable for unfunded claims, and incurred but not reported claims, of approximately \$68.8 million. The discounted amount is \$51.2 million and was calculated based on a 3.0 percent interest rate on investments.

D. EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE

The employee health and retiree health insurance programs are accounted for in two Internal Service Funds. The State became self-insured for employee and retiree health care coverage on July 1, 2003. A stop loss agreement provides catastrophic coverage for individual claims exceeding \$750 thousand.

The State retained third-party administration (TPA) services for claims administration, utilization review, and case management services. Premium equivalents are developed with the technical assistance of the plan's consulting actuary and paid by subscribers and associated State departments.

There are two primary health plans available. A Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) plan is available to all active employees and some retirees not eligible for Medicare Part A. A Medicare Advantage plan is available to Medicare eligible retirees. Total enrollment averaged approximately 36,000 covered individuals. This total includes approximately 26,600 active employees, retirees and their dependents in the PPO plan and 9,400 Medicare retirees and dependents.

The State maintains PPO plan funding through the accumulation of premiums from employee contract holders and from the departments with whom they are employed. Claims and administrative expense are paid through these accumulated premiums based on invoices remitted from the TPA.

Expenses and liabilities for incurred but not reported claims, based on an actuarial analysis of claim lag pattern, have been recorded as liabilities in the amount of \$17.6 million. Changes in the Employee Health Insurance and Retiree Health Insurance claims liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 follows:

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Employee Health Fund	Retiree Health Fund
Liability at Beginning of Year	\$ 8,467	\$ 2,822
Claims and Changes in Estimate	130,294	61,065
Claims Payments	125,561	59,487
Liability at End of Year	<u>\$ 13,200</u>	<u>\$ 4,400</u>

The table above reflects actual activity of the employee health and retiree health insurance programs. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 75, certain costs reported above were reclassified for financial statement purposes. Retiree healthcare costs of \$48.7 million were reclassified from the internal service fund to the OPEB Trust Fund, a fiduciary fund. Additionally, \$22.5 million of active employee healthcare costs were reclassified from the internal service fund to the OPEB Trust Fund to reflect age-adjusted claims.

NOTE 13 - JOINT VENTURES

Joint ventures are independently constituted entities generally created by two or more governments for a specific purpose. The State of Maine participates in two separate joint venture arrangements: the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Commission) and the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL).

TRI-STATE LOTTO COMMISSION

The Commission was established in 1985 pursuant to passage into law of the Tri-State Lotto Compact by the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The Commission is authorized and empowered to promulgate rules and regulations regarding the conduct of lottery games, including ticket prices, prizes, and the licensing of agents under Title 8 MRSA C. 16.

The Commission is composed of one member from each of the participating states. Each member State's commission appoints one of its members to serve on the Commission and each member holds office at the pleasure of his or her appointing authority. The Commission annually elects a chairman from among its members. The Commission designated that 50 percent of its sales revenue be reserved for prize awards and agent bonuses.

A prize award liability is established when the winning ticket number is selected. If no winning ticket is selected, the available jackpot is carried over to the following drawing. The Tri-State Lotto Compact requires that prizes not claimed within one year from the date of the drawing be forfeited. All expired unclaimed prizes are credited to future prize pools. The Commission funds its jackpots through annuity contracts purchased from insurance companies and U.S. Government Treasury Strips.

A proportional share of revenues and expenses are allocated to each State based on ticket sales made by each State. Exceptions are the facility's management fee, which is based on a contracted percentage of operating revenue that varies from State to State, per diem charges, advertising, and certain printing, travel, and miscellaneous costs, which are allocated based on actual charges generated by each state.

The Tri-State Lotto Commission financial report for fiscal year 2021, which may be obtained from the Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations, 8 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0008, includes the following selected financial information:

Tri-State Lotto Commission
(Expressed in Thousands)

Current Assets	\$ 14,984
Noncurrent Assets	<u>17,792</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 32,776</u></u>
Current Liabilities	\$ 13,546
Long-term Liabilities	<u>12,803</u>
Total Liabilities	<u><u>\$ 26,349</u></u>
Designated Prize Reserves	\$ 4,346
Reserve for Unrealized Gains	<u>2,081</u>
Total Net Position	<u>6,427</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Position	<u><u>\$ 32,776</u></u>
Total Revenue	\$ 90,546
Total Expenses	65,119
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Investment	3
Allocation to Member States	25,430
Change in Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments Held for Resale	<u>(595)</u>
Change in Net Position	<u><u>\$ (595)</u></u>

Multi-State Lottery Association

The Maine State Lottery became a member of the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) in July 2004. The MUSL currently has 38 member State lotteries, including the District of Columbia and the United States Virgin Islands. The MUSL is managed by a board of directors, which is comprised of the lottery directors or their designee from each of the party States, and authorized to initiate, promulgate, administer and carry out one or more lottery product offerings that will enhance the participating parties' lottery revenue.

Participating lotteries sell Powerball tickets, collect all revenues, and remit prize funds to the MUSL, net of lower tier prize awards. The operating costs of the board are divided equally among all of the participating lotteries. Jackpot prizes payable in installments are satisfied through investments purchased by the MUSL. The MUSL purchases US government obligations which are held in irrevocable trusts established by the MUSL for the benefit of participating State lotteries. Each week the MUSL allocates 50 percent of sales to the prize pool. If no winning ticket is selected, the available jackpot is carried over to the following jackpot drawing.

The Multi-State Lottery Association's financial report for fiscal year 2021, which may be obtained from the Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations, 8 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0008, includes the following selected information:

Multi State Lottery Association

(Expressed in Thousands)

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 657,859
Investments in US Government Securities	81,435
US Government Securities Held for Prize Annuities	54,030
Due from Party Lotteries	53,186
Other Assets	2,099
Total Assets	<u>\$ 848,609</u>
Amount Held for Future Prizes	\$ 775,201
Grand Prize Annuities Payable	55,815
Other Liabilities	5,380
	<u>836,396</u>
Net Position, Unrestricted	<u>12,213</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Position	<u>\$ 848,609</u>
Total Revenue	\$ 1,324
Total Expenses	<u>4,832</u>
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over Expenses	(3,508)
Other Changes in Net Assets	<u>1,011</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(2,497)
Net Position, beginning	<u>14,710</u>
Net Position, ending	<u>\$ 12,213</u>

NOTE 14 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**PRIMARY GOVERNMENT**

The State of Maine entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve Management Authority, a jointly governed organization, through the Bureau of Parks and Lands. These agreements outline each entity's responsibilities in relation to the operation of the Reserve and the management of the property included within the boundaries of the Reserve. The agreement continues in effect from year to year until termination by either the Bureau or the Authority pursuant to Articles 8 and 9.

Spurwink, a non-profit organization, received \$58.5 million in funding from Health and Human Services programs and \$3.5 million in funding from the Department of Education during fiscal year 2021. A member of the Maine Senate served on the board of directors during the fiscal year. This position receives no compensation.

The Maine Children's Trust received \$10.2 million in from various Health and Human Services programs during fiscal year 2021. The spouse of an employee of the Department of Economic and Community Development served on the Board of Directors during the fiscal year. The board member received no compensation.

Children's Center of Maine received \$1.7 million in funding from the MaineCare Program during fiscal year 2021. The spouse of an employee of the Department of Economic and Community Development served as the Director during the fiscal year. The Director's position is a full-time paid position.

The Maine Technology Institute (MTI), a component unit of the State of Maine, received \$7.2 million in funding from the Department of Economic and Community Development. The Director of MTI is an employee of the State of Maine. One board member is a Commissioner of the State of Maine. One board member is a Deputy Commissioner of the State of Maine. The Board members receive no compensation.

Community Concepts received \$3.4 million in funding from the State of Maine. A member of the Legislature, an employee of Community Concepts Finance Corporation, oversees the organization's loan pools with funds lent by the Finance Authority of Maine (FAME) and housing counseling programs administered by the Maine State Housing Authority (MSHA) and the Bureau of Consumer Credit Protection. FAME and MSHA are component units of the State of Maine.

COMPONENT UNITS

The State provided appropriations and grant monies to the following discretely presented component units: University of Maine System, \$260.0 million; Maine Community College System, \$89.6 million; Maine Municipal Bond Bank (MMBB), \$40.2 million; Finance Authority of Maine, \$20.3 million; and Maine State Housing Authority, \$138.4 million.

FAME administers several revolving loan funds on behalf of the State of Maine. FAME recorded these funds, which total \$29.0 million at June 30, 2021, as a liability in Amounts Held Under State Revolving Loan Programs in their fiduciary financial statements. The state reports the asset as a receivable in the Special Revenue Fund. During fiscal year 2021, the State expended \$2.2 million to FAME for State revolving loan funds.

Title 20-A MRSA Chapter 419-A established the Maine State Grant Program as a fund under the jurisdiction of the Finance Authority of Maine. All grant revenues under this fund must be distributed by FAME to students who meet the eligibility requirements for a grant under this chapter. FAME paid approximately \$8.1 million in grants to the University of Maine System (UMS) on behalf of eligible students. The UMS reflected these as grant revenues from the State.

The Maine Turnpike Authority (MTA) pays the State for services rendered by the Maine State Police (MSP). MSP has a separate troop responsible for patrolling the Maine Turnpike. MTA pays all costs associated with that troop. For fiscal year 2021, the amount billed totaled \$9.4 million.

NOTE 15 - DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND DEFERRED INFLOWS

The following table provides additional detail regarding deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position:

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals	
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Accumulated Decrease in Fair Value of Hedging				
Derivatives	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,409
Refunding of Debt	1,625	-	1,625	32,846
Pension Related	544,155	3,233	547,388	19,191
OPEB Related	614,147	1,312	615,459	24,009
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,159,927</u>	<u>\$ 4,545</u>	<u>\$ 1,164,472</u>	<u>\$ 94,455</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Grant Income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,292
Loan Origination Fees	-	-	-	442
Pension Related	33,283	2	33,285	5,684
OPEB Related	160,481	517	160,998	79,382
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 193,764</u>	<u>\$ 519</u>	<u>\$ 194,283</u>	<u>\$ 91,800</u>

The following table provides additional detail regarding deferred inflows of resources reported on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet:

Governmental Funds
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General	Highway	Federal	Other Special Revenue	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Tax Revenue or Assessments	\$ 208,041	\$ 281	\$ 11,424	\$ 24,379	\$ -	\$ 244,125
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 208,041</u>	<u>\$ 281</u>	<u>\$ 11,424</u>	<u>\$ 24,379</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 244,125</u>

NOTE 16 - TAX ABATEMENTS

For financial reporting purposes, a tax abatement is defined as an agreement between the government and an individual or entity through which the government promises to forgo tax revenues and the individual or entity promises to subsequently take a specific action that contributes to the economic development or otherwise benefits the government or its citizens.

As of June 30, 2021, the State provided tax abatements through the following programs:

Program Name	Pine Tree Development Zone Tax Credit	Employment Tax Increment Financing	New Markets Capital Investment Tax Credit
Program Purpose	The program encourages capital investment and job creation in designated industries and geographic areas within the state.	The program is designed to create and prevent loss of employment in designated industries and geographic areas within the state.	The program is designed to encourage investment in qualified businesses located in economically distressed areas within the state.
Tax Types Abated	Personal income, corporate income, insurance premiums, bank franchise and sales taxes.	State income tax withholding from employee salary.	Personal income, corporate income, insurance premiums, and bank franchise taxes.
Statutory Authority	36 M.R.S. §5219-W	36 M.R.S. §6754	36 M.R.S. §5219-HH
Eligibility Criteria	Businesses apply to be certified as a qualified business, agree to conduct a qualified business activity, and hire at least one net new employee within two years.	Businesses apply for certification and agree to hire at least five net new employees within two years.	A person must make a qualified equity investment that has been certified by the Finance Authority of Maine, and execute a memorandum of agreement with the state.
Abatement Method	Allowance of credit against taxes attributable to qualified business activity, up to the amount of tax liability (nonrefundable credit).	Qualified business applies for annual reimbursement payment independent of any other tax reporting requirements.	Allowance of credit against taxes. Taxpayer receives full amount of annual credit regardless of tax liability (refundable credit).
Abatement Computation	Credit equals 100 percent of the tax liability attributable to the qualified activity of a certified business for a period of five years. Businesses located in certain areas receive a 50 percent credit for an additional five years.	Reimbursement equals 30 - 80 percent of qualified state-withheld taxes, depending on the unemployment rate in the area where the employee works, for a period of ten years.	The credit amount equals a total of 39 percent of the qualified investment, spread over a period of seven years in varying amounts each year.
Recapture Provisions	None.	Any overpayment must be applied to reduce future reimbursement payments. Overpayments must be repaid if the business no longer qualifies for future payments.	The abatement amount may be recaptured upon 1) recapture of any amount of the related federal NMTC credits; 2) early repayment of any portion of the principle amount that forms the qualified equity investment, or 3) failure to reinvest less than 85% of the qualified equity investment into a qualified business.
Estimated Revenue Reduction for FYE 6/30/2021	\$2,454,351	\$13,150,686	\$9,375,644

Note: An estimate of PTDZ sales tax exemptions claimed at the point of purchase cannot be determined.

Source: Maine Revenue Services

NOTE 17 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**PRIMARY GOVERNMENT****LITIGATION**

The State of Maine, its units, and its employees are parties to numerous legal proceedings, many of which are the result of normal governmental operations. In the opinion of the Attorney General and other legal counsel representing the State, in all of the cases listed, the State or its agencies or employees have valid defenses. Certain cases have the potential for liability in excess of \$1 million. Even if liability is found, the State should not expect to pay out the full amounts being sought against it in all of the cases. In any given case, however, the State could incur a large judgment.

ACA Connects - America's Communication Assoc., et al. v. Frey. Trade associations are challenging on constitutional grounds 35-A M.R.S. §9301, which restricts internet service providers from using, disclosing, or selling customers' personal information. Although plaintiffs are not seeking monetary damages, an adverse judgement could result in an order requiring the State to pay plaintiffs' attorneys' fees. The probability that this case will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

Bryan C. v. Lambrew, et al. Plaintiffs are six foster children in the Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS) custody and their guardians ad litem. They make various allegations regarding the administration of psychotropic drugs to these six foster children and a putative class of all other foster children in DHHS's custody, including overmedication, a lack of informed consent, inadequate record-keeping and an inadequate secondary review process. Plaintiffs are seeking declaratory and injunctive relief. Plaintiffs are not seeking monetary damages but, if they prevail, they could be awarded attorneys' fees in excess of \$1 million. The probability that this case will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

Carson, et al. v. Makin. Three families filed a lawsuit against the Commissioner of the Maine Department of Education alleging that a state program that pays tuition for certain children who attend private schools violates the First Amendment and the Equal Protection Clause because sectarian schools are excluded from the program. The case will be argued at the United States Supreme Court on December 8, 2021. Although no monetary damages are sought, the plaintiffs may be entitled to attorneys' fees if they prevail. Because of the duration of this litigation, such fees could be significant. The probability that this case will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

Deferral of Federal Financial Participation. On December 28, 2020, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) issued a deferral notice to Maine DHHS for approximately \$4.2 million in federal financial participation (FFP) for Medicaid expenditures for the third quarter of 2020 (7/1-9/30/2020). CMS issued three additional deferrals, totaling approximately \$11.8 million, for FFP for Medicaid expenditures during the fourth quarter of 2020, and the first and second quarters of 2021 (10/1/2020-6/30/2021). The basis for the deferral is CMS's contention that a service provider tax imposed on, among others, Private Non-Medical Institutions (36 M.R.S. §2552) is an impermissible source of non-federal share. CMS will likely issue additional deferral notices for the subsequent quarters. DHHS intends to appeal the deferrals, and the probability that the case will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

Dr. Doe v. Maine Board of Dental Practice, et al. Dr. Doe has filed a lawsuit against the Maine Board of Dental Practice and 11 individuals in connection with the Board's emergency suspension of his license to practice medicine and subsequent disciplinary proceedings. Dr. Doe alleges that agents and employees of the Board violated his due process rights. The probability that this case will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

Irish, et al. v. Maine State Police, et. al. This lawsuit seeks damages for the fatal shooting of Kyle Hewitt, the kidnapping of Brittany Irish and the shooting of Kimberly Irish by Anthony Lord. Plaintiffs allege that defendant police officers failed to protect against the threat posed by Lord. The probability that this case will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

Westcott v. DOC, et al. Michael Westcott alleges that while he was housed at Long Creek (then called Maine Youth Center), between 1995 and 2001, he was sexually assaulted by multiple unnamed staff members during unclothed body searches and that he was subject to unconstitutional restraint, force, isolation and other abuses. The probability that this case will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

Workday, Inc. v. Department of Administrative and Financial Services. Workday asserts breach of contract and tort claims against the State of Maine but has not initiated litigation. If Workday does initiate litigation, the State has various defenses and would likely assert counterclaims. The possibility that Workday's claim will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

The Office of the Attorney General is representing Maine Revenue Services (MRS) in a number of cases in which taxpayers are challenging the assessment of taxes. In most of these cases, the taxpayers are not seeking refunds of taxes previously paid, but are instead challenging taxes that were assessed but which the taxpayers have not paid. In some cases, the assessment at issue exceeds \$1 million. The cases listed below are the only ones we are aware of in which taxpayers are seeking refunds that could exceed \$1 million.

Express Scripts, Inc. v. State Tax Assessor. Taxpayers are challenging the method by which they are required to apportion certain sales to Maine under the Maine Corporate Income Tax. If the taxpayers prevail, they may be entitled to a refund of approximately \$1 million from the State. The probability that this case will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

NextEra Energy Maine, LLC v. Maine Revenue Services. NextEra has appealed to the Maine Board of Tax Appeals two MRS decisions denying corporate tax refunds totaling \$4.6 million for tax years 2013, 2014 and 2015. NextEra claims that a Florida affiliate was not part of its unitary business and that affiliate's income should not have been included in NextEra's apportionable Maine income. The probability that this case will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

The Hershey Company et al. v. State Tax Assessor. Hershey has filed a Petition for Review against the State Tax Assessor challenging the denial of a refund of all corporate taxes paid between 2014 and 2017, which totaled in excess of \$2.8 million. Hershey claims that under federal law, its limited activities in Maine, during the years at issue, protect it from state corporate income taxes. The probability that this case will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

There are various lawsuits in which plaintiffs seek damages in excess of \$1 million against the State or against State officials, and there are various notices of claim which also specify damages in excess of \$1 million where no lawsuit has been filed. In none of these instances, in the view of the Attorney General, is there any reasonable possibility that the State's liability could reach or exceed \$1 million. Therefore, these suits have not been individually identified.

There are also, now pending, numerous workers' compensation claims against various State agencies. Since most claims involve the possibility for significant long-term damages, and since the test for demonstrating a causal relationship between the employment and the illness or injury is not as rigorous as in ordinary civil cases, these cases involve the possibility of significant liability for the State. Since possible damages include future medical costs and wage replacements for the employee (and in some cases spouse), it is difficult to estimate the total potential liability to the State.

The Counsel for Employee Relations represents the State in cases with unions and/or employees. The cases listed below are the only ones we are aware of in which the future loss could have a potential to exceed \$1 million

American Federation of County State and Municipal Employees, Council 93 v. State of Maine (21-PPC-13). This is a Prohibited Practice Complaint before the Maine Labor Relations Board, filed by the American Federation of County State and Municipal Employees, Council 93, asserting that the State engaged in a prohibited labor practice when it repudiated several agreements signed in the spring of 2020 by unilaterally ceasing to pay the employees in question the hazard pay stipends provided by the agreements. The probability that this case will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

Maine Service Employees Association, SEIU, Local 1989 and State of Maine (Grievance # 2021-004-M). This is a grievance filed by the Maine Service Employees Association, SEIU, Local 1989, asserting that the State violated various collective bargaining agreements between the parties when it repudiated several agreements signed in the spring of 2020 by unilaterally ceasing to pay employees in question the hazard pay stipends provided by the agreements. The probability that this case will result in future losses to the State in excess of \$1 million is undetermined at this time.

ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrances are reported in the restricted, committed, and assigned fund balances of the governmental funds. General fund, highway fund, federal fund, other special revenue fund and other governmental funds encumbrance balances are \$88.8 million, \$2.3 million, \$657.7 million, \$52.1 million and \$15.3 million, respectively.

FEDERAL GRANTS

The State receives significant financial assistance from the federal government. The receipt of grants is generally dependent upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of resources for allowable purposes. Grants are subject to the Federal Single Audit Act. Disallowances by federal officials as a result of these audits may become liabilities of the State. The amount of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor agencies cannot be determined at this time.

POLLUTION REMEDIATION

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Department of Transportation (DOT) have pollution remediation obligations as defined by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 49. The State's total amount of pollution remediation obligation as of June 30, 2021 is \$20.8 million. Superfund sites account for approximately \$7.2 million. Superfund is the federal government program to clean up hazardous waste sites.

The following are Superfund sites for which the State has recorded a liability for pollution remediation activities:

Eastland Woolen Mill – The State recorded a liability for pollution remediation activities of approximately \$620 thousand. Currently the State shares the costs with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in a cost-sharing ratio of 10 percent State, 90 percent EPA. Beginning in September of 2018, the State assumed 100 percent of the operation and maintenance and long-term monitoring costs.

Eastern Surplus – The State recorded a liability for pollution remediation activities of approximately \$2.0 million. Beginning in August of 2012, the State assumed 100 percent of the operation, maintenance and monitoring costs. As of June 30, 2021, the State has received \$2.1 million in recoveries from the Department of Defense. The State expects to recover additional costs of \$14 thousand.

Callahan Mine – The State recorded a liability for pollution remediation activities of approximately \$4.5 million. Currently the State shares the costs with EPA in a cost-sharing ratio of 10 percent State, 90 percent EPA. The State will assume 100 percent of the cost for the operation and maintenance of the site.

The State recorded a liability for pollution remediation activities of approximately \$13.4 million (net of unrealized recoveries of \$298 thousand) related to five uncontrolled hazardous substance sites. The State expects to recover \$0.45 million in costs. The Uncontrolled Hazardous Substance Sites Program was created in response to the threats and potential threats to human health and the environment posed primarily by abandoned hazardous waste sites. The Uncontrolled Hazardous Substance Sites program is the State's equivalent to the Federal Superfund Program.

The State has the knowledge and expertise to estimate the remediation obligation based on prior experience in identifying and funding similar remediation activities. The standard requires the liability to be measured using the expected cash flow technique. The remediation obligation estimates are subject to change over time. Cost may vary due to price fluctuations, changes in technology, changes in potential responsible parties, results of environmental studies, changes to statutes or regulations and other factors that could result in revisions to these estimates. Prospective recoveries from responsible parties may reduce the State's obligation.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS

Dolby Landfills – On September 16, 2011 the State entered into an agreement with Katahdin Paper Company (KPC) to acquire the Dolby Landfill, a solid waste disposal facility, located in the Town of East Millinocket. The State, as a holder of the permits, is responsible for closure and post closure monitoring and maintenance activities and costs.

The Dolby Landfill no longer accepts solid waste. In Calendar Year 2016, the first phase of a multi-year plan to cap approximately 100 acres at the facility was completed. The State allocated \$6 million of current bond funds and anticipates another \$6 million in bonds funds to complete the closure of the facility. In addition to the closure of the facility, the State anticipates additional post-closure maintenance and monitoring costs of approximately \$15 million over the next 30 years. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology or changes in applicable laws or regulations. The State's total obligation related to the Dolby Landfill as of June 30, 2021 is \$21.9 million.

Title 38 M.R.S.A., §1310-F establishes within the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) a cost-sharing program for the closure and remediation of municipal solid waste landfills that pose a potential hazard and that meet other qualifying criteria. The law provides for reimbursement of 75% of a municipality's closure expenses. If initial closure of a landfill fails to protect public health and the environment, DEP is obligated to reimburse up to 90% of a municipality's subsequent remediation expenses. However, these obligations are subject to the availability of funds approved for that purpose. In 2012, DEP through bonds had paid all of the outstanding match requirements for closure, but had \$2,568,654 in outstanding match obligation for remediation. Additionally, several Municipalities needed to close their failing landfills early, but could not afford to do so without the state match for closure, which had expired. To address this, in 2013 the legislature enacted a fee on disposal of certain Construction and Demolition Debris (CDD), and in 2015 extended the eligibility date for reimbursement of closure costs from 2015 to 2025. There is no eligibility end date for reimbursement of remediation costs. Therefore, DEP continues to incur new match cost obligations as additional qualifying landfills close before the 2025 date, and as others undertake necessary remediation actions. As the CDD fee does not generate enough funding to pay the Department's cost share obligations in their entirety, the Department provides partial payments to municipalities on a quarterly basis.

In FY21 the DEP received \$1,257,059 from the CDD fee. As required, the entirety of this fee was used to reimburse municipalities for eligible expenses. At the beginning of FY21, DEP's total outstanding reimbursement obligation to municipalities was \$3,187,658. At the end of FY21, the outstanding match obligation was \$2,217,009. Although the overall outstanding debt during the year decreased, additional debt was incurred due to qualifying closure and remediation expenses which were submitted by municipalities over the course of the year. DEP incurred the oldest outstanding match obligations in 2008.

SAND AND SALT STORAGE PROGRAM

The State estimates the potential aggregate cost to comply with the environmental requirements associated with the Sand and Salt Storage program to be \$800,000 thousand. The state no longer provides funding for municipal facilities.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM

Title 38 MRSA §411, §411-A, and §412 establish within DEP cost-sharing programs for pollution abatement projects. Subject to funding by the Legislature and the approval of the Commissioner, the State may contribute to the planning of municipal pollution abatement facilities; the design, engineering, and construction of private, commercial, and municipal pollution abatement facilities; and make payments to the Maine Municipal Bond Bank to supply the State's share of the revolving loan fund established by Title 30A §6006-A. During the 2021 fiscal year, \$2.71 million of general obligation bond funds and \$2.46 million of Liquor Operation Revenue Funds were expended for pollution abatement projects. As of June 30, 2021, amounts encumbered for pollution abatement projects totaled \$9.99 million, and general obligation bonds authorized for these projects, but not yet encumbered, totaled \$13.59 million. As of June 30, 2021, DEP estimates the total cost (federal, State, and local) of future projects to be \$1 billion.

GROUND WATER OIL CLEAN-UP FUND

The Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund is established in Title 38 MRSA § 551. Fund activities include, but are not limited to, providing insurance to public and private entities for cleanup of oil spills. The program is funded by a per barrel assessment on petroleum products imported into the State. Coverage is up to \$750 thousand per occurrence for aboveground storage tanks and \$1 million per occurrence for underground storage tanks. Third party injury coverage may not exceed \$200 thousand per claimant.

Number of Priority Sites Requiring Long-term Remediation Calendar Year Ended December 31

	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Remaining</u>
2020	156	494
2019	137	530
2018	91	540
2017	117	519
2016	126	525

The annual average cost per spill over the past five years ranged between \$18,000 and \$47,500. The cost per spill can vary significantly based on the location and type of fuel discharged.

CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

A portion of the payment that is made to municipalities for General Purpose Aid to Local Schools is allocated for debt service. Although the outstanding indebtedness for school construction projects is debt of the municipalities, the State subsidizes 51.78 percent of the annual payments. As of June 30, 2021, outstanding commitments by municipalities for school bond issues that are eligible for State subsidy totaled \$1.035 billion.

At June 30, 2021, the Department of Transportation had contractual commitments of approximately \$351.9 million for construction of various highway projects. The State's share of that amount is expected to be approximately \$95.3 million. Of these amounts, \$10.6 million has already been accrued. Federal and State funds plus bond proceeds are expected to fund these future expenditures.

TOBACCO SETTLEMENTS

On November 23, 1998, Maine along with 45 other states and six civil jurisdictions, collectively known under the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) as the "Settling States", entered into the MSA with certain Participating Tobacco Manufacturers (PMs). The MSA is a settlement of lawsuits brought by many States against the four largest tobacco companies alleging multiple counts of misconduct and claiming punitive and compensatory damages, including a claim for all the States' Medicaid costs caused by or related to tobacco use. The MSA includes provisions to annually compensate the State for smoking-related Medicaid costs and to impose marketing and advertising restrictions on PMs to protect public health. In this settlement, the PMs agreed, among other things, to make annual payments to the states and jurisdictions based on their allocable share of the market. In return, the states agreed to relinquish claims to further damages resulting from, among other things, Medicaid costs. Annual payments fluctuate subject to various adjustments and are partially contingent on the passage and enforcement of a State statute imposing economic conditions related to the State's public health claims on the Nonparticipating Manufacturers (NPMs) in the form of an annual escrow payment due from each NPM with in-state sales. The NPM Adjustment is set forth in the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA). If the PMs claim an NPM Adjustment for a given year and prove that they lost market share to the NPMs and it is determined that the MSA was a significant factor contributing to that lost market share then an NPM Adjustment 'shall apply' unless a Settling State passed a qualifying statute and 'diligently enforced' that statute. In effect this means that the Allocated Payment to a Settling State that diligently enforced will not be reduced, but a Settling State that did not diligently enforce its qualifying statute will be subject to a reduction in its payment due to the NPM Adjustment. NPM Adjustment Due to the provisions of the MSA, if a State that is found not to have diligently enforced its qualifying statute may lose up to its entire annual payment amount due to the NPM Adjustment for a given year.

The NPM Adjustment may be claimed each year and has been claimed for each completed calendar year since 2003. Frequently PMs claim entitlement to the NPM Adjustment and either withhold the amount from their annual payments, or place the amount in what is known as a 'disputed payment account'. Each year beginning in 2003 Maine's annual payments have been lower than calculated because many of the PMs have claimed entitlement to the NPM Adjustment and either withheld money or routed it to the disputed payments account. For the year 2003, the Adjustment claimed by the PMs, and calculated as set forth in the MSA, was approximately 18 percent of the total amount paid by the PM's and distributed among the Settling States. However, the total amount related to the NPM Adjustment to which the PMs are entitled is dependent on the number of non-diligent states.

In addition, in the MSA, the PMs agreed to pay \$8.6 billion in Strategic Contribution Payments (SCP) to certain states and jurisdictions as compensation for their contribution to the overall settlement. Maine's share of this total amount was approximately \$114 million. Maine received this amount in ten annual SCP payments which began in 2008 and ended in 2017.

In April 2021, Maine received an annual tobacco settlement payment of \$48.6 million.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Overpayments made by the Office for Family Independence (OFI) client services are recorded as accounts receivable in the State financial statements. The total overpayments for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), applicable to federal funds, are \$29.4 million as of June 30, 2021. All overpayments that are outstanding for more than one year, \$23.6 million, are fully reserved.

Federal regulations in the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) require States to continue collection efforts until the full amount is recovered. The AFDC Program was repealed and replaced with the TANF Program effective October 1, 1996. The federal portion of any AFDC overpayments (made prior to October 1, 1996) that are recovered, must be returned to the federal government. For AFDC and TANF overpayment recoveries, made from October 1, 1996 and forward, States are not required to repay any portion to the federal government. Instead, the full amount of the recovered overpayments is to be retained by the State and used for TANF program costs during the grant year in which they are recovered, or later.

The liability for TANF and SNAP overpayments that may be recovered and remitted to the federal government or retained for program costs cannot be determined at this time.

ESCHEAT PROPERTY

The State Abandoned Property Statute requires the deposit of certain defined and unclaimed assets into a state-managed Abandoned Property Fund (Private Purpose Trust Fund). The State Statute provides that whenever the cash balance of the fund exceeds \$.5 million at fiscal year-end, the excess must be remitted to the General Fund where it is reported as operating transfers from other funds. At June 30, 2021, the Fund included \$3.5 million of securities not yet liquidated that were not subject to transfer to the General Fund. Net collections from inception (1979) to June 30, 2021 of approximately \$274.5 million represent a contingent liability to the State since claims for refund may be filed by the owners of such property.

A liability representing the probable amount of escheat property that will be reclaimed and paid to claimants and other third parties is reported in the Fund. To the extent that the assets in the Fund are less than the claimant liability, a receivable (due from other funds) is reported in that Fund and an equal liability (due to other funds) is reported in the General Fund. At June 30, 2021, the amount reported in the Fund for claimant liability is \$50.2 million. The General Fund shows a \$46.2 million payable to the Escheat Fund.

CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS

The State of Maine's constitutional obligations represent nonexchange financial guarantees, as defined by GASB Statement No. 70, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees*. The State acts as the guarantor for these ongoing insurance and loan programs operated by 2 discrete component units. The Finance Authority of Maine's mission covers commercial financing and loan insurance to Maine businesses and assistance to Maine students and their parents to finance costs of attendance at institutions of higher education. Maine State Housing Authority's mission encompasses loans to Maine veterans and members of Indian tribes or reservations. Details of the nonexchange financial guarantees are provided below.

Article 9, § 14-A, C, and D of the Maine State Constitution provides that the State may insure the payment of mortgage loans for industrial, manufacturing, fishing, agricultural and recreational enterprises; mortgage loans for the acquisition, construction, repair and remodeling of houses owned or to be owned by members of two tribes on several Indian reservations; and mortgage loans to resident Maine veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States, including loans to a business organization owned in whole or in part by resident Maine veterans. The aggregate of these obligations, at any one time, may not exceed \$90 million, \$1 million, and \$4 million, respectively. At June 30, 2021, loans outstanding pursuant to these authorizations are \$80.2 million, less than \$0.1 million, and \$0.2 million, respectively. The State has not paid, nor does it expect to pay, any amounts as a result of these authorizations as of June 30, 2021.

Article 8, § 2, of the Maine State Constitution provides that the State may secure funds, through the issuance of bonds authorized by the Governor, for loans to Maine students attending institutions of higher education. The amount of bonds issued and outstanding shall not at any one time exceed \$4 million in the aggregate. At June 30, 2021, no bonds were outstanding. The State has not paid, nor does it expect to pay, any amount as a result of this authorization as of June 30, 2021.

MORAL OBLIGATIONS

The State of Maine, through statute, enables certain Authorities to establish capital reserve funds. These funds may be used to secure a variety of financial undertakings including the issuance of bonds. The minimum amount of the capital reserve fund may be determined by statute or set by the Authority. The statutes may also limit the amount of debt that may be secured by the capital reserve funds, and allow the Authority to issue debt that is not secured by these funds.

On or before December first of each year, the Authorities are required to certify to the Governor the amount, if any, necessary to restore any capital reserve fund to its required minimum. If there is a shortfall, the Governor is required to pay first from the "Contingent Account" the amounts necessary for restoration. The Governor shall certify any remaining unpaid amounts to the Legislature, which is then required to appropriate and pay the remaining amounts to the Authority during the then-current State fiscal year.

These moral obligations are not considered to be "full faith and credit" obligations of the State, and voter approval of the underlying bonds is not required. No capital reserve fund restorations have been made in the current or previous years.

The following summarizes information regarding outstanding moral obligations:

Moral Obligation Bonds

(Expressed in Thousands)

Issuer	Bonds Outstanding	Required Debt Reserve	Obligation Debt Limit ¹	Legal Citation
Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority	\$ 612,380	\$ 58,000	NIL	22 MRSA § 2075
Finance Authority of Maine	37,028	-	765,500	10 MRSA §1032, 1053
	-	-	50,000	20-A MRSA §11449
	-	-	50,000	38 MRSA §2221
	93,530	1,042	225,000	20-A MRSA §11424
Maine Municipal Bond Bank	1,241,625	150,618	NIL	30-A MRSA §6006
Maine State Housing Authority	1,555,700	85,039	2,150,000	30-A MRSA §4906
Total	<u>\$ 3,540,263</u>	<u>\$ 294,699</u>		

¹ NIL indicates a "no limit" obligation.

COMPONENT UNITS

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

At June 30, 2021, UMS and MCCS had outstanding commitments on uncompleted construction contracts. They totaled \$52.4 million and \$3.4 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2020, the Maine Turnpike Authority had \$53.5 million remaining in commitments on outstanding construction projects for improvements and maintenance.

MORTGAGE COMMITMENTS

Mortgage commitments are agreements to lend provided there is no violation of any term or condition of the agreement. Generally, once exercised, the loans made under the terms of such commitments are secured by a lien on the related property and other collateral as deemed necessary. At December 31, 2020 Maine State Housing Authority (MSHA) had outstanding commitments to originate multi-family loans of approximately \$126.9 million.

MSHA, under its single-family program, enters into purchase agreements to lenders to purchase mortgage loans. At December 31, 2020, single-family loans being processed by lenders totaled \$42.7 million.

INSURED LOAN COMMITMENTS

The Finance Authority of Maine (FAME) insures loans made by financial institutions to qualifying businesses under various insurance programs. FAME is contingently liable for the insured portion of payments due on these loans. At June 30, 2021, FAME had insurance outstanding for commercial loans under the Loan Insurance Program totaling approximately \$117.4 million. At June 30, 2021, FAME was insuring loans with an aggregate outstanding principle balance approximating \$1.1 million which were 90 or more days delinquent. The aggregate insured balance of these loans was approximately \$0.7 million at June 30, 2021. In addition, FAME has entered into commitments to insure loans at some future date. At June 30, 2021, these commitments under the Loan Insurance Program were approximately \$17.0 million. FAME provides loan insurance on direct educational loans and consolidation loans made by participating financial institutions in the Maine Private Education Loan Network. At June 30, 2021, approximately \$20.1 million of loans were insured under this program. Such loans are unsecured.

NOTE 18 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**PRIMARY GOVERNMENT**

On July 21, 2021, MMBB issued \$35.1 million of Transportation Revenue Refunding Series 2021A bonds with an average interest rate of 5 percent to in-substance defease \$43.7 million of various outstanding maturities of the 2011A bonds. The net proceeds of approximately \$44.6 million, including \$7.1 million of premium and \$2.9 million released from debt service reserve funds, and after payment of underwriting and other issuance costs, were used to purchase U.S. Government securities which will provide for all future debt service payments on the defeased bonds. All savings as a result of this refunding bond will inure to the State of Maine.

COMPONENT UNITS

Maine State Housing Authority (MSHA), has a December 31 fiscal year end. During calendar year 2021, MSHA issued at par \$130.0 million of bonds in the General Mortgage Purchase Bond Resolution. MSHA redeemed, at par, \$191.9 million of bonds in the General Mortgage Purchase Bond Resolution during calendar year 2021. MSHA issued \$54.0 million and redeemed \$214.5 million of bonds, in the Maine Energy, Housing & Economic Recovery Bond Resolution.

On August 31, 2021 Maine Health and Higher Educational Facilities Authority (MHHEFA) defeased certain maturities of Reserve Resolution bonds with a par value of \$13.7 million within series 2012A, 2014A, 2017B and 2020A General Resolution bonds with a par value of \$33.8 million within the series 2012, 2017A and 2017B bond issues with funds from other sources. The debt of the General Bond Resolution is considered conduit debt and neither the Authority nor the State of Maine is under obligation for repayment.

On September 21, 2021, MHHEFA defeased certain maturities of Reserve Resolution bonds with a par value of \$0.7 million within the 2011C bond issues with funds from other sources. The economic benefits associated with the refunding inure to the respective institutions and not the Authority.

On December 7, 2021 the Maine Turnpike Authority (MTA) signed a forward delivery agreement to refund the Series 2012 outstanding bonds in April 2022. MTA will issue \$102.3 million of new bonds that defease \$124.9 million of outstanding bonds for a net present value savings of \$25.3 million.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



STATE OF MAINE
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
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STATE OF MAINE
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General Fund				Highway Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	\$ 4,023,941	\$ 4,119,682	\$ 4,474,006	\$ 354,324	\$ 237,427	\$ 211,285	\$ 209,676	\$ (1,609)
Assessments and Other	90,560	89,606	97,167	7,561	96,701	100,797	111,295	10,498
Federal Grants	2,029	2,208	103	(2,105)	-	-	-	-
Service Charges	44,179	50,692	56,791	6,099	6,211	6,221	4,901	(1,320)
Income from Investments	7,689	6,296	8,510	2,214	202	261	305	44
Miscellaneous Revenue	59,415	73,513	12,554	(60,959)	3,473	5,879	386	(5,493)
Total Revenues	4,227,813	4,341,997	4,649,131	307,134	344,014	324,443	326,563	2,120
Expenditures								
Governmental Support & Operations	387,420	401,791	375,924	25,867	45,342	47,920	42,951	4,969
Economic Development & Workforce								
Training	46,733	46,797	44,849	1,948	-	-	-	-
Education	1,815,276	1,818,522	1,787,448	31,074	-	-	-	-
Health and Human Services	1,468,768	1,343,102	1,182,121	160,981	-	-	-	-
Business Licensing & Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Resources Development & Protection	87,619	71,400	68,195	3,205	33	33	33	-
Justice and Protection	396,114	326,402	299,122	27,280	31,730	22,266	20,864	1,402
Arts, Heritage & Cultural Enrichment	9,231	9,331	9,162	169	-	-	-	-
Transportation Safety & Development	-	2,000	2,000	-	263,529	279,008	238,118	40,890
Total Expenditures	4,211,161	4,019,345	3,768,821	250,524	340,634	349,227	301,966	47,261
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	16,652	322,652	880,310	557,658	3,380	(24,784)	24,597	49,381
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Operating Transfers Net	(140,405)	(153,037)	(550,747)	(397,710)	-	(890)	1,980	2,870
Proceeds from Pledged Future Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(140,405)	(153,037)	(550,747)	(397,710)	-	(890)	1,980	2,870
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	\$ (123,753)	\$ 169,615	\$ 329,563	\$ 159,948	\$ 3,380	\$ (25,674)	\$ 26,577	\$ 52,251
Fund balances, beginning of year			923,048				46,431	
Fund balances, end of year			<u>\$ 1,252,611</u>				<u>\$ 73,008</u>	

Federal Funds				Other Special Revenue Fund			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 356,605	\$ 358,019	\$ 347,508	\$ (10,511)
365	365	-	(365)	187,715	182,945	172,820	(10,125)
3,749,178	7,337,912	5,658,881	(1,679,031)	12,757	13,414	12,492	(922)
6,194	6,704	-	(6,704)	229,580	234,040	257,521	23,481
-	-	4,969	4,969	711	1,054	961	(93)
256	256	4,252	3,996	171,553	289,404	661,310	371,906
<u>3,755,993</u>	<u>7,345,237</u>	<u>5,668,102</u>	<u>(1,677,135)</u>	<u>958,921</u>	<u>1,078,876</u>	<u>1,452,612</u>	<u>373,736</u>
5,987	273,037	15,027	258,010	234,508	260,056	238,843	21,213
122,096	2,094,962	1,653,825	441,137	78,529	87,854	49,479	38,375
346,800	932,008	515,888	416,120	47,924	53,850	22,820	31,030
2,986,167	3,221,249	3,006,711	214,538	661,627	806,025	525,934	280,091
123	124	67	57	76,796	76,654	61,530	15,124
51,212	72,389	58,423	13,966	157,977	181,145	115,749	65,396
95,425	368,963	193,833	175,130	65,269	70,898	47,273	23,625
4,402	6,788	4,079	2,709	2,207	2,162	1,096	1,066
256,361	315,095	284,101	30,994	128,900	178,766	88,383	90,383
<u>3,868,573</u>	<u>7,284,615</u>	<u>5,731,954</u>	<u>1,552,661</u>	<u>1,453,737</u>	<u>1,717,410</u>	<u>1,151,107</u>	<u>566,303</u>
(112,580)	60,622	(63,852)	(124,474)	(494,816)	(638,534)	301,505	940,039
(5,523)	(5,558)	8,373	13,931	145,050	153,496	177,295	23,799
-	-	-	-	96,100	96,100	64,943	(31,157)
<u>(5,523)</u>	<u>(5,558)</u>	<u>8,373</u>	<u>13,931</u>	<u>241,150</u>	<u>249,596</u>	<u>242,238</u>	<u>(7,358)</u>
<u>\$ (118,103)</u>	<u>\$ 55,064</u>	<u>\$ (55,479)</u>	<u>\$ (110,543)</u>	<u>\$ (253,666)</u>	<u>\$ (388,938)</u>	<u>\$ 543,743</u>	<u>\$ 932,681</u>
		987,809				516,610	
		<u>\$ 932,330</u>				<u>\$ 1,060,353</u>	



STATE OF MAINE
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General Fund	Highway Fund	Federal Funds	Special Revenue Fund
Fund Balances - Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis	\$ 1,252,611	\$ 73,008	\$ 932,330	\$ 1,060,353
Basis Differences				
Revenue Accruals/Adjustments:				
Taxes Receivable	223,777	178	-	14,878
Other Receivables	41,784	2,539	149,790	58,670
Inventories	4,170	-	29,832	-
Due from Component Units	-	-	-	104,922
Due from Other Governments	-	-	477,181	-
Due from Other Funds	63,490	22,698	5,579	358,952
Other Assets	384	-	380	229
Unearned Revenues	-	(3,101)	(5,757)	-
Deferred Inflows - Taxes and Assessment Revenues	(208,041)	(281)	(11,424)	(24,379)
Total Revenue Accruals/Adjustments	<u>125,564</u>	<u>22,033</u>	<u>645,581</u>	<u>513,272</u>
Expenditure Accruals/Adjustments:				
Accounts Payable	(168,713)	(26,656)	(372,030)	(45,309)
Due to Component Units	(3,355)	(240)	(8,038)	(81,273)
Accrued Liabilities	(21,386)	(7,050)	(5,294)	(9,407)
Taxes Payable	(309,213)	(9)	-	-
Intergovernmental Payables	-	-	(1,016,253)	-
Due to Other Funds	(89,912)	(4,413)	(114,364)	(67,880)
Total Expenditure Accruals/Adjustments	<u>(592,579)</u>	<u>(38,368)</u>	<u>(1,515,979)</u>	<u>(203,869)</u>
Fund Balances - GAAP Basis	<u>\$ 785,596</u>	<u>\$ 56,673</u>	<u>\$ 61,932</u>	<u>\$ 1,369,756</u>

STATE OF MAINE
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
BUDGETARY REPORTING

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Statutory/Budgetary Presentation

In accordance with statute, the Governor presents a biennial budget for the General Fund and special revenue funds to the Legislature for enactment or revision. Effective November 27, 1995, a State Constitutional Amendment provided the Governor a “line item” veto of dollar amounts, allowing a dollar substitution for those amounts disapproved, as long as an appropriation or allocation is not increased (or a deappropriation or deallocation decreased) either in the specified line or in any other line in the legislative document. Another Constitutional Amendment requires the State to fund at least 90 percent of the annual cost of future mandates imposed on local governments; any exception requires a two-thirds vote of the elected members of the House and Senate.

Once passed and signed, the budget becomes the financial plan for the next biennium. It includes proposed expenditures for all departments and agencies, interest and debt redemption charges, and expenditures for capital projects to be undertaken and executed during each fiscal year. The budget also includes anticipated revenues and any other means of financing expenditures. The State Budget Officer is required to use the revenue projections of the Revenue Forecasting Committee in preparing the General Fund and Highway Fund budgets.

Exceptional circumstances do not apply to new programs or program expansions that go beyond existing program criteria and operation.

Detailed budgetary control is maintained at the program and line category level at which appropriations and allocations are approved by the Legislature, principally through a quarterly allotment system. The State Budget Officer and the Governor must approve budget revisions during the year, reflecting program changes or intradepartmental administrative transfers. Except in specific instances, only the Legislature may transfer appropriations between departments. Increases in appropriation, allocation, or funding for new programs are presented to the Legislature as a supplemental budget or separate pieces of legislation. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the legislature decreased appropriations to the General Fund by \$179.5 million.

Governmental funds use encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded to reserve a portion of the applicable appropriation or allocation. Unencumbered appropriations in the General Fund and Highway Fund lapse at June 30 unless, by law, they are carried forward to a subsequent year. For financial statement purposes, unless amounts would create deficits, fund balance is classified based on existing resources, if any, which will liquidate the encumbrances outstanding at June 30 (shown as restrictions, commitments or assignments of fund balance).

The State’s budget is prepared primarily on a cash basis. Sales, income, corporate and fuel taxes include a modified accrual basis adjustment to recognize revenues that are expected to be collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule is presented as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) in this report. Actual amounts in this schedule are presented on a budgetary basis. Because this basis differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), a reconciliation between the budgetary and GAAP basis is presented in the RSI.

The various funds and programs within funds utilize a number of different budgetary control processes. Annual legislative appropriations and revenue estimates are provided for most “operating” funds.

The original executive budget and original legislative appropriations provide general purpose (unrestricted) revenue estimates in order to demonstrate compliance with constitutional provisions. Revenues restricted by law or outside grantors to a specific program are estimated at a level of detail consistent with controlling related expenditure accounts.

For programs financed from restricted revenues, spending authorization is generally contingent upon recognition of the related revenue. Reductions of spending authority occur if revenues fall short of estimates. If revenues exceed the estimate, supplemental appropriations are required before the additional resources can be spent.

The budgetary comparison schedule presented for the General Fund, the Highway Fund, the Federal Fund, and the Other Special Revenue Fund presents the original and final appropriated budgets for fiscal year 2020 - 2021, as well as the actual resource inflows, outflows and fund balances stated on the budgetary basis.

The original budget and related estimated revenues represent the spending authority enacted into law by the appropriation bills as of June 17, 2019, and includes encumbrances carried forward from the prior year.

STATE OF MAINE
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
BUDGETARY REPORTING

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) require that the final legal budget be reflected in the “final budget” column. Therefore, updated revenue estimates available for appropriations as of June 30, 2021 rather than the amounts shown in the original budget, are reported.

The final appropriations budget represents original and supplemental appropriations, carry-forwards, approved transfers, and executive order reductions. Expenditures, transfers out, other financing uses, and encumbrances are combined and classified by policy area rather than being reported by character and function as shown in the GAAP statements. This policy area classification is used to better reflect organizational responsibility and to be more consistent with the budget process.

Compliance at the Legal Level of Budgetary Control

The Budgetary Comparison Schedules by Agency depict budgeted to actual expenditures at the Department level, which is the legal level of budgetary control for all governmental funds. The schedules provide further detail at the agency level within departments for transparency.

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET)
JUDICIAL PENSION PLAN

Last Seven Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Total Pension Liability			
Service Cost	\$ 1,609	\$ 1,597	\$ 1,487
Interest	4,645	4,582	4,442
Changes in Benefit Terms	-	-	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	943	(1,087)	469
Changes of Assumptions	-	-	698
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(4,317)	(4,068)	(3,805)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	2,880	1,024	3,291
Beginning Total Pension Liability	69,317	68,293	65,002
Ending Total Pension Liability	<u>72,197</u>	<u>69,317</u>	<u>68,293</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Employer Contributions	716	1,213	1,179
Member Contributions	617	620	604
Net Investment Income	2,165	4,709	6,607
Transfers	765	(3)	-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(4,317)	(4,068)	(3,805)
Administrative Expense	(69)	(68)	(62)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(123)	2,403	4,523
Beginning Plan Fiduciary Net Position	73,638	71,235	66,712
Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>73,515</u>	<u>73,638</u>	<u>71,235</u>
Ending Net Pension Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ (1,318)</u>	<u>\$ (4,321)</u>	<u>\$ (2,942)</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	101.8 %	106.2 %	104.3 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 8,054	\$ 8,117	\$ 7,894
Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(16.4)%	(53.2)%	(37.3)%

	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$	1,466	\$ 1,397	\$ 1,606	\$ 1,518
	4,358	4,155	3,863	3,736
	-	2,017	28	17
	(893)	(1,746)	2,238	(292)
	-	2,490	-	426
	(3,652)	(3,502)	(3,384)	(3,219)
	1,279	4,811	4,351	2,186
	63,723	58,912	54,561	52,375
	65,002	63,723	58,912	54,561
	1,144	1,078	979	932
	585	550	550	528
	7,800	130	1,055	8,416
	-	6,343	-	-
	(3,652)	(3,502)	(3,384)	(3,219)
	(57)	(48)	(49)	(42)
	5,820	4,551	(849)	6,615
	60,892	56,341	57,190	50,575
	66,712	60,892	56,341	57,190
\$	(1,710)	\$ 2,831	\$ 2,571	\$ (2,629)
	102.6 %	95.6 %	95.6 %	104.8 %
\$	7,640	\$ 7,188	\$ 7,186	\$ 6,742
	(22.4)%	39.4 %	35.8 %	(39.0)%

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET)
LEGISLATIVE PLAN

Last Seven Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Total Pension Liability			
Service Cost	\$ 335	\$ 297	\$ 282
Interest	611	578	565
Changes in Benefit Terms	-	-	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	414	239	(91)
Changes of Assumptions	-	-	100
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(698)	(607)	(460)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	662	507	396
Beginning Total Pension Liability	9,067	8,560	8,164
Ending Total Pension Liability	<u>9,729</u>	<u>9,067</u>	<u>8,560</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Employer Contributions	-	-	-
Member Contributions	157	221	154
Net Investment Income	391	845	1,176
Transfers	(698)	(607)	-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	366	45	(460)
Administrative Expense	(14)	(12)	(11)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	202	492	859
Beginning Plan Fiduciary Net Position	13,248	12,756	11,897
Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>13,450</u>	<u>13,248</u>	<u>12,756</u>
Ending Net Pension Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ (3,721)</u>	<u>\$ (4,181)</u>	<u>\$ (4,196)</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	138.2 %	146.1 %	149.0 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 2,814	\$ 2,660	\$ 2,711
Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(132.2)%	(157.2)%	(154.8)%

2018		2017		2016		2015	
\$	265	\$	412	\$	451	\$	450
	530		549		545		503
	-		-		4		4
	158		(246)		(508)		(93)
	-		(147)		-		86
	(469)		(446)		(439)		(318)
	484		122		53		632
	7,680		7,558		7,505		6,873
	8,164		7,680		7,558		7,505
	-		-		4		4
	202		138		193		140
	1,366		48		206		1,622
	-		-		-		-
	(469)		(446)		(439)		(318)
	(9)		(8)		(9)		(8)
	1,090		(268)		(45)		1,440
	10,807		11,075		11,120		9,680
	11,897		10,807		11,075		11,120
\$	(3,733)	\$	(3,127)	\$	(3,517)	\$	(3,615)
	145.7 %		140.7 %		146.0 %		148.2 %
\$	2,651	\$	2,590	\$	2,528	\$	2,535
	(140.8)%		(120.7)%		(139.0)%		(142.6)%

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS
SINGLE EMPLOYER DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Last Eight Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Judicial Pension Plan			
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 739	\$ 716	\$ 1,213
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution	<u>(739)</u>	<u>(716)</u>	<u>(1,213)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
 Covered Payroll	 \$ 8,312	 \$ 8,054	 \$ 8,117
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	8.89 %	8.89 %	14.94 %
 Legislative Pension Plan			
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
 Covered Payroll	 \$ 2,802	 \$ 2,814	 \$ 2,660
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %

(continued)

<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
\$ 1,179 (1,179)	\$ 1,144 (1,144)	\$ 1,078 (1,078)	\$ 951 (951)	\$ 932 (932)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 7,894 14.94 %	\$ 7,640 14.97 %	\$ 7,188 15.00 %	\$ 7,186 13.23 %	\$ 6,742 13.82 %
\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - (4)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>
\$ 2,711 0.00 %	\$ 2,651 0.00 %	\$ 2,590 0.00 %	\$ 2,528 0.00 %	\$ 2,535 0.16 %

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS
SINGLE EMPLOYER DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS (CONTINUED)

A complete description of the methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates for the year ending June 30, 2021 can be found in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation report.

Notes to Schedule

**Key Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine
Contribution Rates**

Valuation date	June 30, 2017
	June 30, 2021 actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated based on 2018 liabilities developed as a roll-forward of the 2017 actuarial valuation, adjusted for expected experience and any assumption or methodology changes during fiscal year end 2018 using assets as of June 30, 2018.
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Asset valuation method	3-Year smoothed market
Amortization method	Level percent of payroll, open 10-year amortization
Discount rate	6.75%
Amortization growth rate	2.75%
Price inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	2.75%
Retirement age	Normal retirement age for State employees and teachers is age 60, 62 or 65. The normal retirement age is determined by whether a member had met certain creditable service requirements on specific dates, as established by statute.
Most recent review of plan experience	2020
Mortality	104 percent and 120 percent of the RP-2014 Total Dataset Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, respectively, for males and females.

Former and future actuarial assumptions:**Discount rate and other information**

Change in assumptions 2021: Demographic assumptions were changed based on recommendations from the July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020 experience study as well as the actuarial audit completed of the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation, first effective with the development of the NPL as of June 30, 2021. The annual rate of investment interest was also reduced from 6.75 percent to 6.50 percent effective as of this same date.

Discount rate

Change in assumptions 2018: The annual rate of investment return was reduced from 6.875 percent used at funding to 6.75 percent. The impact of this change is included in the TPL reconciliation as a change in assumptions.

Other information

Change in assumptions 2016: the amounts reported as changes of assumptions were due to assumptions that were updated based on the experience study covering the period from June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2015.

Benefit changes. By law, the COLA is based on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) as of June 30th applied to the statutory COLA base. If the percentage is negative, then no adjustment is made in that year. In subsequent years the adjustment that would have been made will be adjusted downward to the extent necessary to recoup the full actuarial value of not having made the previous year's negative adjustment. This process of adjustment may occur over a multi-year period if needed to recoup the full actuarial value of the negative CPI-U. Cost-of-living adjustments are effective September 1. Retirees are eligible to receive a cost-of-living adjustment after being retired for at least 12 months, except that retirees with less than 10 years of service on July 1, 1993 who retire prior to normal retirement age are not eligible to receive a cost-of-living adjustment until 12 months after reaching normal retirement age. The maximum annual limit is 3% of up to the first \$20,000 of annual benefit, indexed. This is a permanent increase in retiree's benefit. The \$20,000 COLA base is indexed each year going forward by the same percentage as the COLA that is paid.

Per GASB Statement No. 68, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. If information is not available, the government may implement them prospectively.

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
STATE EMPLOYEES AND TEACHERS PLAN - STATE EMPLOYEES ONLY

Last Seven Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
State Employees			
Proportion of the Collective Net Pension Liability	95.090771 %	94.775523 %	94.652308 %
Proportionate Share (Amount) of the Collective Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,129,955	\$ 991,147	\$ 993,438
Covered Payroll	\$ 688,817	\$ 627,615	\$ 608,615
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	164.04 %	157.92 %	163.23 %
Plan Fiduciary Net Position As a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.30 %	79.41 %	78.70 %
Maine Community College System			
Proportion of the Collective Net Pension Liability	4.295313 %	4.610452 %	4.695230 %
Proportionate Share (Amount) of the Collective Net Pension Liability	\$ 51,041	\$ 48,215	\$ 49,280
Covered Payroll	\$ 32,713	\$ 31,535	\$ 31,106
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	156.03 %	152.89 %	158.43 %
Plan Fiduciary Net Position As a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.30 %	79.41 %	78.70 %
Non-Major and Formerly Reported Component Units			
Proportion of the Collective Net Pension Liability	0.613916 %	0.614025 %	0.652461 %
Proportionate Share (Amount) of the Collective Net Pension Liability	\$ 7,295	\$ 6,421	\$ 6,848
Covered Payroll	\$ 4,571	\$ 4,115	\$ 4,240
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	159.59 %	156.04 %	161.51 %
Plan Fiduciary Net Position As a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.30 %	79.41 %	78.70 %
Total SETP - State of Maine Employees			
Proportion of the Collective Net Pension Liability	100.000000 %	100.000000 %	100.000000 %
Proportionate Share (Amount) of the Collective Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,188,292	\$ 1,045,784	\$ 1,049,566
Covered Payroll	\$ 726,101	\$ 663,265	\$ 643,961
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	163.65 %	157.67 %	162.99 %
Plan Fiduciary Net Position As a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.30 %	79.41 %	78.70 %

Notes to Schedule:

As of June 30, 2021, the SETP includes the State, 1 major component unit, 1 non-major component unit and 1 formerly reported component unit in its definition of state employees. Totals for the non-major and formerly reported component unit have been combined.

A complete description of the methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates for the year ending June 30, 2021 can be found in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation report.

Per GASB Statement No. 68, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. If information is not available, the government may implement them prospectively.

2018	2017	2016	2015
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94.829879 %	94.498857 %	92.825250 %	92.853946 %
\$ 1,080,168	\$ 1,269,080	\$ 950,597	\$ 837,743
\$ 601,904	\$ 588,415	\$ 520,115	\$ 525,765
179.46 %	215.68 %	182.77 %	159.34 %
76.10 %	71.00 %	76.80 %	79.21 %

4.605776 %	4.969634 %	6.640831 %	6.618303 %
\$ 52,462	\$ 66,740	\$ 68,007	\$ 59,710
\$ 30,867	\$ 32,627	\$ 32,008	\$ 31,679
169.96 %	204.55 %	212.47 %	188.48 %
76.10 %	71.00 %	76.80 %	79.21 %

0.564345 %	0.531509 %	0.533919 %	0.527751 %
\$ 6,428	\$ 7,138	\$ 5,468	\$ 4,760
\$ 3,700	\$ 3,424	\$ 3,927	\$ 3,776
173.73 %	208.47 %	139.24 %	126.06 %
76.10 %	71.00 %	76.80 %	79.21 %

100.000000 %	100.000000 %	100.000000 %	100.000000 %
\$ 1,139,058	\$ 1,342,959	\$ 1,024,072	\$ 902,213
\$ 636,471	\$ 624,466	\$ 556,050	\$ 561,220
178.96 %	215.06 %	184.17 %	160.76 %
76.10 %	71.00 %	76.80 %	79.21 %

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS
COST-SHARING MULTIPLE EMPLOYER DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
STATE EMPLOYEES AND TEACHERS PLAN - STATE EMPLOYEES ONLY

Last Eight Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018
State Employees				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 164,103	\$ 155,628	\$ 152,439	\$ 148,115
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution	(164,103)	(155,628)	(152,439)	(148,115)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll	\$ 726,579	\$ 688,817	\$ 627,615	\$ 608,615
Contributions Recognized by the Pension Plan in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution as a Percentage of Employer's Covered Payroll	22.59 %	22.59 %	24.29 %	24.34 %
Maine Community College System				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 7,036	\$ 7,030	\$ 7,416	\$ 7,347
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution	(7,036)	(7,030)	(7,416)	(7,347)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll	\$ 32,619	\$ 32,713	\$ 31,535	\$ 31,106
Contributions Recognized by the Pension Plan in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution as a Percentage of Employer's Covered Payroll	21.57 %	21.49 %	23.52 %	23.62 %
Combined Non-major and Formerly Reported Component Units				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 1,059	\$ 1,005	\$ 987	\$ 1,021
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution	(1,059)	(1,005)	(987)	(1,021)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll	\$ 4,768	\$ 4,571	\$ 4,115	\$ 4,240
Contributions Recognized by the Pension Plan in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution as a Percentage of Employer's Covered Payroll	22.21 %	21.99 %	23.99 %	24.08 %
Total SETP - State of Maine Employees				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 172,198	\$ 163,663	\$ 160,842	\$ 156,483
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution	(172,198)	(163,663)	(160,842)	(156,483)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll	\$ 763,966	\$ 726,101	\$ 663,265	\$ 643,961
Contributions Recognized by the Pension Plan in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution as a Percentage of Employer's Covered Payroll	22.54 %	22.54 %	24.25 %	24.30 %

(continued)

2017	2016	2015	2014
\$ 141,295 (141,295)	\$ 136,139 (136,139)	\$ 107,807 (107,807)	\$ 117,380 (117,380)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 601,904 23.47 %	\$ 588,415 23.14 %	\$ 521,846 20.66 %	\$ 525,765 22.33 %
\$ 6,863 (6,863)	\$ 7,159 (7,159)	\$ 8,135 (8,135)	\$ 3,133 (3,133)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 30,867 22.23 %	\$ 32,627 21.94 %	\$ 30,257 26.89 %	\$ 31,679 9.89 %
\$ 840 (840)	\$ 766 (766)	\$ 635 (635)	\$ 522 (522)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 3,700 22.70 %	\$ 3,424 22.37 %	\$ 3,947 16.09 %	\$ 3,776 13.82 %
\$ 148,998 (148,998)	\$ 144,064 (144,064)	\$ 116,577 (116,577)	\$ 121,035 (121,035)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 636,471 23.41 %	\$ 624,466 23.07 %	\$ 556,050 20.97 %	\$ 561,220 21.57 %

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS
COST-SHARING MULTIPLE EMPLOYER DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
STATE EMPLOYEES AND TEACHERS PLAN - STATE EMPLOYEES ONLY (CONTINUED)

Notes to Schedule:

The SETP includes the State, 1 major component unit, 1 non-major component unit and 1 formerly reported component unit in its definition of state employees. Totals for the non-major and formerly reported component unit have been combined.

Valuation date	June 30, 2017
	June 30, 2021 actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated based on 2018 liabilities developed as a roll-forward of the 2017 actuarial valuation, adjusted for expected experience and any assumption or methodology changes during fiscal year end 2018 using assets as of June 30, 2018.
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Asset valuation method	3-Year smoothed market
Amortization method	Level Percentage of payroll, closed periods. Original UAL amortized over a remaining eight years from July 1, 2020. Subsequent layers of UAL are amortized over individual 20-year periods.
Discount rate	6.75%
Amortization growth rate	2.75%
Price inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	2.75% plus merit component based on employee's years of service.
Retirement age	Normal retirement age for State employees and teachers is age 60, 62 or 65. The normal retirement age is determined by whether a member had met certain creditable service requirements on specific dates, as established by statute.
Mortality	104 percent and 120 percent of the RP-2014 Total Dataset Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, respectively, for males and females.

A complete description of the methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates for the year ending June 30, 2021 can be found in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation report.

Former and future actuarial assumptions:

Discount rate and other assumptions

Change in assumptions 2021: Demographic assumptions were changed based on recommendations from the July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020 experience study as well as the actuarial audit completed of the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation, first effective with the development of the NPL as of June 30, 2021. The annual rate of investment interest was also reduced from 6.75 percent to 6.50 percent effective as of this same date.

Discount rate

Change in assumptions 2018: The annual rate of investment return was reduced from 6.875 percent used at funding to 6.75 percent. The impact of this change is included in the TPL reconciliation as a change in assumptions.

Other information

Change in assumptions 2016: the amounts reported as changes of assumptions were due to assumptions that were updated based on the experience study covering the period from June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2015.

Benefit changes. By law, the COLA is based on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) as of June 30th applied to the statutory COLA base. If the percentage is negative, then no adjustment is made in that year. In subsequent years the adjustment that would have been made will be adjusted downward to the extent necessary to recoup the full actuarial value of not having made the previous year's negative adjustment. This process of adjustment may occur over a multi-year period if needed to recoup the full actuarial value of the negative CPI-U. Cost-of-living adjustments are effective September 1. Retirees are eligible to receive a cost-of-living adjustment after being retired for at least 12 months, except that retirees with less than 10 years of service on July 1, 1993 who retire prior to normal retirement age are not eligible to receive a cost-of-living adjustment until 12 months after reaching normal retirement age. The maximum annual limit is 3% of up to the first \$20,000 of annual benefit, indexed. This is a permanent increase in retiree's benefit. The \$20,000 COLA base is indexed each year going forward by the same percentage as the COLA that is paid.

Per GASB Statement No. 68, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. If information is not available, the government may implement them prospectively.

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
STATE EMPLOYEES AND TEACHERS PLAN - TEACHERS

Last Seven Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Non-employer Contributing Entity's Proportion of:			
Percentage of the Collective Net Pension Liability	95.704826 %	95.540502 %	95.298384 %
Amount of the Collective Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,632,252	\$ 1,465,876	\$ 1,349,443
Plan Fiduciary Net Position As a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	83.10 %	84.50 %	85.20 %

Notes to Schedule:

Per GASB Statement No. 68, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. If information is not available, the government may implement them prospectively.

2018	2017	2016	2015
95.016790 %	95.002519 %	95.036038 %	95.069591 %
\$ 1,452,536	\$ 1,766,662	\$ 1,350,118	\$ 1,027,065
83.30 %	79.00 %	83.60 %	86.46 %

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS
COST-SHARING MULTIPLE EMPLOYER DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
STATE EMPLOYEES AND TEACHERS PLAN - TEACHERS

Last Eight Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Teachers - Non-Employer Contributions				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 179,330	\$ 174,530	\$ 132,981	\$ 129,422
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Non-Employer Contribution	<u>(179,330)</u>	<u>(174,530)</u>	<u>(132,981)</u>	<u>(129,422)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Employer Contributions				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 67,031	\$ 61,582	\$ 56,761	\$ 54,472
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution	<u>(67,031)</u>	<u>(61,582)</u>	<u>(56,761)</u>	<u>(54,472)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total SETP - Teachers				
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 246,361	\$ 236,112	\$ 189,742	\$ 183,894
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution	<u>(246,361)</u>	<u>(236,112)</u>	<u>(189,742)</u>	<u>(183,894)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(continued)

<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
\$ 116,080 <u>(116,080)</u>	\$ 112,478 <u>(112,478)</u>	\$ 147,048 <u>(147,048)</u>	\$ 146,362 <u>(146,362)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 47,659 <u>(47,659)</u>	\$ 45,349 <u>(45,349)</u>	\$ 38,404 <u>(38,404)</u>	\$ 36,931 <u>(36,931)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 163,739 <u>(163,739)</u>	\$ 157,827 <u>(157,827)</u>	\$ 185,452 <u>(185,452)</u>	\$ 183,293 <u>(183,293)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS
COST-SHARING MULTIPLE EMPLOYER DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
STATE EMPLOYEES AND TEACHERS PLAN - TEACHERS (CONTINUED)

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation date	June 30, 2017 June 30, 2020 actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated based on 2018 liabilities developed as a roll-forward of the 2017 valuation liability, adjusted for expected experience and any assumption or methodology changes during fiscal year end 2018 using actual assets at June 30, 2018.
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Asset valuation method	3-Year smoothed market
Amortization method	Level Percentage of payroll, closed 16-year amortization of the UAL prior to 2012 and individual, closed. level percent of payroll, 20-year amortization of UAL arising each year beginning in 2012.
Discount rate	6.75%
Amortization growth rate	2.75%
Price inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	2.75% plus merit component based on employee's years of service.
Retirement age	Normal retirement age for State employees and teachers is age 60, 62 or 65. The normal retirement age is determined by whether a member had met certain creditable service requirements on specific dates, as established by statute.
Mortality	99 percent of the RP-2014 Total Dataset Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for males and females.

A complete description of the methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates for the year ending June 30, 2021 can be found in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation report.

Discount rate and other information	Change in assumptions 2021: Demographic assumptions were changed based on recommendations from the July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020 experience study as well as the actuarial audit completed of the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation, first effective with the development of the NPL as of June 30, 2021. The annual rate of investment interest was also reduced from 6.75 percent to 6.50 percent effective as of this same date.
Discount rate	Change in assumptions 2018: The annual rate of investment return was reduced from 6.875 percent used at funding to 6.75 percent. The impact of this change is included in the TPL reconciliation as a change in assumptions.
Other information	Change in assumptions 2016: the amounts reported as changes of assumptions were due to assumptions that were updated based on the experience study covering the period from June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2015.

Benefit changes. By law, the COLA is based on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) as of June 30th applied to the statutory COLA base. If the percentage is negative, then no adjustment is made in that year. In subsequent years the adjustment that would have been made will be adjusted downward to the extent necessary to recoup the full actuarial value of not having made the previous year's negative adjustment. This process of adjustment may occur over a multi-year period if needed to recoup the full actuarial value of the negative CPI-U. Cost-of-living adjustments are effective September 1. Retirees are eligible to receive a cost-of-living adjustment after being retired for at least 12 months, except that retirees with less than 10 years of service on July 1, 1993 who retire prior to normal retirement age are not eligible to receive a cost-of-living adjustment until 12 months after reaching normal retirement age. The maximum annual limit is 3% of up to the first \$20,000 of annual benefit, indexed. This is a permanent increase in retiree's benefit. The \$20,000 COLA base is indexed each year going forward by the same percentage as the COLA that is paid.

Per GASB Statement No. 68, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. If information is not available, the government may implement them prospectively.

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN
THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
HEALTHCARE PLAN - STATE EMPLOYEES

Last Five Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability					
Beginning Total Liability	\$ 1,180,487	\$ 1,226,111	\$ 1,199,512	\$ 1,161,320	\$ 1,143,542
Service Cost	18,311	17,777	17,425	16,917	12,246
Interest	78,426	81,020	79,128	76,921	75,650
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	6,689	(56,455)	20,875	17,725	-
Changes of Assumptions Discount Rate	28,083	-	-	-	-
Changes of Assumptions Others	-	652	-	5,241	-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions - Explicit	(48,155)	(71,199)	(70,524)	(58,347)	(54,118)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions - Implicit	(26,940)	(17,419)	(20,305)	(20,265)	(16,000)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	56,414	(45,624)	26,599	38,192	17,778
Ending Total OPEB Liability	1,236,901	1,180,487	1,226,111	1,199,512	1,161,320
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Beginning Plan Fiduciary Net Position	291,559	277,703	256,860	233,596	203,088
Employer Contributions - Explicit	50,155	71,199	72,524	60,347	58,118
Employer Contributions - Implicit	26,940	17,419	20,305	20,265	16,000
Net Investment Income	89,286	13,859	18,846	21,270	26,513
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(75,095)	(88,618)	(90,829)	(78,612)	(70,118)
Administrative Expense	(3)	(3)	(3)	(6)	(5)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	91,283	13,856	20,843	23,264	30,508
Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position	382,842	291,559	277,703	256,860	233,596
Ending Net OPEB Liability	\$ 854,059	\$ 888,928	\$ 948,408	\$ 942,652	\$ 927,724
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	31.0 %	24.7 %	22.6 %	21.4 %	20.1 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 736,411	\$ 687,595	\$ 626,384	\$ 612,195	\$ 574,663
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	\$ 116.0	\$ 129.3	\$ 151.4	\$ 154.0	\$ 161.4

This information relates to the OPEB Plan, not the employer's plan.

Per GASB Statement No. 75, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. If information is not available, the government may implement them prospectively.

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN
THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PLAN - STATE EMPLOYEES AND TEACHERS

Last Five Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability					
Beginning Total Liability	\$ 213,309	\$ 204,432	\$ 196,263	\$ 183,723	\$ 175,647
Service Cost	2,683	2,191	2,132	2,122	2,065
Interest	13,847	14,275	13,155	12,531	12,015
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	-	589	-	1,957	-
Changes of Assumptions Discount Rate	291	-	-	3,200	-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions - Explicit	(6,614)	(8,178)	(7,118)	(7,270)	(6,004)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	10,207	8,877	8,169	12,540	8,076
Ending Total OPEB Liability	223,516	213,309	204,432	196,263	183,723
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Beginning Plan Fiduciary Net Position	105,617	100,617	94,287	86,883	77,416
Employer and Non-Employer Contributions	9,867	9,311	7,756	7,639	6,921
Net Investment Income	32,552	4,886	6,418	7,805	9,886
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(6,614)	(8,178)	(7,118)	(7,270)	(6,004)
Administrative Expense	(822)	(1,019)	(726)	(770)	(1,336)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	34,983	5,000	6,330	7,404	9,467
Ending Plan Fiduciary Net Position	140,600	105,617	100,617	94,287	86,883
Ending Net OPEB Liability	\$ 82,916	\$ 107,692	\$ 103,815	\$ 101,976	\$ 96,840
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	62.9 %	49.5 %	49.2 %	48.0 %	47.3 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 1,525,193	\$ 1,484,373	\$ 1,380,619	\$ 1,343,669	\$ 1,277,009
Change - Increase (Decrease)	5.4 %	7.3 %	7.5 %	7.6 %	7.6 %

Per GASB Statement No. 75, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. If information is not available, the government may implement them prospectively.

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN
TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY
HEALTHCARE PLAN - TEACHERS

Last Five Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability					
Beginning Total Liability	\$ 1,441,260	\$ 1,235,862	\$ 1,248,326	\$ 1,323,731	\$ 1,323,731
Service Cost	44,132	33,787	35,795	42,214	-
Interest	51,449	48,502	45,495	38,521	-
Contribution - Non-Employer Contributing Entity	(31,133)	(33,032)	(26,855)	(28,848)	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	846	59,296	(5,178)	-	-
Changes of Assumptions Discount Rate	399,437	90,624	(61,721)	(170,420)	-
Changes of Assumptions - Others	-	6,221	-	-	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Investment Earnings	-	-	-	43,128	-
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	464,731	205,398	(12,464)	(75,405)	-
Ending Total OPEB Liability	\$ 1,905,991	\$ 1,441,260	\$ 1,235,862	\$ 1,248,326	\$ 1,323,731
Covered Payroll	\$ 1,276,975	\$ 1,260,742	\$ 1,156,592	\$ 1,149,126	\$ 1,125,444
Total OPEB Liability as Percentage of Covered Payroll	149.3 %	114.3 %	106.9 %	107.5 %	117.6 %
State's Proportionate Share of the Collective Total OPEB	80 %	75 %	74 %	83 %	83 %

This plan is funded on a pay-as-you go basis. The State's proportionate share for fiscal years June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2020 was estimated assuming the same share of implicit subsidy for each school district's OPEB Plan.

Per GASB Statement No. 75, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. If information is not available, the government may implement them prospectively.

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN
TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY
HEALTHCARE PLAN - FIRST RESPONDERS

Last Five Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability					
Beginning Total Liability	\$ 27,506	\$ 19,232	\$ 18,980	\$ 26,052	\$ -
Service Cost	1,142	751	776	1,836	-
Interest	989	763	698	786	-
Changes in Benefit Terms	-	8,247	-	-	-
Contribution - Employee	(696)	(592)	(617)	(618)	-
Contribution - Non-Employer Contributing Entity	(242)	(48)	(5)	(78)	-
Administrative Expenses	132	92	98	99	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(210)	(863)	(191)	(2,909)	-
Changes of Assumptions Discount Rate	3,305	939	(507)	(1,325)	-
Changes of Assumptions - Others	-	(1,015)	-	(4,863)	-
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	4,420	8,274	252	(7,072)	-
Ending Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 31,926</u>	<u>\$ 27,506</u>	<u>\$ 19,232</u>	<u>\$ 18,980</u>	<u>\$ 26,052</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 46,395	\$ 66,360	\$ 64,427	\$ 62,551	\$ 55,651
Total OPEB Liability as Percentage of Covered Payroll	68.8 %	41.4 %	29.9 %	30.3 %	46.8 %
State's Proportionate Share of the Collective Total OPEB	24 %	23 %	13 %	23 %	23 %

The plan does not accumulate assets in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75 to pay related benefits. This plan is funded on a pay-as-you go basis. The State's proportionate share for fiscal years June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2020 was estimated assuming the same share of implicit subsidy for each municipality's OPEB Plan.

Per GASB Statement No. 75, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. If information is not available, the government may implement them prospectively.

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS
STATE FUNDED HEALTHCARE AND GROUP LIFE INSURANCE OPEB PLANS

Last Five Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
State Employee Healthcare					
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 58,819	\$ 56,241	\$ 71,363	\$ 71,179	\$ 69,000
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution	<u>77,095</u>	<u>88,618</u>	<u>92,829</u>	<u>80,612</u>	<u>74,000</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u><u>\$ (18,276)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (32,377)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (21,466)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (9,433)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (5,000)</u></u>
 Covered Payroll	 \$ 736,411	 \$ 687,595	 \$ 626,384	 \$ 612,195	 \$ 582,934
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	10.47 %	12.89 %	14.82 %	13.17 %	12.69 %
 State Employee and Teacher Group Life Insurance Benefit Plan					
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 10,965	\$ 10,671	\$ 9,040	\$ 8,806	\$ 8,240
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution	<u>9,867</u>	<u>9,310</u>	<u>7,756</u>	<u>7,638</u>	<u>6,921</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u><u>\$ 1,098</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,361</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,284</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,168</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,319</u></u>
 Covered Payroll	 \$ 1,525,193	 \$ 1,484,373	 \$ 1,380,619	 \$ 1,343,669	 \$ 1,277,009
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.65 %	0.63 %	0.56 %	0.57 %	0.54 %

Notes to Schedule:

Actuarial assumptions for both plans:

Costs are developed using the individual entry age normal cost method based on a level percentage of payroll. Price inflation is estimated at 2.75 percent and salary increases mirror that rate plus a merit component. Asset valuation methods include 3-year smoothed market. Their investment advisor changes interest rates simultaneously. The investment rate of interest declined from 6.875 percent in 2017 to 6.75 percent in 2018. For the valuation ended June 30, 2021, the discount rate further declined to 6.50 percent. Prior to 2021, valuations were based on the July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2015 experience study and the RP2014 Total Dataset Healthy Annuitant Mortality table. 2021 demographic assumptions changed based on recommendations from the July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020 experience study as well as the actuarial audit completed of the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation. Mortality rates were revised using the 2010 Public Plan General Benefits-Weighted Healthy Retiree Mortality Table, for males and females, projected generationally using the RPEC_2020 model. The unfunded actuarial liability is being amortized as a level percentage of payroll over a 30-year period on a closed basis. The unfunded liability will be fully recognized by June 30, 2037.

State Health Insurance

The valuation date is June 30, 2021. The participation rate for future retirees is 95 percent of active participants currently enrolled. Assumption changes, plan changes and experience gains are amortized over a 20-year fixed period. Experience losses are amortized over a 10-year fixed period. The medical trend rate had been 6.80 at June 30, 2016. Every year thereafter through June 30, 2020, the medical trend rate dropped by .20. At June 30, 2021, the medical trend rate was 5.90. The ultimate medical trend rate is 4.29 percent reached at 2075. The State actively manages premium increases within the statutory cap, so healthcare cost increases are limited to no more than inflation plus 3 percent in any year. Beginning with this fiscal year, June 30, 2021, management adopted a change in methodology recommended by the actuary. The new methodology better estimates actual self-insured plan premiums covered by the State on behalf of participants (explicit subsidy). Total claims allocated to retirees represents the total benefit payment amount and the implied subsidy payments represent the difference.

Group Life Insurance

The valuation date is June 30, 2021. The ADC is calculated in advance of the completion of the prior biennial valuation and thus rolled forward from prior results. In this case, ADC's for 2020 and 2021 are based on the June 30, 2016 valuation rolled forward and adjusted for changes in assumptions. The participation rate for future retirees is 100 percent of those currently enrolled.

Per GASB Statement No. 74, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. If information is not available, the government may implement them prospectively.

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
STATE FUNDED HEALTHCARE AND GROUP LIFE INSURANCE OPEB PLANS

Last Five Fiscal Years

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	30.60 %	6.00 %	6.60 %	9.00 %	12.88 %

Notes to Schedule:

Per GASB Statement No. 74, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. If information is not available, the government may implement them prospectively.

STATE OF MAINE
INFORMATION ABOUT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS REPORTING USING THE MODIFIED APPROACH

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 34, the State has adopted an alternative process for recording depreciation expense on selected infrastructure assets. Under this process, the State does not record depreciation expense nor are amounts capitalized in connection with improvements to those assets, unless the improvements expand the capacity or efficiency of an asset. Assets accounted for under the modified approach include 8,799 highway miles or 17,874 lane miles of roads and 3,016 bridges having a total deck area of 12.4 million square feet that the State is responsible to maintain.

In order to utilize the modified approach, the State is required to:

- Maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure.
- Perform condition assessments of eligible assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale.
- Estimate each year the annual amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the State.
- Document that the assets are being preserved at, or above, the established condition level.

Roads and bridges maintained by the Department of Transportation are accounted for using the modified approach.

HIGHWAYS

Measurement Scale for Highways

The Maine Department of Transportation (MDOT) uses six indicators to determine the condition of highway adequacy. The six indicators and their relative point weighting are listed in the table below.

Data Element	Point Rating (%)	Description
Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)	45	PCR is defined as the composite condition of the pavement on a roadway only, and is compiled from the severity and extent of pavement distresses such as cracking, rutting and patching. It is the key indicator used to determine the optimum time to treat a particular section of road. Points decrease as PCR decreases
Safety	20	Statewide crash rates are used to allocate points. Locations with high rates get fewer points.
Backlog (Built vs. Unbuilt roadway)	15	A "Built" road is one that has been constructed to a modern standard, usually post 1950. This includes adequate drainage, base, and pavement to carry the traffic load, and adequate sight distance and width to meet current safety standards. "Unbuilt" (backlog) is defined as a roadway section that has not been built to modern standards. Yes or No (15 or 0).
Annual Average Daily Traffic divided by the hourly highway capacity (AADT/C)	10	This ratio measures how intensely a highway is utilized. As a highway facility's AADT/C ratio increases, the average speed of vehicles on that facility tends to decrease. This decrease in average speed is evidence of reduced mobility. As congestion increases, points decrease (0-10).
Posted Speed	5	Lower speeds equal fewer points
Paved Shoulder	5	In general, roadways with paved shoulders perform at a higher level and last longer than those without shoulders or with only gravel shoulders. Yes or No (5 or 0).
<hr/> <hr/>		
100		

STATE OF MAINE
INFORMATION ABOUT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS REPORTING USING THE MODIFIED APPROACH

BRIDGES

MDOT uses four separate factors to obtain a numerical value used to indicate the ability of bridges to remain in service at the current level of usage. The numeric value is a percentage ranging from 0 percent to represent an entirely insufficient or deficient bridge, and 100 percent to represent an entirely sufficient bridge. The four indicators and their relative point weighting are listed in the table below. The composite numeric value is based on the sufficiency rating formula in the Recording and Coding Guide for Structure Inventory and Appraisal of the Nation's Bridges.

Data Element	Point Rating (%)	Description
Structural Adequacy and Safety	55	This category considers inventory rating, superstructure, substructure and culverts.
Serviceability and Functional Obsolescence	30	Serviceability and functional obsolescence that addresses the number of lanes, average daily traffic, roadway width, bridge width, deck condition, under clearances, waterway adequacy, alignment, and defense highway designation.
Essentiality for Public Use	15	This considers detour length, average daily traffic, and defense highway designation.
Special Reduction	(13)	The sufficiency rating also includes consideration of special reductions for detour length, safety features, and type of structure.

Assessed Conditions

The following table shows adequacy ratings for maintenance levels from Excellent to Poor.

Adequacy Rating	Total
Excellent	80 - 100
Good	70 - 80
Fair	60 - 70
Poor	0 - 60

MDOT intends to maintain highways and bridges at an adequacy rating of 60 or higher. The following table shows adequacy ratings achieved by MDOT.

Fiscal Year	Highways	Bridges
2021	74.0	74.7
2020	74.0	75.0
2019	70.0	74.0

STATE OF MAINE
INFORMATION ABOUT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS REPORTING USING THE MODIFIED APPROACH

Comparison of Estimated-to-Actual Preservation Costs

The following table presents the State's preservation costs for the past five fiscal years. It also shows the estimate of spending necessary to preserve and maintain the roads and bridges at, or above, a sufficiency rating of 60 for both highways and bridges (in millions).

Actual Preservation Costs					
(Expressed in millions)					
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Highways	\$ 157.4	\$ 148.3	\$ 119.6	\$ 124.8	\$ 123.3
Bridges	34.9	32.0	13.2	16.4	18.8
Total	<u>\$ 192.3</u>	<u>\$ 180.3</u>	<u>\$ 132.8</u>	<u>\$ 141.2</u>	<u>\$ 142.1</u>

Estimated Preservation Costs					
(Expressed in millions)					
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Highways	\$ 150.0	\$ 130.0	\$ 112.0	\$ 133.0	\$ 142.2
Bridges	35.0	15.0	13.5	21.0	23.7
Total	<u>\$ 185.0</u>	<u>\$ 145.0</u>	<u>\$ 125.5</u>	<u>\$ 154.0</u>	<u>\$ 165.9</u>

Transportation Bonds

Transportation bonds, approved by referendum, are issued to fund improvements to highways and bridges. Of the amount authorized by PL 2019, Chapter 673, \$83 million in General Fund bonds were spent during FY2021. Of the amount authorized by PL 2019, Chapter 532, \$35 million in General Fund bonds were spent during FY2021.

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES
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NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds - include operating fund activities financed by specific revenue sources that are legally restricted for specified purposes.

Capital Projects Funds - account for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets and other programs financed by bond proceeds.

Permanent Trust Funds - report 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.

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - BY FUND TYPE

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total Other Governmental Funds</u>
Assets				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ 179	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ 186
Investments	113,357	-	50,329	163,686
Restricted Assets:				
Restricted Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	<u>-</u>	<u>86,680</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>86,680</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 113,536</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 86,680</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 50,336</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 250,552</u></u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ 181	\$ -	\$ 181
Due to Other Funds	-	16	-	16
Due to Component Units	-	4,232	-	4,232
Unearned Revenue	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>
Total Liabilities	-	4,432	-	4,432
Fund Balances				
Non-Spendable Legal or Contractual	-	-	50,336	50,336
Restricted	<u>113,536</u>	<u>82,248</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>195,784</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>113,536</u>	<u>82,248</u>	<u>50,336</u>	<u>246,120</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u><u>\$ 113,536</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 86,680</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 50,336</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 250,552</u></u>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - BY FUND TYPE

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Total Other Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues				
Investment Income	\$ 28,671	\$ -	\$ 11,923	\$ 40,594
Total Revenues	<u>28,671</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,923</u>	<u>40,594</u>
Expenditures				
Governmental Support & Operations	65	108	-	173
Economic Development & Workforce Training	-	7,500	-	7,500
Education	-	12,636	-	12,636
Natural Resources Development & Protection	-	5,288	-	5,288
Justice & Protection	-	59	-	59
Arts, Heritage & Cultural Enrichment	-	5	-	5
Transportation Safety & Development	-	3,980	-	3,980
Debt Service:				
Capital Outlay	-	127,027	-	127,027
Total Expenditures	<u>65</u>	<u>156,603</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>156,668</u>
Revenue over (under) Expenditures	<u>28,606</u>	<u>(156,603)</u>	<u>11,923</u>	<u>(116,074)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfer to Other Funds	(3,270)	-	(851)	(4,121)
Bonds Issued	-	96,875	-	96,875
Premiums on Bond Issuance	-	20,625	-	20,625
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(3,270)</u>	<u>117,500</u>	<u>(851)</u>	<u>113,379</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>25,336</u>	<u>(39,103)</u>	<u>11,072</u>	<u>(2,695)</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year (As Restated)	<u>88,200</u>	<u>121,351</u>	<u>39,264</u>	<u>248,815</u>
Fund Balances, End of Year	<u>\$ 113,536</u>	<u>\$ 82,248</u>	<u>\$ 50,336</u>	<u>\$ 246,120</u>



OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Baxter Park Fund – This fund accounts for a gift to the State of Maine by former Governor Baxter, which allows for the principal and interest to be used to purchase public reserved lands. Interest income may also be used for operations of the Baxter State Park.

Revenue on Permanent Funds – This fund accounts for expendable earnings on permanent fund balances.

PERMANENT FUNDS

Baxter Park Trust Fund – This fund accounts for a gift to the State of Maine by former Governor Baxter, calling for principal to be maintained intact and income to be used for park operations.

Other Trust Funds – These funds are comprised of numerous small Permanent Funds, the income from which may be used for specified purposes.

Permanent School Fund – Established in 1828, the fund generates income used to support schools through the Department of Education.

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NON-MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Baxter Park</u>	<u>Revenue on Permanent Funds</u>	<u>Total Special Revenue Funds</u>
Assets			
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ -	\$ 179	\$ 179
Investments	<u>113,339</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>113,357</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 113,339</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 197</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 113,536</u></u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances			
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balances:			
Restricted	<u>113,339</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>113,536</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>113,339</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>113,536</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u><u>\$ 113,339</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 197</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 113,536</u></u>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NON-MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Baxter Park</u>	<u>Revenue on Permanent Funds</u>	<u>Total Special Revenue Funds</u>
Revenues			
Investment Income	\$ 28,183	\$ 488	\$ 28,671
Total Revenues	<u>28,183</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>28,671</u>
Expenditures			
Current:			
General Government	<u>-</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>65</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>65</u>
Revenue over (under) Expenditures	<u>28,183</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>28,606</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfer to Other Funds	<u>(2,925)</u>	<u>(345)</u>	<u>(3,270)</u>
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(2,925)</u>	<u>(345)</u>	<u>(3,270)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>25,258</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>25,336</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year (as restated)	<u>88,081</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>88,200</u>
Fund Balances at End of Year	<u><u>\$ 113,339</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 197</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 113,536</u></u>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NON-MAJOR PERMANENT FUNDS

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Baxter Trust</u>	<u>Other Trust</u>	<u>Permanent School</u>	<u>Total Permanent Funds</u>
Assets				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ 7
Investments	<u>11,653</u>	<u>32,847</u>	<u>5,829</u>	<u>50,329</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 11,653</u>	<u>\$ 32,854</u>	<u>\$ 5,829</u>	<u>\$ 50,336</u>
Fund Balances				
Non-Spendable Legal or Contractual	<u>\$ 11,653</u>	<u>\$ 32,854</u>	<u>\$ 5,829</u>	<u>\$ 50,336</u>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NON-MAJOR PERMANENT FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Baxter Trust</u>	<u>Other Trust</u>	<u>Permanent School</u>	<u>Total Permanent Funds</u>
Revenues				
Investment Income (Loss)	\$ 2,498	\$ 8,186	\$ 1,239	\$ 11,923
Total Revenues	<u>2,498</u>	<u>8,186</u>	<u>1,239</u>	<u>11,923</u>
Expenditures				
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Revenue over (under) Expenditures	<u>2,498</u>	<u>8,186</u>	<u>1,239</u>	<u>11,923</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfer to Other Funds	<u>-</u>	<u>(851)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(851)</u>
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>(851)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(851)</u>
Revenues and Other Sources over (under) Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>2,498</u>	<u>7,335</u>	<u>1,239</u>	<u>11,072</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year (As Restated)	<u>9,155</u>	<u>25,519</u>	<u>4,590</u>	<u>39,264</u>
Fund Balances at End of Year	<u>\$ 11,653</u>	<u>\$ 32,854</u>	<u>\$ 5,829</u>	<u>\$ 50,336</u>



BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

STATE OF MAINE
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY AGENCY

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
Department of Administrative and Financial Services			
Administrative Services	\$ 18,173	\$ 14,863	\$ 3,310
Financial Services	204,589	196,943	7,646
Human Resources	3,166	2,950	216
Financial and Personnel Services	188	188	-
Liquor and Lottery	1,436	1,380	56
Marijuana	2,189	2,075	114
Purchasing	1,906	1,555	351
Bureau of Information Services	3,501	3,501	-
State Employee Health Commission	780	780	-
	<u>235,928</u>	<u>224,235</u>	<u>11,693</u>
Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry	<u>29,568</u>	<u>27,656</u>	<u>1,912</u>
Attorney General	<u>24,070</u>	<u>22,705</u>	<u>1,365</u>
State Auditor	<u>1,574</u>	<u>1,463</u>	<u>111</u>
Department of Corrections			
Corrections	72,581	61,015	11,566
Maine State Prison	19,569	18,712	857
Maine Correctional Center	14,046	13,029	1,017
Downeast Correctional Facility	580	-	580
Charleston Correctional Facility	11,154	10,233	921
Long Creek Youth Development Center	6,396	5,817	579
County Jail Operations	18,442	16,783	1,659
	<u>142,768</u>	<u>125,589</u>	<u>17,179</u>
Department of Economic and Community Development	<u>13,913</u>	<u>12,373</u>	<u>1,540</u>
Department of Environmental Protection	<u>8,623</u>	<u>8,497</u>	<u>126</u>
Department of Human Services			
Human Services	<u>1,341,395</u>	<u>1,180,594</u>	<u>160,801</u>
Department of Labor			
Labor	11,001	10,642	359
Labor Relations Board	389	358	31
	<u>11,390</u>	<u>11,000</u>	<u>390</u>
Department of Transportation			
Transportation	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management	<u>10,535</u>	<u>8,864</u>	<u>1,671</u>
Department of Education			
Education	1,499,969	1,470,004	29,965
Education - Unorganized Territory	12,865	11,781	1,084
	<u>1,512,834</u>	<u>1,481,785</u>	<u>31,049</u>
General Government			
Office of the Governor	5,711	5,197	514
Ombudsman Program	234	177	57
	<u>5,945</u>	<u>5,374</u>	<u>571</u>
Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	<u>23,053</u>	<u>22,333</u>	<u>720</u>
Judicial Department	<u>90,220</u>	<u>87,575</u>	<u>2,645</u>

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
Legislative Department			
Legislative	31,502	28,436	3,066
Law and Legislative Reference Library	1,776	1,763	13
Statehouse Preservation and Maintenance	800	308	492
Program Evaluation and Government Accountability	1,403	1,242	161
	<u>35,481</u>	<u>31,749</u>	<u>3,732</u>
Department of Marine Resources	<u>10,019</u>	<u>9,571</u>	<u>448</u>
Department of Public Safety	<u>40,965</u>	<u>37,191</u>	<u>3,774</u>
Secretary of State			
Secretary of State	4,772	4,590	182
Archives Services	1,891	1,617	274
	<u>6,663</u>	<u>6,207</u>	<u>456</u>
Treasurer of State	<u>115,551</u>	<u>106,255</u>	<u>9,296</u>
Other Agencies			
Maine Maritime Academy	9,122	9,122	-
University of Maine	222,561	222,561	-
Board of Education	165	140	25
Maine Fire Protection Service Commission	2	2	-
Com. On Governmental Ethics and Election Practices	181	179	2
Finance Authority of Maine	18,644	18,644	-
Saco River Corridor Commission	47	47	-
Human Rights Commission	931	924	7
Maine Indian Tribal State Council	112	112	-
Board of Property Tax Review	87	80	7
Museum	2,051	1,948	103
Maine Municipal Bond Bank	69	69	-
Maine State Cultural Affairs Council	241	226	15
Maine Historic Preservation Commission	387	381	6
Library	3,970	3,926	44
Maine State Retirement System	201	201	-
Arts and Humanities Administration	934	932	2
Dirigo Health	1,517	1,338	179
Commission on Indigent Legal Services	16,410	15,772	638
Maine Humanities Council	53	53	-
Centers for Innovation	118	106	12
NE International Water Pollution Control Commission	53	53	-
Downeast Institute Appl Marine	13	13	-
St. Croix International Waterway	25	25	-
Disability Rights Center	126	126	-
Maine Historical Society	45	45	-
Maine Hospice Counsel	64	64	-
Maine Development Foundation	58	53	5
Maine Public Broadcasting Corporation	1,650	1,650	-
Maine State Housing Authority	2,513	2,513	-
Maine Potato Board	161	161	-
Pine Tree Legal	500	500	-
Maine Community College System	73,839	73,839	-
	<u>356,850</u>	<u>355,805</u>	<u>1,045</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$ 4,019,345</u>	<u>\$ 3,768,821</u>	<u>\$ 250,524</u>



**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
HIGHWAY FUND EXPENDITURES BY AGENCY**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Actual Budget</u>
Department of Administrative and Financial Services			
Administrative Services	\$ 1,860	\$ 1,683	\$ 177
Financial Services	742	646	96
	<u>2,602</u>	<u>2,329</u>	<u>273</u>
Department of Environmental Protection	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>-</u>
Legislative Department			
Legislative	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>
Department of Transportation			
Transportation	<u>279,008</u>	<u>238,118</u>	<u>40,890</u>
Department of Public Safety	<u>22,266</u>	<u>20,864</u>	<u>1,402</u>
Secretary of State			
Motor Vehicles	<u>45,310</u>	<u>40,622</u>	<u>4,688</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$ 349,227</u>	<u>\$ 301,966</u>	<u>\$ 47,261</u>

STATE OF MAINE
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FEDERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY AGENCY

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
Department of Administrative and Financial Services			
Administrative Services	\$ 5,423	\$ 3,171	\$ 2,252
Bureau of Information Services	5,079	4,336	743
Financial Services	248,643	486	248,157
Financial and Personnel Services	1,035	645	390
Purchasing	4,532	4,292	240
State Employee Health Commission	8	-	8
	<u>264,720</u>	<u>12,930</u>	<u>251,790</u>
Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry	<u>25,485</u>	<u>23,147</u>	<u>2,338</u>
Attorney General	<u>3,602</u>	<u>2,341</u>	<u>1,261</u>
Department of Corrections			
Corrections	14,395	11,677	2,718
Maine State Prison	23,971	23,971	-
Maine Correctional Center	17,964	17,847	117
Charleston Correctional Facility	10,521	10,357	164
Long Creek Youth Development Center	10,635	10,496	139
	<u>77,486</u>	<u>74,348</u>	<u>3,138</u>
Department of Economic and Community Development	<u>303,816</u>	<u>271,074</u>	<u>32,742</u>
Department of Environmental Protection	<u>14,012</u>	<u>10,021</u>	<u>3,991</u>
Department of Human Services			
Human Services	<u>3,221,249</u>	<u>3,006,713</u>	<u>214,536</u>
Department of Labor	<u>1,552,946</u>	<u>1,287,118</u>	<u>265,828</u>
Department of Transportation			
Transportation	304,190	279,951	24,239
Air Transportation	1,955	642	1,313
Ferry Service/Ports and Marine	150	53	97
Rail/Van Pool	8,800	3,454	5,346
	<u>315,095</u>	<u>284,100</u>	<u>30,995</u>
Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management	<u>241,133</u>	<u>82,051</u>	<u>159,082</u>
Department of Education			
Education	920,731	505,987	414,744
Education - Unorganized Territory	831	656	175
	<u>921,562</u>	<u>506,643</u>	<u>414,919</u>
General Government			
Office of the Governor	2,400	602	1,798
Ombudsman Program	64	40	24
	<u>2,464</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>1,822</u>
Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	<u>23,816</u>	<u>17,869</u>	<u>5,947</u>
Judicial Department	<u>2,971</u>	<u>1,970</u>	<u>1,001</u>
Department of Marine Resources	<u>9,047</u>	<u>7,357</u>	<u>1,690</u>

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
Department of Professional and Financial Regulation			
Professional and Financial Regulation	53	21	32
Board of Nursing	10	-	10
Department of Public Safety	43,042	32,635	10,407
Public Utilities Commission	61	47	14
Secretary of State			
Secretary of State	4,910	1,029	3,881
Motor Vehicles	801	314	487
Archives Services	44	30	14
	5,755	1,373	4,382
Treasurer of State	97	79	18
Other Agencies			
Maine Maritime Academy	801	722	79
University of Maine	8,424	7,304	1,120
Baxter State Park Authority	30	30	-
Human Rights Commission	731	488	243
Museum	131	-	131
Maine Historic Preservation Commission	1,130	720	410
Library	3,383	2,063	1,320
Arts and Humanities Administration	2,144	1,296	848
Maine State Housing Authority	226,200	90,153	136,047
ConnectME Authority	12,000	5,480	6,520
Maine Community College System	1,219	1,219	-
	256,193	109,475	146,718
Grand Total	\$ 7,284,615	\$ 5,731,954	\$ 1,552,661

STATE OF MAINE
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURES BY AGENCY

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
Department of Administrative and Financial Services			
Administrative Services	\$ 4,934	\$ 1,210	\$ 3,724
Bureau of Information Services	1,212	447	765
Financial Services	36,747	30,431	6,316
Human Resources	5	-	5
Financial and Personnel Services	30	3	27
Liquor and Lottery	19	1	18
Marijuana	2,898	1,702	1,196
State Employee Health Commission	75	-	75
Purchasing	4	-	4
	<u>45,924</u>	<u>33,794</u>	<u>12,130</u>
Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry	<u>84,750</u>	<u>53,059</u>	<u>31,691</u>
Attorney General	<u>20,932</u>	<u>17,513</u>	<u>3,419</u>
State Auditor	<u>2,869</u>	<u>2,361</u>	<u>508</u>
Department of Corrections			
Corrections	1,859	518	1,341
Maine State Prison	613	425	188
Maine Correctional Center	355	33	322
Charleston Correctional Facility	128	47	81
Long Creek Youth Development Center	36	-	36
County Jail Operations	566	202	364
	<u>3,557</u>	<u>1,225</u>	<u>2,332</u>
Department of Economic and Community Development	<u>32,560</u>	<u>15,500</u>	<u>17,060</u>
Department of Environmental Protection			
Department of Environmental Protection	<u>66,501</u>	<u>44,070</u>	<u>22,431</u>
Department of Human Services			
Human Services	<u>803,832</u>	<u>524,322</u>	<u>279,510</u>
Department of Labor			
Labor	21,521	3,016	18,505
Labor Relations Board	140	43	97
	<u>21,661</u>	<u>3,059</u>	<u>18,602</u>
Department of Transportation			
Transportation	173,321	84,548	88,773
Air Transportation	1,943	1,451	492
Ferry Service/Ports & Maine	693	161	532
Rail/Van Pool	2,810	2,223	587
	<u>178,767</u>	<u>88,383</u>	<u>90,384</u>
Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management	<u>2,462</u>	<u>1,224</u>	<u>1,238</u>
Department of Education			
Education	44,778	16,149	28,629
Education - Unorganized Territory	8	-	8
	<u>44,786</u>	<u>16,149</u>	<u>28,637</u>
General Government			
Office of the Governor	1,692	772	920
Public Advocate	3,885	2,379	1,506
	<u>5,577</u>	<u>3,151</u>	<u>2,426</u>
Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	<u>11,282</u>	<u>5,415</u>	<u>5,867</u>
Judicial Department	<u>12,719</u>	<u>6,553</u>	<u>6,166</u>

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
Legislative Department			
Legislative	11	1	10
Department of Marine Resources	13,252	8,285	4,967
Department of Professional and Financial Regulation			
Professional and Financial Regulation	30,317	25,189	5,128
Board of Dental Examiners	581	537	44
Board of Nursing	1,242	1,170	72
Board of Optometry	89	85	4
Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration	266	252	14
Board of Professional Engineers	285	234	51
Board of Registration in Medicine	1,808	1,585	223
	<u>34,588</u>	<u>29,052</u>	<u>5,536</u>
Department of Public Safety	27,329	20,167	7,162
Public Utilities Commission	22,210	18,094	4,116
Secretary of State			
Secretary of State	494	387	107
Motor Vehicles	1,511	929	582
Archives Services	34	13	21
	<u>2,039</u>	<u>1,329</u>	<u>710</u>
Treasurer of State	160,781	156,413	4,368
Other Agencies			
Maine Maritime	162	162	-
University of Maine	4,262	2,927	1,335
Worker's Compensation Board	12,733	11,605	1,128
Maine Health Data Organization	2,147	1,613	534
Maine Charter School	752	575	177
Baxter State Park Authority	5,255	4,816	439
Com. On Governmental Ethics and Election Practices	4,897	4,009	888
Finance Authority of Maine	741	581	160
Saco River Corridor Commission	104	104	-
Human Rights Commission	108	30	78
Board of Property Tax Review	3	-	3
Museum	398	97	301
Maine Municipal Bond Bank	41,840	40,163	1,677
Maine State Cultural Affairs Council	66	-	66
Maine Historic Preservation Commission	697	385	312
Library	898	611	287
Lobster Promotion Council	2,686	2,083	603
Arts and Humanities Administration	102	3	99
Maine Efficiency Trust	2,617	146	2,471
Commission on Indigent Legal Services	3,792	558	3,234
Telecommunication Relay Services Council	619	254	365
Maine Children's Trust Incorporated	48	4	44
Maine State Housing Authority	26,745	26,744	1
Maine Potato Board	1,586	701	885
Maine Community College System	3,888	3,007	881
Wild Blueberry Commission of Maine	1,875	810	1,065
	<u>119,021</u>	<u>101,988</u>	<u>17,033</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$ 1,717,410</u>	<u>\$ 1,151,107</u>	<u>\$ 566,303</u>



NON-MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Lottery Fund – This fund was established to account for all operations of the Maine State Lottery. This includes the Tri-State Lotto Commission and the Multi-State Lottery Association. The Tri-State Lotto Commission was established in 1985 and is a joint venture between the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The Commission is authorized and empowered to promulgate rules and regulations regarding the conduct of lottery games, including the prices of tickets, the number and size of prizes for winning tickets, and the licensing of agents. The Multi-State Lottery Association was established in July 2004 and is authorized to initiate, promulgate, administer and carry out one or more lottery product offerings.

Alcoholic Beverages Fund - This fund was established to license and regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages. During fiscal year 2014, the State entered into a ten-year contract with a vendor to manage and operate wholesale liquor distribution as the State's agent.

Maine Military Authority Fund – This fund was created for the purpose of operating the Maine Readiness Sustainment Maintenance Center. The Center maintains, rebuilds, repairs, stores and manufactures equipment for the United States Departments of Defense, Army, Air Force, Navy and Treasury.

State Ferry Service Fund – This fund accounts for the operation of ferry services between the mainland and various islands for the purpose of transporting vehicles, freight, and passengers to and from those islands.

Prison Industries Fund – This fund accounts for a self-supporting program of job training through the employment of inmates in manufacturing and selling products.

Dirigo Health Agency – This fund was created to arrange for the provision of comprehensive, affordable health care coverage to eligible small employers, including the self-employed, their employees and dependents, and individuals on a voluntary basis.

Consolidated Emergency Communications Fund – This fund accounts for payments made by municipal, county, and state governmental entities towards the implementation and on-going costs of the Statewide Communication System.

Competitive Skills Scholarship Fund – This fund provides scholarships to eligible Maine residents to access post-secondary education including certificate programs and two- and four-year degrees.

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NON-MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Lottery</u>	<u>Alcoholic Beverages</u>	<u>Maine Military Authority</u>	<u>Ferry Service</u>
Assets				
Current assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ 1,766	\$ 10,264	\$ -	\$ 1,077
Cash & Short-Term Investments	750	-	-	3
Restricted Assets				
Restricted Deposits & Investments	-	-	-	-
Inventories	-	-	-	213
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:				
Other Receivable	30,454	5,013	192	119
Due from Other Funds	2,334	-	-	8
Other Assets	-	600	-	-
Total Current assets	<u>35,304</u>	<u>15,877</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>1,420</u>
Noncurrent Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	1,036	6,021	-	632
Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation	-	-	-	39,744
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>1,036</u>	<u>6,021</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,376</u>
Total Assets	<u>36,340</u>	<u>21,898</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>41,796</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 504</u>	<u>\$ 74</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,990</u>
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 5,921	\$ 10,224	\$ -	\$ 157
Accrued Payroll	207	16	-	231
Due to Other Funds	301	7,518	6,227	101
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations:				
Compensated Absences	18	2	-	73
Unearned Revenue	226	-	-	-
Other Accrued Liabilities	25,480	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	<u>32,153</u>	<u>17,760</u>	<u>6,227</u>	<u>562</u>
Long-Term Liabilities				
Compensated Absences	119	11	-	483
Net Pension Liability	1,692	245	-	6,400
Net Other Post-Employment Benefit Liability	1,476	197	-	5,635
Total Long-Term Liabilities	<u>3,287</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,518</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>35,440</u>	<u>18,213</u>	<u>6,227</u>	<u>13,080</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 223</u>
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	-	-	-	39,744
Unrestricted	1,347	3,752	(6,035)	(9,261)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,347</u>	<u>\$ 3,752</u>	<u>\$ (6,035)</u>	<u>\$ 30,483</u>

<u>Prison Industries</u>	<u>Dirigo Health</u>	<u>Consolidated Emergency Communications</u>	<u>Competitive Skills Scholarship Fund</u>	<u>Total Other Enterprise Funds</u>
\$ 633	\$ 40	\$ 2,164	\$ 2,393	\$ 18,337
1	-	-	-	754
-	-	-	11	11
4,127	-	-	-	4,340
5	-	1	-	35,784
-	-	-	-	2,342
-	-	-	-	600
<u>4,766</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>2,165</u>	<u>2,404</u>	<u>62,168</u>
372	24	1,270	1,403	10,758
143	-	-	-	39,887
<u>515</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1,270</u>	<u>1,403</u>	<u>50,645</u>
<u>5,281</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>3,435</u>	<u>3,807</u>	<u>112,813</u>
\$ 82	\$ -	\$ 1,701	\$ 194	\$ 4,545
\$ 62	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 39	\$ 16,404
8	-	267	28	757
6	-	85	16	14,254
2	-	31	23	149
-	-	-	-	226
-	-	-	-	25,480
<u>78</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>57,270</u>
10	-	207	-	830
314	-	5,590	747	14,988
200	-	5,032	679	13,219
<u>524</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,829</u>	<u>1,426</u>	<u>29,037</u>
<u>602</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,213</u>	<u>1,532</u>	<u>86,307</u>
\$ 8	\$ -	\$ 198	\$ 26	\$ 519
143	-	-	-	39,887
4,610	64	(6,275)	2,443	(9,355)
<u>\$ 4,753</u>	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>\$ (6,275)</u>	<u>\$ 2,443</u>	<u>\$ 30,532</u>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
NON-MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Lottery</u>	<u>Alcoholic Beverages</u>	<u>Maine Military Authority</u>	<u>Ferry Service</u>
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$ 397,857	\$ 237,421	\$ 44	\$ 5,831
Assessments	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenues	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenues	<u>397,857</u>	<u>237,421</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>5,831</u>
Operating Expenses				
General Operations	328,250	175,750	120	10,346
Depreciation	-	-	-	2,249
Total Operating Expenses	<u>328,250</u>	<u>175,750</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>12,595</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>69,607</u>	<u>61,671</u>	<u>(76)</u>	<u>(6,764)</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses) - net	<u>141</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(29)</u>	<u>11</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>141</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(29)</u>	<u>11</u>
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions, Transfers and Special Items	<u>69,748</u>	<u>61,671</u>	<u>(105)</u>	<u>(6,753)</u>
Capital Contributions, Transfers and Special Items				
Capital Contributions from (to) Other Funds	-	-	-	4,955
Transfer from Other Funds	-	-	-	6,092
Transfer to Other Funds	<u>(71,120)</u>	<u>(60,719)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Capital Contributions, Transfers In (Out) and Special Items	<u>(71,120)</u>	<u>(60,719)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,047</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>(1,372)</u>	<u>952</u>	<u>(105)</u>	<u>4,294</u>
Net Position - Beginning of Year (as restated)	<u>2,719</u>	<u>2,800</u>	<u>(5,930)</u>	<u>26,189</u>
Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ 1,347</u>	<u>\$ 3,752</u>	<u>\$ (6,035)</u>	<u>\$ 30,483</u>

<u>Prison Industries</u>	<u>Dirigo Health</u>	<u>Consolidated Emergency Communications</u>	<u>Competitive Skills Scholarship Fund</u>	<u>Total Other Enterprise Funds</u>
\$ 1,689	\$ -	\$ 7,106	\$ -	\$ 649,948
-	-	-	3,997	3,997
-	-	3	-	3
<u>1,689</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,109</u>	<u>3,997</u>	<u>653,948</u>
1,039	-	6,120	3,539	525,164
24	-	-	-	2,273
<u>1,063</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,120</u>	<u>3,539</u>	<u>527,437</u>
<u>626</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>989</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>126,511</u>
5	-	-	15	143
<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>143</u>
<u>631</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>989</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>126,654</u>
-	-	-	-	4,955
-	-	-	-	6,092
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(131,839)</u>
-	-	-	-	(120,792)
<u>631</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>989</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>5,862</u>
<u>4,122</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>(7,264)</u>	<u>1,970</u>	<u>24,670</u>
<u>\$ 4,753</u>	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>\$ (6,275)</u>	<u>\$ 2,443</u>	<u>\$ 30,532</u>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NON-MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Lottery	Alcoholic Beverages	Maine Military Authority	Ferry Service
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Receipts from Customers and Users	\$ 404,402	\$ 235,266	\$ 37	\$ 5,799
Cash Received from Interfund Services	-	858	117	29
Payments to Prize Winners	(275,106)	-	-	-
Payments to Suppliers	(44,839)	(174,160)	(6)	(3,978)
Payments to Employees	(1,800)	(304)	(107)	(6,411)
Payments for Interfund Goods and Services	(8,876)	(225)	(12)	(762)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>73,781</u>	<u>61,435</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>(5,323)</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities				
Transfers from Other Funds	-	-	-	6,092
Transfers to Other Funds	(71,120)	(60,719)	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>(71,120)</u>	<u>(60,719)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,092</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Payments for Acquisition of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-	1
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Investment Income	141	-	(29)	11
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	<u>141</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(29)</u>	<u>11</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash/Cash Equivalents	2,802	716	-	781
Cash/Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Period	750	15,569	-	931
Cash/Cash Equivalents - End of Period	<u>\$ 3,552</u>	<u>\$ 16,285</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,712</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 69,607	\$ 61,671	\$ (76)	\$ (6,764)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities				
Depreciation Expense	-	-	-	2,249
Decrease (Increase) in Assets & Liabilities				
Accounts Receivable	6,320	(1,555)	(7)	(3)
Interfund Balances	(7,763)	858	117	(33)
Inventories	-	-	-	(46)
Other Assets	225	(600)	-	-
Deferred Outflows	(35)	(7)	-	(216)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	4,299	1,042	-	(196)
Accrued Payroll Expense	123	2	(5)	(243)
Compensated Absences	11	1	-	24
Deferred Inflows	(171)	(24)	-	(674)
Net Pension Liability	219	35	-	686
Other Accruals	910	-	-	-
Net OPEB Liability	36	12	-	(107)
Total Adjustments	4,174	(236)	105	1,441
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 73,781</u>	<u>\$ 61,435</u>	<u>\$ 29</u>	<u>\$ (5,323)</u>
Non Cash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities				
Contributed Capital Assets	-	-	-	4,955

<u>Prison Industries</u>	<u>Dirigo Health</u>	<u>Consolidated Emergency Communications</u>	<u>Competitive Skills Scholarship Fund</u>	<u>Total Other Enterprise Funds</u>
\$ 1,144	\$ -	\$ 1,476	\$ 3,997	\$ 652,121
552	-	5,822	16	7,394
-	-	-	-	(275,106)
(534)	-	(158)	(1,701)	(225,376)
(225)	-	(5,520)	(504)	(14,871)
(530)	-	(673)	-	(11,078)
<u>407</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>1,808</u>	<u>133,084</u>
-	-	-	-	6,092
-	-	-	-	(131,839)
-	-	-	-	(125,747)
(1)	-	-	-	(1)
-	-	-	-	1
(1)	-	-	-	-
<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>143</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>143</u>
411	-	947	1,823	7,480
595	64	2,487	1,984	22,380
<u>\$ 1,006</u>	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>\$ 3,434</u>	<u>\$ 3,807</u>	<u>\$ 29,860</u>
<u>\$ 626</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 989</u>	<u>\$ 458</u>	<u>\$ 126,511</u>
24	-	-	-	2,273
5	-	3	-	4,763
2	-	186	16	(6,617)
(238)	-	-	-	(284)
-	-	-	-	(375)
(7)	-	(136)	(194)	(595)
37	-	1	25	5,208
(11)	-	15	28	(91)
(4)	-	(24)	23	31
(33)	-	(591)	26	(1,467)
17	-	581	747	2,285
-	-	-	-	910
(11)	-	(77)	679	532
(219)	-	(42)	1,350	6,573
<u>\$ 407</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 947</u>	<u>\$ 1,808</u>	<u>\$ 133,084</u>
-	-	-	-	4,955



INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Motor Transport Service Fund – This fund accounts for all the equipment and vehicle operations of the Department of Transportation.

Postal, Printing and Supply Fund – This fund accounts for the purchase of general office supplies, materials and photocopiers required by any State department or agency, the purchase of and contract for all postal and mailing services, duplicating needs, and the acquisition and disposition of State and federal surplus property. This fund is also used to administer the State's Procurement Card Program.

Information Services Fund – This fund accounts for the costs of providing information services in data processing and telecommunications and for coordinating data processing services including computer operations, programming and applications systems development, technical support and networking services.

Risk Management Fund – This fund accounts for resources generated and used to provide insurance advice and services for all forms of insurance except health and workers' compensation. This includes insurance for automobile, fire, liability and any other type of coverage that may be necessary to protect the State against financial loss.

Workers' Compensation Fund – This fund accounts for resources generated and used to provide workers compensation advice and insurance services.

Central Fleet Management Fund – This fund accounts for the cost of administering a uniform program for the operation and maintenance of all State vehicles except those of the Department of Transportation and Public Safety.

Leased Space Fund – This fund accounts for State facilities leasing activities and maintains records of State agency property, leasing needs and all available space owned, leased and potentially available for lease.

Revenue Services Fund – This fund accounts for the resources generated and used to provide up-to-date information to facilitate compliance with Maine tax law and to help reduce common mistakes in filing tax forms.

Retiree Health Insurance Fund – This fund accounts for post retirement health care premiums and benefits for most retired state employees and Legislators, for a portion of the premiums for teachers, and for a portion of the premiums for county and municipal law enforcement officers and firefighters (First Responders).

Employee Health Insurance Fund – This fund accounts for health care premiums and benefits for most state employees.

Statewide Radio & Network Systems Fund – This fund accounts for resources generated and used to acquire, expand, upgrade and replace a statewide radio and network system for use by State agencies.

Financial & Personnel Services Fund – This fund accounts for centralized services provided by the Department of Administrative and Financial Services. Services provided include personnel administration, employee relations, budget management, general administration, and accounting.

Transportation Facilities Fund – This fund accounts for the purchase, operation, maintenance, improvement, repair, construction, and management of buildings owned by the Department of Transportation.

Governmental Facilities Authority Fund – This fund includes the operations of the Maine Governmental Facilities Authority, a blended component unit. The Authority was created to assist in the financing, equipping, improvement, reconstruction, acquisition, and construction of additions to structures designed for use as a court facility, State office or State activity space.

Industrial Drive Facility Fund – This fund accounts for the managing and operation of the facility at 66 Industrial Drive in Augusta. The facility consolidates agencies performing similar work in an effort to promote resource sharing.

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Motor Transport Services	Postal, Printing & Supply	Information Services	Risk Management
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ 4,282	\$ -	\$ 487	\$ 15,787
Cash & Short-Term Investments	-	1	-	-
Cash with Fiscal Agent	87	-	-	-
Restricted Assets:				
Restricted Deposits & Investments	-	-	-	-
Inventories	4,655	503	5	-
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:				
Other Receivable	99	29	196	49
Due from Other Funds	77	28,942	11,333	611
Other Assets	-	76	4,299	1,381
Total Current Assets	<u>9,200</u>	<u>29,551</u>	<u>16,320</u>	<u>17,828</u>
Noncurrent Assets:				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	2,512	-	286	9,260
Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation	<u>43,520</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>7,471</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>46,032</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>7,757</u>	<u>9,260</u>
Total Assets	<u>55,232</u>	<u>29,989</u>	<u>24,077</u>	<u>27,088</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
	<u>\$ 2,891</u>	<u>\$ 629</u>	<u>\$ 12,856</u>	<u>\$ 145</u>
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 472	\$ 212	\$ 4,202	\$ 7
Accrued Payroll	321	108	2,198	21
Due to Other Funds	160	31,839	2,332	197
Due to Component Units	-	-	-	44
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations:				
Certificates of Participation and Other Financing Arrangements	8	-	-	-
Obligations under Capital Leases	-	-	-	-
Claims Payable	-	-	-	-
Compensated Absences	58	15	372	4
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	342
Accrued Interest Payable	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	<u>1,019</u>	<u>32,174</u>	<u>9,104</u>	<u>615</u>
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Working Capital Advances Payable	-	111	-	-
Certificates of Participation & Other Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	-
Obligations under Capital Leases	-	-	-	-
Claims Payable	-	-	-	11,901
Compensated Absences	380	104	2,459	25
Net Other Post-Employment Benefit Liability	8,681	1,818	39,184	387
Net Pension Liability	<u>9,616</u>	<u>2,026</u>	<u>43,381</u>	<u>478</u>
Total Long-Term Liabilities	<u>18,677</u>	<u>4,059</u>	<u>85,024</u>	<u>12,791</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>19,696</u>	<u>36,233</u>	<u>94,128</u>	<u>13,406</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
	<u>\$ 341</u>	<u>\$ 71</u>	<u>\$ 1,542</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	43,599	438	7,471	-
Restricted for:				
Other Purposes	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	<u>(5,513)</u>	<u>(6,124)</u>	<u>(66,208)</u>	<u>13,812</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 38,086</u>	<u>\$ (5,686)</u>	<u>\$ (58,737)</u>	<u>\$ 13,812</u>

(Continued)

<u>Workers' Compensation</u>	<u>Central Fleet Management</u>	<u>Leased Space</u>	<u>Revenue Services</u>	<u>Retiree Health Insurance</u>	<u>Employee Health Insurance</u>	<u>Statewide Radio & Network Systems</u>
\$ 20,114	\$ 444	\$ -	\$ 64	\$ 128,840	\$ 128,224	\$ 314
-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	5,603	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	28	-	-	-	-	-
-	28	158	-	2,042	7,223	-
605	1,389	391	-	5,978	6,647	-
559	-	-	-	22	66	-
<u>21,278</u>	<u>7,493</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>136,882</u>	<u>142,160</u>	<u>314</u>
11,798	260	-	37	75,571	75,210	184
-	19,902	44,340	-	-	-	28,587
<u>11,798</u>	<u>20,162</u>	<u>44,340</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>75,571</u>	<u>75,210</u>	<u>28,771</u>
<u>33,076</u>	<u>27,655</u>	<u>44,889</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>212,453</u>	<u>217,370</u>	<u>29,085</u>
<u>\$ 468</u>	<u>\$ 299</u>	<u>\$ 72</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 335</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 522	\$ 320	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ 8,443	\$ 1,956	\$ -
80	58	10	-	-	61	-
47	180	709	9	251	3,282	-
-	-	-	-	2,635	-	-
-	4,853	-	-	-	-	373
-	-	5,300	-	-	-	-
8,925	-	-	-	4,400	13,200	-
16	10	3	-	-	11	-
-	8	-	-	-	-	-
-	59	-	-	-	-	-
<u>9,590</u>	<u>5,488</u>	<u>6,070</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15,729</u>	<u>18,510</u>	<u>373</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	8,258	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	44,187	-	-	-	-
42,236	-	-	-	-	-	-
105	67	20	-	-	72	-
1,337	917	232	-	-	871	-
1,725	1,043	283	-	-	1,148	-
<u>45,403</u>	<u>10,285</u>	<u>44,722</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,091</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>54,993</u>	<u>15,773</u>	<u>50,792</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15,729</u>	<u>20,601</u>	<u>373</u>
<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
-	12,394	(5,147)	-	-	-	28,214
-	-	-	-	-	-	498
<u>(21,501)</u>	<u>(249)</u>	<u>(693)</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>196,724</u>	<u>197,070</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>\$ (21,501)</u>	<u>\$ 12,145</u>	<u>\$ (5,840)</u>	<u>\$ 92</u>	<u>\$ 196,724</u>	<u>\$ 197,070</u>	<u>\$ 28,712</u>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS (CONTINUED)

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Financial & Personnel Services	Transportation Facilities	Governmental Facilities Authority	Industrial Drive Facility	Total Internal Service Funds
Assets					
Current Assets:					
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ 2,117	\$ 935	\$ -	\$ 122	\$ 301,730
Cash & Short-Term Investments	-	-	-	-	2
Cash with Fiscal Agent	-	-	-	-	5,690
Restricted Assets:					
Restricted Deposits & Investments	-	-	2,235	-	2,235
Inventories	-	-	-	-	5,191
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:					
Other Receivable	-	-	-	-	9,824
Due from Other Funds	497	32	-	-	56,502
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	6,403
Total Current Assets	2,614	967	2,235	122	387,577
Noncurrent Assets:					
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	1,241	549	-	71	176,979
Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation	-	40,212	-	11,869	196,339
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,241	40,761	-	11,940	373,318
Total Assets	3,855	41,728	2,235	12,062	760,895
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
	\$ 6,696	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,391
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 21	\$ 20	\$ 12	\$ 33	\$ 16,268
Accrued Payroll	1,156	-	-	-	4,013
Due to Other Funds	441	20	-	6	39,473
Due to Component Units	-	-	-	-	2,679
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations:					
Certificates of Participation and Other Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	-	5,234
Obligations under Capital Leases	-	-	-	-	5,300
Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	26,525
Compensated Absences	203	-	-	-	692
Unearned Revenue	-	-	280	-	630
Accrued Interest Payable	-	-	-	-	59
Total Current Liabilities	1,821	40	292	39	100,873
Long-Term Liabilities:					
Working Capital Advances Payable	-	-	-	-	111
Certificates of Participation & Other Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	-	8,258
Obligations under Capital Leases	-	-	-	-	44,187
Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	54,137
Compensated Absences	1,340	-	-	-	4,572
Net Other Post-Employment Benefit Liability	18,498	-	-	-	71,925
Net Pension Liability	22,635	-	-	-	82,335
Total Long-Term Liabilities	42,473	-	-	-	265,525
Total Liabilities	44,294	40	292	39	366,398
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
	\$ 732	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,832
Net Position					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	-	40,212	-	11,869	139,050
Restricted for:					
Other Purposes	-	-	13	-	511
Unrestricted	(34,475)	1,476	1,930	154	276,495
Total Net Position	(34,475)	41,688	1,943	12,023	416,056



STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Motor Transport Services	Postal, Printing & Supply	Information Services	Risk Management
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$ 34,897	\$ 56,655	\$ 116,085	\$ 6,580
Miscellaneous Revenues	-	231	131	-
Total Operating Revenues	<u>34,897</u>	<u>56,886</u>	<u>116,216</u>	<u>6,580</u>
Operating Expenses				
General Operations	28,223	48,010	116,070	3,777
Depreciation	7,015	17	2,743	-
Claims/Fees Expense	-	-	-	2,723
Other Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenses	<u>35,238</u>	<u>48,027</u>	<u>118,813</u>	<u>6,500</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(341)</u>	<u>8,859</u>	<u>(2,597)</u>	<u>80</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Investment Revenue (Expenses) - net	54	(231)	(37)	180
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-
Other Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses) - net	(94)	-	51	-
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses) - net	<u>(40)</u>	<u>(231)</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>180</u>
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions, Transfers and Special Items	<u>(381)</u>	<u>8,628</u>	<u>(2,583)</u>	<u>260</u>
Capital Contributions, Transfers and Special Items				
Capital Contributions from (to) Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Contributions, Transfers In (Out) and Special Items	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>(381)</u>	<u>8,628</u>	<u>(2,583)</u>	<u>260</u>
Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>38,467</u>	<u>(14,314)</u>	<u>(56,154)</u>	<u>13,552</u>
Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ 38,086</u>	<u>\$ (5,686)</u>	<u>\$ (58,737)</u>	<u>\$ 13,812</u>

(Continued)

Workers' Compensation	Central Fleet Management	Leased Space	Revenue Services	Retiree Health Insurance	Employee Health Insurance	Statewide Radio & Network Systems
\$ 15,084	\$ 11,262	\$ 27,502	\$ 92	\$ 74,416	\$ 175,811	\$ -
57	-	18	-	-	325	-
<u>15,141</u>	<u>11,262</u>	<u>27,520</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>74,416</u>	<u>176,136</u>	<u>-</u>
3,018	6,604	13,078	-	61,866	137,181	-
-	4,238	3,929	-	-	-	1,373
13,509	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>16,527</u>	<u>10,842</u>	<u>17,007</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>61,866</u>	<u>137,181</u>	<u>1,373</u>
<u>(1,386)</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>10,513</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>12,550</u>	<u>38,955</u>	<u>(1,373)</u>
207	1	3	-	1,199	1,204	-
-	(230)	(10,786)	-	-	-	-
-	(40)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>207</u>	<u>(269)</u>	<u>(10,783)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,199</u>	<u>1,204</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>(1,179)</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>(270)</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>13,749</u>	<u>40,159</u>	<u>(1,373)</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2,000	-	1,222
-	-	-	-	2,000	-	1,222
<u>(1,179)</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>(270)</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>15,749</u>	<u>40,159</u>	<u>(151)</u>
<u>(20,322)</u>	<u>11,994</u>	<u>(5,570)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>180,975</u>	<u>156,911</u>	<u>28,863</u>
<u>\$ (21,501)</u>	<u>\$ 12,145</u>	<u>\$ (5,840)</u>	<u>\$ 92</u>	<u>\$ 196,724</u>	<u>\$ 197,070</u>	<u>\$ 28,712</u>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Financial & Personnel Services	Transportation Facilities	Governmental Facilities Authority	Industrial Drive Facility	Total Internal Service Funds
Operating Revenues					
Charges for Services	\$ 24,176	\$ 1,773	\$ 1,283	\$ 518	\$ 546,134
Miscellaneous Revenues	-	-	-	-	762
Total Operating Revenues	<u>24,176</u>	<u>1,773</u>	<u>1,283</u>	<u>518</u>	<u>546,896</u>
Operating Expenses					
General Operations	24,984	690	285	481	444,267
Depreciation	1	985	-	370	20,671
Claims/Fees Expense	-	-	-	-	16,232
Other Operating Expenses	-	-	708	-	708
Total Operating Expenses	<u>24,985</u>	<u>1,675</u>	<u>993</u>	<u>851</u>	<u>481,878</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(809)</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>(333)</u>	<u>65,018</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)					
Investment Revenue (Expenses) - net	-	10	3	2	2,595
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	(11,016)
Other Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses) - net	-	69	-	-	(14)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses) - net	<u>-</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(8,435)</u>
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions, Transfers and Special Items	<u>(809)</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>(331)</u>	<u>56,583</u>
Capital Contributions, Transfers and Special Items					
Capital Contributions from (to) Other Funds	-	396	-	-	396
Transfer from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	3,222
Total Capital Contributions, Transfers In (Out) and Special Items	<u>-</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,618</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>(809)</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>(331)</u>	<u>60,201</u>
Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>(33,666)</u>	<u>41,115</u>	<u>1,650</u>	<u>12,354</u>	<u>355,855</u>
Net Position - End of Year	<u><u>\$ (34,475)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 41,688</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,943</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 12,023</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 416,056</u></u>



STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Motor Transport Services	Postal, Printing & Supply	Information Services	Risk Management
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Receipts from Customers and Users	\$ 80	\$ 4,830	\$ 4,022	\$ 284
Cash Received from Interfund Services	34,033	65,175	112,958	6,049
Payments to Suppliers	(8,040)	(51,770)	(46,513)	(74)
Payments to Employees	(10,336)	(2,269)	(42,289)	(465)
Payments for Interfund Goods and Services	(10,304)	(15,708)	(32,589)	(5,843)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	5,433	258	(4,411)	(49)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities				
Transfers from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	-	-
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Payments for Acquisition of Capital Assets	(7,482)	(27)	(4,002)	-
Proceeds from Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	-
Principal and Interest Paid on Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	50	-	51	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(7,432)	(27)	(3,951)	-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Investment Revenue	54	(231)	(37)	180
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	54	(231)	(37)	180
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash/Cash Equivalents	(1,945)	-	(8,399)	131
Cash/Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Period	8,826	1	9,172	24,916
Cash/Cash Equivalents - End of Period	\$ 6,881	\$ 1	\$ 773	\$ 25,047
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (341)	\$ 8,859	\$ (2,597)	\$ 80
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities				
Depreciation Expense	7,015	17	2,743	-
Decrease (Increase) in Assets				
Accounts Receivable	(59)	8	(85)	(33)
Interfund Balances	(101)	(2,339)	(2,166)	(9)
Inventories	(728)	(238)	(1)	-
Other Assets	-	(20)	250	(278)
Deferred Outflows	(140)	(57)	(818)	(10)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	(36)	(5,986)	(1,122)	(292)
Accrued Payroll Expense	(376)	(3)	267	4
Due to Other Governments	-	-	(6)	(77)
Compensated Absences	2	7	374	7
Deferred Inflows	(993)	(211)	(4,635)	(49)
Net Pension Liability	1,134	222	4,130	61
Other Accruals	-	-	-	541
Net OPEB Liability	56	(1)	(745)	6
Total Adjustments	5,774	(8,601)	(1,814)	(129)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 5,433	\$ 258	\$ (4,411)	\$ (49)
Non Cash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities				
Contributed Capital Assets	-	-	-	-
Disposal of Asset - Gain (Loss)	(144)	-	-	-

(Continued)

<u>Workers'</u> <u>Compensation</u>	<u>Central Fleet</u> <u>Management</u>	<u>Leased Space</u>	<u>Revenue</u> <u>Services</u>	<u>Retiree</u> <u>Health</u> <u>Insurance</u>	<u>Employee</u> <u>Health</u> <u>Insurance</u>	<u>Statewide</u> <u>Radio &</u> <u>Network</u> <u>Systems</u>
\$ 12	\$ 118	\$ 629	\$ 2	\$ 6,273	\$ 24,076	\$ -
15,512	11,117	27,599	90	66,976	157,707	-
(10,901)	(2,589)	(12,808)	-	(56,821)	(129,795)	-
(1,406)	(1,005)	(206)	-	-	(1,075)	-
(594)	(2,936)	(315)	(1)	(3,096)	(148)	-
<u>2,623</u>	<u>4,705</u>	<u>14,899</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>13,332</u>	<u>50,765</u>	<u>-</u>
-	-	-	-	2,000	-	1,222
-	-	-	-	2,000	-	1,222
-	(5,635)	-	-	-	-	-
-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-
-	(5,779)	(14,902)	-	-	-	(1,222)
-	1,078	-	-	-	-	-
-	(4,836)	(14,902)	-	-	-	(1,222)
207	1	3	-	1,199	1,204	-
207	1	3	-	1,199	1,204	-
2,830	(130)	-	91	16,531	51,969	-
29,082	6,438	-	10	187,880	151,465	498
<u>\$ 31,912</u>	<u>\$ 6,308</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 101</u>	<u>\$ 204,411</u>	<u>\$ 203,434</u>	<u>\$ 498</u>
<u>\$ (1,386)</u>	<u>\$ 420</u>	<u>\$ 10,513</u>	<u>\$ 92</u>	<u>\$ 12,550</u>	<u>\$ 38,955</u>	<u>\$ (1,373)</u>
-	4,238	3,929	-	-	-	1,373
-	(8)	5	-	(1,174)	(2,757)	-
432	(19)	444	(1)	(4,362)	8,382	-
-	(19)	-	-	-	-	-
(49)	-	10	-	7	22	-
6	(9)	-	-	-	(30)	-
(265)	89	(6)	-	2,554	1,426	-
61	13	6	-	-	17	-
-	-	-	-	2,179	-	-
69	21	18	-	-	22	-
(177)	(110)	(30)	-	-	(118)	-
188	106	20	-	-	119	-
3,730	(8)	-	-	1,578	4,733	-
14	(9)	(10)	-	-	(6)	-
4,009	4,285	4,386	(1)	782	11,810	1,373
<u>\$ 2,623</u>	<u>\$ 4,705</u>	<u>\$ 14,899</u>	<u>\$ 91</u>	<u>\$ 13,332</u>	<u>\$ 50,765</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(1,118)	(1,477)	-	-	-	-

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Industrial Drive Facility	Financial & Personnel Services	Transportation Facilities	Governmental Facilities Authority	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Receipts from Customers and Users	\$ 1	\$ 97	\$ 121	\$ 1,283	\$ 41,828
Cash Received from Interfund Services	519	24,209	1,790	-	523,734
Payments to Suppliers	(386)	(406)	(718)	(793)	(321,614)
Payments to Employees	-	(22,066)	-	-	(81,117)
Payments for Interfund Goods and Services	(87)	(1,591)	-	-	(73,212)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	47	243	1,193	490	89,619
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities					
Transfers from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	3,222
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	-	-	3,222
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities					
Payments for Acquisition of Capital Assets	(157)	-	(942)	-	(18,245)
Proceeds from Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	-	5,500
Principal and Interest Paid on Financing Arrangements	-	-	-	-	(21,903)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	90	-	1,269
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(157)	-	(852)	-	(33,379)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Investment Revenue	2	-	10	3	2,595
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	2	-	10	3	2,595
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash/Cash Equivalents	(108)	243	351	493	62,057
Cash/Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Period	301	3,115	1,133	1,742	424,579
Cash/Cash Equivalents - End of Period	\$ 193	\$ 3,358	\$ 1,484	\$ 2,235	\$ 486,636
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (333)	\$ (809)	\$ 98	\$ 290	\$ 65,018
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities					
Depreciation Expense	370	1	985	-	20,671
Decrease (Increase) in Assets					
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-	(4,103)
Interfund Balances	2	(295)	138	-	106
Inventories	-	-	-	-	(986)
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	(58)
Deferred Outflows	-	(411)	-	-	(1,469)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	8	13	(28)	(2)	(3,647)
Accrued Payroll Expense	-	130	-	-	119
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	2,096
Compensated Absences	-	239	-	-	759
Deferred Inflows	-	(2,240)	-	-	(8,563)
Net Pension Liability	-	3,042	-	-	9,022
Other Accruals	-	-	-	202	10,776
Net OPEB Liability	-	573	-	-	(122)
Total Adjustments	380	1,052	1,095	200	24,601
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 47	\$ 243	\$ 1,193	\$ 490	\$ 89,619
Non Cash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities					
Contributed Capital Assets	-	-	396	-	396
Disposal of Asset - Gain (Loss)	-	-	(21)	-	(2,760)

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Pension (and Other Employee Benefits) Trusts

This fund accounts for all of the trust activity occurring in the employees defined benefit pension plan, healthcare and group life insurance other postemployment benefits trusts and defined contribution plans.

Private Purpose Trust Funds

Abandoned Property Fund – This fund accounts for unclaimed property receipts. All holders of property presumed abandoned must report these properties to the Treasurer annually. The Treasurer will honor claims indefinitely.

Revenue on Private Purpose Trusts Fund – This fund accounts for expendable earnings on private purpose trust fund balances.

Lands Reserved Trust Funds – These funds were established to account for revenue derived from the sale of timber from public lands and from appreciation on investments. The income is to be used for school purposes by townships when they become organized towns or plantations.

Maine Universal Service Trust Fund – This fund provides universal land-line service to the poor and to otherwise underserved rural areas.

Maine Telecommunications Education Access Trust Fund – This fund provides schools and qualified libraries with resources to provide computer-based and network services.

Custodial Funds

Bureau of Insurance and Other Custodial Funds – Almost half of these funds represent deposits held for entities that are self-insured for worker's compensation and/or unemployment claims. About one quarter of the funds represent assets held for DHHS clients. Most of the remaining monies include Attorney General's Office anti-trust escrow accounts and balances held for multi-state cost sharing lawsuits.

Self-Insured and Other Custodial Funds – This fund holds worker's compensation deposits for entities that have ceased to exist. Natural resources also holds deposits for municipalities and other entities.

Non-Entitlement Units – This fund accounts for American Rescue Plan (ARP) awards from the federal government that pass through the State of Maine to municipalities that qualify as non-entitlement units.

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PENSION (AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS) TRUSTS

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	State/Teacher Defined Benefit Pension Plan	Judicial Defined Benefit Pension Plan	Legislative Defined Benefit Pension Plan	PLD Consolidated Pension Plan	PLD Agent Pension Plan
Assets					
Cash & Short-Term Investments	\$ 26,642	\$ 296	\$ 55	\$ 2,375	\$ 26
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:					
Interest and Dividends	3,284	20	4	827	2
Due from Brokers for Securities Sold	612	4	1	154	-
Due from Primary Government	22,407	-	-	9,973	6
Investments at Fair Value:					
Equity Securities	2,378,401	14,349	2,659	598,749	1,556
Common/Collective Trusts	12,487,219	75,333	13,960	3,143,585	8,171
Securities Lending Collateral	63,726	384	71	16,043	42
Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation	11,920	72	13	3,001	8
Total Assets	<u>14,994,211</u>	<u>90,458</u>	<u>16,763</u>	<u>3,774,707</u>	<u>9,811</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 3,658	\$ 22	\$ 4	\$ 921	\$ 2
Obligations Under Securities Lending	63,726	384	71	16,043	42
Other Accrued Liabilities	26,177	158	29	6,590	17
Total Liabilities	<u>93,561</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>23,554</u>	<u>61</u>
Net Position					
Restricted for Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits	<u>14,900,650</u>	<u>89,894</u>	<u>16,659</u>	<u>3,751,153</u>	<u>9,750</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 14,900,650</u>	<u>\$ 89,894</u>	<u>\$ 16,659</u>	<u>\$ 3,751,153</u>	<u>\$ 9,750</u>

Healthcare OPEB	MainePERS OPEB Trust	Group Life Insurance OPEB	Group Life Insurance Retired SETP	Group Life Insurance Retired PLD	Defined Contribution Plans	Total Pension (and Other Employee Benefits) Trusts
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,591	\$ 998	\$ 260	\$ 38	\$ 32,281
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,137
-	-	-	-	-	-	771
2,000	-	266	-	42	-	34,694
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,995,714
380,874	18,818	18,636	141,193	21,295	60,472	16,369,556
-	-	-	-	-	-	80,266
-	-	-	-	-	-	15,014
<u>382,874</u>	<u>18,818</u>	<u>20,493</u>	<u>142,191</u>	<u>21,597</u>	<u>60,510</u>	<u>19,532,433</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 4,616
-	-	-	-	-	-	80,266
<u>32</u>	<u>1,065</u>	<u>1,934</u>	<u>1,584</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>38,006</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>1,065</u>	<u>1,935</u>	<u>1,591</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>122,888</u>
<u>382,842</u>	<u>17,753</u>	<u>18,558</u>	<u>140,600</u>	<u>21,207</u>	<u>60,479</u>	<u>19,409,545</u>
<u>\$ 382,842</u>	<u>\$ 17,753</u>	<u>\$ 18,558</u>	<u>\$ 140,600</u>	<u>\$ 21,207</u>	<u>\$ 60,479</u>	<u>\$ 19,409,545</u>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PENSION (AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS) TRUSTS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	State/Teacher Defined Benefit Pension Plan	Judicial Defined Benefit Pension Plan	Legislative Defined Benefit Pension Plan	PLD Consolidated Pension Plan	PLD Agent Pension Plan
Additions:					
Contributions:					
Members	\$ 159,510	\$ 636	\$ 215	\$ 53,621	\$ 2
State & Local Agency Employers	239,444	739	-	68,506	68
Non-employer Contributing Entity	179,330	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Other Pension Plans	-	473	-	-	-
Investment Income (Loss):					
Net Increase (Decrease) in the Fair Value of Investments	3,187,711	19,257	3,554	801,232	2,123
Interest & Dividends	102,049	615	114	25,671	67
Securities Lending Income & Borrower Rebates					
Refunded	372	2	-	94	-
Less Investment Expense:					
Investment Activity Expense	98,110	594	109	24,631	66
Securities Lending Expense	(14)	-	-	(3)	-
Net Investment Income (Loss)	<u>3,192,036</u>	<u>19,280</u>	<u>3,559</u>	<u>802,369</u>	<u>2,124</u>
Total Additions	<u>3,770,320</u>	<u>21,128</u>	<u>3,774</u>	<u>924,496</u>	<u>2,194</u>
Deductions:					
Benefits Paid to Participants or Beneficiaries	888,230	4,681	515	176,403	776
Refunds & Withdrawals	14,886	-	35	6,289	-
Administrative Expenses	11,089	68	12	2,773	8
Transfer to Other Pension Funds	385	-	3	307	-
Claims Processing Expense	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deductions	<u>914,590</u>	<u>4,749</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>185,772</u>	<u>784</u>
Net Increase (Decrease)	<u>2,855,730</u>	<u>16,379</u>	<u>3,209</u>	<u>738,724</u>	<u>1,410</u>
Net Position:					
Restricted for Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits:					
Beginning of Year	<u>12,044,920</u>	<u>73,515</u>	<u>13,450</u>	<u>3,012,429</u>	<u>8,340</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 14,900,650</u>	<u>\$ 89,894</u>	<u>\$ 16,659</u>	<u>\$ 3,751,153</u>	<u>\$ 9,750</u>

<u>Healthcare OPEB</u>	<u>MainePERS OPEB Trust</u>	<u>Group Life Insurance OPEB</u>	<u>Group Life Insurance Retired SETP</u>	<u>Group Life Insurance Retired PLD</u>	<u>Defined Contribution Plans</u>	<u>Total Pension (and Other Employee Benefits) Trusts</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,608	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,317	\$ 222,909
73,200	8	1,634	5,265	1,187	807	390,858
-	-	-	4,601	-	-	183,931
-	-	-	-	-	221	694
89,391	4,416	4,868	32,629	4,999	12,367	4,162,547
-	-	-	1	-	-	128,517
-	-	-	-	-	-	468
105	10	11	76	12	57	123,781
-	-	-	-	-	-	(17)
<u>89,286</u>	<u>4,406</u>	<u>4,857</u>	<u>32,554</u>	<u>4,987</u>	<u>12,310</u>	<u>4,167,768</u>
<u>162,486</u>	<u>4,414</u>	<u>11,099</u>	<u>42,420</u>	<u>6,174</u>	<u>17,655</u>	<u>4,966,160</u>
71,200	368	7,270	5,773	1,093	-	1,156,309
-	-	-	-	-	2,542	23,752
3	-	118	822	128	221	15,242
-	-	-	-	-	-	695
-	-	126	841	131	66	1,164
<u>71,203</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>7,514</u>	<u>7,436</u>	<u>1,352</u>	<u>2,829</u>	<u>1,197,162</u>
<u>91,283</u>	<u>4,046</u>	<u>3,585</u>	<u>34,984</u>	<u>4,822</u>	<u>14,826</u>	<u>3,768,998</u>
<u>291,559</u>	<u>13,707</u>	<u>14,973</u>	<u>105,616</u>	<u>16,385</u>	<u>45,653</u>	<u>15,640,547</u>
<u>\$ 382,842</u>	<u>\$ 17,753</u>	<u>\$ 18,558</u>	<u>\$ 140,600</u>	<u>\$ 21,207</u>	<u>\$ 60,479</u>	<u>\$ 19,409,545</u>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUSTS

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Abandoned Property</u>	<u>Revenue on Private Purpose Trusts</u>	<u>Lands Reserved</u>	<u>Maine Universal Service Trust</u>
Assets				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ 500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cash & Short-Term Investments	-	-	-	3,988
Investments at Fair Value:				
Investments - Other	-	-	23,318	-
Other Receivable	-	-	-	1,980
Due from Other Funds	46,197	-	-	-
Other Assets	<u>3,471</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	<u>50,168</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,318</u>	<u>5,968</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 23	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5
Due to Other Funds	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>30</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>
Net Position Restricted				
Held in Trust for Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments	<u>50,138</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,318</u>	<u>5,963</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 50,138</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 23,318</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,963</u></u>

Maine Telecommunications Education Access Trust	Total Private Purpose Trusts
<hr/>	<hr/>
\$ -	\$ 500
1,478	5,466
-	23,318
930	2,910
-	46,197
-	3,471
<hr/>	<hr/>
2,408	81,862
<hr/>	<hr/>
\$ 601	\$ 629
-	7
<hr/>	<hr/>
601	636
<hr/>	<hr/>
1,807	81,226
<hr/>	<hr/>
\$ 1,807	\$ 81,226
<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUSTS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Abandoned Property</u>	<u>Revenue on Private Purpose Trusts</u>	<u>Lands Reserved</u>	<u>Maine Universal Service Trust</u>
Additions:				
Investment Income (Loss):				
Net Increase (Decrease) in the Fair Value of Investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,042	\$ -
Interest & Dividends	64	325	-	13
Miscellaneous Revenues	13,848	-	-	9,904
Total Additions	13,912	325	5,042	9,917
Deductions:				
Benefits Paid to Participants or Beneficiaries	-	259	-	8,386
Administrative Expenses	313	-	-	37
Transfer to Other Funds	14,637	117	-	-
Total Deductions	14,950	376	-	8,423
Net Increase (Decrease)	(1,038)	(51)	5,042	1,494
Net Position Restricted:				
Held in Trust for Individuals, Organizations and Other				
Governments:				
Beginning of Year (as restated)	51,176	51	18,276	4,469
End of Year	\$ 50,138	\$ -	\$ 23,318	\$ 5,963

Maine Telecommunications Education Access Trust	Total Private Purpose Trusts
\$ -	\$ 5,042
2	404
<u>4,167</u>	<u>27,919</u>
<u>4,169</u>	<u>33,365</u>
2,865	11,510
35	385
-	14,754
<u>2,900</u>	<u>26,649</u>
1,269	6,716
<u>538</u>	<u>74,510</u>
<u>\$ 1,807</u>	<u>\$ 81,226</u>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
CUSTODIAL FUNDS

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Bureau of Insurance & Other	Self-Insured & Other	Non-Entitlement Units	Total Custodial Funds
Assets				
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ 1,673	\$ 23,137	\$ 59,654	\$ 84,464
Cash & Short-Term Investments	-	27	-	27
Investments Held on Behalf of Others	-	62,417	-	62,417
Other Assets	-	51	-	51
Total Assets	<u>1,673</u>	<u>85,632</u>	<u>59,654</u>	<u>146,959</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 3	\$ 15	\$ -	\$ 18
Other Accrued Liabilities	-	2,616	-	2,616
Total Liabilities	<u>3</u>	<u>2,631</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,634</u>
Net Position				
Held for Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments	<u>\$ 1,670</u>	<u>\$ 83,001</u>	<u>\$ 59,654</u>	<u>\$ 144,325</u>

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
CUSTODIAL FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Bureau of Insurance & Other	Self-Insured & Other	Non-Entitlement Units	Total Custodial Funds
Additions				
Contributions:				
Federal grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59,654	\$ 59,654
Other Contributing Entity	30	3,279	-	3,309
Litigation Receipts	-	13,384	-	13,384
Other	912	1,238	-	2,150
Investment Income (Loss):				
Net Increase (Decrease) in the Fair Value of Investments	-	(1,435)	-	(1,435)
Interest & Dividends	6	13	-	19
Less Investment Expense:				
Net Investment Income (Loss)	<u>6</u>	<u>(1,422)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,416)</u>
Total Additions	<u>948</u>	<u>16,479</u>	<u>59,654</u>	<u>77,081</u>
Deductions:				
Benefits Paid to Participants, Beneficiaries or Clients	804	8,099	-	8,903
Refunds & Withdrawals	1,751	1,135	-	2,886
Restitution Payments	-	1,223	-	1,223
Miscellaneous Disbursements	<u>-</u>	<u>794</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>794</u>
Total Deductions:	<u>2,555</u>	<u>11,251</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,806</u>
Net Increase (Decrease)	(1,607)	5,228	59,654	63,275
Net Position:				
Held for Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments				
Beginning of Year (as restated)	<u>3,277</u>	<u>77,773</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81,050</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 1,670</u>	<u>\$ 83,001</u>	<u>\$ 59,654</u>	<u>\$ 144,325</u>



NON-MAJOR COMPONENT UNIT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Child Development Services System – maintains a coordinated service delivery system for the provision of Childfind activities, early intervention services, and free, appropriate public education services for eligible children with disabilities.

Efficiency Maine Trust – was established for the purpose of administering programs for energy efficiency and alternative energy resources to help individuals and businesses in Maine meet their energy needs at the lowest cost.

Maine Maritime Academy – is a college specializing in ocean and marine programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The operation of the Academy is subject to review by the federal government.

Midcoast Regional Redevelopment Authority – is responsible for acquiring and managing Naval Air Station Brunswick properties in both Brunswick and Topsham and implementing the Reuse Master Plans for each.

Northern New England Passenger Rail Authority – initiates, establishes and maintains regularly scheduled passenger rail service between points within Maine to points within and outside of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NON-MAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Child Development Services	Efficiency Maine Trust	Maine Maritime Academy	Midcoast Regional Redevelopment Authority	Northern New England Passenger Rail Authority	Total Non-Major Component Units
Assets						
Current Assets:						
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 264	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 264
Cash & Short-Term Investments	3,459	-	15,447	2,209	3,446	24,561
Investments	-	-	16,266	-	-	16,266
Restricted Assets:						
Restricted Deposits & Investments	-	54,514	-	-	-	54,514
Inventories	-	-	969	-	-	969
Receivables, Net of Allowance for Uncollectibles:						
Loans Receivable	-	-	484	85	-	569
Other Receivable	-	1,473	408	1,944	28	3,853
Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	-	1,240	1,240
Due from Primary Government	4,847	-	-	143	-	4,990
Other Assets	195	110	287	34	89	715
Total Current Assets	8,501	56,097	34,125	4,415	4,803	107,941
Noncurrent Assets:						
Equity in Treasurer's Cash Pool	-	-	155	-	-	155
Restricted Assets	-	-	45,894	1	948	46,843
Investments	-	-	15,500	-	-	15,500
Receivables, Net of Current Portion:						
Loans & Notes Receivable	-	18,160	1,919	-	-	20,079
Other Receivables	-	-	237	-	-	237
Due from Primary Government	-	-	-	-	635	635
Capital Assets - Net of Depreciation	507	3	29,034	124,475	13,926	167,945
Other Non-Current Assets	-	-	3,043	94	-	3,137
Total Non-Current Assets	507	18,163	95,782	124,570	15,509	254,531
Total Assets	9,008	74,260	129,907	128,985	20,312	362,472
Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	-	1,121	-	690	1,811
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	3,221	2,806	4,055	1,106	2,391	13,579
Accrued Payroll	855	-	-	-	-	855
Compensated Absences	777	-	-	56	64	897
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	31	-	31
Due to Primary Government	-	-	-	1,078	-	1,078
Bonds & Notes Payable	-	-	185	608	-	793
Unearned Revenue	-	26	994	15	-	1,035
Other Accrued Liabilities	-	209	466	357	-	1,032
Total Current Liabilities	4,853	3,041	5,700	3,251	2,455	19,300
Long-Term Liabilities:						
Due to Other Governments	-	-	315	-	-	315
Bonds & Notes Payable	-	-	60	7,563	-	7,623
Net Pension Liability	-	-	3,881	-	1,356	5,237
Net Other Post-Employment Benefit Liability	-	-	-	-	760	760
Total Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	4,256	7,563	2,116	13,935
Total Liabilities	4,853	3,041	9,956	10,814	4,571	33,235
Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	506	-	59	565
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	507	3	28,789	116,305	13,926	159,530
Restricted	3,648	71,216	51,938	-	1,302	128,104
Unrestricted	-	-	39,839	1,866	1,144	42,849
Total Net Position	\$ 4,155	\$ 71,219	\$ 120,566	\$ 118,171	\$ 16,372	\$ 330,483

STATE OF MAINE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
NON-MAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Child Development Services	Efficiency Maine Trust	Maine Maritime Academy	Midcoast Regional Redevelopment Authority	Northern New England Passenger Rail Authority	Total Non-Major Component Units
General Operations	\$ 44,452	\$ 65,668	\$ 38,859	\$ 12,083	\$ 18,013	\$ 179,075
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	1,034	-	21,377	6,735	1,815	30,961
Program Investment Income	8	-	-	-	-	8
Operating Grants & Contributions	43,207	66,250	1,584	45	14,914	126,000
Capital Grants & Contributions	-	-	796	3,062	1,662	5,520
Net Revenue (Expense)	(203)	582	(15,102)	(2,241)	378	(16,586)
General Revenues						
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	-	-	15,907	23	8	15,938
Non-program Specific Grants, Contributions & Appropriations	-	-	16,142	-	-	16,142
Miscellaneous Revenues	-	-	4,727	174	140	5,041
Total General Revenues	-	-	36,776	197	148	37,121
Change in Net Position	(203)	582	21,674	(2,044)	526	20,535
Net Position - Beginning of Year	4,358	70,637	98,892	120,215	15,846	309,948
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 4,155	\$ 71,219	\$ 120,566	\$ 118,171	\$ 16,372	\$ 330,483



STATISTICAL SECTION



STATE OF MAINE
STATISTICAL SECTION NARRATIVE AND
TABLE OF CONTENTS

This part of the State of Maine's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information says about the State's overall financial health.

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the State's financial performance and fiscal health have changed over time. Fund perspective schedules are presented for the last ten years. Schedules included are:

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Fund Perspective

Schedule 3 - Fund Balances - Governmental Funds.....	240
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Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the State's most significant revenue sources:

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Schedule 7 - Individual Income Tax Filers and Tax Liability by Maine Adjusted Gross Income.....	249
Schedule 8 - Taxable Sales and Sales Tax Rates.....	250

Debt Capacity

These schedules present financial information to help the reader assess the affordability of the State's current levels of outstanding debt and the State's ability to issue additional debt in the future. Schedules included are:

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Schedule 10 - Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type.....	254
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Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment in which the state operates. Schedules included are:

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STATE OF MAINE
NET POSITION BY ACTIVITIES

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 3,587,505	\$ 3,651,931	\$ 3,559,387	\$ 3,580,547
Restricted	171,245	182,644	176,632	134,705
Unrestricted	<u>(2,358,934)</u>	<u>(3,388,679)</u>	<u>(3,155,124)</u>	<u>(3,491,939)</u>
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	<u>\$ 1,399,816</u>	<u>\$ 445,896</u>	<u>\$ 580,895</u>	<u>\$ 223,313</u>
Business-Type Activities				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 39,887	\$ 37,205	\$ 32,690	\$ 33,521
Restricted	510,934	605,378	513,319	471,256
Unrestricted	<u>(9,339)</u>	<u>(14,583)</u>	<u>(15,719)</u>	<u>(32,080)</u>
Total Business-Type Activities Net Position	<u>\$ 541,482</u>	<u>\$ 628,000</u>	<u>\$ 530,290</u>	<u>\$ 472,697</u>
Total Primary Government				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 3,627,392	\$ 3,689,136	\$ 3,592,077	\$ 3,614,068
Restricted	682,179	788,022	689,951	605,961
Unrestricted	<u>(2,368,273)</u>	<u>(3,403,262)</u>	<u>(3,170,843)</u>	<u>(3,524,019)</u>
Total Primary Government Activities Net Position	<u>\$ 1,941,298</u>	<u>\$ 1,073,896</u>	<u>\$ 1,111,185</u>	<u>\$ 696,010</u>

The methodology of calculating infrastructure capital assets changed in 2014.

SOURCE: State of Maine Annual Comprehensive Financial Reporting System. Accrual basis of accounting.

SCHEDULE 1

<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
\$ 3,501,237	\$ 3,435,465	\$ 3,362,340	\$ 3,326,722	\$ 3,262,047	\$ 4,408,377
125,429	132,972	215,520	168,085	403,837	398,122
<u>(3,748,147)</u>	<u>(1,906,492)</u>	<u>(2,232,749)</u>	<u>(2,616,106)</u>	<u>(464,311)</u>	<u>(514,820)</u>
<u>\$ (121,481)</u>	<u>\$ 1,661,945</u>	<u>\$ 1,345,111</u>	<u>\$ 878,701</u>	<u>\$ 3,201,573</u>	<u>\$ 4,291,679</u>
\$ 35,402	\$ 38,658	\$ 42,658	\$ 44,462	\$ 55,340	\$ 152,763
429,124	398,342	366,766	331,799	321,112	295,632
<u>(32,750)</u>	<u>(23,819)</u>	<u>(35,942)</u>	<u>(25,148)</u>	<u>2,860</u>	<u>675</u>
<u>\$ 431,776</u>	<u>\$ 413,181</u>	<u>\$ 373,482</u>	<u>\$ 351,113</u>	<u>\$ 379,312</u>	<u>\$ 449,070</u>
\$ 3,536,639	\$ 3,474,123	\$ 3,404,998	\$ 3,371,184	\$ 3,317,387	\$ 4,561,140
554,553	531,314	582,286	499,884	724,949	693,754
<u>(3,780,897)</u>	<u>(1,930,311)</u>	<u>(2,268,691)</u>	<u>(2,641,254)</u>	<u>(461,451)</u>	<u>(514,145)</u>
<u>\$ 310,295</u>	<u>\$ 2,075,126</u>	<u>\$ 1,718,593</u>	<u>\$ 1,229,814</u>	<u>\$ 3,580,885</u>	<u>\$ 4,740,749</u>

STATE OF MAINE
CHANGES IN NET POSITION BY ACTIVITIES

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Expenses				
Governmental Activities				
Governmental Support & Operations	\$ 606,474	\$ 552,526	\$ 475,715	\$ 432,870
Arts, Heritage & Cultural Enrichment	14,135	13,264	12,447	11,821
Business Licensing & Regulation	60,150	62,441	60,616	67,030
Economic Development & Workforce Training	1,705,292	1,386,867	168,963	185,166
Education	2,518,099	2,115,388	1,845,272	1,774,309
Health & Human Services	4,911,056	4,450,704	4,054,201	3,804,516
Justice & Protection	538,019	504,571	484,735	433,728
Natural Resources Development & Protection	261,461	254,468	232,368	218,375
Transportation, Safety & Development	696,683	739,290	613,171	627,901
Interest Expense	57,852	56,707	51,140	51,788
Total Governmental Activities	<u>11,369,221</u>	<u>10,136,226</u>	<u>7,998,628</u>	<u>7,607,504</u>
Business-Type Activities				
Employment Security	251,681	92,125	82,683	83,159
Alcoholic Beverages	175,750	158,350	144,600	137,426
Lottery	328,250	254,683	242,619	230,678
Transportation	-	-	-	-
Ferry Services	12,501	13,841	13,632	12,950
Military Equipment Maintenance	120	802	1,104	10,895
Consolidated Emergency Communications	6,120	5,473	5,950	6,952
Other	4,602	1,379	1,426	1,593
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>779,024</u>	<u>526,653</u>	<u>492,014</u>	<u>483,653</u>
Total Primary Government Expenses	<u>\$ 12,148,245</u>	<u>\$ 10,662,879</u>	<u>\$ 8,490,642</u>	<u>\$ 8,091,157</u>
Program Revenues				
Governmental Activities				
Charges for Services				
Governmental Support & Operations	\$ 135,662	\$ 118,150	\$ 114,597	\$ 93,862
Arts, Heritage & Cultural Enrichment	887	1,030	1,131	876
Business Licensing & Regulation	73,427	81,683	70,383	81,866
Economic Development & Workforce Training	1,643	7,731	8,625	6,286
Education	20,730	27,589	34,859	36,221
Health & Human Services	14,203	10,465	9,058	13,673
Justice & Protection	74,735	80,155	87,266	86,995
Natural Resources Development & Protection	109,899	100,990	98,042	99,351
Transportation, Safety & Development	166,574	154,202	147,671	145,090
Operating Grants and Contributions	<u>6,124,694</u>	<u>4,853,773</u>	<u>3,074,939</u>	<u>3,002,173</u>
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	<u>6,722,454</u>	<u>5,435,768</u>	<u>3,646,571</u>	<u>3,566,393</u>
Business-Type Activities				
Charges for Services				
Employment Security	137,068	148,287	117,507	116,053
Alcoholic Beverages	237,421	218,440	202,930	189,263
Lottery	397,998	322,355	304,322	293,759
Transportation	-	-	-	-
Ferry Services	5,842	4,926	5,230	5,056
Military Equipment Maintenance	15	676	2,730	11,228
Consolidated Emergency Communications	7,109	6,743	6,677	6,278
Other	5,706	1,815	1,975	2,047
Operating Grants and Contributions	<u>19,379</u>	<u>42,756</u>	<u>10,921</u>	<u>9,510</u>
Total Business-Type Activities Program Revenues	<u>\$ 810,538</u>	<u>\$ 745,998</u>	<u>\$ 652,292</u>	<u>\$ 633,194</u>
Net (Expense)/Revenue				
Governmental Activities	(4,646,767)	(4,700,458)	(4,352,057)	(4,041,111)
Business-Type Activities	<u>31,514</u>	<u>219,345</u>	<u>160,278</u>	<u>149,541</u>
Total Primary Government Net (Expense)/Revenue	<u>\$ (4,615,253)</u>	<u>\$ (4,481,113)</u>	<u>\$ (4,191,779)</u>	<u>\$ (3,891,570)</u>

SCHEDULE 2

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
\$ 354,421	\$ 477,351	\$ 357,029	\$ 377,269	\$ 428,001	\$ 456,622
12,813	10,815	11,457	11,401	10,538	11,507
66,006	51,207	67,348	73,016	63,406	68,697
180,006	169,201	169,192	175,338	240,485	302,614
1,804,804	1,614,477	1,543,947	1,676,908	1,581,556	1,610,095
3,774,348	3,587,573	3,595,418	3,669,552	3,657,573	3,750,402
493,427	412,088	412,718	410,641	401,656	401,740
236,928	207,610	205,334	208,970	201,979	208,463
664,921	590,437	553,321	524,024	384,852	376,689
38,992	44,822	50,639	47,271	46,541	45,551
<u>7,626,666</u>	<u>7,165,581</u>	<u>6,966,403</u>	<u>7,174,390</u>	<u>7,016,587</u>	<u>7,232,380</u>
96,075	110,912	129,697	159,058	169,334	187,703
131,192	120,373	111,265	19	-	-
214,670	217,556	200,457	180,087	176,094	176,837
-	-	-	-	-	9,310
12,271	12,782	12,338	11,849	12,030	11,458
3,858	11,610	9,342	11,466	36,971	35,058
6,489	5,530	5,818	5,810	5,414	5,841
1,821	1,660	3,015	28,593	57,998	58,523
<u>466,376</u>	<u>480,423</u>	<u>471,932</u>	<u>396,882</u>	<u>457,841</u>	<u>484,730</u>
<u>\$ 8,093,042</u>	<u>\$ 7,646,004</u>	<u>\$ 7,438,335</u>	<u>\$ 7,571,272</u>	<u>\$ 7,474,428</u>	<u>\$ 7,717,110</u>
\$ 90,906	\$ 91,136	\$ 99,959	\$ 96,712	\$ 89,374	\$ 80,534
845	890	955	1,315	869	1,006
73,430	74,634	69,790	74,799	69,196	75,633
8,658	10,934	7,863	7,410	7,910	7,175
37,278	38,691	37,016	37,467	26,098	6,897
14,687	17,553	15,988	11,953	18,801	20,018
86,744	87,183	80,028	82,347	83,173	86,583
93,304	92,054	95,922	88,035	93,531	93,991
178,018	159,659	131,936	128,635	119,087	116,995
<u>2,966,809</u>	<u>2,875,849</u>	<u>2,817,929</u>	<u>2,831,956</u>	<u>3,047,714</u>	<u>3,160,241</u>
<u>3,550,679</u>	<u>3,448,583</u>	<u>3,357,386</u>	<u>3,360,629</u>	<u>3,555,753</u>	<u>3,649,073</u>
118,207	137,593	157,623	163,352	188,833	176,645
177,184	166,752	157,369	12,539	12,533	12,532
274,902	278,454	254,883	232,420	229,565	231,015
-	-	-	-	-	4,692
4,599	4,138	4,831	4,912	4,584	4,695
5,088	6,139	5,315	10,102	35,814	35,104
6,406	5,857	5,405	5,773	5,787	4,566
2,233	2,785	2,119	28,049	66,810	71,675
8,714	7,948	7,383	7,036	7,032	7,823
<u>\$ 597,333</u>	<u>\$ 609,666</u>	<u>\$ 594,928</u>	<u>\$ 464,183</u>	<u>\$ 550,958</u>	<u>\$ 548,747</u>
(4,075,987)	(3,716,998)	(3,609,017)	(3,813,761)	(3,460,834)	(3,583,307)
<u>130,957</u>	<u>129,243</u>	<u>122,996</u>	<u>67,301</u>	<u>93,117</u>	<u>64,017</u>
<u>\$ (3,945,030)</u>	<u>\$ (3,587,755)</u>	<u>\$ (3,486,021)</u>	<u>\$ (3,746,460)</u>	<u>\$ (3,367,717)</u>	<u>\$ (3,519,290)</u>

STATE OF MAINE
CHANGES IN NET POSITION BY ACTIVITIES

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position				
Governmental Activities				
Taxes				
Corporate ¹	\$ 324,990	\$ 189,252	\$ 262,459	\$ 187,519
Individual Income	2,236,349	1,607,510	1,712,301	1,628,709
Fuel	235,125	239,976	253,924	249,927
Property	88,696	74,531	69,902	66,226
Sales & Use	1,974,930	1,708,059	1,654,643	1,573,544
Other ¹	439,577	413,070	398,129	377,966
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	55,139	40,005	46,306	26,621
Miscellaneous Income	95,847	138,463	88,991	99,208
Loss on Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-
Tobacco Settlement	50,574	32,958	88,261	67,565
Special Items	-	-	-	-
Transfers - Internal Activities	<u>120,002</u>	<u>121,635</u>	<u>112,833</u>	<u>108,620</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>5,621,229</u>	<u>4,565,459</u>	<u>4,687,749</u>	<u>4,385,905</u>
Business-Type Activities				
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Assets	-	-	(5,613)	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	-
Special Items	-	-	15,761	-
Transfers - Internal Activities	<u>(120,002)</u>	<u>(121,635)</u>	<u>(112,833)</u>	<u>(108,620)</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>(120,002)</u>	<u>(121,635)</u>	<u>(102,685)</u>	<u>(108,620)</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>5,501,227</u>	<u>4,443,824</u>	<u>4,585,064</u>	<u>4,277,285</u>
Change in Net Position				
Governmental Activities	974,462	(134,999)	335,692	344,794
Business-Type Activities	<u>(88,488)</u>	<u>97,710</u>	<u>57,593</u>	<u>40,921</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 885,974</u>	<u>\$ (37,289)</u>	<u>\$ 393,285</u>	<u>\$ 385,715</u>

¹ Realignment of corporate and other taxes occurred in 2014

SOURCE: State of Maine Annual Comprehensive Financial Reporting System. Accrual basis of accounting.

SCHEDULE 2 (CONTINUED)

<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
\$ 184,599	\$ 108,395	\$ 196,586	\$ 194,770	\$ 294,333	\$ 334,818
1,579,511	1,534,620	1,553,043	1,399,238	1,508,024	1,459,039
253,176	245,299	247,900	237,439	235,112	245,815
62,979	58,450	54,276	51,684	49,444	45,902
1,493,728	1,437,916	1,351,498	1,257,376	1,140,645	1,113,952
370,998	382,191	390,185	383,026	313,154	273,062
22,003	7,335	7,826	19,950	10,288	2,543
69,515	85,948	96,578	118,043	100,329	76,360
-	-	-	(53)	-	-
52,267	52,083	48,059	57,749	50,723	51,188
-	-	28,849	48,861	92,401	-
93,845	100,879	100,627	193,192	54,916	54,968
<u>4,182,621</u>	<u>4,013,116</u>	<u>4,075,427</u>	<u>3,961,275</u>	<u>3,849,369</u>	<u>3,657,647</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
895	11,335	-	(48,861)	(108,288)	-
<u>(93,845)</u>	<u>(100,879)</u>	<u>(100,627)</u>	<u>(193,192)</u>	<u>(54,916)</u>	<u>(54,968)</u>
<u>(92,950)</u>	<u>(89,544)</u>	<u>(100,627)</u>	<u>(242,053)</u>	<u>(163,204)</u>	<u>(54,968)</u>
<u>4,089,671</u>	<u>3,923,572</u>	<u>3,974,800</u>	<u>3,719,222</u>	<u>3,686,165</u>	<u>3,602,679</u>
106,634	296,118	466,410	147,514	388,535	74,340
38,007	39,699	22,369	(174,752)	(70,087)	9,049
<u>\$ 144,641</u>	<u>\$ 335,817</u>	<u>\$ 488,779</u>	<u>\$ (27,238)</u>	<u>\$ 318,448</u>	<u>\$ 83,389</u>

STATE OF MAINE
FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
General Fund				
Nonspendable:				
Permanent Fund Principal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Inventories and Prepaid Items	4,584	3,628	4,086	3,172
Restricted	16,893	7,420	4,113	16,449
Committed	10,165	19,759	234	23,978
Assigned	415,605	193,035	121,907	118,986
Unassigned	<u>338,349</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>237,147</u>	<u>169,674</u>
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 785,596</u>	<u>\$ 223,842</u>	<u>\$ 367,487</u>	<u>\$ 332,259</u>
All Other Governmental Funds:				
Nonspendable:				
Permanent Fund Principal	\$ 50,336	\$ 59,331	\$ 55,886	\$ 30,466
Inventories and Prepaid Items	30,265	4,637	3,757	610
Restricted	974,149	955,330	793,007	613,348
Committed	548,129	149,634	140,399	101,969
Assigned	131,602	107,451	95,683	49,985
Unassigned (Deficit)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(52,298)</u>
Total All Other Governmental Funds:	<u>\$ 1,734,481</u>	<u>\$ 1,276,383</u>	<u>\$ 1,088,732</u>	<u>\$ 744,080</u>
Total Governmental Fund Balances	<u>\$ 2,520,077</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,225</u>	<u>\$ 1,456,219</u>	<u>\$ 1,076,339</u>

SOURCE: State of Maine Annual Comprehensive Financial Reporting System.

Modified accrual basis of accounting

SCHEDULE 3

<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3,059	2,665	4,154	3,807	3,341	2,965
14,133	12,865	2,425	2,064	3,534	2,989
10,064	64,959	-	-	-	-
87,085	-	-	-	-	-
59,083	(35,155)	(80,378)	(221,307)	(151,250)	(355,889)
<u>\$ 173,424</u>	<u>\$ 45,334</u>	<u>\$ (73,799)</u>	<u>\$ (215,436)</u>	<u>\$ (144,375)</u>	<u>\$ (349,935)</u>
\$ 27,765	\$ 24,402	\$ 23,162	\$ 21,895	\$ 17,794	\$ 16,328
622	698	932	1,340	1,556	1,563
640,464	621,981	627,003	548,591	502,108	527,811
76,629	65,957	51,951	48,381	-	38,436
47,111	61,144	10,737	15,987	-	12,489
-	-	-	-	(132,447)	(2,300)
<u>\$ 792,591</u>	<u>\$ 774,182</u>	<u>\$ 713,785</u>	<u>\$ 636,194</u>	<u>\$ 389,011</u>	<u>\$ 594,327</u>
<u>\$ 966,015</u>	<u>\$ 819,516</u>	<u>\$ 639,986</u>	<u>\$ 420,758</u>	<u>\$ 244,636</u>	<u>\$ 244,392</u>

STATE OF MAINE
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 5,328,416	\$ 4,242,756	\$ 4,337,016	\$ 4,063,124
Assessments and Other Revenue	378,542	358,441	371,332	379,354
Federal Grants and Reimbursements	6,135,069	4,852,831	3,074,927	3,002,697
Service Charges	203,012	205,950	171,263	173,493
Investment Income (Loss)	52,544	33,663	40,172	23,689
Miscellaneous Revenue	129,921	175,178	160,865	155,845
Total Revenues	<u>12,227,504</u>	<u>9,868,819</u>	<u>8,155,575</u>	<u>7,798,202</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Governmental Support & Operations	588,081	515,836	435,238	390,122
Economic Development & Workforce Training	1,720,013	1,389,793	172,631	188,026
Education	2,380,930	2,016,233	1,881,689	1,781,977
Health and Human Services	4,956,694	4,499,861	4,111,228	3,857,080
Business Licensing & Regulation	61,564	64,384	64,200	69,462
Natural Resources Development & Protection	261,070	261,613	243,148	231,254
Justice and Protection	615,005	538,368	513,167	477,416
Arts, Heritage & Cultural Enrichment	14,232	13,474	12,428	12,063
Transportation Safety & Development	614,452	671,811	558,843	605,339
Debt Service:				
Principal Payments	155,795	161,065	157,395	152,310
Interest Payments	58,580	51,760	48,108	45,696
Capital Outlays	127,027	98,555	108,027	68,468
Total Expenditures	<u>11,553,443</u>	<u>10,282,753</u>	<u>8,306,102</u>	<u>7,879,213</u>
Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>674,061</u>	<u>(413,934)</u>	<u>(150,527)</u>	<u>(81,011)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfer from Other Funds	992,137	484,156	414,267	401,501
Transfer to Other Funds	(855,648)	(346,990)	(297,461)	(292,284)
COPS and Other	24,123	8,479	4,631	23,583
Proceeds from Component Unit Loan Payable	75,000	-	50,000	-
Bonds Issued	109,660	285,900	302,640	58,535
Refunding Bonds Issued	37,355	-	-	-
Premium on Bonds Issued	20,625	26,395	34,440	-
Bonds Defeased	-	-	-	-
Payments to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	(36,919)	-	-	-
Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>366,333</u>	<u>457,940</u>	<u>508,517</u>	<u>191,335</u>
Special Items:				
Transfer of STAR Fund	-	-	-	-
Return of Excess Equity from Retiree Health Insurance Fund	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Net Special Items	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,040,394</u>	<u>\$ 44,006</u>	<u>\$ 357,990</u>	<u>\$ 110,324</u>
Debt Service as a Percentage of Non-Capital Expenditures	1.88 %	2.09 %	2.50 %	2.55 %

SOURCE: State of Maine Annual Comprehensive Financial Reporting System. Modified accrual basis of accounting.

SCHEDULE 4

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
\$ 3,936,667	\$ 3,813,782	\$ 3,756,622	\$ 3,530,357	\$ 3,558,881	\$ 3,469,925
364,131	363,183	353,148	350,758	351,510	331,862
2,966,679	2,876,044	2,816,224	2,830,083	3,048,069	3,162,059
211,292	196,785	173,050	164,461	141,358	147,379
20,356	6,458	7,205	17,767	9,921	1,299
124,553	133,200	142,375	154,219	130,615	127,327
7,623,678	7,389,452	7,248,624	7,047,645	7,240,354	7,239,851
381,537	340,047	332,237	332,180	402,006	408,730
177,669	175,527	169,949	173,868	241,126	301,827
1,785,928	1,688,041	1,668,409	1,701,248	1,590,595	1,616,987
3,779,950	3,647,770	3,638,366	3,681,004	3,676,832	3,771,099
62,709	56,775	70,277	72,020	62,883	65,876
227,362	233,834	209,293	195,526	208,453	204,353
472,369	451,792	444,889	417,896	392,352	383,123
12,048	11,747	11,891	11,154	10,298	10,981
615,838	602,723	540,218	536,995	584,201	566,540
144,040	143,165	144,230	125,325	143,229	134,886
43,912	42,165	42,617	34,820	38,791	40,133
93,341	58,185	66,903	35,227	7,753	25,729
7,796,703	7,451,771	7,339,279	7,317,263	7,358,519	7,530,264
(173,025)	(62,319)	(90,655)	(269,618)	(118,165)	(290,413)
325,299	321,363	442,207	426,724	472,313	426,135
(237,327)	(225,927)	(340,283)	(379,767)	(399,791)	(365,936)
48,895	13,259	11,216	77,821	6,371	2,625
50,002	-	50,000	183,482	-	58,726
116,040	118,895	105,455	123,000	30,290	82,265
24,950	41,115	-	-	-	-
20,490	16,663	11,288	14,175	2,210	6,507
-	-	-	(4,500)	-	-
(28,825)	(43,519)	-	-	-	-
319,524	241,849	279,883	440,935	111,393	210,322
-	-	-	-	7,016	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	30,000	59	-	-
-	-	30,000	59	7,016	-
\$ 146,499	\$ 179,530	\$ 219,228	\$ 171,376	\$ 244	\$ (80,091)
2.44 %	2.51 %	2.58 %	2.21 %	2.56 %	2.40 %

STATE OF MAINE
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GENERAL FUND

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 4,765,942	\$ 3,683,195	\$ 3,794,729	\$ 3,529,960
Assessments and Other Revenue	94,909	89,132	99,859	102,271
Federal Grants and Reimbursements	103	1,903	1,626	1,638
Service Charges	57,120	52,069	45,517	44,055
Investment Income (Loss)	9,556	18,986	20,051	10,048
Miscellaneous Revenue	12,493	2,357	4,216	1,484
Total Revenues	<u>4,940,123</u>	<u>3,847,642</u>	<u>3,965,998</u>	<u>3,689,456</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Governmental Support & Operations	337,750	322,063	300,840	278,502
Economic Development & Workforce Training	44,638	44,460	42,688	41,861
Education	1,780,320	1,732,975	1,610,210	1,518,098
Health and Human Services	1,181,934	1,191,315	1,310,680	1,142,645
Business Licensing & Regulation	-	-	-	73
Natural Resources Development & Protection	68,515	85,122	85,649	79,245
Justice and Protection	274,665	341,748	335,478	338,241
Arts, Heritage & Cultural Enrichment	9,255	9,317	8,223	7,921
Transportation Safety & Development	2,000	8,000	-	-
Debt Service:				
Principal Payments	99,235	101,200	94,515	86,075
Interest Payments	42,230	34,948	29,726	26,074
Total Expenditures	<u>3,840,542</u>	<u>3,871,148</u>	<u>3,818,009</u>	<u>3,518,735</u>
Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>1,099,581</u>	<u>(23,506)</u>	<u>147,989</u>	<u>170,721</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfer from Other Funds	158,611	117,332	87,816	113,151
Transfer to Other Funds	(719,903)	(243,336)	(199,860)	(147,142)
Other	23,465	5,865	1,365	22,105
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(537,827)</u>	<u>(120,139)</u>	<u>(110,679)</u>	<u>(11,886)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 561,754</u>	<u>\$ (143,645)</u>	<u>\$ 37,310</u>	<u>\$ 158,835</u>
Debt Service as a Percentage of Non-Capital Expenditures	3.84 %	3.60 %	3.34 %	3.28 %

SOURCE: State of Maine Annual Comprehensive Financial Reporting System. Modified accrual basis of accounting.

SCHEDULE 5

<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
\$ 3,411,497	\$ 3,305,720	\$ 3,237,598	\$ 3,027,088	\$ 3,077,321	\$ 2,990,353
106,085	105,216	104,795	97,622	106,086	103,292
1,771	1,952	2,064	1,988	1,726	3,377
45,229	38,984	46,466	50,580	46,281	49,008
5,424	2,439	1,170	716	356	1,413
12,547	14,360	11,736	23,706	10,467	17,047
<u>3,582,553</u>	<u>3,468,671</u>	<u>3,403,829</u>	<u>3,201,700</u>	<u>3,242,237</u>	<u>3,164,490</u>
260,661	230,692	218,279	219,125	265,160	255,191
42,379	39,885	31,501	32,635	31,922	33,561
1,503,763	1,422,871	1,401,594	1,404,149	1,332,688	1,335,736
1,126,330	1,107,675	1,119,182	1,159,000	907,141	1,126,805
-	-	-	3,797	992	-
75,445	73,225	68,870	66,684	64,184	65,332
336,267	320,810	302,133	283,477	258,969	253,226
7,852	7,623	7,358	7,459	6,932	7,117
-	-	-	-	-	-
78,940	80,405	84,875	85,735	103,840	98,340
22,547	20,309	19,167	18,163	20,657	21,714
<u>3,454,184</u>	<u>3,303,495</u>	<u>3,252,959</u>	<u>3,280,224</u>	<u>2,992,485</u>	<u>3,197,022</u>
<u>128,369</u>	<u>165,176</u>	<u>150,870</u>	<u>(78,524)</u>	<u>249,752</u>	<u>(32,532)</u>
117,307	91,809	171,771	169,095	181,932	134,722
(148,822)	(146,996)	(183,793)	(206,907)	(230,298)	(216,827)
31,236	9,144	2,789	45,275	4,174	1,071
<u>(279)</u>	<u>(46,043)</u>	<u>(9,233)</u>	<u>7,463</u>	<u>(44,192)</u>	<u>(81,034)</u>
<u>\$ 128,090</u>	<u>\$ 119,133</u>	<u>\$ 141,637</u>	<u>\$ (71,061)</u>	<u>\$ 205,560</u>	<u>\$ (113,566)</u>
3.03 %	3.13 %	3.29 %	3.23 %	4.54 %	4.07 %

**STATE OF MAINE
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX
AND TAX RATES ON TAXABLE INCOME**

Last Ten Calendar Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Individual Income Tax Liability	\$ 1,812,419	\$ 1,588,608	\$ 1,528,511	\$ 1,459,744
Personal Income	73,192,800	68,062,400	65,454,140	62,059,956
Average Effective Tax Rate	2.5 %	2.3 %	2.3 %	2.4 %
Income Bracket	\$0 - \$22,199	\$0 - \$21,849	\$0 - \$21,449	\$0 - \$21,099
Tax Rate	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%
Income Bracket	\$22,200 - \$52,599	\$21,850 - \$51,699	\$21,450 - \$50,749	\$21,100 - \$49,999
Tax Rate	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%
Income Bracket				
Tax Rate				
Income Bracket	\$52,600 +	\$51,700 +	\$50,750 +	\$50,000 +
Tax Rate	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%

Individual income tax brackets are indexed for inflation beginning in tax year 2003.
Inflation adjustments were suspended for tax years 2014 and 2015.

¹ Amounts shown are for single and married filing separate returns.
For joint filers, approx. double the income amounts, for head of household filers
multiply the brackets by approx 1.5.

SOURCE: Maine Revenue Services.

SCHEDULE 6

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
\$ 1,371,026	\$ 1,492,954	\$ 1,393,286	\$ 1,311,617	\$ 1,433,654	\$ 1,343,096
58,655,433	56,893,803	54,860,182	52,724,616	52,877,607	51,714,022
2.3 %	2.6 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.7 %	2.6 %
\$0 - \$21,049	\$0 - \$5,199	\$0 - \$5,199	\$0 - \$5,199	\$0 - \$5,099	\$0 - \$4,999
5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%
\$21,050 - \$37,499	\$5,200 - \$20,899	\$5,200 - \$20,899	\$5,200 - \$20,899	\$5,100 - \$10,149	\$5,000 - \$9,949
6.75%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	4.5%	4.5%
				\$10,150 - \$20,349	\$9,950 - \$19,949
				7.0%	7.0%
\$37,500 +	\$20,900+	\$20,900+	\$20,900+	\$20,350+	\$19,950+
7.15%	7.95%	7.95%	7.95%	8.5%	8.5%



STATE OF MAINE
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX FILERS AND TAX
LIABILITY BY MAINE ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

SCHEDULE 7

(Tax Liability Expressed in Millions)

Income Level	2020 Tax Year			
	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
\$0 and below	33,987	4.5 %	\$ (11.59)	(0.6)%
\$1 - \$10,000	88,459	11.7 %	(21.86)	(1.2)%
\$10,001 - \$20,000	89,438	11.8 %	(18.11)	(1.0)%
\$20,001 - \$30,000	93,630	12.4 %	9.14	0.5 %
\$30,001 - \$50,000	155,024	20.6 %	116.59	6.4 %
\$50,001 - \$75,000	106,169	14.0 %	195.75	10.8 %
\$75,001 - \$100,000	62,474	8.2 %	187.84	10.4 %
\$100,001 - \$200,000	89,645	11.8 %	504.46	27.8 %
\$200,001 and higher	38,649	5.1 %	850.20	46.9 %
Total	<u>757,475</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 1,812.42</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

(Tax Liability Expressed in Millions)

Income Level	2011 Tax Year			
	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
\$0 and below	9,240	1.4 %	\$ 0.11	- %
\$1 - \$10,000	98,549	15.3 %	0.54	- %
\$10,001 - \$20,000	105,862	16.4 %	11.04	0.8 %
\$20,001 - \$30,000	93,339	14.5 %	40.40	3.0 %
\$30,001 - \$50,000	123,840	19.2 %	144.91	10.8 %
\$50,001 - \$75,000	90,732	14.1 %	220.21	16.4 %
\$75,001 - \$100,000	50,834	7.9 %	203.80	15.2 %
\$100,001 - \$200,000	53,281	8.3 %	361.22	26.9 %
\$200,001 and higher	18,663	2.9 %	360.87	26.9 %
Total	<u>644,340</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 1,343.10</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

SOURCE: Maine Revenue Services.

STATE OF MAINE
TAXABLE SALES AND SALES TAX RATES

Last Ten Calendar Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Business Operating	\$ 2,882,965	\$ 2,738,262	\$ 2,552,155	\$ 2,342,886
Building Supply	3,501,829	2,920,206	2,860,548	2,682,564
Food Store	2,624,614	2,472,245	2,409,798	2,321,863
General Merchandise	3,604,291	3,754,314	3,573,657	3,657,373
Other Retail	4,985,847	3,593,601	2,980,164	2,573,748
Auto/Transportation	5,798,609	5,490,572	5,176,989	4,912,964
Restaurant/Lodging	<u>3,082,390</u>	<u>4,298,812</u>	<u>3,989,954</u>	<u>3,793,014</u>
Total	<u>\$ 26,480,545</u>	<u>\$ 25,268,012</u>	<u>\$ 23,543,265</u>	<u>\$ 22,284,412</u>
Sales and Use Tax Rates:				
General Sales & Use	5.5 %	5.5 %	5.5 %	5.5 %
Lodging	9.0 %	9.0 %	9.0 %	9.0 %
Prepared Food	8.0 %	8.0 %	8.0 %	8.0 %
Short-term Auto Rental	10.0 %	10.0 %	10.0 %	10.0 %

Effective October 1, 2013: (1) general sales and use tax increased to 5.5% (2) 7% rate on meals and lodging increased to 8%.

Tax rates. The current general sales tax rate of 5.5% remains in place, as does the current 8% rate on lodging, meals and liquor and the 10% rate on short-term automobile rentals. The tax rate on lodging increases from 8% to 9% on January 1, 2016. 36 M.R.S.A. §§ 1811; LD 1019, PL 2015, c. 267, Pt. OOOO, § 5.

SOURCE: Maine Revenue Services.

SCHEDULE 8

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
\$ 2,278,205	\$ 2,274,758	\$ 2,205,300	\$ 2,144,569	\$ 2,071,027	\$ 2,013,955
2,527,689	2,389,625	2,275,309	2,184,879	2,062,162	2,080,002
2,244,009	1,791,703	1,724,835	1,654,251	1,624,714	1,575,567
3,428,111	3,210,403	3,153,868	3,107,412	3,086,232	3,027,034
2,503,954	2,308,153	2,216,658	2,169,047	2,105,616	2,094,362
4,728,135	4,552,275	4,211,761	3,947,689	3,665,555	3,482,008
3,617,473	3,367,607	3,185,843	3,040,446	2,927,667	2,762,278
<u>\$ 21,327,576</u>	<u>\$ 19,894,524</u>	<u>\$ 18,973,574</u>	<u>\$ 18,248,293</u>	<u>\$ 17,542,973</u>	<u>\$ 17,035,206</u>

5.5 %	5.5 %	5.0 %	5.0 %	5.0 %	5.0 %
9.0 %	8.0 %	7.0 %	7.0 %	7.0 %	7.0 %
8.0 %	8.0 %	7.0 %	7.0 %	7.0 %	7.0 %
10.0 %	10.0 %	10.0 %	10.0 %	10.0 %	10.0 %



STATE OF MAINE
CALCULATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN

SCHEDULE 9

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

Pursuant to Article IX, Section 14 of the Maine Constitution, the Legislature shall not create any debt or debts on behalf of the State, which shall exceed \$2,000,000 in the aggregate, except to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, or for purposes of war, and except for temporary loans to be paid out of money raised by taxation during the fiscal year in which they are made. Whenever 2/3 of both Houses shall deem it necessary, by proper enactment ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon at a general or special election, the Legislature may authorize the issuance of bonds on behalf of the State as approved by such action. Temporary loans to be paid out of moneys raised by taxation during any fiscal year shall not exceed in the aggregate during the fiscal year in question an amount greater than 10 percent of all the moneys appropriated, authorized and allocated by the Legislature from undedicated revenues to the General Fund and dedicated revenues to the Highway Fund for that fiscal year, exclusive of proceeds or expenditures from the sale of bonds, or greater than 1 percent of the total valuation of the State of Maine, whichever is the lesser.

There were no temporary loans outstanding at June 30, for the years presented below, which were subject to the Constitutional limitations.*

All other general long-term bonds outstanding at June 30, for the years presented below, were issued pursuant to properly ratified legislation.

Calculations of temporary loans made during the year, yet paid back prior to year end are:

(Expressed in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Temporary Loans Outstanding During the Year*	Total Governmental Funds Revenue	% of Total Governmental Funds Revenue	10% of Total Governmental Funds Revenue Limit Amount	Total Valuation	% of Total Valuation	1% of Total Valuation Limit Amount
2021	\$ 98,200	\$ 11,715,852	0.84 %	\$ 1,171,585	\$ 195,137,500	0.05 %	\$ 1,951,375
2020	\$ 82,025	\$ 10,720,170	0.77 %	\$ 1,072,017	\$ 185,896,400	0.04 %	\$ 1,858,964
2019	\$ 82,500	\$ 8,130,497	1.01 %	\$ 813,050	\$ 176,176,000	0.05 %	\$ 1,761,760
2018	\$ 54,500	\$ 7,709,591	0.71 %	\$ 770,959	\$ 169,799,900	0.03 %	\$ 1,697,999
2017	\$ 36,600	\$ 7,497,108	0.49 %	\$ 749,711	\$ 165,485,750	0.02 %	\$ 1,654,858
2016	\$ 37,185	\$ 7,287,606	0.51 %	\$ 728,761	\$ 162,950,100	0.02 %	\$ 1,629,501
2015	\$ 38,150	\$ 7,103,637	0.54 %	\$ 710,364	\$ 159,770,050	0.02 %	\$ 1,597,701
2014	\$ 65,000	\$ 7,315,155	0.89 %	\$ 731,516	\$ 158,661,600	0.04 %	\$ 1,586,616
2013	\$ -	\$ 6,959,426	0.00 %	\$ 695,943	\$ 160,011,900	0.00 %	\$ 1,600,119
2012	\$ -	\$ 6,947,865	0.00 %	\$ 694,787	\$ 163,424,200	0.00 %	\$ 1,634,242

STATE OF MAINE
RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands, Except Per Capita)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Governmental Activities Debt				
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 679,062	\$ 651,798	\$ 603,778	\$ 407,746
MGFA Revenue Bonds	377,785	383,935	236,699	209,155
COPS and Other Financing Arrangements	53,524	37,849	51,269	72,368
Obligations Under Capital Leases	49,487	53,722	58,577	56,518
Loans Payable to Component Unit ¹	336,993	320,193	375,163	378,264
Total Governmental Activities Debt	<u>1,496,851</u>	<u>1,447,497</u>	<u>1,325,486</u>	<u>1,124,051</u>
Total Business-Type Activities Debt	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Primary Government Debt	<u>\$ 1,496,851</u>	<u>\$ 1,447,497</u>	<u>\$ 1,325,486</u>	<u>\$ 1,124,051</u>
 Debt Ratios				
Ratio of Total Debt to Personal Income ²	2.0 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	1.8 %
Per Capita ³	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,075	\$ 989	\$ 839
 Net General Obligation Bonded Debt				
Gross Bonded Debt	\$ 1,056,847	\$ 1,035,733	\$ 840,477	\$ 616,901
Less: Debt Service Funds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Bonded Debt	<u>\$ 1,056,847</u>	<u>\$ 1,035,733</u>	<u>\$ 840,477</u>	<u>\$ 616,901</u>
 Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Estimated Property Value ⁴	0.5 %	0.6 %	0.5 %	0.4 %
Per Capita ³	\$ 782	\$ 769	\$ 627	\$ 461

¹ Federal and other revenue streams associated with qualified transportation projects are pledged as security for GARVEE and TransCap bonds. These pledged future revenues offset the unspent proceeds of the bond received by a component unit. Profit from the Alcoholic Beverages Enterprise Fund are pledged as security for the Liquor bonds. See Schedule 11.

² Personal income data can be found in Schedule 12.

³ Population data can be found on Schedule 12.

⁴ Estimated property value can be found on Schedule 9.

SCHEDULE 10

<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
\$ 496,132	\$ 464,444	\$ 430,947	\$ 399,190	\$ 369,725	\$ 472,055
171,870	172,373	170,870	187,175	199,910	187,865
74,537	69,565	88,696	106,810	47,938	52,097
34,276	36,679	40,533	35,215	34,741	29,778
428,713	425,199	477,188	472,976	304,045	328,131
<u>1,205,528</u>	<u>1,168,260</u>	<u>1,208,234</u>	<u>1,201,366</u>	<u>956,359</u>	<u>1,069,926</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 1,205,528</u>	<u>\$ 1,168,260</u>	<u>\$ 1,208,234</u>	<u>\$ 1,201,366</u>	<u>\$ 956,359</u>	<u>\$ 1,069,926</u>
2.0 %	2.0 %	2.2 %	2.2 %	1.8 %	2.0 %
\$ 904	\$ 879	\$ 908	\$ 904	\$ 720	\$ 805
\$ 668,002	\$ 636,817	\$ 601,817	\$ 586,365	\$ 569,635	\$ 659,920
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 668,002</u>	<u>\$ 636,817</u>	<u>\$ 601,817</u>	<u>\$ 586,365</u>	<u>\$ 569,635</u>	<u>\$ 659,920</u>
0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
\$ 501	\$ 479	\$ 452	\$ 441	\$ 429	\$ 497

STATE OF MAINE
PLEDGED FUTURE REVENUE COVERAGE

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) Bonds¹				
Federal Aid Revenues	\$ 275,433	\$ 231,878	\$ 208,546	\$ 201,593
Annual Debt Service	\$ 23,292	\$ 22,394	\$ 20,850	\$ 19,611
Debt Service Coverage	8.46 %	9.66 %	10.00 %	9.73 %

The State has committed to appropriate each year a portion of the State's future federal transportation funds, in amounts sufficient to cover the principal and interest requirements of Maine Municipal Bond Bank's debt for these bonds. The State's receipt of these funds is subject to continuing federal appropriations.

Transportation Infrastructure Revenue (TRANSCAP) Bonds²

Pledged Revenue Stream	\$ 41,260	\$ 39,628	\$ 41,490	\$ 40,843
Annual Debt Service	\$ 20,017	\$ 20,018	\$ 20,076	\$ 20,074
Debt Service Coverage	48.51 %	50.51 %	48.39 %	49.15 %

SOURCE: Department of Transportation.

The State has committed the profit of the Alcoholic Beverages Enterprise Fund as pledged revenue until such time as the bond liability is paid in full, pursuant to 28-A MRSA § 90. In FY 2014 only interest payments were due.

Liquor Revenue Bonds³

	¹			
Pledged Revenue Stream	\$ 60,719	\$ 62,303	\$ 56,067	\$ 51,675
Annual Debt Service	\$ 26,840	\$ 26,842	\$ 26,839	\$ 26,790
Debt Service Coverage	44.20 %	43.08 %	47.87 %	51.84 %

¹ Based on Federal Fiscal Year End

² Based on State Fiscal Year End

³ The profit from the Alcoholic Beverages Enterprise Fund began being deposited 7/1/15.

SCHEDULE 11

<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
\$ 217,501	\$ 216,915	\$ 195,830	\$ 210,870	\$ 223,076	\$ 206,952
\$ 15,942	\$ 20,143	\$ 16,416	\$ 15,951	\$ 15,921	\$ 15,100
7.33 %	9.29 %	8.38 %	7.56 %	7.14 %	7.30 %
\$ 40,388	\$ 39,634	\$ 38,866	\$ 38,340	\$ 40,154	\$ 38,171
\$ 20,072	\$ 19,789	\$ 20,273	\$ 20,268	\$ 20,268	\$ 17,467
49.70 %	49.93 %	52.16 %	52.86 %	50.48 %	45.76 %
\$ 47,307	\$ 44,400	\$ 44,094	\$ -		
\$ 26,801	\$ 26,812	\$ 26,823	\$ 5,306		
56.65 %	60.39 %	60.83 %	- %		

STATE OF MAINE
DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Maine				
Population (in thousands) ¹	1,352	1,349	1,341	1,341
Total Personal Income (in millions) ¹	75,396	70,665	66,962	63,375
Per Capita Personal Income ²	55,763	52,395	49,930	47,269
Unemployment Rate ³	4.8 %	6.7 %	3.2 %	2.9 %
United States				
Population (in thousands) ¹	329,991	329,661	328,898	327,734
Total Personal Income (in millions) ¹	20,419,008	19,167,097	18,236,377	17,189,635
Per Capita Personal Income ²	61,876	58,142	55,477	52,450
Unemployment Rate ³	5.9 %	11.1 %	3.7 %	4.0 %

¹ FY15 through FY21s source is the preliminary average of the last 4 quarters reported in the Quarterly Personal Income Summary last updated September 2021, September 2019, September 2018, September 2017, February 2016 or September 2015, respectively. FY13 - FY10 source is SA1 Personal Income Summary: Personal Income, Population, Per Capita Personal Income use state population estimates released in December, 2013, while 2014 estimates reflect the December 2014 release.

² Calculation total personal income/population

³ Local Area Unemployment Statistics Information and Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

SCHEDULE 12

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
1,333	1,329	1,331	1,330	1,328	1,329
59,396	57,990	54,926	55,958	54,359	52,958
44,558	43,638	41,273	42,074	40,933	39,848
3.5 %	3.7 %	4.7 %	5.5 %	6.8 %	7.5 %
325,059	322,704	320,064	318,857	316,129	313,875
16,353,217	15,725,128	14,991,944	14,708,582	14,151,427	13,873,161
50,308	48,729	46,840	46,129	44,765	44,200
4.4 %	4.9 %	5.3 %	6.1 %	7.6 %	8.2 %



STATE OF MAINE
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS - TOP 10
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SCHEDULE 13

Current Year and Ten Years Ago

Employer	2021					2012			
	Range of Employees		Rank	Percentage of Total Employment		Average Number of Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Employment	
MaineHealth	20,501	-	21,000	1	3.6 %	-	-	-	%
Maine State Government	13,501	-	14,000	2	2.4 %	14,250	1	3.0	%
Hannaford Bros Co	9,001	-	9,500	3	1.6 %	7,750	2	1.6	%
Department of Defense	8,501	-	9,000	4	1.5 %	6,750	4	1.4	%
Wal Mart/Sam's Club	7,001	-	7,500	5	1.2 %	7,250	3	1.5	%
Bath Iron Works	6,501	-	7,000	6	1.2 %	5,250	6	1.1	%
MaineGeneral Health	4,001	-	4,500	7	0.7 %	-	-	-	%
Eastern Maine Medical Center	3,501	-	4,000	8	0.6 %	3,750	8	0.8	%
US Post Office	3,001	-	3,500	9	0.6 %	3,250	9	0.7	%
LL Bean, Inc	3,001	-	3,500	10	0.6 %	4,250	7	0.9	%
Maine Medical Center	-	-	-	-	- %	6,250	5	1.3	%
University of Maine at Orono	-	-	-	-	- %	3,250	10	0.7	%
Total	<u>78,510</u>		<u>83,500</u>		<u>14.0 %</u>	<u>62,000</u>		<u>13.0</u>	<u>%</u>

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information

Note: Percentage of total state employment is based on the midpoints in the ranges given.

STATE OF MAINE
SCHEDULE OF STATE GOVERNMENT FULL TIME
EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES BY POLICY AREA

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Arts, Heritage & Cultural Enrichment	88.7	88.7	89.7	89.7
Business Licensing & Regulation	395.3	395.3	392.8	395.0
Economic Development & Workforce Training	548.0	548.0	544.5	563.5
Education	216.9	216.9	198.5	196.5
Governmental Support & Operations	2,093.7	2,092.7	2,094.1	2,084.1
Health and Human Services	3,333.9	3,333.9	3,225.9	3,202.9
Justice and Protection	2,997.4	2,982.4	2,952.9	2,998.9
Natural Resources Development & Protection	1,407.5	1,407.5	1,403.9	1,406.7
Transportation Safety & Development	2,004.6	2,004.6	2,046.3	2,046.3
Total Full Time Equivalents	<u>13,086.0</u>	<u>13,070.0</u>	<u>12,948.6</u>	<u>12,983.6</u>

SOURCE: Maine Bureau of Budget

The information in this schedule is based on budgeted numbers. Actual numbers may differ.

SCHEDULE 14

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
91.6	91.6	89.1	89.6	89.6	90.3
394.5	394.5	389.0	389.0	395.0	395.6
585.0	584.0	581.5	557.5	558.5	555.0
191.3	191.3	193.5	192.5	190.6	185.6
2,102.9	2,099.9	2,100.1	2,106.1	2,128.4	2,162.4
3,440.9	3,440.9	3,494.2	3,475.4	3,468.4	3,477.4
2,999.8	2,999.8	2,962.8	2,959.3	2,960.3	2,969.8
1,421.8	1,421.3	1,447.8	1,448.8	1,461.0	1,446.4
2,047.3	2,047.3	2,046.9	2,045.8	2,072.4	2,072.4
<u>13,275.1</u>	<u>13,270.6</u>	<u>13,304.9</u>	<u>13,264.0</u>	<u>13,324.2</u>	<u>13,354.9</u>

STATE OF MAINE
OPERATING INDICATORS AND CAPITAL INFORMATION

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Operating Indicators by Function:	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Education				
Students enrolled in the free/reduced lunch program ⁴	64,925	78,523	81,838	82,900
Economic Development & Workforce Training				
Unemployed persons	35,244	30,253	23,216	21,407
Governmental Support & Operations				
Return on investments	1.19 %	1.78 %	2.15 %	1.31 %
Lottery tickets sales, in millions	391	314	299	294
Health and Human Services				
Percentage of population enrolled in MaineCare ¹	25 %	22 %	20 %	20 %
Number of TANF cases ²	3,937	3,918	3,995	4,308
Number of members served by Dirigo Health	-	-	-	-
Justice and Protection				
Average number of adult inmates	1,682	2,043	2,332	2,586
Average number of juvenile inmates	28	33	52	75
Number of guard troops	2,950	2,946	2,981	3,072
Number of cases tried in the court system	130,461	143,015	177,768	198,199
Natural Resources and Development				
Number of park passes purchased ³	14,361	14,656	14,621	14,853
Number of visitors to State parks	3,067,112	2,968,710	2,997,931	2,698,907
Number of hunting and fishing licenses sold ³	569,785	563,781	559,411	558,820
Transportation Safety & Development				
Number of construction projects	251	289	411	351

¹ Based on the average enrollees over the fiscal year.

² Based on the average number of cases over the fiscal year.

³ As of December.

⁴ As of October of the school year.

SOURCE: All statistical information was provided by State agencies.

SCHEDULE 15

<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
85,080	86,746	85,794	86,500	85,731	84,717
24,648	26,220	32,809	39,300	48,500	52,900
0.85 % 266	0.52 % 272	0.33 % 253	0.28 % 230	0.29 % 228	0.35 % 228
20 % 4,630 -	21 % 5,401 -	22 % 5,401 -	24 % 7,617 40,565	26 % 9,342 40,388	26 % 13,260 38,070
2,310 88 3,088 192,527	2,189 95 3,145 204,330	2,091 157 3,285 216,460	2,089 144 3,236 229,365	2,016 155 3,169 237,596	2,043 170 3,124 242,710
19,722 2,876,190 564,863	16,881 2,626,416 557,123	16,734 2,539,754 545,359	14,039 2,553,638 529,615	12,498 2,519,849 516,442	12,117 2,648,484 497,712
323	197	121	227	218	194

STATE OF MAINE
CAPITAL ASSETS BY FUNCTION

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Capital Assets by Function:	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Governmental Support & Operations				
Vehicles controlled by Central Fleet Management	2,152	2,174	2,089	2,229
Health and Human Services				
Number of regional offices	16	16	16	16
Justice and Protection				
Number of correctional facilities	6	6	5	5
Number of armories and AFR's	17	15	15	15
Number of State police barracks	8	8	8	8
Number of vehicles in Public Safety	584	579	579	524
Natural Resources and Development				
Total acreage of State parks	86,102	86,102	86,102	85,680
Number of State park buildings	585	585	585	585
Transportation Safety & Development				
Number of DOT vehicles and equipment	1,380	1,329	1,307	1,448
Number of regional DOT active buildings	546	546	548	553

SOURCE: All statistical information was provided by State agencies.

SCHEDULE 16

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
2,208	2,158	2,096	2,114	2,116	2,037
16	16	16	16	16	17
7	8	8	8	8	9
14	18	21	21	21	18
8	8	8	8	8	8
614	541	575	487	420	439
85,680	85,680	85,680	98,831	98,832	97,948
585	562	563	569	567	556
1,233	1,229	1,226	1,219	1,188	1,457
570	555	575	568	564	564

