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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The primary authority for the State's accounting and reporting requirements is the Office of Management and Budget. The Office of Management and Budget has adopted the pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the nationally accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the State's accounting policies are as follows:

A. REPORTING ENTITY

For financial reporting purposes, the State of North Dakota has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards and commissions that make up its legal entity. The State has also included all potential component units for which it is financially accountable, and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the State are such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the State to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the State.

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present the State of North Dakota (the primary government) and its component units. The component units are included in the State's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the State.

BLENDED COMPONENT UNITS

These component units are entities that are legally separate from the State, but are so intertwined with the State that they are, in substance, the same as the State. They are reported as part of the State and blended into the appropriate fund types.

Building Authority (Debt Service Fund and Capital Projects Fund) - The Building Authority was created by the Legislature as a separate instrumentality of the State. Its purpose is to promote the general welfare of the citizens of the State by providing financing for use by the State in altering, repairing, maintaining or constructing buildings and making any improvements connected to State buildings. The Industrial Commission, which consists of the governor, the attorney general, and the commissioner of agriculture, is the governing board of the Building Authority. The funds and account groups of the Building Authority were audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their report has been previously issued under a separate cover.

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

These component units are entities that are legally separate from the State, but are financially accountable to the State. The component units' columns of government-wide financial statements include the financial data of these entities.

MAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

Comprehensive Health Association (Proprietary Fund Type) - The Association was established by the Legislature with participating membership consisting of those insurance companies, licensed or authorized to do business in the State. It provides low cost access to health insurance coverage for residents of the State who are denied adequate health insurance and are considered uninsurable. The Association is governed by a board of eight members of which five are representatives of the State and is regulated by the State Insurance Department. The Association was audited by other independent auditors for the calendar year ended December 31, 2007, and their report has been previously issued under a separate cover.

Public Finance Authority (Proprietary Fund Type) - The Finance Authority was created by the Legislature as a separate agency of the State. The purpose of the Finance Authority is to make funds available for borrowing by North Dakota political subdivisions through the issuance of its bonds and the purchase of municipal securities of the political subdivisions. The Finance Authority has been granted all powers required in order to accomplish this purpose and is under the control and management of the Industrial Commission. The Fund was audited by other independent auditors for the calendar year ended December 31, 2007, and their report has been previously issued under a separate cover.

North Dakota Development Fund, Inc. (Proprietary Fund Type) - The Development Fund was established as a statewide nonprofit development corporation with the authority to take equity positions in; to provide loans to; or to use other innovative financing mechanisms to provide capital for new or expanding businesses in North Dakota or relocating businesses to North Dakota. A board of directors consisting of eight members, all of whom are appointed by the governor, manages the corporation. The deputy director of the Department of Commerce (a State agency) is the corporation's chief executive officer. The director of the Department of Commerce (governor-appointed cabinet position) is responsible for developing rules, subject to the approval of the board of directors, necessary to implement the administration of the corporation. The Fund was audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their report has been previously issued under a separate cover.

The **NDSU Research and Technology Park, Inc.** is a nonprofit organization developed to promote an economic environment dedicated to applied research and technology discovery for the benefit of NDSU, its faculty and staff, students, and the citizens of North Dakota. Its facilities are located on the campus of NDSU in Fargo, North Dakota. The organization was established in 1999 and is exempt from federal and state income taxes as it is organized under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The majority of the Park's board of directors (six of nine) consists of people who work in private industry. Vacancies are filled by a majority vote of the board. Officers of NDSU fill three of the nine positions on the Park's board. The president of NDSU serves as president of the board of directors. The status of the Park as a discretely presented component unit is primarily due to the control by the NDSU president over the final building plans for any new building at the Park. This control is based on feedback from the Legislative Budget Section and is required by the land lease between the State Board of Higher Education and the Park, as well as NDUS policy. The Park was audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their report has been previously issued under separate cover.

The **UND Aerospace Foundation** is a North Dakota nonprofit organization organized in 1985 to encourage and develop the University of North Dakota's John D. Odegard School of Aerospace Sciences. The Foundation's principal activities consist of developing and conducting training programs, research and development, and consulting services related to the aerospace industry. The Foundation is managed by a board of directors consisting of five to seven members, including two or more persons who are active in the aerospace industry and/or graduates of UND with an interest in the aerospace industry, elected by the board; a senior manager of the Foundation, elected by the board; the dean of the Odegard School of Aerospace Sciences; and the president of the university. The Foundation benefits the university, financially and otherwise, through its promotion of the Odegard School and its programs and in the sharing of resources. The Foundation is reported as a discretely presented component unit as UND has voting members on the board of directors and because of the extent of the financial relationship between the entities. The Foundation was audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their report has been previously issued under separate cover.

The **Bismarck State College Foundation** is a legally separate, tax-exempt organization providing support and recognition to BSC through a variety of programs. The Foundation acts primarily as a fund-raising organization to supplement the resources that are available to the college. The Foundation is managed by a 75-member board of directors comprised of leading citizens, both alumni and friends of the college, as well as seven ex-officio members that are officers/employees of BSC. The Foundation was audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their report has been previously issued under separate cover.

Dickinson State University Foundation, Inc. was organized in 1952 as a nonprofit corporation to provide an avenue through which alumni and friends of the university may contribute financially to the university. Gifts, grants, and bequests to the Foundation benefit present and future students by providing scholarship assistance and the funding of special projects not available through other funding sources. The Foundation is managed by a 26-member board of directors comprised of leading citizens, both alumni and friends of DSU, as well as two ex-officio members that are officers/employees of DSU. The Foundation was audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their report has been previously issued under separate cover.

Minot State University Development Foundation was incorporated in 1978 exclusively for the benefit of Minot State University (MiSU). Its purpose is to establish, promote and stimulate voluntary financial support for the benefit of the university, especially in the building of endowment and in addressing the long-term priorities of the university. The Foundation is managed by a board of directors comprising 13 voting members, two of who are ex-officio appointments from the Board of Regents and the Alumni Association, and three ex-officio members who are employees of MiSU. The Foundation was audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their report has been previously issued under separate cover.

North Dakota State University Development Foundation is an incorporated, nonprofit organization developed solely for the benefit of NDSU. The Foundation is approved by the IRS as a charitable, tax-exempt organization and designated by the university as the repository for private giving to the university. Their purpose is to raise, manage, and disburse contributions for the benefit of NDSU. The Foundation is managed by a 60-member board of trustees comprised of leading citizens, both alumni and friends of the university, as well as four ex-officio members: the president of NDSU, the president and vice president of the Alumni Association, and the executive director of the Development Foundation and Alumni Association. The Foundation was audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their report has been previously issued under separate cover.

Alumni Association of the University of North Dakota and UND Foundation - The Alumni Association of the University of North Dakota was incorporated in 1915 for the purpose of (1) keeping classmates in contact with each other, (2) keeping graduates and former students informed of happenings at UND, and (3) involving the graduates, former students, and special friends in the ongoing growth and development of UND. UND Foundation was incorporated in 1978 to replace the Alumni Association Development Fund and is the umbrella organization for alumni and private support for the total University of North Dakota. These two legally separate nonprofit corporations have the same board of directors and the same executive vice president, but different board presidents and vice presidents. The board of directors consists of 21 voting members who are alumni of UND and three ex-officio members that are officers of UND. The Alumni Association and the Foundation were audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their report has been previously issued under separate cover.

RE Arena, Inc., UND Arena Services, Inc., UND Sports Facilities, Inc., Arena Holdings Charitable LLC and Affiliates are related organizations with common board of directors and management organized in 2003 for the benefit of UND. These organizations operate and maintain a multipurpose sports and entertainment arena in Grand Forks, ND. The arena is used primarily for UND athletics and activities. UND Sports Facilities, Inc. is the sole member of Arena Holdings Charitable LLC. RE Arena, Inc. conducts the day-to-day operations of the arena as an agent for Arena Holdings. UND Arena Services, Inc. is the legal manager of Arena Holdings. These organizations were audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2008, and their combined report has been previously issued under separate cover.

NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

Lake Region Community College Foundation was established in 1959 to provide a permanent structure through which support for Lake Region State College could be channeled. The work and the resources of the Foundation are managed by a 27-member board of directors elected by the Foundation membership to serve three-year terms. The Foundation was audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their report has been previously issued under separate cover.

Mayville State University Foundation was established to act primarily as a fund-raising organization to supplement the resources that are available to Mayville State University (MaSU). The Foundation is managed by a 29-member board of directors comprised of leading citizens, both alumni and friends of the university, as well as three ex-officio members that are officers/employees of MaSU. The **Comet Athletic Club**, a legally separate nonprofit organization, operates as an entity within the Foundation. The Club's purpose is to promote, support, and encourage interest and participation in MaSU sports. Their financial activity is reflected in the Foundation's financial statements.

Minot State University-Bottineau Development Foundation and Logrollers are separate legal entities that were established to act primarily as fund-raising organizations to supplement the resources that are available to MiSU-B. The Foundation and Logrollers are managed by the same eight-member board of directors comprised of leading citizens, both alumni and friends of the college, as well as one ex-officio member that is an officer of MiSU-B. However, each entity has separate committees that direct each organization's activities. The Foundation and Logrollers were audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their combined report has been previously issued under separate cover.

The **NDSU Research Foundation** is a legally separate, nonprofit 501(c)(3) created to provide support to NDSU in its mission by enabling NDSU faculty to enhance their involvement in research, technology transfer, and business endeavors. Through linkages with public and private businesses and industries, the Foundation facilitates the commercialization of research technologies developed by NDSU faculty and staff. The Foundation is managed by an 11-member board of trustees, comprised of five NDSU employees and six individuals who are not employed by NDSU. The Foundation was audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their report has been previously issued under a separate cover.

North Dakota State College of Science Foundation was established to act primarily as a fund-raising organization to supplement the resources that are available to NDSCS. The Foundation is managed by a 13-member board of directors comprised of leading citizens, both alumni and friends of the college, as well as three ex-officio members that are officers/employees of NDSCS. The Foundation was audited by other independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and their report has been previously issued under separate cover.

Valley City State University Foundation was established to support Valley City State University by involving alumni and friends of the university in activities and private giving that meet the university's needs and advance its welfare. The Foundation is managed by a 19-member board of directors comprised of leading citizens, both alumni and friends of the university, and one director each from the Alumni Association, V-500, Booster Board and Regents, as well as two ex-officio members that are officers of VCSU.

Williston State College Foundation was established to act primarily as a fund-raising organization to supplement the resources that are available to WSC. The Foundation is managed by an 11-member board of directors comprised of leading citizens, both alumni and friends of the college.

Complete financial statements for each of these individual component units may be obtained at the entity's administrative offices as follows:

Building Authority
600 E. Boulevard Ave., 14th Floor
Bismarck, ND 58505-0310

North Dakota State University Research Foundation
1735 NDSU Research Park Drive
Fargo, ND 58105-5014

Comprehensive Health Association
4510 13th Avenue SW
Fargo, ND 58108

Public Finance Authority
700 East Main Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58501

North Dakota Development Fund, Inc.
1833 E. Bismarck Expressway
Bismarck, ND 58504

North Dakota State University Research and Technology Park, Inc.
1735 NDSU Research Park Drive
Fargo, ND 58105-5014

University of North Dakota Aerospace Foundation
PO Box 9023
Grand Forks, ND 58202-9023

Bismarck State College Foundation
PO Box 5587
Bismarck, ND 58506-5587

Minot State University Development Foundation
500 University Avenue West
Minot, ND 58707

North Dakota State University Development Foundation
PO Box 5144
Fargo, ND 58105

Alumni Association of the University of North Dakota
PO Box 8157
Grand Forks, ND 58202

Ralph Engelstad Arena, Inc., UND Arena Services, Inc., Arena Holdings Charitable LLC and Affiliates
One Ralph Engelstad Arena Drive
Grand Forks, ND 58203

Dickinson State University Foundation, Inc.
Dickinson State University
Dickinson, ND 58601

Lake Region Community College Foundation
1801 College Drive North
Devils Lake, ND 58301-1598

Mayville State University Foundation
330 3rd Street NE
Mayville, ND 58257

Minot State University-Bottineau Development Foundation and Logrollers
105 Simrall Boulevard
Bottineau, ND 58318

North Dakota State College of Science Foundation
800 Sixth Street North
Wahpeton, ND 58076-0002

Valley City State University Foundation
101 College Street SW
Valley City, ND 58072

Williston State College Foundation
PO Box 1286
Williston, ND 58802-1286

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Statement of Net Assets 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 Assets presents the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net assets result when constraints placed on net asset use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Net assets restricted by enabling legislation are subject to change by a majority vote of the Legislative Assembly.

Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net assets often are designated, to indicate that management does not consider them to be available for general operations. Unrestricted net assets often have constraints on resources which 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 are 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 revenue.

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 management focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary and fiduciary fund (agency funds are excluded as they have no measurement focus) financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows.

The State follows the pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the nationally accepted standard-setting body for establishing accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for governmental entities. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 20, the State's enterprise funds, with the exception of the Bank of North Dakota, follows all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with GASB pronouncements. The Bank of North Dakota follows all applicable FASB pronouncements unless they conflict with the GASB pronouncements.

Governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as they become susceptible to accrual; generally when they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period.

The State considers tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year end. Other revenues are considered to be available if received within one year after the fiscal year end. Major revenues that are determined to be susceptible to accrual include interest, federal grants-in-aid, and taxpayer-assessed taxes such as income, sales, corporate, excise, motor fuel taxes and unemployment compensation contributions. Revenues earned under the terms of reimbursement agreements with other governments or private sources are recorded at the time the related expenditures are made if other eligibility requirements have been met. Sales and use taxes are accrued based upon filings received and an estimate of filings due by June 30. Net income taxes from individuals and corporations are accrued based on current income earned by the taxpayer before June 30. Quarterly filings, withholding statements, and other historical data are used to estimate income. The revenue is accrued net of an allowance for uncollectible taxes. Deferred revenue is recorded for receivables that are measurable but not available at year-end.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to debt service, compensated absences, and claims and judgments, 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 principal operating fund of the State. It is used to account for all financial resources that are not accounted for in other funds. Included are transactions for services such as education, general government, health services, legal and judiciary, natural resources, public safety, regulatory services, agriculture and commerce, and social services.

The Federal Fund accounts for all the financial resources from the federal government.

The School Permanent Trust Fund accounts for moneys belonging to common schools and other public institutions derived from the sale of or leasing of lands owned by the State.

The State reports the following major enterprise funds:

The Bank of North Dakota Fund finances economic development throughout the state, participates in loans with North Dakota financial institutions, and holds interest-bearing deposit accounts for state and political subdivisions of North Dakota.

The Housing Finance Agency Fund is authorized to issue bonds to make loans to mortgage lenders for qualified residential mortgage loans and to make mortgage and construction loans for multi-family housing within the State of North Dakota.

The Mill and Elevator Fund engages in the business of manufacturing and marketing farm products.

The University System Fund accounts for all financial transactions of the colleges and universities that compose the University System of North Dakota.

The Workforce Safety & Insurance Fund is financed entirely by premiums assessed to the employers of North Dakota and provides no-fault medical and disability insurance to all North Dakota employees.

Additionally, the State reports the following fund types:

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

Special Revenue Funds account for specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. Examples include transportation, regulatory, and other activities.

Debt Service Funds account for resources obtained and used for the payment of interest and principal on revenue bonds that are funded primarily through taxes.

Capital Projects Funds account for resources obtained and used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of certain capital facilities (except those financed by non-governmental funds). Such resources are derived principally from proceeds of revenue bonds.

Permanent 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, such as the common schools within the state.

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Enterprise Funds account for those business-like State activities that provide goods/services to the public, financed primarily through user charges. They are also used to account for operations where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability and other purposes. The State's loan programs, Mill and Elevator, and Fair are reported in this type.

Internal Service Funds account for the financing of goods and/or services provided by one department or agency to another department or agency of a government, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. These goods and services include motor pool services; printing, reproduction and mailing services; information technology; and risk management services. In the government-wide statements, internal service funds are included with governmental activities.

FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES

Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds account for resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the State's defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plan, deferred compensation plan, flexcomp plan, and other post-employment benefit plans.

Investment Trust Funds account for the transactions, assets, liabilities, and fund equity of the external pool participants (City of Bismarck, ND Association of Counties, and City of Fargo Fargodome RIO Investments). The State Investment Board (SIB) provides administrative services for the external pool participants. SIB issues a publicly available financial report that may be obtained by writing to the Retirement and Investment Office, 1930 Burnt Boat Drive, Bismarck, North Dakota 58503. Investment Trust Funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as Proprietary Funds.

Private Purpose Trust Funds account for resources of all other trust arrangements in which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Examples include student donations, the State's college savings plan, and a remediation trust.

Agency Funds account for assets held by the State as an agent for other governmental units, or other organizations, and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

D. GENERAL BUDGETARY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The State operates through a biennial appropriation that represents departmental appropriations recommended by the governor and presented to the Legislative Assembly at the beginning of each legislative session. The Legislative Assembly enacts the budgets of the various state departments through passage of specific appropriation bills. The governor has line item veto powers over all appropriations subject to legislative override.

Once passed and signed, the appropriation bill becomes the departments' financial plan for the next two years. Changes to the appropriation are limited to Emergency

Commission authorization, initiative, allotment, or referendum action. The Emergency Commission can authorize receipt of federal or other moneys not appropriated by the Assembly if the Assembly did not indicate intent to reject the money. The Emergency Commission may authorize pass-through federal funds from one state agency to another. The Emergency Commission may authorize the transfer of expenditure authority between appropriated line items. The Legislature has also passed appropriation laws that authorize directors of certain state agencies to transfer appropriation authority among the various divisions of their specific agency, subject to the Budget Section of the North Dakota Legislative Council's approval. Unexpended appropriations lapse at the end of each biennium, except certain capital expenditures covered under the North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) section 54-44.1-11 and the University System's unexpended general fund appropriation authority.

The State's biennial budget is prepared primarily on a cash basis. The State does not use encumbrance accounting. The legal level of budgetary control is at the agency, appropriation, funding source and expenditure line item level, with administrative controls established at lower levels of detail in certain instances. The State does not formally budget revenues, and it does not budget by fund. The State appropriation is defined through the use of specific expenditure line items. Capital appropriations are generally made at the agency and project level.

North Dakota's Appropriation Act does not present budgets by GAAP fund. Instead, it authorizes General Fund appropriation authority by agency and Other Budgeted Income appropriation authority by agency. Other budgeted income includes all budgeted resources, other than the General Fund, and includes some governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary fund activities.

During 2008, the first year of the biennium, there were general, federal and supplemental appropriations totaling $104,565,774.

E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents for reporting purposes includes cash and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. This includes investments with original maturity of three months or less. Also cash, as reported, may be under the control of the State Treasurer or by other administrative bodies as determined by law. Cash and cash equivalents are presented on the fund balance sheets as "Cash Deposits at the Bank of North Dakota" and "Cash and Cash Equivalents" to present the unique nature of the relationship between the Bank of North Dakota, an enterprise fund, and other state agencies.

Cash Deposits at the Bank of North Dakota. State agency cash balances, as required by law, are pooled by the State Treasurer and deposited in the Bank of North Dakota, an enterprise fund. These cash balances, in addition to other agency cash deposited at the Bank of North Dakota, are included on the fund balance sheets as "Cash Deposits at the Bank of North Dakota". For purposes of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets, these amounts have been reclassified to internal balances.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. All cash and cash equivalents, (other than cash deposits at the Bank of North Dakota), as permitted by the North Dakota Century Code, are included on the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets as "Cash and Cash Equivalents".

The State had no cash overdrafts from pooled cash and investments at June 30, 2008.

All interest revenue is allocated to the General Fund unless state law (as outlined in the North Dakota Century Code) requires allocations of interest to other funds.

F. INVESTMENTS

All funds of the State record their investments in accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 31, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments."* Investments are reported at fair value. Quoted market prices, when available, have been used to value investments. The market value for securities that have no quoted market price represent estimated fair value. Many factors are considered in arriving at that value. International securities are valued based upon quoted foreign market prices and translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect at June 30. In general, corporate debt securities have been valued at quoted market prices or, if not available, values are based on yields currently available on comparable securities of issuers with similar credit ratings. Mortgages have been valued on the basis of their future principal and interest payments discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments. The fair value of real estate investment securities, including timberland, is based on appraisals plus fiscal year-to-date capital transactions. Publicly traded alternative investments are valued based on quoted market prices. When not readily available, alternative investment securities are valued using current estimates of fair value from the investment manager. Such valuations consider variables such as financial performance of the issuer, comparison of comparable companies' earnings multiples, cash flow analysis, recent sales prices of investments, withdrawal restrictions, and other pertinent information. Because of the inherent uncertainty of the valuation for these other alternative investments, the estimated fair value may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed. The net change in fair value of investments consists of the realized gains or losses and the unrealized increase or decrease in fair value of

investments during the year. Realized gains and losses on sales of investments are computed based on the difference between the sales price and the original cost of the investment sold.
Unrealized increases or decreases are computed based on changes in the fair value of investments between years. Security transactions are currently accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recorded when earned. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Equity investments of the North Dakota Development Fund, Inc. (component unit of the State) are stated at estimated value in absence of a readily ascertainable market value. The Fund's board of directors estimates these values. Among the factors considered by the Fund's Directors in determining the fair value of investments, are the cost of the investment, developments since the acquisition of the investment, the financial condition and operating results of the issuer, the long-term potential of the business of the issuer, and other factors generally pertinent to the valuation of investments. The Fund's Directors, in making their evaluation, have relied on financial data of the investee and, in many instances, on estimates of the investee as to the potential effect of future developments. Total equity investments in the North Dakota Development Fund, Inc. are valued at $1,367,222 at June 30, 2008. All investments are maintained separately by fund.

Purchases of other state funds' debt issues by the Bank of North Dakota have been recorded as normal business transactions if they are the result of arms-length transactions.

Investments are presented on the fund balance sheets as "Investments at the Bank of North Dakota" and "Investments" to present the unique nature of the relationship between the Bank of North Dakota, an enterprise fund, and other state agencies.

Investments at the Bank of North Dakota. State agency investments, primarily certificates of deposits of the Bank of North Dakota, are included on the fund balance sheets as "Investments at the Bank of North Dakota." For purposes of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets, these amounts have been reclassified to internal balances.

Investments. State agency investments invested at financial institutions other than the Bank of North Dakota are included on the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets as "Investments."

Differences on the Fund Balance Sheets between the assets, "Cash at the Bank of North Dakota" and "Investments at the Bank of North Dakota," and the liability, "Deposits Held for Other Funds," is attributable to timing differences resulting from the Bank of North Dakota having a different fiscal year end than many of the other state agencies.

G. SECURITIES LENDING

GASB Statement No. 28 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Securities Lending Transactions," establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for securities lending transactions. The standard requires governmental entities to report securities lent as assets in their balance sheets. Cash received as collateral and investments made with that cash must also be reported as assets. The statement also requires the costs of the securities lending transactions to be reported as expenses separately from income received. In addition, the statement requires disclosures about the transactions and collateral related to them.

The State lends its securities to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The State has contracted with a third party securities lending agent (Agent) to lend the State's securities portfolios. The Agent lends securities of the type on loan at June 30, 2008, for collateral in the form of cash or other securities at 102% of the loaned securities market value plus accrued interest for domestic securities and 105% of the loaned securities market value plus accrued interest for international securities. The collateral for the loans is maintained at 100% per the contractual requirements. As of June 30, 2008, the State has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the State owes the borrowers exceed the amounts the borrowers owe the State.

The Average Duration of the collateral investments as of June 30, 2008, was 6 days. The Average Weighted Maturity of collateral investments as of June 30, 2008, was 174 days. (Land Department was 65 days.) The interest rate sensitivity (duration) of the securities on loan matched the duration of the collateral investments, however the Land Department has an interest sensitivity of 36 days.

The Agent provides indemnification if the borrowers fail to return the underlying securities (and if collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or fails to pay income distributions on them. All open securities loans can be terminated on demand by either the State or the borrower. All term securities loans can be terminated with five days notice by either the State or the borrower. Cash collateral is invested in accordance with investment guidelines approved by the State. The State cannot pledge or sell collateral securities received unless the borrower defaults.

H. INTERFUND ACTIVITY AND BALANCES

INTERFUND ACTIVITY

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide statements. Exceptions to this rule are: 1) activities between funds reported as governmental activities and funds reported as business-type activities and 2) activities between funds that are reported in different functional categories in either the governmental or business-type activities column. Elimination of these activities would distort the direct costs and program revenues for the functions concerned.

In the fund financial statements, transfers represent flows of assets (such as goods or cash) without equivalent flows of assets in return or a requirement for repayment. Residual transfer amounts exist in the Government-wide Statement of Activities due to different fiscal year ends of various agencies included in business-type activities.

INTERFUND BALANCES

Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the Statement of Net Assets, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities.

I. INVENTORIES AND PREPAID ITEMS

Inventories of Governmental Funds are valued at cost and are recognized principally using the average cost method. Generally, the cost of Governmental Funds' inventories is recorded as an expenditure when consumed rather than when purchased.

Inventories of Proprietary Funds consist primarily of grain inventories from the North Dakota Mill and Elevator Association. Grain inventories are valued at the June 30 Minneapolis grain market values less freight costs to Minneapolis. Grain committed to production is valued at cost, and grain committed to sale is valued at net commitment price. Flour, feed and resale inventories are valued at ingredient cost plus manufacturing costs incurred in their production. Proprietary Funds expense the cost of consumable supplies when used.

Generally, inventories of University System Funds are valued at the lower of cost or fair market value. Cost is generally determined on the first in/first out, or moving weighted average method. Inventories consist of food, books, and other merchandise held for resale in auxiliaries and unrestricted physical plant supplies.

Prepaid items reflect payments for costs applicable to future accounting periods.

Other government fund inventories and prepaid items are reflected as a reservation of fund balance on the balance sheet.

J. UNAMORTIZED BOND ISSUANCE COSTS

In governmental fund types, issuance costs are recognized in the operating statements when incurred. Bond premiums, discounts and issuance costs for proprietary fund types are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the bonds outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. The unamortized discount is shown on the balance sheet as a reduction of the bonds payable, and the amortization is included in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund balance as interest expense.

K. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment, construction in progress and infrastructure assets, are valued at historical cost or at estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date of donation. Where necessary, estimates of original cost are derived by factoring price levels from the current period to the time of acquisition. Library books are not capitalized as capital assets except for the University System.

All other capital assets with an original cost of $5,000 ($100,000 or more for infrastructure reported by the Department of Transportation) or more per unit and an estimated useful life in excess of one year are capitalized and reported in the applicable government or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital asset costs include the purchase price or construction cost, plus the costs necessary to place the asset in its intended location and condition for use. In governmental activities, interest costs on self-constructed assets are not capitalized. In business-type activities, interest costs (if material) on self-constructed assets are also included in the cost. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the same period. Capitalized interest is amortized on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Normal maintenance and repair costs that do not materially add to the value or extend the life of the asset are not capitalized.

Collections of works of art and historical treasures are not capitalized if the following three criteria are met: (1) Held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain; (2) Protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved; (3) Subject to organizational policy that requires the proceeds from sales of collection items to be used to acquire other items for collections. The State’s non-capitalized collections include the historical artifacts at the various state museums and historical sites, and monuments and other art throughout the capital grounds. Assets that do not meet all three criteria, or that were capitalized as of June 30, 1999, are capitalized and included in the government-wide financial statements.

Infrastructure consists of major statewide public systems and items attached thereto such as freeways, freeway lighting systems, freeway drainage systems, freeway signs, bridges, bridge lighting systems, and sewer systems, including those infrastructure assets acquired prior to June 30, 1980. Infrastructure is reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. The Department of Transportation uses the first-in first-out method to remove the capitalized cost of a replaced road along with corresponding accumulated depreciation.

Fixed assets in Governmental Funds are recorded as expenditures in the funds used to acquire or construct them in the governmental fund financial statements. Capital assets, along with accumulated depreciation and depreciation expense are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. With the exception of infrastructure reported by the Department of Transportation (which uses the composite method), other capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	10-50
Infrastructure	10-50
Furniture, Automobiles, and Equipment	3-20

L. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The State leases land, office facilities, office and computer equipment, and other assets. Leases are classified according to FASB 13. Many of these leases have fiscal funding clauses; however, these clauses have no effect on classifying these leases for accounting purposes. Leases which represent acquisitions are classified as capital leases, and the related assets and liabilities are recorded in the financial statements at the inception of the lease. Other leases are classified as operating leases with the lease payments recorded as expenditures or expenses during the life of the lease.

M. FEDERAL FUNDS PURCHASED

Federal Funds Purchased represent federal funds borrowed by the Bank of North Dakota from member banks generally on an overnight basis at the federal funds rate.

N. CLAIMS/JUDGMENTS PAYABLE

Claims/Judgments Payable is primarily Workers Compensation Claims Incurred But Not Yet Reported (IBNR) by the claimants as well as claims related to various litigation matters.

O. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

ANNUAL LEAVE

State employees accrue vested annual leave at a variable rate based on years of service. Teachers employed by the State do not receive annual leave. In general, accrued annual leave cannot exceed 30 days at each year end, as set by the agency. The amount of annual leave earned ranges between one and two days per month, and is fixed by the employing unit per section 54-06-14 of the NDCC.

The governmental fund financial statements recognize annual leave when the liability is incurred and payable from available expendable resources. The government-wide financial statements present the cost of accumulated annual leave as a liability. Proprietary and Fiduciary Funds recognize the expense and accrued liability when the annual leave is earned.

SICK LEAVE

The North Dakota Century Code, section 54-06-14, states employees accrue sick leave at the rate of one to a maximum of one and one-half working days per month of employment without limitation on the amount that can be accumulated. Employees vest at ten years of creditable service, at which time the State is liable for ten percent of the employee's accumulated unused sick leave. The governmental fund financial statements recognize sick leave as it is incurred. The government-wide financial statements present the estimated cost of sick leave as a liability after an employee has been employed by the State for six consecutive years.

P. DEPOSITS

The following two liability line items are presented in the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets and/or fund financial statements:

Deposits Held For Other Funds. "Deposits Held for Other Funds" are those deposits held by the Bank of North Dakota for other funds included in the reporting entity and shown on the fund financial statements. For purposes of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets, these amounts have been reclassified to internal balances.

Other Deposits. "Other Deposits" are those deposits held by the Bank of North Dakota for non-reporting entity third parties. It also includes deposits held for students of the University System.

Differences on the fund balance sheets between the liability "Deposits Held for Other Funds" and the assets "Cash Deposits and Investments at the Bank of North Dakota" are attributable to timing differences resulting from the Bank of North Dakota having a different accounting year end than many other state agencies.

Q. DEFERRED REVENUE

In the government-wide statements and proprietary fund financial statements, deferred revenue is recognized when cash, receivables, or other assets are received prior to their being earned. In the governmental fund statements, deferred revenue is recognized when revenue is unearned or unavailable.

R. 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 for governmental activities (e.g., general government, education, health and human services, etc.). Additionally, revenues are classified between program and general revenues. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods or services, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) 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.

In the government-wide financial statements, revenues are reported by source and are further classified as either “general purpose” or “restricted”. General purpose revenues are available to fund any activity accounted for in the fund. Restricted revenues are, either by State law or by outside restriction (e.g., federal grants), available only for specified purposes. Unused restricted revenues at year-end are recorded as reservations of fund balance. When both general purpose and restricted funds are available for use, it is the State’s policy to use restricted resources first.

In the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures are reported by character: “Current,” “Intergovernmental-revenue Sharing,” “Capital Outlay,” or “Debt Service.” Current expenditures are subclassified by function and are for items such as salaries, grants, supplies, and services.

Capital outlay includes expenditures for real property or infrastructure (e.g., highways). Intergovernmental-revenue sharing accounts for the distribution of certain tax revenues that are shared with local units based upon constitutional and statutory requirements. Debt service includes both interest and principal outlays related to bonds and payments on capitalized leases.

Revenues and expenses of proprietary funds are classified as operating or nonoperating and are subclassified by object (e.g., salaries, depreciation, and purchases for resale). Operating revenues consist of sales of goods and services, quasi-external operating transactions with other funds, grant revenues for specific activities that are considered to be operating activities of the grantor, receipts from other agencies for reimbursement of operating transactions, and other miscellaneous revenue that should be classified as operating. Grants that would qualify as an operating activity are those that do not subsidize an existing program, rather they finance a program the agency would otherwise not undertake. For certain loan and investment programs, revenue that would normally be classified as non-operating should be classified as operating. Examples of this would include interest and investment income. All other revenues that do not meet the above criteria should be classified as non-operating.

S. NET ASSETS/FUND BALANCE

The difference between fund assets and liabilities is “Net Assets” on the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund statements, and “Fund Balance” on governmental fund statements.

NOTE 2 – RESTATEMENTS

The following changes to beginning fund equity (due to correction of errors) as previously reported, is summarized in the following table (expressed in thousands):

	Government-wide Governmental Activities	School Permanent Trust Fund	Other Governmental Funds
June 30, 2007, fund balance/net assets, as previously reported	$ 3,430,896	$ 950,372	$ 724,118
Prior period adjustment:			
Correction of errors	8,402	2,616	6,371
June 30, 2007, fund balance/net assets, as restated	$ 3,439,298	$ 952,988	$ 730,489

CORRECTION OF ERRORS

The beginning net assets of the Government-wide Governmental Activities $8,401,817; School Permanent Trust Fund $2,616,172; Other Governmental Funds Transportation $5,896,466; Land Department Coal and Mineral $474,272 and Other Special $822 were all restated. The errors consist of overstatement of capital assets in the Government-wide Governmental Activities and not recording revenue in the proper periods for the School Permanent Trust Fund and Other Governmental Funds.

NOTE 3 - DETAILED NOTES ON ACCOUNT BALANCES

A. DEPOSITS

CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK

The State minimizes custodial credit risk by restrictions set forth in state statute. Custodial credit risk is risk associated with the failure of a depository financial institution. In the event of a depository financial institution's failure the State would not be able to recover its deposits or collateralized securities that are in the possession of the outside parties.

State law generally requires that all State funds be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota. NDCC 21-04-01 provides that public funds belonging to or in the custody of the State shall be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota. Also, NDCC 6-09-07 states, "[a]ll state funds . . . must be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota" or must be deposited in accordance with constitutional and statutory provisions. The State does not have a formal policy that addresses custodial credit risk for deposits.
At June 30, 2008, the bank balance of the primary government's deposits was $354,003,318. Of the bank amount, $321,692,779 was uncollateralized and uninsured.

There were significant concentrations of uninsured and uncollateralized deposits in the Bank of North Dakota and University System at June 30, 2008. Their uninsured and uncollateralized deposits totaled $310.3 million and $6.9 million, and their bank deposits totaled $310.6 million and $14.1 million, respectively.

At June 30, 2008, the bank balance of the major component units' deposits was $50,397,181. Of the bank amount, $16,053,366 was uncollateralized and uninsured.

The internal receivable amount in the governmental activities column in the Statement of Net Assets is Cash and Investments at the Bank of North Dakota for governmental activities. The internal payable amount in the business-type activities column includes $1,057,887,197 of deposits the Bank has for governmental activities. Because the Bank has a different fiscal year end, these internal balances do not equal.

B. INVESTMENTS

The investment policies of the State of North Dakota are governed by NDCC 6-09-07, 15-10-12, and 21-04-02, indicating that all public funds must be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota unless there are other constitutional or statutory provisions. If there are no statutory provisions and the funds are invested outside the Bank of North Dakota, the state agency must have the permission of the North Dakota Industrial Commission.

Investments are generally managed by the State Investment Board, the North Dakota Board of University and School Lands, the Bank of North Dakota, and the North Dakota State Treasurer's Office. Management responsibilities and investment instruments as authorized by statute are as follows:

1. State Investment Board (SIB) – NDCC 21-10 designates the SIB with investment responsibilities for the Public Employees' Retirement System, Bonding Fund, Teachers' Fund for Retirement, Fire and Tornado Fund, Workforce Safety & Insurance Fund, and other specific funds. The Century Code states the SIB shall apply the prudent investor rule in investing funds under its supervision. The retirement funds belonging to the teachers' fund for retirement and the public employee's retirement system must be invested exclusively for the benefit of their members and in accordance with the respective funds' investment goals and objectives.

   The State Investment Board's investment policy allows investment managers to use derivative securities. Managers are specifically permitted to use treasury futures and options, S&P 500 index future options, and currency forwards and futures to hedge portfolio risk, but not to speculate or to leverage the portfolio. Managers may use their discretion to use other derivatives to enhance returns, reduce risk, or facilitate the management of index funds. SIB's policy with respect to these derivatives is that their use may not increase the credit, market, or legal risk level associated with a fully invested portfolio of common stocks or fixed income obligations, depending on the manager's designated role.

2. North Dakota Board of University and Schools Lands – The Century Code states that the Board of University and School Lands shall apply the prudent investor rule in investing its funds. Also, NDCC 15-03 allows the Board to invest in first mortgages on farmlands and improvements thereon in this state to the extent such mortgages are guaranteed or insured by the United States or any instrumentality thereof, or if not so guaranteed

or insured, not exceeding in amount 80 percent of the actual value of the property on which the same may be loaned, such value to be determined by competent appraisal.

3. The Bank of North Dakota – NDCC 6-09 authorizes the Bank of North Dakota. The Bank is owned and operated by the State of North Dakota under the supervision of the North Dakota Industrial Commission. The Bank may have investments in anything that any bank lawfully may do, except what is restricted by NDCC 6-09.

4. The North Dakota State Treasurer's Office – The North Dakota Constitution and various sections of the Century Code authorize the State Treasurer to invest all State funds deposited with the State Treasury. However, the State Treasurer must invest the public funds with the Bank of North Dakota unless there is statutory authority to do otherwise. Generally, the State Treasurer pools deposits and invests in money market accounts and Bank of North Dakota certificates of deposit.

5. University System – NDCC 15-55-05 and 15-55-06 govern the investment of proceeds of revenue bonds and revenues pledged to bondholders. Investments governed by a gift instrument are covered under NDCC 15-67-04. Subject to any limitations in the gift instrument, such funds may be invested in any real or personal property deemed advisable by the governing board.

Agency investments, of the primary government, under management of the State Investment Board are included below with the Pension and Investment Trust funds.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt securities will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The price of a debt security typically moves in the opposite direction of the change in interest rates. The State does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to potential fair value losses arising from future changes in interest rates. However, North Dakota Housing Finance's respective bond resolutions permit only investments that will not adversely affect the rating quality of the outstanding bonds. Also, the maturity date or the date on which such investment obligations may be redeemed shall coincide as nearly as practicable with the date or dates on which moneys in the funds or accounts for which the investments were made will be required. The Bank of North Dakota's investment policy provides for a duration range of one to five years, which will serve to decrease interest rate risk.

At June 30, 2008, the following table shows the debt securities of the primary government and major component units by investment type and maturity (expressed in thousands).

Primary Government (includes Pension and Investment Trust Funds)

Investment Type	Total Market Value	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 6 Years	6 - 10 Years	More Than 10 Years
Asset Backed Securities	$ 47,299	$ 6,259	$ 918	$ 1,403	$ 38,719
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	34,970	1,425	12,399	-	21,146
Corporate Bonds	922,552	13,876	449,977	251,079	207,620
Corporate Convertible Bonds	92,718	607	74,092	-	18,019
Government Agencies	255,137	108,730	115,682	15,868	14,857
Government Bonds	211,707	38,171	83,780	56,823	32,933
Government Mortgage-Backed	264,153	2	176,360	1,561	86,230
Index-Linked Government Bonds	331,350	83,441	158,140	40,889	48,880
Municipal/Provincial Bonds	29,441	17,176	2,019	5,313	4,933
Non-Government-Backed CMOs	77,864	13,400	164	600	63,700
Short Term Bills and Notes	23,152	23,152	-	-	-
Short Term Investment Funds	12,743	12,743	-	-	-
Pooled Investments	511,303	85,367	63,063	362,664	209
Total Debt Securities	$ 2,814,389	$ 404,349	$ 1,136,594	$ 736,200	$ 537,246

The market values of inflation-indexed bonds are reflected in the columns above, based on their stated maturity dates. The principal balances of these bonds are adjusted every six months based on the inflation index for that period.

Some investments are more sensitive to interest rate changes than others. Variable and floating rate collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO's), asset-backed securities (ABS), interest-only and principal-only securities are examples of investments whose fair values may be highly sensitive to interest rate changes. Interest-only (IO) and principal-only (PO) strips are transactions which involve the separation of the interest and principal components of a security. They are highly sensitive to prepayments by mortgagors, which may result from a decline in interest rates. The State has no policy regarding IO or PO strips.

Major Component Units

	Total Market Value	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 6 Years	6 - 10 Years	More Than 10 Years
US Treasuries and Agencies	$ 541	$ 90	$ 220	$ 231	$ -
Money Market Funds	2,356	2,356	-	-	-
Corporate Bonds	3,858	728	1,931	832	367
State and Municipal Bonds	401	-	26	48	327
Mutual Bond Funds	37,213	1,046	18,516	1,723	15,928
Commercial Paper	637	637	-	-	-
FNMA	344	150	120	73	1
FHLMC	1,156	32	247	645	232
Total Debt Securities	$ 46,506	$ 5,039	$ 21,060	$ 3,552	$ 16,855

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The State does not have an investment policy that specifically addresses credit risk. The State Investment Board maintains a highly diversified portfolio of debt securities encompassing a wide range of credit ratings. Each debt securities manager is given a specific set of guidelines to invest within, based on the mandate for which it was hired. The guidelines specify in which range of credit the manager may invest. These ranges include investment grade and high yield categories. The Bank of North Dakota's investment policy provides minimum credit quality ratings for its investments and asset allocation ranges for investments as a percentage of the total portfolio.

As of June 30, 2008, the following tables present the debt securities of the primary government and major

Primary Government (includes Pension and Investment Trust Funds) S&P Credit Rating*

	Total Market Value	AAA	AA	A	BBB
Asset Backed Securities	$ 47,299	$ 13,690	$ 2,038	$ 558	$ 4,840
Commercial Mortgage Backed	96,128	30,450	560	223	-
Corporate Bonds	879,843	18,700	42,219	154,938	320,986
Corporate Convertible Bonds	72,845	1,432	-	12,283	20,977
Government Agencies	147,631	142,825	-	1,302	3,298
Government Bonds	172,281	130,147	-	26,553	9,388
Government Mortgage Backed	114,228	114,228	-	-	-
Index-Linked Government Bonds	206,594	123,153	83,441	-	-
Municipal/Provincial Bonds	13,974	4,747	4,012	-	3,521
Non-Government Backed CMOs	77,864	54,610	12,121	7,354	570
Short Term Bills and Notes	199	199	-	-	-
Pooled Investments	656,676	250,755	111,367	77,711	58,860
Total Credit Risk Debt Securities	2,485,562	$ 884,936	$ 255,758	$ 280,922	$ 422,440
US Gov't & Agencies	328,827				
Total Debt Securities	$ 2,814,389				

*Majority of debt securities rated by S&P, however some were determined by Moody's, Fitch or manager determined.

component units, and their respective ratings (expressed in thousands).

BB	B	CCC	D	Not Rated
$ 21,303	$ 2,011	$ 62	$ 42	$ 2,755
37,300	23,177	2,106	-	2,312
125,919	86,328	25,071	240	105,442
12,357	3,696	3,776	-	18,324
206	-	-	-	-
3,096	-	-	-	3,097
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
1,694	-	-	-	-
641	139	-	-	2,429
-	-	-	-	-
12,166	170	-	-	145,647
$ 214,682	$ 115,521	$ 31,015	$ 282	$ 280,006

Component Units

S & P Credit Rating*	Total Market Value	Money Market Funds	Corporate Bonds	State and Municipal Bonds	Mutual Bond Funds	Commercial Paper	FNMA	FHLMC
AAA	$ 3,764	$ 2,356	$ 523	$ 49	$ -	$ -	$ 115	$ 721
AA	1,817	-	94	-	1,723	-	-	-
AA-	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
AA3	52	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
A+	30	-	25	-	5	-	-	-
A	579	-	375	-	204	-	-	-
A-	410	-	410	-	-	-	-	-
A1	117	-	117	-	-	-	-	-
A2	157	-	122	35	-	-	-	-
A3	64	-	64	-	-	-	-	-
Aa1	126	-	25	101	-	-	-	-
Aa2	217	-	192	25	-	-	-	-
Aa3	207	-	172	35	-	-	-	-
Aaa	377	-	86	60	-	-	79	152
BBB	232	-	35	-	197	-	-	-
BBB-	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
BB	205	-	-	-	205	-	-	-
B	109	-	109	-	-	-	-	-
B1	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
Ba1	48	-	-	48	-	-	-	-
Baa	239	-	-	-	239	-	-	-
Baa2	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
NR	36,956	-	1,198	49	34,639	637	150	283
Total Credit Risk Debt Securities	45,965	$ 2,356	$ 3,858	$ 402	$ 37,212	$ 637	$ 344	$ 1,156
US Treasuries	541							
Total Debt Securities	$ 46,506							

*Majority of debt securities rated by S&P, however some were determined by Moody's, Fitch or manager determined.

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 does not have an investment policy that specifically addresses concentrations of credit risk in a single issuer.

The Bank of North Dakota had the following concentrations at June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

	Amount	Percent
Federal Agency		
Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 64,574	27.4%
Fannie Mae	14,972	6.4%
Mortgage-backed		
Fannie Mae	26,603	11.3%
Freddie Mac	57,706	24.5%
State and Municipal		
North Dakota Student Loan Trust	11,800	5.0%
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	13,705	5.8%

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. Although the State Investment Board does not have a formal investment policy governing foreign currency risk, the board does manage its exposure to fair value loss by requiring their international securities investment managers to maintain diversified portfolios to limit foreign currency and security risk. The Board of University and School Lands treats currency exposure in two different ways, depending on the type of investment. For the Board's international equity portfolio, the currency exposure is not hedged, as currency exposure is one of the things that add diversity to the overall portfolio. For foreign bonds, the Board fully hedges the currency exposure, as the purpose of this portfolio is to generate income for distribution to trust beneficiaries. The board does not have a formal policy regarding foreign currency risk.

At June 30, 2008, foreign currency risk exposure on investments managed by the Board of University and School Lands and State Investment Board were as follows (expressed in thousands).

Primary Government (includes Pension and Investment Trust Funds)

Currency	Short-Term	Debt	Equity	Total
Australian dollar	$ (6,327)	$ 10,431	$ 21,694	$ 25,798
Brazilian real	3	7,162	4,420	11,585
British pound sterling	(35,289)	5,865	82,396	52,972
Canadian dollar	(19,451)	4,218	22,028	6,795
Danish krone	(1,221)	(55)	4,873	3,597
Euro	(58,596)	2,513	151,557	95,474
Hong Kong dollar	(1,326)	-	7,645	6,319
Hungarian forint	(180)	222	-	42
Iceland krona	-	3,411	-	3,411
Indonesian rupiah	21	4,094	30	4,145
Japanese yen	(50,151)	-	115,345	65,194
Malaysian ringgit	-	7,221	-	7,221
Mexican peso	(162)	8,576	61	8,475
New Zealand dollar	(134)	4,074	108	4,048
Norwegian krone	(1,319)	1,187	8,051	7,919
Polish zloty	(395)	5,897	83	5,585
Singapore dollar	(1,077)	9,960	4,516	13,399
South African rand	(35)	3,598	175	3,738
South Korean won	-	936	308	1,244
Swedish krona	(3,266)	4,768	8,955	10,457
Swiss franc	(20,006)	-	40,022	20,016
Turkish lira	1,565	-	-	1,565
International commingled funds (various currencies)	-	94,880	360,310	455,190
Total international investment securities	$ (197,346)	$ 178,958	$ 832,577	$ 814,189

Alternative Investments - In relation to investment asset allocation, the State considers alternative investments to be any investments that do not fit into any of the other specific asset classes available for investment. Examples of investments the State has included in the alternative investments asset class are private equity, venture capital and distressed debt. All of the investments in this asset class are in the form of limited partnerships with specific time horizons and capital commitments.

Private Equity - Private Equity investments are typically private interests in corporations across different areas of the capital structure and in different stages of the corporations' development via limited partnership vehicles. Private Equity investments are illiquid and long term in nature (10-12 years), typically held until maturity. Private Equity portfolios generally have a "J-Curve Effect" whereby there are low to negative returns in the initial years due to the payment of investment whereby there are low to negative returns in the initial years due to the payment of investment management fees and initial funding of investments made by the General Partner during a period when investments are typically carried at cost and returns have not been realized. To diversify the program, Private Equity investments are made across business cycles, vintage years, and different strategies.

Venture Capital - These include investments in companies in a range of stages of development from start-up/seed stage, early stage, and later/expansion stage. Investments are typically made in years one through six and returns typically occur in years four through ten.

Distressed Debt - These include investments in the debt instruments of companies which may be publicly traded or privately held that are financially distressed and are either in bankruptcy or likely candidates for bankruptcy. Typical holdings are senior and subordinated debt instruments, mortgages and bank loans.

The AICPA expands the definition of Alternative Investments for the purpose of performing audits. The expanded definition includes investments for which a readily determinable fair value does not exist (that is, investments not listed on national exchanges or over-the-counter markets, or for which quoted market prices are not available from sources such as financial publications, the exchanges, or Nasdaq). These types of investments can be held within any of the asset classes used by the State based on underlying portfolio holdings and analysis of risk and return relationships. These investments can be structured in different ways, including limited partnerships, limited liability companies, common trusts and mutual funds. Some are closed-ended with a specific life and capital commitment while others are open-ended with opportunity for ad hoc contributions or withdrawals and termination upon proper notice.

Commingled/Mutual Funds - These types of funds are generally open-ended funds and may be utilized in equities or fixed income asset classes. They are funds made up of underlying securities that have readily available market values (publically traded stocks or bonds). The State owns units of these funds rather than the individual securities. Contributions or withdrawals from these fund can be done as needed.

Private Equity – See definition above. The State has determined that private equity investments add diversification opportunities within asset classes that traditionally hold public equity investments. Therefore, there are private equity investments within equity asset classes as well as the alternative investments asset class.

Distressed Equity - See definition above. The State has determined that certain distressed debt investments add diversification and return opportunities within traditional fixed income asset classes. Therefore, there are distressed debt investments within fixed income asset classes as well as the alternative investments asset class.

Mezzanine Debt - This strategy is a hybrid of debt and equity financing. It is basically debt capital that gives the lender the rights to convert to an ownership or equity interest in the company if the loan is not paid back in time and in full. It is generally subordinated to senior debt. The State utilizes this strategy, through a limited partnership structure, in its high yield bond allocation.

Equity Long/Short - This strategy is a combination of long and short positions, primarily in publicly traded equities. The State utilizes this strategy in its US equity allocations.

Portable Alpha Strategies - This strategy separates alpha from beta in a portfolio by investing in securities that differ from the market index from which their beta is derived. Alpha is the return achieved over and above the return that results from the correlation between the portfolio and the market (beta). This strategy involves investing in areas that have little to no correlation with the beta of the portfolio. The State utilizes this strategy in its US equity and fixed income allocations.

Real Estate and Real "Tangible" Assets - These investments are intended to provide allocations to tangible assets that are expected to be inflation protected and provide performance above the inflation rate as indicated by the CPI. Investments in Real Estate and Real Estate Assets include:
Real Estate – includes investments in private vehicles through limited partnerships or commingled vehicles that have an ownership interest in direct real estate properties. The investment strategies may include "value added" strategies, which derive their return from both income and appreciation, "opportunistic", which derive their return primarily through appreciation, and "alternative" which invest in less traditional types of property. Both domestic and international real estate funds are utilized. The State has a dedicated asset class for these types of investments.
Timberland – includes investments in limited liability companies that have an ownership interest in properties where the value of the property is derived mainly from income-producing timber but also from the "higher and better use" value of the underlying land. The State has analyzed this type of investment and determined that its risk and return profile is very similar to bonds. Therefore, they have chosen to include timberland in fixed income asset allocations to provide additional diversification and return options.
Infrastructure – includes investments in limited partnerships that have an ownership interest in transportation assets such as toll roads, tunnels and bridges; and regulated assets such as electricity transmission, gas and oil distribution and wastewater collection. Other possible investments would include communication assets and social infrastructure. Similar to timberland, the State has included these types of investments in fixed income asset allocations.

C. SECURITIES LENDING

The following represents the balances relating to the securities lending transactions at June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands).

Primary Government (Includes Pension and Investment Trust Funds)

Securities Lent	Underlying Securities	Non-Cash Collateral Value	Cash Collateral Investment Value
Lent for cash collateral:			
US agency securities	$ 11,717	$ -	$ 12,001
US government securities	181,253	-	181,602
US corporate fixed income securities	47,804	-	49,087
US equities	34,617	-	35,873
Global equities	11,679	-	12,237
Lent for non-cash collateral:			
US agency securities	-	-	-
US government securities	334	2,468	-
US corporate fixed income securities	57	59	-
US equities	-	-	-
Global equities	-	-	-
Total	$ 287,461	$ 2,527	$ 290,800

D. ENDOWMENT FUNDS

The endowment funds reported herein are donor-restricted funds in the custody of the University System. Investment income on the amount endowed is restricted for scholarships and other purposes. NDCC Section 15-67-04 applies to the investment of endowments governed by a gift instrument. Subject to any limitations in the gift instrument such funds may be invested in any real or personal property deemed advisable by the governing board. NDCC Section 15-67-06 applies to standard of conduct in the administration of powers to make and retain investments. It states “In making investment decisions, members of the governing board shall consider long-term and short-term needs of the institution in carrying out its purposes, its present and anticipated financial requirements, expected total return on its investments, price level trends, and general economic conditions.” Given the flexibility in NDCC 15-67-06, campuses have differing policies with respect to spending investment income and net appreciation on endowment funds. UND’s policy allows up to 4.5% of the average of the last five years of assets in the Alerus endowment pool to be expended. NDSU allows expenditure of 80 percent of appreciation. MiSU allows for 4.5 percent of earnings to be used for scholarships and .5 percent for administrative expenses. MaSU, VCSU and WSC give departments authority to spend all investment income earned on the endowment funds. Net appreciation on investments are available for expenditure and consists of the following at June 30, 2008:

		Reflected in net assets as:
Mayville State University	$ 783	Unrestricted net assets
Minot State University	71,528	Expendable scholarships & fellowships
North Dakota State University	92,424	Restricted scholarships & fellowships
University of North Dakota	310,000	Non –expendable scholarships & fellowships
Williston State College	913	Cash in bank
Total NDUS	$ 475,648	

Endowment funds reported herein do not include the Federal Land Grant Fund held by the State Land Department. The annual proceeds from assets held by the State Land Commissioner are deposited into each college/university’s operating fund at the State Treasury and are used for current operating purposes. Bismarck State College, Lake Region State College and Williston State College do not participate in the proceeds allocated by the State Land Department. Total assets held by the State Land Department and proceeds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 are $42,160,190 and $1,430,000, respectively.

E. REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

State statutes permit the State to enter into reverse repurchase agreements, that is, the sale of securities with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase them in the future at the same price plus a contract rate of interest. The fair value of the securities underlying reverse repurchase agreements normally exceeds the cash received, providing the dealers a margin against a decline in fair value of the securities. All sales of investments under these agreements are for fixed terms. In investing the proceeds of these agreements, State policy is for the term to maturity of the investment to be the same as the term of the agreement. Such matching existed at year end. These agreements are secured by Fed book-entry securities held in the State's name. At June 30, 2008, the State had reverse repurchase agreements of $100,630,000 included in securities lending collateral on the statement of net assets. The highest month end balance for the previous year was $143,830,000, with an average daily balance of $48,714,000. The weighted average interest rate as of year end was 3.00 percent. The weighted average interest rate paid during the year was 4.65 percent. The fair value of these securities at June 30, 2008, was $100,630,000.

F. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2008, consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

	General	Federal	School Permanent Trust Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Bank of North Dakota	Housing Finance	Mill & Elevator	University System
Receivables:								
Accounts	$ 6,696	$ 6,209	$ 13,265	$ 38,490	$ -	$ 558	$ 47,855	$ 19,108
Less Allowance	(3,948)	-	-	(12,451)	-	-	(1,367)	(3,934)
Taxes	193,452	-	2,698	116,834	-	-	-	-
Less Allowance	(21,257)	-	-	(1,376)	-	-	-	-
Interest	322	19	7,310	2,194	34,105	3,467	-	-
Less Allowance	-	-	-	(1,031)	-	-	-	-
Current Loans and Notes	83	15	30,571	71,698	258,248	14,603	-	10,681
Less Allowance	-	-	-	(3,941)	-	-	-	(2,702)
Noncurrent Loans and Notes	-	-	-	-	1,705,768	754,465	-	37,309
Less Allowance	-	-	-	-	(32,863)	-	-	(3,376)
Net Receivables	$ 175,348	$ 6,243	$ 53,844	$ 210,417	$ 1,965,258	$ 773,093	$ 46,488	$ 57,086

	Workforce Safety & Insurance	Other Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Major Component Units	Total
Receivables:						
Accounts	$ 20,640	$ 21,379	$ 151	$ 6,939	$ 15,924	$ 197,214
Less Allowance	(4,500)	(4,562)	-	-	-	(30,762)
Taxes	-	-	-	16,401	-	329,385
Less Allowance	-	-	-	(2,049)	-	(24,682)
Interest	8,445	4,197	53	13,197	4,300	77,609
Less Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(1,031)
Current Loans and Notes	-	30,858	-	-	3,411	420,168
Less Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(6,643)
Noncurrent Loans and Notes	-	75,517	-	-	11,416	2,584,475
Less Allowance	-	(1,050)	-	-	(6,149)	(43,438)
Net Receivables	$ 24,585	$ 126,339	$ 204	$ 34,488	$ 28,902	$ 3,502,295

G. INTERFUND ACCOUNTS AND TRANSFERS

DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS/DUE TO OTHER FUNDS

Interfund balances at June 30, 2008, consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

Due To General Fund From:		
Federal Fund	$	62,244
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		47,710
Bank of North Dakota		6,708
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds		8,400
All Others		217
Total Due To General Fund	$	125,279

Due To Federal Fund From:		
General Fund	$	387
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		13,821
All Others		867
Total Due To Federal Fund	$	15,075

Due To Internal Service Funds From:		
General Fund	$	2,207
Federal Fund		1,005
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		997
University System		928
All Others		439
Total Due To Internal Service Funds	$	5,576

Due To School Permanent Trust Fund From:		
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	$	5,304
All Others		1,649
Total Due To School Permanent Trust Fund	$	6,953

Included in the Nonmajor Enterprise Funds is an advance from the Developmentally Disabled Fund for $1,188,888. This is not expected to be repaid within one year.

Due To Nonmajor Governmental Funds From:		
General Fund	$	846
Federal Fund		4,668
Nonmajor Governmental Funds		2,939
Internal Service Funds		5,719
All Others		1,314
Total Due To Nonmajor Governmental Funds	$	15,486

Due To Bank of North Dakota From:		
Housing Finance	$	14,231
Mill and Elevator		24,746
University System		1,567
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds		786
All Others		471
Total Due To Bank of North Dakota	$	41,801

Included in the Mill and Elevator amount is a note payable for $6,972,980. This is not expected to be repaid within one year.

Due To University System From:		
General Fund	$	14,445
Federal Fund		1,850
All Others		498
Total Due To University System	$	16,793

Due To All Other Funds From:		
All Other	$	964

Included in this category are all other enterprise funds and fiduciary funds.

These balances are a result of a time lag between the dates that (1) services are provided and goods received or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) the payments are made, (3) the transactions are entered into the accounting system, and (4) because of transactions occurring between funds with a fiscal year other than June 30, 2008.

A reconciliation of Due From's and Due To's is presented below (expressed in thousands):

Due From's		$	227,927
Differences:			
General Fund/Bank of ND	18,984		
Bank of ND/Housing Finance	(10,691)		
Mill & Elevator/Bank of ND	54,201		
University System/Bank of ND	(456)		
Student Loan Trust/Bank of ND	(109)		
School Permanent Trust Fund/ Developmentally Disabled Loan Fund	(56)		
Bank of ND/Guaranteed Student Loan	548		
Governmental Agencies/Bank of ND	7,955		
Enterprise Funds/Bank of ND	738		
Total Differences			71,114
Due To's		$	299,041

In addition, the total Internal Receivables and Internal Payables on the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets does not equal due to activity occurring between funds that have different fiscal year ends.

INTERFUND TRANSFERS

A summary of interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, follows (expressed in thousands):

	Transfers In						
	General	Federal	Non-major Governmental	Housing Finance	University System	Non-major Enterprise	Total
Transfers Out							
General	$ -	$ -	$ 71,717	$ -	$ 254,104	$ -	$ 325,821
Federal	2	-	18,629	430	-	-	19,061
School Permanent Trust Fund	-	-	34,170	-	1,430	-	35,600
Non-major Governmental	120,888	10,742	28,547	-	15,717	494	176,388
Bank of North Dakota	25,045	-	92	-	-	-	25,137
Housing Finance	-	-	31	-	-	-	31
University System	-	-	7,725	-	-	-	7,725
Non-major Enterprise	8,400	-	2,705	-	920	-	12,025
Mill & Elevator	-	-	36	-	-	-	36
Total	$ 154,335	$ 10,742	$ 163,652	$ 430	$ 272,171	$ 494	$ 601,824

(Transfers In do not agree to the statements due to the timing differences noted below.)

Transfers are used for the following purposes:

- Move general fund appropriation amounts to certain agencies.
- Move revenues from the fund that statute requires to collect them to the fund authorized to spend them.
- Move certain excess revenues collected in other funds to the general fund.
- Move receipts restricted for debt service from the funds collected to the debt service funds as payments become due, and move capital project funds paying the construction costs.

For the year ended June 30, 2008, legislatively-mandated transfers were made to the general fund of $115 million and $5.3 million from the Permanent Oil Tax and the State Lottery respectively.

A reconciliation of Transfers In and Transfers Out is presented below (expressed in thousands):

Transfers In		$ 601,824
Differences:		
General Fund/Bank of ND	(25,045)	
Federal Fund/Bank of ND	538	
Beginning Farmer/PACE	(2,000)	
Total Differences		(26,507)
Transfers Out		$ 575,317

The above timing differences of $26,507,000 result from transactions between agencies that have different fiscal year ends. This difference is also the total net transfers on the Government-wide Statement of Activities.

H. CAPITAL ASSETS

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:

The following is a summary of capital assets during the fiscal year (expressed in thousands):

Description	Balance July 1, 2007	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2008
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land	$ 51,419	$ 3,964	$ (9)	$ 55,374
Construction in Progress	383,153	99,236	(24,413)	457,976
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	434,572	103,200	(24,422)	513,350
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	391,478	14,650	(316)	405,812
Equipment	249,136	30,681	(16,960)	262,857
Infrastructure	3,037,037	36,444	-	3,073,481
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	3,677,651	81,775	(17,276)	3,742,150
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(169,001)	(8,644)	992	(176,653)
Equipment	(120,620)	(19,417)	12,849	(127,188)
Infrastructure	(2,435,463)	(36,625)	-	(2,472,088)
Total Accumulated Deprecation	(2,725,084)	(64,686)	13,841	(2,775,929)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	952,567	17,089	(3,435)	966,221
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 1,387,139	$ 120,289	$ (27,857)	$ 1,479,571

Infrastructure assets of the State Water Commission, with a carrying value of $30,516,290 are considered temporarily impaired at June 30, 2008.

Description	Balance July 1, 2007	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2008
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land	$ 19,410	$ 26	$ -	$ 19,436
Construction in Progress	70,345	38,190	(50,625)	57,910
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	89,755	38,216	(50,625)	77,346
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	780,252	73,353	(1,006)	852,599
Equipment	382,962	28,875	(9,322)	402,515
Infrastructure	146,641	4,238	(239)	150,640
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	1,309,855	106,466	(10,567)	1,405,754
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(359,790)	(19,278)	716	(378,352)
Equipment	(231,045)	(23,372)	7,101	(247,316)
Infrastructure	(61,517)	(3,699)	-	(65,216)
Total Accumulated Deprecation	(652,352)	(46,349)	7,817	(690,884)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	657,503	60,117	(2,750)	714,870
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 747,258	$ 98,333	$ (53,375)	$ 792,216

Description	Balance July 1, 2007	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2008
Major Component Units:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land	$ 3,249	$ 23	$ (57)	$ 3,215
Construction in Progress	8,442	1,909	-	10,351
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	11,691	1,932	(57)	13,566
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	119,638	985	-	120,623
Equipment	16,842	4,034	(2,002)	18,874
Infrastructure	1,545	93	-	1,638
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	138,025	5,112	(2,002)	141,135
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(20,756)	(6,584)	-	(27,340)
Equipment	(6,322)	(1,361)	1,437	(6,246)
Infrastructure	(183)	(40)	-	(223)
Total Accumulated Deprecation	(27,261)	(7,985)	1,437	(33,809)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	110,764	(2,873)	(565)	107,326
Major Component Unit Capital Assets, Net	$ 122,455	$ (941)	$ (622)	$ 120,892

Beginning capital asset balances were adjusted for certain reclassifications.

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows (expressed in thousands):

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	$ 6,155
Education	279
Health and Human Services	4,860
Regulatory	194
Public Safety & Corrections	7,275
Agriculture and Commerce	119
Natural Resources	5,649
Transportation	40,155
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	$ 64,686

Construction In Progress is composed of the following (expressed in thousands):

Project Description:

Governmental Activities	Amount Authorized	Amount Expended Through June 30, 2008	Balance Authorized
Office of Management and Budget	$ 4,889	$ 637	$ 4,252
Attorney General	5,294	3,219	2,075
Legislative Assembly	5,692	3,395	2,297
Veterans Home	23,227	519	22,708
Department of Human Services	5,345	1,656	3,689
Adjutant General	52,544	19,222	33,322
Historical Society	7,000	6,846	154
Game and Fish	957	59	898
Job Service North Dakota	7,300	791	6,509
Department of Transportation	531,993	421,632	110,361
Total Governmental Activities	$ 644,241	$ 457,976	$ 186,265

Business-Type Activities	Amount Authorized	Amount Expended Through June 30, 2008	Balance Authorized
Bank of North Dakota	$ 10,093	$ 8,258	$ 1,835
Mill and Elevator	4,496	2,416	2,080
Workforce Safety and Insurance	3,464	3,464	-
PERS Group Insurance	2,759	961	1,798
University System	94,035	42,811	51,224
Total Business-Type Activities	$ 114,847	$ 57,910	$ 56,937

Major Component Units	Amount Authorized	Amount Expended Through June 30, 2008	Balance Authorized
BSC Foundation	$ 17,409	$ 10,351	$ 7,058

I. OPERATING LEASES

PAYMENTS ON OPERATING LEASES

The State is obligated under certain leases accounted for as operating leases. Operating leases do not give rise to property rights or lease obligations, and therefore, the resulting expenditures are recognized as incurred. Lease expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2008, amounted to $12,274,400 for governmental activities and $7,767,682 for business-type activities.

Future minimum rental payments required under operating leases that have initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of June 30, 2008, for all fund types are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
2009	$ 7,831	$ 5,783
2010	1,999	3,869
2011	880	2,909
2012	645	2,234
2013	433	1,494
2014-2018	267	3,204
2019-2023	152	593
2024-2028	-	263
2029-2033	-	164
Total Minimum Lease Payments	$ 12,207	$ 20,513

J. CAPITAL LEASES

The State is obligated under certain leases accounted for as capital leases. In the government-wide and proprietary fund statements, capital assets and a corresponding liability are recorded at the inception of the lease. The liability is reduced by payments of principal, with a portion of the payment allocated to interest expense. For capital leases in governmental funds, other financing sources and expenditures are recorded at lease inception. Lease payments are recorded as debt service expenditures.

The schedule below lists the future minimum lease payments under these capital leases and the present value of the net minimum lease payments at June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Major Component Units
2009	$ 1,531	$ 7,566	$ 180
2010	1,490	7,183	170
2011	1,158	6,565	126
2012	946	5,141	126
2013	772	4,777	126
2014-2018	-	19,027	632
2019-2023	-	10,317	632
2024-2028	-	6,676	632
2029-2033	-	3,259	632
2034-2038	-	1,821	63
2039-2043	-	1,093	-
Total Minimum Lease Payments	5,897	73,425	3,319
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(661)	(23,379)	(1,367)
Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	$ 5,236	$ 50,046	$ 1,952

The historical costs of assets acquired under capital leases, and included as capital assets on the government-wide statement of net assets at June 30, 2008, is as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Major Component Units
Infrastructure	$ -	$ 1,160	$ -
Buildings	-	37,731	-
Equipment	10,307	26,614	1,978
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(3,932)	(17,408)	(266)
Total	$ 6,375	$ 48,097	$ 1,712

K. LONG-TERM DEBT

Debt authorized is generally limited by the state constitution. The Constitution of North Dakota provides that the State may issue or guarantee the payment of bonds, provided that all bonds in excess of $2 million are: (1) secured by first mortgage upon property and no further indebtedness may be incurred by the State unless evidenced by a bond issue; (2) authorized by law; (3) for a certain purpose; (4) provisioned to pay the interest semiannually; and (5) the principal is paid within 30 years. Additionally, the law authorizing the bond issue must specifically appropriate the provisions to the payment of the principal and interest of the bond.

BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

Bonds payable at June 30, 2008, consisted of bonds issued by the State and are accounted for by the respective state agencies in the government-wide financial statements that issued the bonds.

1. REVENUE BONDS

Current state statutes empower certain state agencies to issue bonds as part of their activities. This debt is not backed by the full faith and credit of the State of North Dakota. The principal and interest on such bonds shall be payable only from the applicable agency's program income.

Primary Government

BUILDING AUTHORITY

The 2002 Series C Bonds have interest payable semiannually on February 15 and August 15 of each year. The 1998 Series B and C Bonds, the 2001 Series A Bonds, the 2002 Series A, B and D Bonds, the 2003 Series A, B, and C Bonds, the 2005 Series A Bonds, and the 2006 Series A and B Bonds have interest payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The bonds of each series are subject to optional and/or extraordinary optional redemption prior to maturity upon the occurrence of certain events. The bonds are independently secured by the funds, certain mortgaged property, and all rights, titles, and interests of the Building Authority as lessor, including all basic rent payments, investment earnings on the funds and any other income derived by the Building Authority with respect to the lease.

All the bond agreements require the establishment and maintenance of reserve funds to be used for debt service payments if amounts in the bond funds are insufficient to make payments. Reserve funds are also required for any positive arbitrage due to the federal government.

Water Commission

The Water Commission was granted authority to issue bonds to finance various flood control and pipeline projects throughout the state of North Dakota.

Interest is payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1 of each year for the Series 2000 A Term Bonds and Series 2007 B, and February 1 and August 1 for the Series 2000 A, 2005 A, 2005 B and 2007 B Serial Bonds. Interest is payable annually on July 1 of each year for all other series bonds. The bonds of each series are subject to optional and/or extraordinary optional redemption prior to maturity at the option of the Water Commission or the occurrence of certain events. All redemption prices are at par plus accrued interest.

Department of Transportation

The North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT) is authorized pursuant to NDCC 24-02, to issue grant and revenue anticipation bonds for the purpose of financing certain qualified federal aid transportation projects. The Series 2005 Bonds are limited obligations of NDDOT, payable solely from federal transportation funds, pledged state highway funds and other moneys.

Interest on the Series 2005 Bonds is payable on June 1 and December 1, of each year. Bonds maturing on or after June 1, 2016, are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of NDDOT, at any time on or after June 1, 2015, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest.

State Fair

Interest on the 2001 Series Bonds is payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The bonds maturing on December 1, 2011, are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity, except under extraordinary circumstances.

Student Loan Trust

The proceeds of the 1996 Series D Bonds were used to finance the acquisition of supplemental loans. These bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the Industrial Commission on July 1, 2006, at 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest to date of redemption.

Interest is payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1 of each year for the 1997 Series B Bonds.

The proceeds of the Series 1997 Bonds were used to refund the current maturities of the 1988 Series A and B, 1989 Series B and 1992 Series A Bonds on July 1, 1997, and to current refund and redeem the remainder of the 1988 Series A Bonds at a redemption price of 103% on August 1, 1997.

The 1997 Series B Bonds are variable rate bonds initially issued as auction rate certificates. The rate of interest will be determined each 35-day period. The maximum rate of interest is 12% per annum. Details of the terms and provisions of the auction rate bonds are outlined in Schedule A of the Second Supplemental Resolution to the State of North Dakota Student Loan Revenue Bonds Second General Bond Resolution. Under certain conditions, the Industrial Commission may call for an early redemption of the 1997 Series B Bonds at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest to date of redemption.

The 2000 Series A Bonds are variable rate bonds initially issued as auction rate certificates. Interest is payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The maximum rate of interest is 12% per annum. The proceeds of the Series 2000 Bonds were used to provide funds for the acquisition of student loans from the Bank of North Dakota. Details of the terms and provisions of the auction rate bonds are outlined in Schedule A of the Second Supplemental Resolution to the State of North Dakota Student Loan Revenue Bonds Second General Bond Resolution. The 2000 Series B Bonds are fixed rate bonds. Under certain conditions, the Industrial Commission may call for early redemption of the 2000 Series A and B Bonds at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest to date of redemption.

Interest is payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The 2004 Series A Bonds are variable rate bonds. The rate of interest is determined based on the one-month LIBOR plus .7%. The maximum rate of interest is 12% per annum. Details of the terms and provisions of the variable rate bonds are outlined in Section 2.4 of the Second Supplemental Resolution to the State of North Dakota Student Loan Revenue Bonds First General Bond Resolution. The Series 2004 Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the Commission from any source of funds, in whole or in part, on any date at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest to date of redemption.

Interest is payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The Subordinate Series 2004 Bonds are variable rate bonds. The rate of interest is determined based on the one-month LIBOR plus .7%.

The maximum rate of interest is 12% per annum. Details of the terms and provisions of the variable rate bonds are outlined in Section 3.5 of the Third Supplemental Resolution to the State of North Dakota Student Loan Revenue Bonds First General Bond Resolution. The Subordinate Series 2004 Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the commission from any source of funds, in whole or in part, on any date at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest to date of redemption.

Housing Finance

Housing Finance Bonds were issued to provide financing to purchase mortgage loans to finance multifamily housing projects. The bonds are the direct obligation of the Housing Finance Agency and are secured by the mortgage loans purchased under the applicable resolutions; the revenues, prepayments, insurance and foreclosure proceeds received related to the mortgage loans; and certain funds and accounts established pursuant to the applicable bond resolution. The term bonds of all bond series have mandatory sinking fund requirements starting in 1998.

Major Component Units

Public Finance Authority

The bonds of the Public Finance Authority were issued to provide financing to purchase municipal securities in order to provide local political subdivisions with funds to finance local projects. The bonds are direct obligations of the Public Finance Authority and are secured by municipal securities purchased under the applicable resolutions, interest earnings and certain accounts established pursuant to the applicable bond resolutions.

Revenue Bonds outstanding (expressed in thousands):

Fund Type/Fund	Maturities	Interest Rates	Balance 6/30/08
Primary Government			
Governmental:			
Building Authority	2009-2025	2.00-5.35	$ 102,499
Water Commission	2009-2048	2.50-5.50	109,081
Department of Transportation	2009-2020	3.00-5.00	49,879
Information Technology Department	2009-2014	3.50-5.25	4,206
Proprietary:			
State Fair	2009-2012	3.50-4.60	1,144
Student Loan Trust	2009-2036	2.89-6.40	74,600
Housing Finance:			
Homeownership	2009-2039	1.45-6.15	927,144
University System:			
VCSU—Valley City	2009-2033	4.30-7.25	3,290
Williston State College	2009-2019	0-4.75	596
Lake Region State College	2009-2017	4.00-5.125	810
UND—Grand Forks	2009-2036	0-5.00	74,203
NDSU—Fargo	2009-2037	0-5.60	90,490
NDSCS—Wahpeton	2009-2016	0-5.50	1,336
MiSU–Minot	2009-2030	0-5.25	6,796
MiSU—Bottineau	2009-2012	6.25-6.95	104
MaSU—Mayville	2009-2018	4.80-5.38	2,480
DSU—Dickinson	2009-2020	4.00-5.00	680
BSC—Bismarck	2009-2030	3.4-6.1	4,150
NDUS – Univ. Sys. State Office	2009-2014	0-4.28	10,022
Total Revenue Bonds Payable— Primary Government			$ 1,463,510
Major Component Units			
Proprietary:			
Public Finance Authority	2009-2031	2.00-10.00	$ 148,336
NDSU Research and Technology Park, Inc.	2009-2032	3.00-5.40	25,295
NDSU Development Foundation	2009-2028	2.40-5.19	24,960
Arena Holdings Charitable LLC	2009-2030	4.60	6,231
UND Foundation	2009-2027	2.50-5.13	13,194
BSC Foundation	2009-2032	4.50-5.25	8,922
Total Revenue Bonds Payable— Major Component Units			$ 226,938

Debt service requirements to maturity on revenue bond issues for the fiscal years ending June 30 are summarized below (expressed in thousands):

Primary Government:

Governmental Activities

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest
2009	$ 16,754	$ 11,406
2010	17,612	10,658
2011	17,483	9,902
2012	16,675	9,206
2013	17,467	8,495
2014-2018	86,141	31,682
2019-2023	58,868	13,851
2024-2028	24,474	3,260
2029-2033	4,004	832
2034-2038	665	359
2039-2043	814	221
2044-2048	645	57
Bond Premium	5,199	(5,199)
Deferred Amount On Refunding	(1,136)	1,136
Total	$ 265,665	$ 95,866

Business-type Activities

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest
2009	$ 169,773	$ 50,186
2010	87,874	45,236
2011	32,309	43,421
2012	32,954	42,047
2013	31,218	40,621
2014-2018	130,953	184,154
2019-2023	131,016	153,728
2024-2028	174,855	117,455
2029-2033	196,970	70,570
2034-2038	179,935	24,427
2039-2043	23,150	570
Bond Premium	6,838	(6,838)
Total	$ 1,197,845	$ 765,577

Major Component Units

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest
2009	$ 13,695	$ 10,011
2010	14,046	9,402
2011	13,862	8,809
2012	13,934	8,221
2013	13,740	7,660
2014-2018	69,576	29,302
2019-2023	47,122	14,853
2024-2028	33,586	6,076
2029-2033	6,884	876
2034-2038	322	72
Bond Premium	171	(171)
Total	$ 226,938	$ 95,111

2. NOTES PAYABLE

The following is a schedule of notes payable outstanding at June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

Fund Type/Fund	Maturities	Interest Rates		Balance 6/30/08
Primary Government				
Governmental:				
Department of Corrections	2009-2015	4.59	$	568
Department of Human Services	2009-2015	4.24		3,930
Department of Transportation	2009-2022	4.18		2,414
Office of Management and Budget	2009-2022	4.18		4,337
Tax Department	2009-2013	3.166		12,208
School for the Deaf	2009-2021	4.8408		269
Information Technology Department	2009-2013	3.47-3.75		12,000
Proprietary:				
Bank of North Dakota	2009-2022	2.98-7.35		245,070
University System	2009-2015	4.09-5.52		5,574
Major Component Units				
UND Aerospace Foundation	2009-2016	4.758-5.998		3,978
NDSU Development Foundation	2009-2013	2.77-6.86		2,172
NDSU Research & Tech Park	2009-2017	0.0-7.50		1,123
UND Foundation	2009-2012	Variable		500
DSU Foundation	2009-2013	5.625-6.785		610

(1) The Bank of North Dakota issued short-term debt to fund loans on a short-term basis.

The Public Finance Authority has a note payable of $3,668,000 due to the Bank of North Dakota which is reported in the state's financial statements as a due to primary government.

Debt service requirements to maturity for notes payable for the fiscal years ending June 30 are summarized below (expressed in thousands):

Primary Government:

Governmental Activities

Fiscal Year		Principal		Interest
2009	$	3,203	$	1,308
2010		4,497		1,180
2011		11,300		972
2012		5,647		576
2013		4,858		385
2014–2018		3,503		912
2019–2023		2,718		249
Total	$	35,726	$	5,582

Business-type Activities

Fiscal Year		Principal		Interest
2009	$	90,744	$	10,163
2010		6,300		8,906
2011		1,167		8,705
2012		34,125		7,898
2013		871		6,679
2014–2018		57,837		24,498
2019–2023		59,600		6,619
Total	$	250,644	$	73,468

Major Component Units

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest
2009	$ 2,024	$ 430
2010	2,020	343
2011	805	255
2012	597	212
2013	1,036	159
2014–2018	1,901	306
Total	$ 8,383	$ 1,705

Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2008, are summarized as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Notes Payable	$ 32,384	$ 6,000	$ (2,658)	$ 35,726	$ 3,203
Bonds Payable	277,932	1,426	(13,693)	265,665	16,888
Capital Leases Payable	5,418	1,031	(1,213)	5,236	1,271
Intergovernmental Payable	262	123	-	385	-
Compensated Absences	31,200	25,485	(22,646)	34,039	2,115
Claims/Judgments Payable	6,094	6,370	(4,460)	8,004	3,637
Total Long-Term Liabilities	$ 353,290	$ 40,435	$ (44,670)	$ 349,055	$ 27,114
Business-Type Activities:					
Notes Payable	$ 263,820	$ 528	$ (13,703)	$ 250,645	$ 90,744
Bonds Payable	1,073,545	307,201	(182,901)	1,197,845	169,774
Capital Leases Payable	46,132	10,826	(6,912)	50,046	4,808
Intergovernmental Payable	6,628	16,181	(15,262)	7,547	441
Compensated Absences	24,257	2,924	(1,533)	25,648	2,103
Dividends Payable	92,608	97,518	(98,545)	91,581	91,581
Claims/Judgments Payable	731,805	141,297	(131,238)	741,864	97,148
Total Long-Term Liabilities	$ 2,238,795	$ 576,475	$ (450,094)	$ 2,365,176	$ 456,599
Major Component Units:					
Notes Payable	$ 8,585	$ 1,100	$ (1,302)	$ 8,383	$ 2,024
Bonds Payable	224,932	20,720	(18,714)	226,938	13,695
Capital Leases Payable	2,036	-	(84)	1,952	86
Intergovernmental Payable	1,012	95	(140)	967	248
Total Long-Term Liabilities	$ 236,565	$ 21,915	$ (20,240)	$ 238,240	$ 16,053

Bonds payable reductions include amortization of premium and deferred bond refunding costs.

Internal service funds predominately serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for them are included as part of the above totals for governmental activities. At year end, $1,549,905 of internal service fund compensated absences and $5,916,582 of claims and judgments are included in the above amounts. Other governmental activities compensated absences generally have been liquidated by the General Fund (53%), the Highway Fund (14%), the Federal Fund (21%), and other various funds. Other governmental activities claims and judgments have all been liquidated by the Petroleum Release Compensation Fund.

3. DEFEASED DEBT

Primary Government

Building Authority

On February 15, 2006, the Authority issued $10,460,000 Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2006 A. The proceeds of the issue were for an advance refunding of 1998 Series A and 2000 Series A. The net proceeds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all the future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by $438,000. This amount is netted against the new debt and amortized over the life of the refunded debt, which is the same as the life of the new debt issued. The current refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next fourteen years by $440,000 and resulted in an economic gain of $288,000. As of June 30, 2008, there were bonds of $8,855,000.

Water Commission

On September 1, 2004, the Water Commission defeased the outstanding $1,220,000 Northwest Area Water Supply Project, Water Development Revenue Bonds, 1998 Series A, without issuing refunding bonds. A deposit was made into an irrevocable trust account with an escrow agent to provide for all the future debt service payments. As of June 30, 2008, $980,000 of the 1998 Series A Bonds outstanding is considered defeased and the liability for those 1998 Series A Bonds is not reflected on the State's financial statements.

On March 17, 2005, the Water Commission issued $21,630,000 Water Development Trust Fund, Water Development and Management Program Refunding Bonds, 2005 Series A. The proceeds of the 2005 Series A Bonds were used to establish an irrevocable escrow account to advance refund the callable maturities totaling $20,340,000 of the Water Commission's outstanding $32,095,000 Water Development Trust Fund, Water Development and Management Program Bonds, 2000 Series A. As of June 30, 2008, $20,340,000 of the 2000 Series A Bonds outstanding is considered defeased, and the liability for those 2000 Series A Bonds is not reflected on the State's financial statements.

Housing Finance

Previous to July 1, 1999, Housing Finance defeased certain general obligation bonds by placing bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the State's financial statements. At June 30, 2008, $3,565,000 of bonds outstanding is considered defeased.

University System

Mayville State University

On July 1, 1998, Mayville State University issued $695,000 of Student Center Refunding Revenue Bonds (Series 1998) with an average interest rate of 4.40%. These bonds were used to advance refund $640,000 of outstanding 1989 Student Center Revenue Bonds (with an average interest rate of 7.40%). The principal amount outstanding as of June 30, 2008, of the original bonds refunded by the advance refunding of 1998 totaled $75,000.

University of North Dakota

On January 1, 1998, the University of North Dakota issued $22.6 million of Housing and Auxiliary Facilities Improvement and Refunding Revenue Bonds (Series 1998 A) to advance refund $20.4 million of outstanding 1988 Series A and B Housing and Auxiliary Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds and to provide $450,000 for parking lot construction at the Rural Technology Center. The principal amount outstanding as of June 30, 2008, of the original bonds refunded by the advanced refunding of 1998 totaled $10,330,000.

Housing and Auxiliary Facilities Revenue Bonds Series I and Series J, which were included in the advance refunding of 1984 as described above, were originally issued in 1975 for the purpose of advance refunding certain outstanding bonds of the university. The principal amount outstanding as of June 30, 2008, of the original bonds refunded by the advance refunding of 1975 totaled $190,000.

North Dakota State University

On May 1, 2006, North Dakota State University issued $2,845,000 of Housing & Auxiliary Facilities Revenue Bonds, (Series 2006 B) with an average interest rate of 4.625 percent. The bonds were used to advance refund a portion ($2,880,000) of outstanding 1999 Student Health & Wellness Center Revenue Bonds (with an average interest rate of 5.3 percent). The University advance refunded the bonds to reduce its total debt service payments over the next 13 years by approximately $422,000 and to obtain an economic gain (difference of the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately $245,000. The principal amount outstanding as of June 30, 2008 of the original amount of the portion of the 1999 bonds refunded totaled $2,880,000.

On December 30, 1985, the North Dakota State University issued $4,833,813 of Housing and Auxiliary Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds (Series 1985). The purpose of issuing Series 1985 bonds was to refund in advance of maturity the outstanding advanced refunded bonds, which consisted of all bonds outstanding as of

December 30, 1985, totaling $7,675,000. The principal amount outstanding as of June 30, 2008, of the original bonds refunded by the advance refunding total $575,000.

On January 25, 2007, the NDSU Research & Technology Park, Inc., issued $22,835,000 of Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2007A and 2007B with an average true interest rate of 4.30 percent. The bonds were used to advance refund a portion ($21,580,000) of outstanding Series 2000 Lease Revenue Bonds and Series 2002 Lease Revenue Bonds (with an average interest rate of 5.5 and 4.9 percent, respectively). The NDSU Research & Technology Park advance refunded the funds to reduce its total debt service payments over the next 24 years by approximately $1,075,086 and to obtain an economic gain (difference of the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of approximately $635,567. The principal amount outstanding as of June 30, 2008 or the original amount of the portion of the Series 2000 and 2002 bonds refunded, totaled $21,580,000.

North Dakota State College of Science

On June 20, 2001, North Dakota State College of Science issued $2,785,000 of Housing and Auxiliary Facilities Improvement and Refunding Revenue Bonds (Series 2001). These bonds were used to (1) refund, defease and discharge outstanding North Dakota State School of Science Married Student Housing Revenue Bonds 1970 and Dormitory Revenue Bonds of 1972; (2) finance the cost of the construction of the parking lot and related improvements at the College; and (3) to pay certain costs associated with the issuance of the Series 2001 bonds. The principal amount outstanding as of June 30, 2008, of the original bonds refunded is $665,000.

Component Units

Public Finance Authority Bonds

On July 27, 2005, the Finance Authority issued $36,210,000 of revenue bonds (Series 2005 A SRF Bonds) with an average interest rate of 3.82 percent. The net proceeds of the refunding portion of the bonds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all the future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As of December 31, 2007, $4,070,000 of bonds outstanding is considered defeased and the liability has been removed from the balance sheet.

The Finance Authority issued $11,790,000 of revenue bonds (Series 2004 A SRF Bonds) with an average interest rate of 4.16% on October 5, 2004. The net proceeds were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As of December 31, 2007, $11,005,000 of bonds outstanding is considered defeased, and the liability has been removed from the balance sheet.

L. ARBITRAGE REBATE PAYABLE

Arbitrage as it applies to government financing refers to the ability of state governments to obtain funds at a tax-exempt rate of interest and to then invest those funds in investments which earn a higher yield, resulting in a profit to the issuer.
The arbitrage rebate rules require that any earnings from the investment of the tax-exempt bond proceeds which exceed the yield on the bonds be remitted to the federal government.

The State has an arbitrage rebate payable to the federal government of approximately $3,254,302 at June 30, 2008. These amounts are reported in the Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Type financial statements as an intergovernmental payable.

NOTE 4 – NET ASSETS

The government-wide statement of net assets reports $1,119,875,688 of restricted net assets, of which $440,704,273 is restricted by enabling legislation.

NOTE 5 – DEFICIT FUND EQUITY

FEDERAL FUND

At June 30, 2008, the Federal Fund had a deficit of $97,846. Future federal revenues are expected to fund this deficit.

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

A. DESCRIPTION OF PLANS

The State of North Dakota administers four major retirement systems: North Dakota Public Employees' Retirement System, North Dakota Highway Patrolmen's Retirement System, Retirement Plan for the Employees of Job Service North Dakota and the Teachers' Fund for Retirement. The State also administers the North Dakota Defined Contribution Retirement Plan, which was established January 1, 2000. These retirement systems have implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Boards Statements No. 25, Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans, and Statement No. 27, Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers. Certain state employees may also participate in a privately administered retirement system: Teachers' Insurance Annuity Association. The following is a brief description of each plan. More detailed information can be found in the plan agreements and the related legislation.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS)

The North Dakota Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all employees of the State of North Dakota, its agencies, and various participating political subdivisions (Main System). It also covers Supreme and district court judges, the National Guard Security Officers and Firefighters, and as of August 1, 2003, peace officers and correctional officers employed by political subdivisions. It is not subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974. PERS issues a publicly available financial report that may be obtained by writing to North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System, 400 East Broadway, Suite 505, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501.

At June 30, 2008, the number of participating local political subdivisions in PERS was:

Cities and Park Districts	77
Counties	48
School Districts	108
Other	63
Total Participating Local Political Subdivisions	296

Death and disability benefits are set by statute. If an active employee dies with less than three years of service for the Main System and National Guard/Law Enforcement, or less than five years of service for Supreme and district court judges, a death benefit equal to the value of the employee's accumulated contributions, plus interest, is paid to the employee's beneficiary. If the employee has earned more than three years of service for the Main System and National Guard/Law Enforcement, the surviving spouse will be entitled to a single payment refund, life-time monthly payments in an amount equal to 50% of the employee's accrued normal retirement benefit, or 60 monthly payments equal to the employee's accrued normal retirement benefit calculated as if the employee were age 65 the day before death occurred or monthly payments in an amount equal to the employees' accrued 100% joint and survivor retirement benefit if the member had reached normal retirement age prior to date of death. If the surviving spouse dies before the employee's accumulated pension benefits are paid, the balance will be payable to the surviving spouse's designated beneficiary.

For judges only, the death benefit is changed to the greater of (i) lump sum payment of accumulated contributions, and (ii) 100% of the member's accrued benefit (not reduced on account of age), payable for the spouse's lifetime.

Eligible employees who become totally disabled after a minimum of 180 days of service receive monthly disability benefits that are equal to 25% of their final average salary with a minimum benefit of $100. To qualify under this section, the employee has to become disabled during the period of eligible employment and apply for benefits within one year of termination. The definition for "disabled" is set by the Board in the North Dakota Administrative Code.

For Judges only, the disability benefit formula is changed to 70% of final average salary minus social security and workers compensation benefits.

Pension benefits are set by statute. The System has no provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases. Employees are entitled to unreduced monthly pension benefits beginning when the sum of age and years of credited service equals or exceeds 85 or at normal retirement age (65), equal to 2.00% of their average monthly salary, using the highest 36 months out of the last 120 months of service, for each year of service. The plan permits early retirement at ages 55-64, with three or more years of service for the Main System and National Guard/Law Enforcement, and five or more years of service for the Supreme and district court judges. The monthly pension benefit for Supreme and district court judges at normal retirement age (65) or the rule of 85 is equal to a percentage of average monthly salary using the highest 36 consecutive months out of the last 120 months of service. The percentage is equal to 3.5% of final average monthly salary multiplied by the first 10 years of service, plus 2.80% of final average monthly salary times the second 10 years of service, plus 1.25% of final average monthly salary times years of service in excess of 20 years. The judicial retirement formula is only applied to eligible judicial service. Non-judicial service benefits are calculated using the 2.00% multiplier. The monthly pension benefit for National Guard at normal retirement age (55), and Law Enforcement, normal retirement age (55) or the rule of 85, is equal to 2.00 percent of their average monthly salary, using the highest 36 months out of the last 120 months of service, for each year of service.

Employees may elect to receive the pension benefits in the form of a single life, joint and survivor, level social security or term-certain annuity. Employees may elect to receive the value of their accumulated contributions, plus interest, as a lump sum distribution upon retirement or termination, or they may elect to receive their benefits in the form of an annuity. For each member electing an annuity, total payment will not be less than the employee's accumulated contributions plus interest.

The System is funded by employee contributions (set by statute) of 4% of regular compensation, with the exception of Supreme and district court judges' contributions, which are established at 5% of total compensation. During the 1983-1985 biennium, the State implemented the employer pickup provision of the

IRS code, whereby a portion or all of the required employee contributions are made by the employer. The State is paying the full employee contribution with the exception of the Supreme and district court judges, in which the State is paying 4 of the 5% contribution. Some of the political subdivisions are paying all or part of the employee contributions. Employer contributions of 4.12% of covered compensation are set by statute. The employer contribution rate for the Supreme and district court judges is also set by statute at 14.52%, and the contribution rate for the National Guard/Law Enforcement is set by the Board at 6.50% for the National Guard, 8.31% for Law Enforcement with previous service, and 6.43% for Law Enforcement without previous service. The required contributions are determined using an entry age normal actuarial funding method.

Except for Supreme and district court judges, the employees' account balance includes the vested employer contributions equal to the employee's contributions to an eligible deferred compensation plan.

The minimum member contribution is $25, and the maximum may not exceed certain parameters based upon years of service.

The North Dakota Retirement Board was created by the State Legislature and is the governing authority of PERS. Benefit and contribution provisions are administered in accordance with chapter 54-52 of the North Dakota Century Code.

NORTH DAKOTA HIGHWAY PATROLMEN'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM (NDHPRS)

The North Dakota Highway Patrolmen's Retirement System is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all sworn officers of the Highway Patrol of the State of North Dakota. It is not subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. NDHPRS issues a publicly available financial report that may be obtained by writing to North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System, 400 East Broadway, Suite 505, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501.

Death and disability benefits are set by statute. If an active employee dies with less than 10 years of credited service, a death benefit equal to the value of the employee's accumulated contributions, plus interest, is paid to the employee's beneficiary. If the employee has earned more than 10 years of credited service, the surviving spouse, if any, will be entitled to a single payment refund, life-time monthly payments in an amount equal to 50 percent of the employee's accrued normal retirement benefit, or 60 monthly payments equal to the employee's accrued normal retirement benefit calculated as if the employee were age 55 the day before death occurred. If the surviving spouse dies before the employee's accumulated pension benefits are paid, the balance will be payable to any designated beneficiary.

Eligible employees who become totally disabled after a minimum of 180 days service receive monthly disability benefits that are up to 70 percent of their final average salary, reduced by workers compensation with a minimum benefit of $100. To qualify under this section, the employee must meet the criteria established by the Retirement Board for being considered totally disabled and apply for benefits within one year of termination.

Pension benefits are set by statute. The System has no provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases. Employees are entitled to unreduced pension benefits after a minimum of 10 years of service upon attainment of age 55 or when the sum of age and years of credited service equals or exceeds 80. The annual pension benefit is equal to a percentage of average monthly salary using the highest 36 consecutive months out of the last 120 months of service (effective August 1, 2005, the highest 36 months out of the last 120 months). The percentage is equal to the sum of the first 25 years of service multiplied by 3.60% and 1.75% multiplied by years of service in excess of 25, if any. The plan permits early retirement at ages 50-54, with ten or more years of service.

The System is funded by employee contributions of 10.30% (of which the State is paying 4%) of total compensation and an employer contribution of 16.70%. The required contributions are determined using an entry age normal cost method. The North Dakota Retirement Board was created by the State Legislature and is the governing authority of NDHPRS. Benefit and contribution provisions are administered in accordance with chapter 39-03 of the North Dakota Century Code.

REFUNDS OF MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

Upon termination, if an employee is not vested (is not 65 or does not have three years of service for the Main System and National Guard/Law Enforcement, or five years of service for the Supreme and district court judges, credited for PERS, or is not 60 or does not have ten years of service credited for NDHPRS), they will receive the accumulated employee contributions plus interest. If an employee has vested, they have the option of applying for a refund or can remain as a terminated vested participant. If an employee of the PERS terminated and withdrew their accumulated employee contribution and is subsequently re-employed, they have the option of repurchasing their prior service.

RETIREMENT PLAN FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA (JSND)

The retirement plan for employees of Job Service North Dakota is a single-employer defined benefit public employee retirement plan administered by PERS. The plan is established under NDCC 52-11-01 with benefit provisions established through the plan document, as amended. This plan document, as amended, is authorized by the Plan Administrator, who is the Executive Director of the agency.

On August 1, 2003, the administrative authority and the net assets of the Retirement Plan for Employees of Job Service North Dakota were transferred from the agency to the Public Employees Retirement System Board. This action was based on the passage of House Bill 1064 by the Fifty-eighth Legislative Assembly of North Dakota. The Retirement Plan for Employees of Job Service has an Actuarial Valuation Report produced annually. Requests to obtain or review this report should be addressed to the Executive Director, NDPERS, 400 East Broadway, Suite 505, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501.

Participation in the plan is limited to employees participating in the plan as of September 30, 1980. Employees were vested in the program after the completion of five years of credited service.

The plan provides retirement, disability and death benefits. If the death of a participant occurs prior to their annuity starting date, the surviving spouse who has been married at least two years prior to the participant's death or, if married less than two years is a parent of a child of this marriage, then the spouse shall receive monthly benefits. The amount is the greater of the benefit had the participant retired on the day before they died and elected the Contingent Annuitant Option with 55% of their retirement benefit continued to their spouse or 55% of the smaller of 40% of the deceased participant's average monthly earnings or the deceased participant's normal retirement benefit obtained by increasing their credited service by the period of time between their date of death, and the date they would have attained age 60. Upon remarriage of the surviving spouse before age 60, the death benefit will cease.

If a participant becomes totally disabled, they will be eligible for a monthly disability benefit which shall be equal to the greater of 40% of the participant's average annual earnings or the accrued benefit determined as of their date of disability.

Employees are entitled to annual pension benefits beginning at normal retirement age (65). Employees may elect optional retirement eligibility at age 62 with 5 years of credited service, at age 60 with 20 years of credited service, or at age 55 with 30 years of credited service. Pension benefits are calculated based on the final average earnings (basic monthly earnings averaged over the highest three consecutive years of basic earnings) of the employee multiplied by the sum of:

- 1.5% times years of credited service up to 5 plus;
- 1.75% times years of credited service between 6 and 10 plus;
- 2.0% times years of credited service in excess of 10.

The System is funded by employee contributions of 7% of retirement wages (of which 4% is paid by the employer in lieu of salary increases). The required employer contributions are determined using the frozen initial liability actuarial cost method. Benefit and contribution provisions of the JSND are administered in accordance with chapter 52-11 of the North Dakota Century Code. Effective July 1, 1999, the "scheduled contribution" will be zero as long as the Plan's actuarial value of assets exceeds the actuarial present value of projected benefits.

TEACHERS' FUND FOR RETIREMENT (TFFR)

The North Dakota Teachers' Fund for Retirement is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering employees for all public and certain college, State and non-public teachers of the State who meet certain requirements of age, period of productive service and employment. TFFR provides for pension, survivor and disability benefits. Teachers' Fund for Retirement issues a publicly available financial report that may be obtained by writing to the Retirement and Investment Office, 1930 Burnt Boat Drive, Bismarck, North Dakota 58503.

At June 30, 2008, the number of participating employer units in TFFR was:

Type	Number
Special Education Units	19
Vocational Education Units	3
Public School Districts	188
County Superintendents	12
Other	13
Total	235

Effective July 1, 2008, for purposes of determining pension benefits, members are classified as those employed before July 1, 2008, who have not taken a refund (Tier 1), and those employed after July 1, 2008 (Tier 2).

Tier 1 - A member is entitled to receive full benefits when three or more years of credited service as a teacher in North Dakota have accumulated, the member is no longer employed as a teacher and has reached age 65, or the sum of age and years of service equals or exceeds 85. TFFR permits early retirement from ages 55 to 64, with benefits actuarially reduced by 6% per year for every year the member's retirement age is less than 65 years or the date as of which age plus service equal 85. In either case, benefits may not exceed the maximum benefits specified in Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Pension benefits paid by TFFR are determined by NDCC Section 15-39.1-10. Monthly benefits under TFFR are equal to the three highest annual salaries earned divided by 36 months and multiplied by 2.00% times the number of service credits earned. Retirees may elect payment of benefits in the form of a single life annuity, 100% or 50% joint and survivor annuity, ten or twenty-year term certain annuity, partial lump-sum option or level income with Social Security benefits. Members may also qualify for benefits calculated under other formulas. All members may be eligible for legislative increases in monthly benefits.

Tier 2 - A member is entitled to receive full benefits when five or more years of credited service as a teacher in North Dakota have accumulated, the member is no longer employed as a teacher and has reached age 65, or the sum of age and years of service credit equals or exceeds 90. TFFR permits early retirement from ages 55 to 64, with benefits actuarially reduced by 6% per year for every year the member's retirement age is less than 65 years or the date as of which age plus service equal 90. In either case, benefits may not exceed the maximum benefits specified in Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Pension benefits paid by TFFR are determined by NDCC Section 15-39.1-10. Monthly benefits under TFFR are equal to the five highest annual salaries earned divided by 60 months and multiplied by 2.00% times the number of service credits earned. Retirees may elect payment of benefits in the form of a single life annuity, 100% or 50% joint and survivor annuity, ten or twenty-year term certain annuity, partial lump-sum option or level income with Social Security benefits. Members may also qualify for benefits calculated under other formulas. All members may be eligible for legislative increases in monthly benefits.

Survivor benefits may be paid to a member's designated beneficiary. If a member's death occurs before retirement, the benefit options available are determined by the member's vesting status prior to death. If a member's death occurs after retirement, the death benefit received by the beneficiary (if any) is based on the retirement plan the member selected at retirement.

An active member is eligible to receive disability benefits when: (a) a total disability lasting twelve months or more does not allow the continuation of teaching, (b) the member has accumulated one year of credited service in North Dakota, and (c) the Board of Trustees of TFFR has determined eligibility based upon medical evidence. The amount of the disability benefit is computed by the retirement formula in NDCC 15-39.1-10 without consideration of age and assuming the member has a minimum of 20 years of credited service. There is no actuarial reduction for reason of disability retirement.

Assessments and contributions paid to TFFR are set by NDCC 15-39.1-09. Every eligible teacher in the state of North Dakota is required to be a member of TFFR and is assessed at a rate of 7.75% of salary as defined by NDCC 15-39.1-04. Every governmental body employing a teacher must also pay into TFFR a sum equal to 7.75% (8.25% effective July 1, 2008) of the teacher's salary.

A vested member who terminates covered employment may elect a refund of assessments paid or defer payment until eligible for pension benefits. A nonvested member who terminates covered employment must claim a refund of assessments paid unless that member submits a valid waiver of this refund to the Board of Trustees of TFFR. Refunded members forfeit all service credits under TFFR. These service credits may be repurchased upon return to covered employment under certain circumstances, as defined by the NDCC.

The following table summarizes membership information by plan at the actuarial valuation date:

	PERS	NDHPRS	JSND	TFFR
Retirees and Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits:	6,836	105	216	6,317
Special Prior Service Retirees:	28	-	-	-
Terminated Employees:				
Vested	3,154	4	4	1,459
Nonvested	1,995	2	-	229
Total Terminated Employees	5,149	6	4	1,688
Active Employees:				
Vested	13,996	64	38	8,262
Nonvested	5,300	66	-	1,299
Total Active Employees	19,296	130	38	9,561
Date of Annual Valuation	July 1, 2008	July 1, 2008	July 1, 2008	July 1, 2008

The above table includes retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits and terminated employees entitled to benefits, but not yet receiving them.

B. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PLAN ASSET MATTERS

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The public employee retirement systems described above are considered part of the State of North Dakota's reporting entity and are included in the State's financial statements as pension trust funds. The financial statements of these systems are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employee contributions are recognized as revenues in the period in which they are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contribution. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plans.

METHOD USED TO DETERMINE EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Employer contributions for the PERS and NDHPRS were determined by an actuarial formula identified as entry age normal cost method. The formula determines the amount of contributions necessary to fund: (a) the current service cost, which represents the estimated amount necessary to pay for benefits earned by employees during the current service year and, (b) the prior service cost, which represents the amount necessary to pay for benefits earned prior to the effective date of the plan.

METHOD USED TO VALUE INVESTMENTS

Investments are recorded at fair value determined by reference to published market data for publicly traded securities and through the use of independent valuation services and appraisals for other investments. The net increase in fair value of investments consists of the realized gains or losses and the unrealized increase or decrease in fair value of investments during the year. Realized gains and losses on sales of investments are computed based on the difference between the sales price and the original cost of the investment. Unrealized increases or decreases are computed based on changes in the fair value of investments between years. Security transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Interest income is recognized when earned. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Investments of PERS and NDHPRS are commingled and invested. Earnings on the investments and expenses relating to administering the plans are allocated to each plan based upon their percentage of ownership or number of participants.

C. FUNDING STATUS AND PROGRESS

The actuarial methods and assumptions together with the schedule of funding progress is presented by the retirement systems in their separately presented financial reports based upon the actuary reports generated by the studies conducted by the Segal Company and Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company. The actuarial value of assets is based on a five-year smoothed fair value basis. Under this method, realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments are smoothed over five years. Below is listed the various actuarial methods and significant assumptions used to determine the annual required contributions, together with the schedule of funding progress.

	PERS NDHPRS	JSND	TFFR
Valuation Date	July 1, 2008	July 1, 2008	July 1, 2008
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Frozen Initial Liability**	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percent Open	N/A	Level Percentage of Payroll
Remaining Amortization Period	20 years	N/A	30 years***
Asset Valuation Method	5-year smoothed market	5-year smoothed market	5-year smoothed market
Actuarial Assumptions:			
Investment rate of return	8.0%	7.5%	8.0%
Projected salary increase	4.5%*	5.0%	4.5% to 14.0%
Includes inflation at	3.5%	5.0%	3.0%
Post retirement cost-of-living	None	5.0%	None

* Inflation together with wage increases attributable to seniority, merit and “standard of living” increases.

** As of July 1, 2008, the actuarial value of assets exceeds the present value of projected benefits; therefore, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is currently zero.

*** The GASB Annual Required Contribution (ARC) for this plan is defined as the larger of (a) the sum of (i) the employer normal costs, and (ii) an amount necessary to amortize the UAAL as a level percentage of payroll over an open 30-year amortization period, and (b) the 8.25% statutory employer contribution rate. Payroll is assumed to increase at 2.00% per annum.

Schedule Of Funding Progress
(Dollars In Millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value Of Plan Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (Funded Excess)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL (Funded Excess) As A Percentage Of Annual Covered Payroll
PERS						
July 1, 2003	$ 1,166.5	$ 1,188.8	$ 22.3	98.1%	$ 479.5	4.7%
July 1, 2004	1,196.5	1,272.9	76.4	94.0%	501.0	15.3%
July 1, 2005	1,236.1	1,361.2	125.1	90.8%	521.1	24.0%
July 1, 2006	1,314.5	1,480.5	166.0	86.8%	547.0	30.3%
July 1, 2007	1,503.1	1,610.2	107.1	93.4%	582.3	18.4%
July 1, 2008	1,609.8	1,737.6	127.8	92.6%	640.7	19.9%
NDHPRS						
July 1, 2003	$ 39.6	$ 42.4	$ 2.8	93.4%	$ 5.4	51.9%
July 1, 2004	40.0	44.5	4.5	89.9%	5.4	83.3%
July 1, 2005	40.7	46.3	5.6	87.9%	5.3	105.7%
July 1, 2006	42.8	49.1	6.3	87.0%	5.7	110.5%
July 1, 2007	48.2	51.5	3.3	93.5%	6.1	54.1%
July 1, 2008	50.8	54.6	3.8	93.0%	6.5	58.5%
JSND						
July 1, 2003	$ 66.0	N/A*	$ -	N/A	$ 2.9	0.0%
July 1, 2004	67.5	N/A	-	N/A	2.5	0.0%
July 1, 2005	69.3	N/A	-	N/A	2.2	0.0%
July 1, 2006	70.6	N/A	-	N/A	1.9	0.0%
July 1, 2007	75.7	70.7	(5.0)	107.1	1.8	0.0%
July 1, 2008	77.0	70.8	(6.2)	108.8	1.8	0.0%
TFFR						
July 1, 2003	$ 1,438.4	$ 1,690.3	$ 251.9	85.1%	$ 367.9	68.5%
July 1, 2004	1,445.6	1,800.4	354.8	80.3%	376.5	94.2%
July 1, 2005	1,469.7	1,965.2	495.5	74.8%	386.6	128.2%
July 1, 2006	1,564.0	2,073.9	509.9	75.4%	390.1	130.7%
July 1, 2007	1,750.1	2,209.3	459.2	79.2%	401.3	114.4%
July 1, 2008	1,909.5	2,330.6	421.1	81.9%	417.7	100.8%

*The Frozen Initial Liability method does not directly identify an Actuarial Accrued Liability.

D. CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRED AND CONTRIBUTIONS MADE

Employer contribution rates for PERS and NDHPRS are set by state statute using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. This method produces an employer contribution rate consisting of (1) an amount for normal cost, (2) an amount for amortization of the unfunded accrued liability over a period of 20 years for PERS and NDHPRS, and (3) the amount necessary to provide for operating expenses. Contribution rates for the Job Service Retirement Plan are established in the plan document, as amended, actuarially determined using the frozen initial liability actuarial cost method.

The contribution rate is not actuarially determined for TFFR; it is set by statutory law under the North Dakota Century Code 15-39.1-09. It is required that every eligible teacher be a member of the Fund and assessed at a rate of 7.75 percent of gross salary and that every governmental body employing a teacher pay into the plan a sum equal to 7.75 percent of the teacher's salary.

The following schedule presents, by retirement system, annual required contributions and the percentage contributed:

Schedule of Employer Contributions

	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
PERS		
2006	$ 31,906,102	69.0%
2007	38,184,510	61.0%
2008	35,875,117	70.0%
TFFR		
2006	$ 48,747,189	63.9%
2007	50,532,462	63.1%
2008	44,114,585	76.4%

For NDHPRS and JSND, sole employer plans, the following schedule represents the annual pension costs and net pension obligations for the year ended June 30, 2008:

	NDHPRS	JSND
Annual required contributions	$ 905,591	$ -
Interest on net pension obligations	(45,257)	(124,112)
Adjustment to annual required contributions	39,481	130,341
Annual pension costs	899,815	6,229
Contributions made	1,058,825	-
Increase in net pension obligations	(159,010)	6,229
Net pension obligations, beginning of year	(565,712)	(1,654,832)
(Assets in excess of) net pension obligations, end of year	$ (724,722)	$ (1,648,603)

The following schedule presents the annual pension costs, the percentages contributed, and the net pension obligations:

	Annual Pension Costs (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligations
NDHPRS			
2006	$ 904,817	97%	$ (674,484)
2007	1,076,146	89%	(565,712)
2008	905,591	117%	(724,722)
JSND			
2006	$ 3,742	0%	$ (1,661,084)
2007	6,252	0%	(1,654,832)
2008	6,229	0%	(1,648,603)

E. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

The North Dakota Defined Contribution Retirement Plan was established on January 1, 2000, and is administered in accordance with chapter 54-52.6 of the North Dakota Century Code. The Defined Contribution Plan covers state employees who are in positions not classified by the central personnel division of the State. Employees of the judicial branch or the Board of Higher Education and state institutions under the jurisdiction of the Board of Higher Education are not eligible to participate in the Defined Contribution Plan. The Defined Contribution Plan had 297 participants as of June 30, 2008.

Upon the death of a participating employee or former participating employee, the vested account balance of that deceased participant is available to the participant's designated beneficiary(ies). An employee who becomes totally and permanently disabled while employed by the State is eligible to receive a distribution of the vested account balance. To qualify under this section, the employee must meet the criteria established by the System for being totally disabled.

Employees are entitled to their vested account balance. A participating employee is immediately 100% vested in the employee's contributions. A participating employee vests in the employer contributions made on the employee's behalf as follows:

Upon completion of two years of service	50%
Upon completion of three years of service	75%
Upon completion of four years of service	100%

Employees may elect to receive their account balance in a lump sum, lump sum direct rollover, or periodic distribution.

Contributions are set by state statute and are a percentage of salaries and wages. Employee contributions are established at 4%, and employer contributions are established at 4.12% of regular compensation. Employer and employee contributions totaled $565,281 and $548,827 respectively, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008.

The Board, or vendors contracted by the Board, has exclusive authority to invest and manage the assets of the Defined Contribution Retirement Plan. State statute allows each participating employee to direct the investment of the individual's employer and employee contributions and earnings to one or more investment options within the available categories of investment as established by the Board.

F. TEACHERS' INSURANCE ANNUITY ASSOCIATION

The Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA-CREF), a privately-administered defined contribution retirement plan, provides individual retirement fund contracts for eligible employees as defined by the Board of Higher Education in its approved TIAA-CREF retirement resolution. All benefits vest immediately to the participant. Further information can be obtained by writing to TIAA-CREF, Denver Regional Office, 1700 Broadway, Suite 770, Denver, Colorado 80290 or by calling 800-842-2009.

Employees are eligible for retirement benefits after attaining the age of 65, which is payable periodically for life. All benefits vest immediately to the participant. The plan requires employee and employer contributions be based on a classification system and years of service based on the schedule shown below.

Employment Class	Years Of Service	By The Participant	By The Institution	Total
I and III	0 thru 10	1.50%	9.50%	11.00%
	over 10	2.00%	10.00%	12.00%
II	0 thru 2	0.50%	4.50%	5.00%
	3 thru 10	1.50%	9.50%	11.00%
	over 10	2.00%	10.00%	12.00%
IV	0	1.00%	9.00%	10.00%
President/ Chancellor (additional employer contribution)	0 thru 12	0.00%	8.33%*	8.33%*
	or			
	less than 3	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	3 to less than 6	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
	6 yrs and over	0.00%	8.00%	8.00%

*A final contribution is made in the year the president terminates employment equal to the difference between total contributions made and the president's final annual salary in year of termination of employment.

Plan contributions are made on a tax-deferred basis in accordance with section 414(h)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. All contributions are applied as premiums to retirement annuity contracts owned by the participant. The State has no further liability once annual contributions are made. The State contributed $22,774,016 to TIAA-CREF during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

NOTE 7 - POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Retiree Health Insurance Credit Fund, a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan, is administered by the North Dakota Retirement Board (the Board) to provide members receiving retirement benefits from the Public Employees Retirement System (which includes judges retired under NDCC 27-17), and the Highway Patrolmen's Retirement System a credit toward their monthly health insurance premium under the state health plan based upon the member's years of credited service. The Retiree Health Insurance Credit Fund is advance-funded on an actuarially determined basis.

The employer contribution for the Public Employees Retirement System, the Highway Patrolmen's

Retirement System, and the Defined Contribution Retirement Plan is set by state statute on an actuarially determined basis at one percent of covered compensation. The employer contribution for non-teaching employees of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is 3.1 percent of covered compensation beginning in the month following the transfer under chapter 54-52-02.13 of the North Dakota Century Code and continuing thereafter for a period of eight years. The employer contribution for employees of the State Board of Career and Technical Education is 2.85 percent of covered compensation beginning in the month following the transfer under NDCC 54-52-02.14 and continuing thereafter for a period of eight years. Employees participating in the retirement plan as part-time/temporary members are required to contribute one percent of their covered compensation to the Retiree Health Insurance Credit Fund. Employees purchasing previous service credit are also required to make an employee contribution to the Fund.

Retiree health benefits are set by state statute. There are no provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases. Employees who are receiving monthly retirement benefits from the Public Employees Retirement System (which includes judges retired under NDCC 27-17), the Highway Patrolmen's Retirement System, or the Defined Contribution Retirement Plan, are eligible to receive credit toward their monthly health insurance premium under the state health plan. The benefits are equal to $4.50 for each of the employee's years of credited service not to exceed the premium in effect for selected coverage. The retiree health benefit is also available for early retirement with reduced benefits.

Death and disability benefits are set by state statute. An employee receiving disability benefits, or the spouse of a deceased annuitant receiving a surviving spouse benefit, are eligible to receive a credit toward their monthly health insurance premium under the state health plan. The benefits are equal to $4.50 for each of the employee's or deceased employee's years of credited service, not to exceed the premium in effect for selected coverage.

Actuarial valuations of the Fund were done as of June 30, 2008. The actuarial cost method used is the Projected Unit Actuarial Credit Cost Method. The significant actuarial assumptions used to determine funding requirements are (a) a rate of return on the investment of present and future assets of 8.0 percent, (b) inflation at 3.50 percent per annum, (c) pre- and post-mortality life expectancies of participants based upon 1983 Group Annuity Mortality Tables and the PBGC's Disabled Life Mortality Tables, (d) rates of withdrawal from active service before retirement for reasons other than death, rates of disability, and expected retirement ages developed on the basis of actual plan experience, and (e) administrative expenses of $65,000 per year. Plan assets are valued, for actuarial purposes, using a five-year smoothed market method.

The following are the changes in actuarial assumptions, asset method and plan experience and the effect on the employee's contribution rates expressed as a percent of covered payroll, and the dollar effect on the actuarial accrued liability:

	As a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Dollar Effect
Net effect of change in actuarial assumption	-	$ -
Changes in plan experience during the year	(0.07)%	(462,613)
	(0.07)%	$ (462,613)

Employer contributions totaling $6,174,940 were made for the year ended June 30, 2008. The actuarially required employer contribution of $5,708,457 for the year ended June 30, 2008, is 0.89 percent of the covered payroll and reflects the fact that the statutory rate of one percent is sufficient to cover future costs of the Fund. At June 30, 2008, the cost of benefits incurred for the fund was $4,704,087.

According to the Projected Unit Credit Cost Method, the actuarial accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the Retiree Health Insurance Credit Fund are as follows:

Schedule Of Funding Progress
(Dollars In Millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value Of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liabilities AAL-Entry Age	Unfunded Value of Assets (UAA)	Ratio of Assets to AAL	Covered Payroll	UAA As A Percentage Of Covered Payroll
June 30, 2006	$ 34.0	$ 82.6	$ 48.6	41.2%	$ 568.0	8.6%
June 30, 2007	38.9	85.3	46.5	45.6%	602.9	7.7%
June 30, 2008	42.5	87.6	45.1	48.5%	660.9	6.8%

Employee membership is as follows:

Retirees receiving benefit	3,935
Active participants	19,659
Total Membership	23,594

The fair value of the net assets available for benefits at June 30, 2008, is $40,423,019.

Another component of the Retiree Health Insurance Credit Fund provides health care coverage to eligible retires who are not eligible for Medicare. The premiums for this coverage are set under NDCC 54-52.1-02 as a percent of the active member single and family plan rates and are paid by the retiree. The premiums for this coverage are not age-rated. Currently, the premiums for their group do not cover the costs of the coverage; therefore, the costs of this group are being subsidized through the active group rates. This subsidy is not funded in advance and there is no guarantee that the subsidy for the 2007-09 biennium will continue in the future.

A member must be receiving a retirement from NDPERS to be eligible for the retiree health care coverage. In addition, a member receiving a retirement allowance from NDTFFR or TIAA-CREF is also eligible for the retiree health care coverage.

The premiums for this plan are reported as employee contributions on the statement of changes in Plan Assets as they are fully paid by the retirees. The full amount of the premiums collected are expended each year and are reported as health premiums paid on the statement of changes in Plan Assets.

Significant actuarial assumption for the implicit subsidy unfunded plan include; using the 1983 Group Annuity Maturity Table, applied on a gender-specific basis; approximate monthly implicit subsidy for a single plan of $47 and $64 for a family plan; health care cost trends of 11% for select and 6% for ultimate with select trends reduced 0.5% each year until reaching the ultimate trend; and retirement and termination probabilities have been developed from the assumptions for the NDPERS pension plans. The funded status of the plan as of the most recent actuarial valuation dates is as follows:

(Dollars in Millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date June 30	Actuarial Value Of Plan Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	Funded Ratio
2007	$ -	$ 30.7	$ 30.7	0.0%

JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA

Job Service North Dakota engaged an actuary to determine the Agency's liability for post-employment benefits other than pensions as of June 30, 2008. The actuary determined the obligation the agency has to record as of June 30, 2008 is the difference between the Annual Required Contribution (ARC), defined as the normal cost plus an amortization for prior years unfunded liability, and the amount paid during the year.

Former employees receiving retirement benefits under the Retirement Plan for Employees of Job Service North Dakota are eligible to participate in the Retiree Health Benefits Fund, a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan, as administered by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The retired employee is provided a credit toward their monthly health insurance premium under the state health plan based upon their years of credited service. In accordance with NDCC 54-52.1-03.2, Job Service North Dakota reimburses the Retiree Health Benefits Fund monthly for credit received by members of the retirement plan established by Job Service North Dakota. This benefit is equal to $4.50 for each of the employee's, or decreased employee's years of credited service not to exceed the premium in effect for selected coverage.

Job Service North Dakota employees who had a Met Life Insurance policy in effect on December 1, 1999, when the Met Life Insurance benefit plan was discontinued for new employees, receive the following benefits: Job Service North Dakota pays 33% of the monthly Basic Met Life Insurance premium of current employees with a Met Life Insurance policy and upon retirement the employees Basic Met Life Insurance premiums are covered 100% by Job Service North Dakota. The Basic Life Insurance Benefits are equal to the employees annual salary up to a maximum of $45,000 and are decreased at a rate of 2% per month at age 65 until the benefit is 25% of the original amount.

Membership of the Other Post Retirement Benefit plans consisted of the following at July 1, 2008, the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

	Retiree Health Benefits Fund	Met Life Insurance Benefit
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	212	174
Terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	4	-
Current vested employees	38	67
Total	254	241

The funding policy of the plans thru June 30, 2008 is pay-as-you go plan, contributing annually the amount necessary to pay benefits of retirees. Below is listed the actuarial methods and assumptions which were used in the actuary report and study conducted by the Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company.

Valuation Date	July 1, 2008
Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method	Level Dollar
Remaining Amortization Period	30 years
Asset Valuation Method	Funding Value of Assets
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment Rate of Return	4.5%
Includes Inflation at	5%

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation – The Agency's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period of thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Agency's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Agency's net OPEB obligation:

	Retiree Health Benefits Fund	Insurance Benefit	Total
Annual required contributions	$ 282,723	$ 93,786	$ 376,509
Interest on OPEB obligation	-	-	-
Adjustment to annual required contributions	-	-	-
Annual OPEB costs	282,723	93,786	376,509
Contributions made	222,801	52,078	274,879
Increase in net OPEB obligation	59,922	41,708	101,630
Net OPEB obligations, beginning of year	-	-	-
Net OPEB obligations, end of year	$ 59,992	$ 41,708	$ 101,630

The following schedule presents the annual OPEB cost contributed, the net pension obligations, and the percentage contributed:

June 30	Annual Retiree Health Benefits OPEB Costs	Annual Met Life Insurance OPEB Costs	Annual Retiree Health Benefit Cost Contributed	Annual Met Life Insurance Cost Contributed	OPEB Obligation	Annual OPEB Cost Contributed
2008	$ 282,723	$ 93,786	$ 222,801	$ 52,078	$ 101,630	73.0%

Funded Status and Funding Progress – As of June 30, 2008 the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plans were unfunded. The actuarial liability for benefits was $5,746,170, and the actuarial value of assets was $0.00 resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of $5,746,170. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plans) was $3,411,634 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 169.73 percent.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment and mortality. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer as made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, present a single years information, as the standard was implemented in fiscal year 2008, when it becomes available, multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits will be displayed.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing the benefit of costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

NOTE 8 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The State offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all State employees, permits them to defer a portion of their current salary until future years. Participation in the plan is optional. The deferred compensation is not available to the employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

All compensation deferred under the plans, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property or rights, are held in trust for the exclusive use of the employee or their beneficiary.

The related assets of the plan, held in trust, are reported at fair value as follows (expressed in thousands):

Plan Participation By:		
State of North Dakota	$	20,712
Other Jurisdictions		3,115
Total Value	$	23,847

NOTE 9 - PERS UNIFORM GROUP INSURANCE PROGRAM

The PERS Uniform Group Insurance Program, an enterprise fund, contracts with Blue Cross Blue Shield of North Dakota (BCBS) to provide health care insurance to the employees of the State of North Dakota, or any of its political subdivisions, institutions, departments or agencies. The contract provides for an accounting of premiums paid and claims incurred during the biennium. In accordance with the contract for the 2005-2007 biennium, the system deposited a total of $14,227,761 with BCBS. These surplus funds are to be used to pay any claims in excess of the premiums collected. At the end of the contract period, the system receives the remaining surplus funds plus interest, if any. The system has entered into a similar contract with BCBS for the 2007-2009 biennium. The accumulated surplus and other invested funds in the amount of $2,055,417 are shown as cash on the State's financial statements. These funds are being held by BCBS.

NOTE 10 - SEGMENT INFORMATION

North Dakota Housing Finance Agency maintains two separate funds which account for general agency operations and provide loans to finance construction of rental residential housing and single-family ownership. The two funds are accounted for in a single fund, but investors in home ownership bonds rely solely on the revenue generated by the mortgage loans and assets acquired for repayment. Segment information for the year ended June 30, 2008, was as follows (expressed in thousands):

		Home-Ownership Bond Funds
Condensed Statement of Net Assets		
Current assets – other	$	266,714
Noncurrent assets – other		768,312
Total Assets		1,035,026
Current liabilities – other		129,436
Noncurrent liabilities – other		823,509
Total Liabilities		952,945
Net assets – restricted		82,081
Total Net Assets	$	82,081
Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Fund Net Assets		
Operating revenues	$	51,342
Operating expenses		45,505
Operating income		5,837
Change in net assets		
Total net assets, beginning of year		76,036
Equity transfer in		208
Total net assets, end of year	$	82,081
Condensed Statement of Cash Flows		
Net cash used for operating activities	$	(71,756)
Net cash from noncapital financing activities		90,738
Net cash from investing activities		(19)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		18,963
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		227,731
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		246,694

NOTE 11 - MAJOR COMPONENT UNIT TRANSACTIONS

BISMARCK STATE COLLEGE AND BISMARCK STATE COLLEGE FOUNDATION

On January 25, 2007, BSC and BSC Foundation entered into a 15-year lease agreement to facilitate the construction of a Mechanical Maintenance building. Under the agreement, BSC is responsible for the payment of all rent, maintenance, and repair of the facility, maintenance of all insurance required under the lease, and restrictions of use of the facility as set forth in the lease. The amount of the rent is tied to the debt service retirement. Upon payment of all the bonds, BSC will have the option to purchase the premises for $100.

On October 19, 2007, BSC and BSC Foundation entered into a 25-year lease agreement to facilitate the construction of the National Energy Center of Excellence building. Under the agreement, BSC is responsible for payment of all rent, maintenance, and repair of the facility, maintenance of all insurance required under the lease, and restrictions of use of the facility as set forth in the lease. The amount of the rent is tied to the $5.0 million debt service retirement. Upon payment of all the bonds, BSC will have the option to purchase the premises for $100.

DICKINSON STATE UNIVERSITY AND DICKINSON STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

DSU provides personnel and other services to the foundation at no charge, as in-kind reimbursement for services provided by the foundation, including one-half salary and fringe benefits of foundation employees, payroll preparation services, postage, utilities and buildings and ground services. For the year ended June 30, 2008, DSU has valued these services at approximately $123,000.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY AND NDSU RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY PARK, INC.

On December 30, 1999, North Dakota State University, through the State of North Dakota and North Dakota State Board of Higher Education, entered into a ground lease, whereby the NDSU Research and Technology

Park, Inc. (component unit) leases 40 acres of land for $1 per year for the next seventy-five years.

On November 1, 2000, NDSU Research and Technology Park, Inc. (RTP) entered into a $6.5 million lease agreement with the City of Fargo to finance the construction of laboratory and research facilities and all equipment and furnishings located on property owned by the city. The agreement assigned to NDSU all of RTP's obligations under the lease, including but not limited to the payment of all rent, maintenance, and repair of the facility, maintenance of all insurance required under the lease, and restrictions of use of the facility set forth in the lease. Upon payment of all the bonds, title to the facility will revert to RTP. On August 1, 2002, essentially the same legal and financial structure used to construct Research Building #1 was used to construct a second Research Building. The second lease agreement was for $20,450,000.

The audited financial statements of RTP for fiscal year 2008 report these transactions as an operating lease and report the related capital assets and related debt as assets and debt of RTP. Since RTP is a discretely presented component unit of the University System and the component unit and the University System are reporting the same assets and debt for Research Buildings 1 and 2, a reclassification entry was made to ending balances in the component unit consolidation financial statements to show the appropriate due from primary institution.

NDSU and RTP have entered into an operating agreement, whereby NDSU leases Research Building #1 for an annual rent of $628,943 and Research Building #2 for $1,525,963 through July 2013, plus utilities and insurance. Total payments under these agreements in fiscal year 2008 were approximately $2.2 million. These agreements are subject to funding and legislative appropriations. The agreement automatically extends for one-year periods unless cancelled by either party to the agreement.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY AND NDSU DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

NDSU EQUINE SCIENCE CENTER

Effective January 1, 2003, NDSU and the NDSU Development Foundation entered into a ten-year lease agreement with an option for an additional ten-year term to facilitate the construction of an Equine Science Center. Under the agreement, NDSU will pay rent to NDSU Development Foundation for use of the premises. The amount of the rent is tied to the debt service retirement plus necessary insurance and taxes incurred by the Development Foundation. NDSU paid the Development Foundation $314,624 in fiscal year 2008 under this agreement.

The facility is included in long-term investments and the debt is included in long-term liabilities on the financial reports of the NDSU Development Foundation. NDSU has also recorded a capital asset and a capital lease payable of $3,745,000 as of June 30, 2008. Since the Development Foundation is a discretely presented component unit of the University System and the component unit and the University System are reporting the same assets and debt for the Equine Center, a reclassification entry was made to ending balances in the component unit consolidating financial statements to show the appropriate due from primary institution.

FARGODOME LEASE AND IMPROVEMENTS

In fiscal year 2006, the NDSU Development Foundation financed the construction and equipping of office space, locker rooms, meeting rooms, and related facilities in the Fargodome for use by NDSU through the sale of revenue bonds issued by Cass County. The Foundation has leased the space in the Fargodome from the City of Fargo and subleased the space, furniture, fixtures and equipment to NDSU. Under the agreement, NDSU will pay rent to the NDSU Development Foundation for use of the premises. The amount of the rent is tied to the debt service retirement plus the Fargodome annual space rent and all costs incurred by the Development Foundation incident to the lease, less any contributions received by the Foundation for the project. NDSU paid the Development Foundation $57,500 in fiscal year 2008 under this agreement.

The facility is included in long-term investments and the debt is included in long-term liabilities on the financial reports of the NDSU Development Foundation. NDSU has also recorded a capital asset and a capital lease payable of $3,077,736 as of June 30, 2008. Since the Development Foundation is a discretely presented component unit of the University System and the component unit and the University System are reporting the same assets and debt for the Fargodome improvements, a reclassification entry was made to ending balances in the component unit consolidating financial statements to show the appropriate due from primary institution..

NDSU DOWNTOWN CAMPUS

The former Northern School Supply building was donated to the NDSU Development Foundation by NDSU alum in December 2001. During fiscal years 2003 and 2004, the NDSU Development Foundation renovated the building with the intent to lease the facility to NDSU beginning fall 2004. NDSU entered into an agreement with 650 NP Avenue, LLC and Kilbourne Design Group, LLC to lease the property for $49,583 per month through August 12, 2011, with an option to renew for two five-year periods. During fiscal year 2005, the Foundation transferred nearly the entire ownership in 650 NP Avenue, LLC and Kilbourne Design, LLC; therefore, they are no longer consolidated in the financial statements of the foundation. When the sublease with NDSU expires, the intent is to transfer the property back to the Foundation, and a new lease between the Foundation and NDSU will be negotiated.

In fiscal years 2003 and 2004, the facility was reported on the financial statements of the NDSU Development Foundation as construction in progress and a short-term liability (for the construction loan). No asset or liability is reported in fiscal year 2005 or 2006 due to the transfer of ownership. The tax credits along with the deduction for donations bring the net cost to $5.6 million, which is shown as a capital asset and capital lease liability on the books and financial statements of NDSU. The lease payments are recorded as interest only by NDSU until fiscal 2011, when the property is transferred back to the Development Foundation and lease revenue bonds will be issued to finance the acquisition.

AIRCRAFT

Effective June 28, 2007, NDSU and the NDSU Development Foundation entered into a $2,348,000, ten-year, lease agreement for the purchase of an aircraft. Under the agreement, NDSU will pay rent to the NDSU Development Foundation for use of the aircraft. The amount of the rent is equal to the amount of the principal and interest payments on the loan, for the life of the loan. The University is responsible for all costs incurred in operation and maintenance of the aircraft. Upon completion of the loan payments, ownership of the aircraft will be transferred to NDSU. Since the Development Foundation is a discretely presented component unit of the University System and the component unit and the University System are reporting the same assets and debt for the leased aircraft, a reclassification entry was made to ending balances in the component unit consolidating financial statements to show the appropriate due from primary institution.

BARRY HALL BUSINESS BUILDING AND KLAI HALL ARCHITECTURE BUILDING

Effective November 28, 2007, NDSU and the NDSU Development Foundation entered into a lease agreements for two buildings in downtown Fargo, formerly known as the “Pioneer Mutual Building” and “Lincoln Mutual Building”. The Foundation financed the construction of the Barry Hall business building and Klai Hall architecture building projects through the sale of 20-year University Facilities Revenue Bonds issue by the City of Fargo, North Dakota. The City has loaned the bond proceeds to the Foundation for payments equal to the sum of the semi-annual interest payments and installments of varying principal amounts on the variable rate bonds and the semi-annual principal and interest payment on the fixed-rate bonds. The principal payments on the variable rate bonds will be funded from payments on donor pledges restricted for the project. Under the terms of the loan, the Foundation is responsible for the real estate taxes, insurance, repairs and maintenance, and other costs incident to ownership of the property. The property is included with property in the financial statements and the bonds have been recorded as a direct obligation of the Foundation. Ownership of the property will transfer to NDSU when the bonds are repaid in full. The bonds are guaranteed by the Foundation. This property is leased to NDSU for rental equal to the sum of the semi-annual interest only payments on the variable term bonds plus the semi-annual principal and interest payments on the fixed-rate bonds for the term of the bonds, plus all the costs incurred by the Foundation incident to ownership of the property. NDSU has an option to acquire the property upon full payment of the bonds.

OTHER TRANSACTIONS

NDSU also has agreements in place with the Foundation for maintenance of the University’s alumni records, for use and insurance on certain land and buildings and for lease of a vehicle. Amounts paid under these agreements in fiscal year 2008 were $726,925. In addition, the Development Foundation may contract with NDSU for materials and personnel in the service and utility areas and will reimburse NDSU based on separate agreements.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA AND UND AEROSPACE FOUNDATION

The Aerospace Foundation reimbursed UND for salaries, building rent, aircraft rental, and goods and services under an operating agreement aggregating approximately $4.5 million in fiscal year 2008. This operating agreement has no specific term and is intended to memorialize various operating agreements, rate structures, duties, and obligations each party has to the other. UND reimbursed the foundation for air service and hangar, CRJ, 360-degree tower, and aircraft rental of $1.2 million. These expense reimbursements represent actual costs incurred.

In addition, the Aerospace Foundation may contract with UND for materials and personnel in the service and utility areas and will reimburse UND based on separate arrangements. As of June 30, 2008, the Foundation has recorded accounts payable to UND of $328,144 for reimbursable costs and services under these arrangements.

The Aerospace Foundation entered into a sublease with UND to lease the aircraft storage hangar/ground support equipment facility. The lease term is for 20 years, commencing on July 7, 2003, until July 6, 2023. For the first 15 years of the sublease, UND will pay the Foundation monthly minimum payments of $12,672 beginning on October 1, 2003, subject to actual cost adjustments. At the end of the 15 years of the sublease, rent will be adjusted based upon an interest rate adjustment or a refinancing of the debt incurred by the Foundation in the construction of the hangar. The audited financial statements for fiscal year 2008 of the Foundation report the capital assets and related debt for this lease. Since the Foundation is a discretely presented component unit of the University System and the component unit and the University System are reporting the same assets and debt for this transaction, a reclassification entry was made to ending balances in the component unit consolidating financial statements to show the appropriate due from primary institution.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA AND RE ARENA, INC.

RE Arena, Inc. manages, operates, and maintains an arena known as the Ralph Engelstad Arena, which was constructed in 2001 for the benefit of UND athletics. On July 1, 2004, UND and RE Arena, Inc., entered into a usage agreement with regards to the arena that sets forth facility usage, fees and services, and net income disposition. In accordance with this agreement, UND will control all ticket revenue from UND athletic events held in the arena, UND and RE Arena, Inc. will jointly utilize UND marketing staff, and UND agrees to pay RE Arena, Inc. a stated amount of the ticket revenue from hockey, football, and men's and women's basketball events.

Revenue and expenses from all other UND events held at the arena will be negotiated on an event-by-event basis. Per this agreement, UND paid approximately $1.86 million to RE Arena, Inc. in fiscal year 2008 for event ticket revenue. Also per this agreement, RE Arena, Inc. agrees to pay a stated amount of athletic marketing revenue and net income to UND. Accordingly, RE Arena, Inc. paid UND $395,391 in marketing revenue in fiscal year 2008. Additionally, under the agreement, RE Arena, Inc. will annually fund a reserve for extraordinary repairs, maintenance, and building improvements in an amount up to $350,000. And, on an annual basis, RE Arena, Inc. will remit to UND the net income after adding back depreciation and amortization, the funded reserve and capital expenditures for the fiscal year. RE Arena, Inc. paid UND $350,000 under this agreement in fiscal year 2008.

In addition, RE Arena, Inc. may contract with UND for materials and personnel in the service and utility areas and will reimburse UND based on separate agreements. As of June 30, 2008, RE Arena, Inc. has a payable to UND of $342,066 for these expenditures.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA AND UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA FOUNDATION

The University of North Dakota Foundation issued through Wells Fargo Brokerage Services, LLC, tax-exempt lease revenue bonds on October 24, 2003, of $4,400,000 to finance the land purchase and construction of the Minot Family Practice Center. The center is a component of the School of Medicine & Health Sciences at UND. Interest only is due on a semi-annual basis at a variable rate of interest with a maturity date of December 15, 2018. The interest rate is 4.15 percent at June 30, 2008. The foundation may pay down principal in increments of $100,000 on interest payment dates without penalty. Principal balance outstanding at June 30, 2008, is $3,605,000. A receivable from UND and the bond payable is included on the financial reports of the foundation, and UND has recorded a capital asset and a capital lease payable as of June 30, 2008.

On July 24, 2002, UND Foundation issued lease revenue bonds of $8,595,000 on behalf of UND to i) finance the construction of an office building for EERC, ii) renovate the current EERC building, iii) finance capitalized interest, and iv) pay cost of issuance of the bonds. UND and UND Foundation also entered into a lease agreement on July 1, 2002, whereby the foundation leases certain property to UND and UND will pay the foundation basic rents which will be sufficient to cover principal and interest on the lease revenue bonds when due. The bonds bear an interest rate of 2 to 5.13 percent and mature in 2027. The lease revenue bond has a balance of $7,410,000 at June 30, 2008. The foundation's financial statements include this transaction as a receivable from UND and a long-term liability. UND's financial statements include the capitalized asset and a long-term liability due to UND Foundation.

UND leases office space to the UND Foundation at a cost of $1 per year and provides some administrative services, computer services, utilities and maintenance at no cost as a partial in-kind reimbursement for services rendered by the Foundation. Lease on the office, dated November 1, 1979, has a remaining term of two years. At June 30, 2008, due to timing of receipts and payments, the UND Foundation recorded a payable of $342,066 to UND.

NOTE 12 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RISK

BANK OF NORTH DAKOTA

The State, through the Bank of North Dakota, is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and financial standby letters of credit. Those instruments involve varying degrees of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheet. The contract amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the State has in particular classes of off-balance-sheet financial instruments.

The State's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and financial standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The State uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments.

	Contract Amount (in thousands)
Commitments to extend credit	$ 403,065
Financial standby letters of credit	238,763
	$ 641,828

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The State evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained by the State upon extension of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. Collateral held may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, and income-producing commercial properties.

Financial standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the State to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support public borrowing arrangements. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The likelihood of funding any of these letters of credit is considered to be remote.

COMMUNITY WATER FACILITY LOAN FUND

In the normal course of business, the Loan Fund makes various commitments that are not reflected in the financial statements. These commitments include commitments to extend credit of $600,000 at December 31, 2007.

NORTH DAKOTA HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

In the normal course of business, the Agency makes various commitments that are not reflected in the financial statements. These include commitments to extend credit and the debt reduction required when related loan acquisition funds are not drawn down within prescribed time frames set by the specific bond resolution.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to fund loans as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contracts. Commitments require the payment of a reservation fee and generally have a fixed expiration date. Commitments to extend credit total $531,000 at June 30, 2008. The Agency does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these commitments.

The bond resolutions require that the funds in the loan acquisition accounts be expended within 42 months of the related bond delivery date. Any remaining funds must be used for debt reduction. The loan acquisition funds totaled $6,589,000 at June 30, 2008.

PUBLIC FINANCE AUTHORITY

In the normal course of business, the Finance Authority (a component unit) makes various commitments that are not reflected in the financial statements. These commitments include commitments to extend credit of $49,191,000 at December 31, 2007.

NOTE 13 - INTEREST RATE SWAP

NORTH DAKOTA HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

As a means to lower its borrowing costs, when compared against fixed-rate bonds at the time of issuance, the Agency entered into several interest rate swaps in connection with various variable-rate housing bond series. The intention of these swaps was to effectively change the Agency's interest rate on the bonds to a fixed rate.

The bonds and the related swap agreements have a stated maturity date, and the swap's notional amounts match the amount of variable-rate bonds. Under the swaps, the Agency pays the counterparty a fixed payment and receives a variable payment computed as a percent of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a fixed percentage. On the other hand, the bond's variable-rate coupons are determined by the remarketing agent. If, for any reason, the remarketing agent fails to act, the rate shall be the lesser of (i) the TBMA (Bond Market Association) Index plus 0.25% or (ii) the Maximum rate as defined within the applicable series resolution.

As of June 30, 2008, the Agency is exposed to credit risk on the swaps that have a positive fair value, which total $75,000. Of the swaps with negative fair value, the Agency is not exposed to credit risk. However, the swap exposes the Agency to basis risk should the relationship between LIBOR and TBMA converge, changing the synthetic rate on the bonds. The swap counterparty has guaranteed all payments and is rated AA+/AA-/AA by Moody's Investor Services, Standard & Poor's, and Fitch, respectively. To mitigate potential credit risk, the counterparty has entered into a Credit Support Agreement with Citigroup Global Marketing as a credit enhancement.

Due to the difference among the variable rate indices, the swaps had a net negative fair value of $4,430,000 as of June 30, 2008. The coupons on the government's variable-rate bonds adjust to changing interest rates, the bonds do not have a corresponding fair value increase. All valuations are as of the valuation date indicated. Mid-Market or indicative unwind valuations may be derived from broker quotations or from proprietary models that take into consideration estimates about relevant present and future market conditions as well as the size and liquidity of the position and any related actual or potential hedging transactions. Valuations based on other models or different assumptions may yield different results.

As noted above, the swap exposes the Agency to basis risk should the relationship between LIBOR and the actual variable rates converge, changing the synthetic rate on the bonds. The effect of this difference in basis is indicated by the difference between the intended synthetic rate and the synthetic rate as of June 30, 2008. If a change occurs that results in the rates moving to convergence, the expected cost savings may not be realized.

The derivative contract uses the International Swap Dealers Association Master Agreement, which includes standard termination events, such as failure to pay and bankruptcy. The Schedule to the Master Agreement includes an "additional termination event." That is, the swap may be terminated if counterparty's credit quality rating falls below "A3" as issued by Moody's Investors Service or "A-" as issued by Fitch Ratings or Standard & Poor's. The swap may be terminated at any time by the Agency or the counterparty with 30 days' written notice up to limits specified in the swap agreement. If the swap or swaps were terminated, the variable-rate bonds would no longer carry a synthetic interest rate. Also, if at the time of termination the swap has a negative fair value, the Agency would be liable to the counterparty for payment equal to the swap's fair value, but in the event the fair value is positive, the counterparty would be liable to the Agency.

1.	Bond Series	2002 B	2002 B	2003 A	2003 A
2.	Issuance Date	8/28/2002	8/28/2002	5/14/2003	5/14/2003
3	Maturity Date	1/1/2034	7/1/2011	7/1/2034	1/1/2012
4.	Notional Amount	$ 16,210,000	$ 2,650,000	$ 12,955,000	$ 4,325,000
5.	Variable-rate Bonds	$ 16,210,000	$ 2,650,000	$ 12,955,000	$ 4,325,000
6.	Fixed Rate	4.470%	2.940%	4.035%	2.463%
7.	LIBOR Percentage	68.70%	70.60%	62.50%	62.50%
8.	Additional Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.44%	0.44%
9.	Bonds Variable-rate	1.67000%	1.67000%	1.67000%	1.67000%
10.	Fair Value	$ (164,000)	$ (27,000)	$ 61,000	$ 14,000
11.	Percentage of LIBOR	3.65484%	3.75592%	3.76500%	3.76500%
12.	Synthetic Rate	2.48516%	0.85408%	1.94000%	0.36800%
13.	Actual Synthetic Rate	4.56389%	3.04209%	3.90665%	2.35643%

1.	Bond Series	2003 B	2003 B	2004 B	2004 B
2.	Issuance Date	8/27/2003	8/27/2003	4/1/2004	4/1/2004
3	Maturity Date	1/1/2012	7/1/2034	1/1/2013	7/1/2035
4.	Notional Amount	$ 4,655,000	$14,205,000	$ 7,615,000	$12,990,000
5.	Variable-rate Bonds	$ 4,655,000	$14,205,000	$ 7,615,000	$12,990,000
6.	Fixed Rate	3.155%	4.530%	2.620%	3.980%
7.	LIBOR Percentage	64.00%	64.00%	63.00%	63.00%
8.	Additional Percentage	0.365%	0.365%	0.34%	0.34%
9.	Bonds Variable-rate	1.67000%	1.67000%	1.67000%	1.67000%
10.	Fair Value	$ (55,000)	$ (482,000)	$ (4,000)	$ (191,000)
11.	Percentage of LIBOR	3.76980%	3.76980%	3.69160%	3.69160%
12.	Synthetic Rate	1.05520%	2.43020%	0.59840%	1.95840%
13.	Actual Synthetic Rate	3.08017%	4.44625%	2.60458%	3.95900%

1.	Bond Series	2004 C	2005 A	2005 C	2006 A
2.	Issuance Date	6/10/2004	4/13/2005	9/21/2005	5/4/2006
3.	Maturity Date	1/1/2035	7/1/2024	1/1/2036	7/1/2016
4.	Notional Amount	$24,940,000	$23,100,000	$12,000,000	$30,210,000
5.	Variable-rate Bonds	$24,940,000	$23,100,000	$12,000,000	$30,210,000
6.	Fixed Rate	4.095%	3.870%	3.889%	3.955%
7.	LIBOR Percentage	63.00%	62.90%	63.00%	63.00%
8.	Additional Percentage	0.34%	0.32%	0.31%	0.31%
9.	Bonds Variable-rate	1.67000%	1.67000%	1.67000%	1.67000%
10.	Fair Value	$ (836,000)	$ (536,000)	$(112,000)	$(1,918,000)
11.	Percentage of LIBOR	3.69160%	3.66628%	3.66160%	3.66160%
12.	Synthetic Rate	2.07340%	1.87372%	1.89740%	1.96340%
13.	Actual Synthetic Rate	4.07497%	3.84860%	3.86760%	3.92942%

1.	Bond Series	2008 A	2008 B
2.	Issuance Date	2/26/2008	2/26/2008
3.	Maturity Date	1/1/2017	7/1/2038
4.	Notional Amount	$13,700,000	$15,850,000
5.	Variable-rate Bonds	$13,700,000	$15,850,000
6.	Fixed Rate	3.198%	4.725%
7.	LIBOR Percentage	63.00%	100.00%
8.	Additional Percentage	0.32%	0.00%
9.	Bonds Variable-rate	1.67000%	2.60000%
10.	Fair Value	$ (71,000)	$ (109,000)
11.	Percentage of LIBOR	3.67160%	5.32000%
12.	Synthetic Rate	1.19640%	2.00500%
13.	Actual Synthetic Rate	3.10917%	4.87395%

Using rates as of June 30, 2008, debt service requirements of the variable-rate debt and new swap payments are as follows. Interest calculations were based on rates as of June 30, 2008. As rates vary, variable-rate bond interest payments and net swap payments will vary. (Expressed in thousands.)

	Variable-Rate Bond			
Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swap, Net	Total
2009	$ 7,270	$ 3,318	$ 264	$ 10,852
2010	7,595	3,181	312	11,088
2011	7,495	3,043	360	10,898
2012	6,480	2,918	401	9,799
2013	3,765	2,830	418	7,013
2014-2018	61,785	11,884	1,989	75,658
2019-2023	20,425	7,691	1,819	29,935
2024-2028	25,770	5,717	1,458	32,945
2029-2033	37,665	2,984	709	41,358
2034-2038	16,625	322	25	16,972
2039-2043	530	-	-	530
	$ 195,405	$ 43,888	$ 7,755	$ 247,048

NOTE 14 – SIGNIFICANT CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

Most of the State's business is with customers within the state. Concentrations of credit are present in the construction and operation of community water facilities, developmentally disabled facilities, loans to students for post-secondary education, single-family and multifamily mortgage loans, and the agricultural industry. Due to the pervasive nature of agriculture in the economy of the state, all loans, regardless of type, are impacted by agriculture.

NOTE 15 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Several funds accumulate assets to cover risks that the State may incur. Specifically, the State assumes a portion or substantially all risks associated with the following:

THE STATE FIRE AND TORNADO FUND

The State Fire and Tornado Fund, an Enterprise Fund, is financed by premiums charged to the participating funds of the State. All monies collected must be paid into the fund for use only for the purpose outlined in NDCC 26.1-22.02.

All losses occasioned by the hazards provided for in the North Dakota Century Code must be paid out of the fund, with the fund being reimbursed by a third-party insurance carrier for all losses in excess of $1,000,000 per occurrence. The limit of liability of such reinsurance contract is no less than $1,000,000 during each twelve month period.

STATE BONDING FUND

The State Bonding Fund, an Enterprise Fund, is financed by premiums charged to each State agency for the bonding of public employees and public officials.

FLEET SERVICES

Fleet Services, an Internal Service Fund, represents the State's fleet of automobiles and is administered by the Department of Transportation. The State is self-insured for substantially all automobile insurance (e.g., comprehensive, collision), with the exception of liability, which is provided by the State's Risk Management Fund (RMF). State agencies are charged premiums to cover Fleet Service's RMF assessment and to pay for those losses that are not covered by RMF. These premium charges are factored into the fees agencies are charged when renting the cars.

WORKFORCE SAFETY & INSURANCE

Workforce Safety & Insurance (WSI), an Enterprise Fund, is a State insurance fund and a "no fault" insurance system, covering the State's employers and employees. WSI is financed by premiums assessed to employers. The rate of such premiums is periodically adjusted to assure the solvency of WSI. The premiums are available primarily for the payment of claims to employees injured in the course of employment. During fiscal year 2007, a total of $114,139,321 in claims was recognized. Incurred but not reported claims of $740,600,000 have been accrued as a liability based primarily upon actuarial estimates.

RISK MANAGEMENT FUND

Due to the loss of sovereign immunity, the 1995 Legislature established the Risk Management Fund (RMF) to pay money damages for tort claims for which the State is liable. The statutory liability of the State is limited to a total of $250,000 per person and $1,000,000 per occurrence. The State purchases commercial insurance for claims in excess of coverage provided by the Fund and continues to transfer liabilities for medical malpractice and aviation to private insurance carriers. Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Revenues to the RMF are generated from contributions required from state agencies, boards and commissions, and the University System. The need for and amount of funding is determined using a projected cost allocation approach. The premise of this plan is that the agencies with greater expected loss costs should contribute more to the funding of the RMF than those agencies with lessor costs. The underlying logic is that contributions should roughly equal loss costs plus the expenses of administering the program over the long term.

The RMF liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Unpaid claim liabilities are based on an actuarial study of the outstanding loss reserve need for the fund and a forecast of ultimate loss and loss expense. These liabilities were determined on an undiscounted expected level of ultimate loss. Because actual claims liabilities are affected by complex factors including inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and unanticipated damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in exact amounts. Claims liabilities will be re-evaluated periodically to take in consideration settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors.

The following table presents the changes in claims liabilities balance for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2007, and June 30, 2008:

Fiscal Year		Beginning Balance		Current Year Claims and Changes In Estimates		Claims Payments		Ending Balance
2007	$	2,227,846	$	458,023	$	768,518	$	1,917,351
2008		1,917,351		797,395		647,716		2,067,030

The Risk Management Workers Compensation Program (WCP) was established to consolidate all state entities under one workers compensation account, allowing for transitional duty between entities. The statutory liability of the fund is limited to $100,000 per claim with Workforce Safety & Insurance, providing excess insurance for claims that exceed the $100,000 cap. WCP pays separately for this coverage. Since the inception of WCP on July 1, 2001, eleven claims exceeded coverage by $1,334,840.

Revenues to WCP are generated from contributions required from state agencies, boards, commissions, and the University System. The amount contributed from each agency is actuarially determined by Workforce Safety & Insurance and based upon the number of employees, the type of work done, and claims history of each entity. Each entity also pays a deductible of $250 per claim.

The WCP liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Because actual claims liabilities are affected by complex factors including inflation, changes in legal doctrine, and unanticipated damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in exact amounts. Claims liabilities will be re-evaluated periodically to take into consideration settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors. An actual study was performed for Workforce Safety & Insurance. The liability estimates are based on that study.

The following table presents the changes in claims liabilities balance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008:

Fiscal Year		Beginning Balance		Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates		Claims Payments		Ending Balance
2007	$	2,313,027	$	3,008,493	$	2,309,828	$	3,011,692
2008		3,011,692		3,395,670		2,557,810		3,849,552

NOTE 16 – PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

A. GENERAL

FIRE AND TORNADO AND BONDING FUND

The Fire and Tornado Fund provides property insurance to state agencies, political subdivisions, the International Peace Garden and the winter show. The Fire and Tornado Fund has issued 1,085 policies to participating entities for a total building and content coverage of $8.7 billion. The Bonding Fund is used to provide fidelity bonding of public employees and officials. The Fund has issued 2,527 policies to participating entities. The total coverage for the Bonding Fund is $452.9 million. If the assets of these funds were exhausted, fund participants would not be responsible for the funds' liabilities.

The Fire and Tornado and Bonding Fund are accounted for on the accrual basis. The Fire and Tornado Fund establishes claim liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims that have been reported but not settled, and of claims incurred but not reported. The Bonding Fund establishes claim liabilities based on actual judgments obtained against the fund but not paid prior to fiscal year end. Liabilities for incurred but not reported losses have not been established as they are not expected to be material amounts. Neither fund incurred any acquisition costs that should have been capitalized, nor were any liabilities recognized that were discounted. Investment income was not considered in determining the existence of premium deficiencies.

The Fire and Tornado Fund uses reinsurance agreements to reduce its exposure to large losses (excess of $1.0 million) on all types of its insured events. Reinsurance permits recovery of a portion of losses from reinsurers, although it does not discharge the primary liability of the Fund as direct insurer of the risks that are reinsured. The Fire and Tornado Fund does not report reinsured risks as liabilities unless it is probable that those risks will not be covered by reinsurers.

WORKFORCE SAFETY & INSURANCE

Workforce Safety & Insurance (WSI), an Enterprise Fund, is a state insurance fund and a "no fault" insurance system covering the State's employers and employees. At June 30, 2008, coverage extended to the following employers:

Annual Premium	
$125 - $5,000	15,590
$5,001 - $50,000	3,764
$50,001 - $100,000	291
Over $100,000	241
Total Employers	19,886

WSI is financed by premiums assessed to the employers of North Dakota. The premiums are available primarily for the payment of claims to employees injured in the course of employment.

The operations of WSI are accounted for on the accrual basis. Liability for incurred but not reported and incomplete claims and claims expense is estimated by WSI's actuary. The estimate is developed by WSI's actuary, taking into consideration past experience of WSI in paying claims, and general conditions of the environment in which WSI operates. The liability includes estimates of costs to settle individual claims that have been reported, plus a provision for losses incurred but not yet reported and includes the effects of inflation and other societal and economic factors. WSI records the liability at a discounted amount.

As adjustments to this estimated liability become necessary, such adjustments are reflected in current operations. Management believes the estimated liability for losses and loss adjustment expense is sufficient to cover the ultimate net cost of incurred claims, but such reserves are necessarily based on estimates and the ultimate liability may be greater or less than the amounts estimated.

For the year ended June 30, 2008, the actuary presented an estimate in the form of a range to emphasize the uncertainty for a "long-tailed" liability insurer such as workers' compensation. These ranges are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Low	Expected Value	High
Full Value Basis (undiscounted)	$ 1,100,00	$ 1,228,600	$ 1,410,000
Present Value Basis (discounted at 5% rate)	*	$ 740,600	$ 850,000

*Not computed by actuary.

WSI has adjusted the estimated liability for unpaid loss and loss adjustment expense to the actuary's five percent discounted expected value of $740.6 million at June 30, 2008.

The June 30, 2007, liability of $730.9 million was recorded at the discounted rate of five percent.

While management has recorded amounts that fall within the ranges of estimated liabilities as computed under actuarial assumptions, the high level of uncertainty indicates that actual losses and expenses could be materially higher than the recorded estimated liability.

WSI did not incur any acquisition costs that should have been capitalized at June 30, 2008.

B. RECONCILIATION OF CLAIMS LIABILITIES

The following is a reconciliation of total claims liabilities, including an analysis of changes in aggregate liabilities for claims and claim adjustment expenses for the current fiscal year and the prior year (expressed in thousands):

	Fire And Tornado		Bonding		Workforce Safety & Ins	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Unpaid claims and claims adjustment expenses at the beginning of the year	$ 404	$ 1,191	$ 501	$ 646	$ 730,900	$ 686,800
Incurred claims and claims adjustment expenses:						
Provision for current fiscal year	10,548	1,537	(268)	173	129,722	120,109
Change in provision for prior fiscal year	-	-	-	-	1,295	33,842
Payments and claims and adjustment expenses attributable to:						
Current fiscal year insured events	(9,434)	(1,133)	417	328	(26,584)	(20,982)
Prior fiscal years' insured events	(404)	(1,191)	(501)	(646)	(76,933)	(65,769)
Total Payments	(9,838)	(2,324)	(84)	(318)	(103,517)	(86,751)
Change in provision for discount	-	-	-	-	(17,800)	(23,100)
Total unpaid claims and claims adjustment expenses at the end of the year	$ 1,114	$ 404	$ 149	$ 501	$ 740,600	$ 730,900

NOTE 17 – SCHOOL PERMANENT TRUST FUND

State law permits the permanent fund to use one-tenth of the realized gains and losses in the current and previous years to be included in its calculation of income available for distribution in the current year. When determining the amount of distribution from any of the permanent educational trusts, the board of the permanent fund must consider both preservation of trust corpus and its ability to produce income for future years and the demands for distribution of current income. Any realized gains and losses that are spent must be spent for the purposes for which the trust was established.

Any income in excess of the amount of distribution for the current year can be acted on in one of three ways by the board of the permanent fund:

1. Distribute to the fund beneficiary all or a portion of the income in excess of the previous fiscal year's distribution;
2. Retain for distribution in future years all or a portion of the income in excess of the preceding fiscal year's distribution in an amount not to exceed $10 million; or
3. Add to the permanent fund all or a portion of the income in excess of the preceding fiscal year's distribution.

At June 30, 2008, realized gains and losses available for distribution in the current year totaled $13,867,520 for the permanent educational trusts. This amount is included in Reserved Fund Balances—Undistributed Revenue in the governmental funds balance sheet.

NOTE 18 – BANK OF NORTH DAKOTA

GASB Statement No. 34 requires assets and liabilities of enterprise funds be presented in a classified format to distinguish between current and long-term assets and liabilities. The Bank of North Dakota is the only government-owned bank in the United States. Banks do not present a classified balance sheet because current assets are not matched with current liabilities. Presentation of a classified balance sheet would give the false impression that there is a liquidity problem at the bank. Presentation of a classified balance sheet for the Bank of North Dakota would be misleading to the extent that the financial statements may be materially misstated. Therefore, the balance sheet of the Bank of North Dakota presents assets and liabilities in order of their relative liquidity, rather than in a classified format.

NOTE 19 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. LONG-TERM COMMITMENTS

BANK OF NORTH DAKOTA

Chapter 6-09.7 provides that the Bank of North Dakota may guarantee the loan of money by banks, credit unions, lending institutions that are part of the farm credit system, and savings and loan associations in this state to eligible persons for the purchase of agricultural real estate or the restructuring of agricultural real estate loans, provided the transactions do not exceed a loan-to-value ratio of 80%, and further provided that no single loan exceeds $400,000. The Bank of North Dakota may have no more than $8,000,000 in outstanding loan guarantees under this program. The Bank of North Dakota may guarantee up to 75% of the amount of principal due the lender. The guarantee term may not exceed five years. As of December 31, 2007, the Bank of North Dakota has provided guarantees totaling $1,970,000.

Chapter 6-09.15 provides that the Bank of North Dakota provide a Beginning Entrepreneur Loan Guarantee Program. The program includes an agreement with a lender in the event that of default by a beginning entrepreneur under a note and mortgage or other loan or financing agreement, the Bank shall pay the lender the amount agreed upon up to 85 percent of the amount of principal due the lender on a loan at the time the claim is approved. The total outstanding loan that the Bank may guarantee cannot exceed $8,000,000. With an 85% guarantee maximum, the Bank may provide guarantee not exceeding $6,800,000. A lender may apply to the Bank for a loan guarantee for a loan of up to $100,000. The term of the guarantee may not exceed five years. As of December 31, 207, the Bank has guarantee outstanding totaling $3,758,000.

Chapter 6-09-41 provides that the Bank of North Dakota establish and administer a livestock loan guarantee program that is designed to expand the livestock feeding industry in the State of North Dakota. This program is effective through June 30, 2009. The Bank may guarantee loans made by the bank, credit union, a savings and loan association, or any other lending institution in this state to the owner of a commercial livestock feeding operation or to the owner of a new or expanding dairy operation. In the event of a default, the Bank shall pay to the lender the amount agreed upon, provided that the amount may not exceed 85% of the principal due the lender at the time the claim is approved. As of December 31, 2007, the Bank has guarantees outstanding totaling $1,416,000.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The system has entered into agreements with Sagitec Solutions, LLC and L.R. Wechsler, Ltd for the development of its new integrated benefits administration system. The contract with Sagitec is $7.7 million and the contract with L.R. Wechsler is $1 million, and the total appropriation for this project is approximately $9.6 million, which is anticipated to be fully completed by September 2010. As of June 30, 2008, the system has paid $3.2 million towards these contracts. The remaining $5.5 million will be paid as the project is completed.

RETIREMENT AND INVESTMENT OFFICE (RIO)

The State Investment Board has at June 30, 2008, committed to fund certain alternative private equity partnerships for an amount of $971.2 million. Funding of $636.8 million has been provided leaving an unfunded commitment of $334.4 million.

MANDAN REMEDIATION TRUST

As of November 23, 2004, the North Dakota Department of Health entered into a quick start contract with Legette, Brashears & Graham, Inc. (LBG) for the performance of remediation services. The amount of the contact was $149,262. A master services agreement was signed on January 18, 2005, between LBG and the North Dakota Department of Health for the performance of remediation services. Mandan Remediation Trust agrees to pay LBG for services rendered under the quick start contract and the master services agreement pursuant to the Mandan Remediation Trust Agreement. The master services agreement provides a fee schedule for consulting services and equipment use. LBG was reimbursed $5,482,791 during 2007 for services rendered under the contract.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Under the Lignite Vision 21 Program, the Commission has entered into an amended contract for the amount of $10,000,000 with American Lignite Energy. The purpose of the amended contract is for conducting the FEED process for a coal-to-liquids plant in McLean County. The balance outstanding at June 30, 2008, is $8,649,998. In addition, the Commission has entered into a contract with Great River Energy for the construction of a power plant at Spiritwood, ND. The balance outstanding at June 30, 2008, is $500,000.

The Commission also has various significant commitments at June 30, 2008, for the purchase of various types of research, services and other goods totaling $7,347,895.

MILL AND ELEVATOR

The Mill has entered into futures contracts for spring wheat to lock in a price for a future delivery or settlement period. These contracts are entered into to protect the Mill against price fluctuations of the commodity and are not reflected on the face of the financial statements. The price protection is needed to cover any long or short positions compared to flour sales. All trades are completed using two different national brokerage firms on the Minneapolis Grain Exchange. The following table shows the Mill’s futures positions at June 30, 2008. One contract equals 5,000 bushels.

Futures Positions:

	Contracts			
Month	Long	Short	Avg. Price	Fair Value
September	59	82	$ 9.308	$ 9.505
December	311	-	10.410	9.650
March	14	-	10.496	9.830
May	7	-	8.750	9.880
September	7	-	8.800	9.650
December	7	-	8.800	9.700

As of June 30, 2008, the Mill had commitments to purchase 2,649,558 bushels of spring wheat and 43,988 bushels of durum. In addition, at June 30, 2008 and 2007, construction commitments totaled $2,080,618 and $364,952, respectively; amounts authorized totaled $4,496,092 and $575,00, respectively; and amounts expended totaled $2,415,474 and $210,048, respectively.

BUILDING AUTHORITY

The Authority has committed funds to complete various construction and modernization programs at June 30, 2008, totaling $6,487,000.

PUBLIC FINANCE AUTHORITY

On April 1, 1997, a Standby Bond Purchase Agreement was executed with the Central Dakota Irrigation District, a political subdivision. Should the District experience financial difficulties, the Finance Authority will purchase

Central Dakota Irrigation District’s Refunding Improvement Bonds (warrants) in an aggregate principal amount not less than the outstanding principal amount of the warrants plus accrued interest on the warrants. The original amount of the warrants issued April 1, 1997, was $3,270,000.

The Finance Authority purchased letters of credit from the Bank of North Dakota in order to fund the reserves for the Capital Financing Program Bonds. As of December 31, 2007, $3,839,000 of credit was available through these letters of credit and no funds have been advanced.

JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA

As of June 30, 2008, Job Service has commitments to pay $520,970 for purchase orders and contracts awarded for goods, services, software licenses, software support, and software server hosting to be provided in future periods.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

As of June 30, 2008, the Department of Human Services had significant commitments for the purchase of various types of services totaling $79,076,556.

STATE JUDICIARY

As of June 30, 2008, State Judiciary had significant commitments of $863,104. The majority consists of contracts to provide various types of judicial services.

COMMISSION ON LEGAL COUNSEL FOR INDIGENTS

As of June 30, 2008, the Commission had significant commitments of $2,451,024. The majority of the amount consists of indigent defense contracts with law firms around the state to provide legal services for eligible indigent persons at all stages of proceedings as specified in the contract.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

As of June 30, 2008, the Public Service Commission had significant commitments of $2,096,721. This amount consists primarily of contractor charges associated with the Abandoned Mine Lands.

AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

As of June 30, 2008, the Aeronautics Commission had significant commitments of $2,272,000. This amount consists of grants to political subdivisions for maintenance and improvements of their airports.

DAIRY PRODUCTS PROMOTION COMMISSION

As of June 30, 2008, the Dairy Products Commission had significant commitments of $222,500. This amount consists of a contract with Midwest Dairy Association to implement and administer programs intended to contribute to the betterment of North Dakota dairy farmers and the State's dairy industry. The contract also provides the Commission with administrative, financial, and reporting services.

NORTH DAKOTA SOYBEAN COUNCIL

As of June 30, 2008, the North Dakota Soybean Council had significant commitments of $1,331,864. This amount mainly consists of grants for the research and development of soybeans.

STATE WATER COMMISSION

As of June 30, 2008, the State Water Commission had long-term commitments of $58,980,996 for various water projects.

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

At June 30, 2008, the North Dakota Department of Transportation (Special Revenue Fund) had non-construction contract commitments of approximately $13.2 million of which $12 million represents federal programs which are cost reimbursable.

Construction commitments at June 30, 2008, totaled approximately $222.8 million, of which $179.5 million represents federal programs which are cost reimbursable. These commitments will be funded with future appropriations as work is performed.

UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS

Contracts for the construction of various projects on behalf of the University System have been let as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Original Issue	Paid To Date	Amount To Be Paid
BSC	$ 5,544	$ 4,688	$ 856
DSU	267	-	267
LRSU	76	50	26
MASU	6,461	-	6,461
MiSU	843	512	331
MiSU-B	255	16	239
NDSCS	1,859	1,549	310
NDSU	45,648	30,563	15,085
UND	19,710	18,508	1,202
VCSU	2,200	1,181	1,019
WSC	822	43	779

NORTH DAKOTA DEVELOPMENT FUND

The board of directors has approved equity investments, loans, grants, and guaranty of collections at June 30, 2008, for which funds have not been disbursed or written agreements entered into in the amount of $5,697,000.

OTHER CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

Management and Budget	$ 566
Legislative Assembly	2,297
Human Services	3,689
Attorney General	1,917
Adjutant General	33,322
Historical Society	95
Transportation	110,339
Game and Fish	898
Veterans Home	1,906

B. LITIGATION

The estimated loss in all of the litigation against the State in which a loss to the State is probable is estimated at zero. Litigation that is reasonably possible to result in an unfavorable outcome is estimated at $100,000 to $25,000,000.
The estimated gain in all the litigation brought by the State in which a gain is probable is estimated at $299,155. This amount was not accrued in these financial statements.

In November 1998, the North Dakota Attorney General joined forty-five other states and five territories in a settlement agreement against the nation's largest tobacco manufacturer. The Master Settlement Agreement includes base payments to states totaling $220.6 billion for the next 25 years, and continues in perpetuity. North Dakota's share of the settlement is expected to be $866 million over the next 25 years. The amount of the annual payment is subject to a number of modifications, including adjustments for inflation and usage volumes. Some of the adjustments may result in increases in the payments (inflation, for example), or other adjustments will likely cause decreases in the payments (e.g., volume adjustments). The net effect of these adjustments on future payments is unclear.

The State had not settled any cases before June 30, 2008, in which the settlement had not been paid as of June 30, 2008.

C. QUESTIONED COSTS

The State receives federal financial assistance which is subject to review and audit by the Office of the State Auditor and the federal government. This assistance is generally conditioned upon compliance with certain laws and regulations. Disallowed and questioned costs relating to federal assistance could become a liability to the State. The State estimates that the ultimate disallowances pertaining to federal assistance, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial condition.
The single audit of the State of North Dakota for the two-year period ending June 30, 2006, was completed and issued in March of 2007. As a result of this audit, approximately $660,000 of identifiable questioned costs was noted. Also, there were several findings which had potentially significant, unknown, questioned costs. The State is cooperating with the federal government to resolve the findings and is optimistic these findings will not have a material impact on the State.

The 2007-2008 single audit will be issued sometime in March 2009. It is anticipated there will be potential questioned costs against the State as a result of their audit. The State does not believe the results of the audit will have a material impact.

NOTE 20 - <u>SUBSEQUENT EVENTS</u>

Subsequent to year-end, the credit and liquidity crisis in the United State and throughout the global financial system has resulted in substantial volatility in financial markets and the banking system. These and other economic events have had a significant adverse impact on investment portfolios. As a result, the State's investments have likely incurred a significant decline in fair value since June 30, 2008

<u>STUDENT LOAN TRUST</u>

Subsequent to June 30, 2008, the Trust sold $16,715,000 of student loans to the Bank of North Dakota, and called $55,000,000 of 2000A Series Bonds, $1,000,000 of the 2004 Sub Series and $2,100,000 of the 1996 Series D Bonds.

<u>HOUSING FINANCE</u>

Subsequent to June 30, 2008, the agency issued the 2008 Series D Housing Finance Program Bonds. The 2008 Series D bond issuance was $130,000,000.

<u>PUBLIC FINANCE AUTHORITY</u>

Subsequent to year end, the Industrial Commission approved the issuance of $2,000,000 Industrial Development Program Bonds, Series 2008A. These bonds are for the express purpose of providing funds to North Dakota Natural Beef, LLC under a loan agreement. The interest rate on the bonds vary from 6.60% to 6.75%, with maturity ranging from June 1, 2009 to June 1, 2033.

<u>MILL AND ELEVATOR</u>

The Mill has suffered significant operating losses in the first quarter of fiscal year 2009. Operating losses of approximately $12 million in the first quarter are the result of lower commodity prices and losses on futures contracts.

<u>MAYVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY</u>

The State Board of Higher Education approved a request by the University to proceed with an energy performance contract with Energy Services Group for up to $6,461,334 for installations of a coal/wood burning boilers and other deferred maintenance repairs. Subsequent to June 30, 2008, Honeywell Global Finance LLC, established an escrow account in the amount of $6,086,553 for the project.

NOTE 21 – <u>NEW PRONOUNCEMENTS</u>

The State implemented the following new pronouncement for fiscal year 2008:

GASB Statement No. 45, "*Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*," was issued in June 2004. This statement establishes standards for the measurement, recognition, and display of OPEB expenses/expenditures and related liabilities and assets, note disclosures, and, if applicable, required supplementary information in the financial reports of state and local government employers. The provisions of this statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2006.

GASB Statement No. 48, “Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues,” was issued in September 2006. This statement establishes criteria that governments will use to ascertain whether certain transactions should be regarded as sales or collateralized borrowings. The statement also includes disclosure requirements for future revenues that are pledged or sold. The provisions of this statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2006.

GASB Statement No. 50, “Pension Disclosures-an amendment of GASB Statements No. 25 and 27,” was issued in May 2007. This statement modifies the financial reporting requirements for pensions and enhances information disclosed in the notes to the financial statements or presented as required supplementary information.

The State will implement the following new pronouncements for fiscal years ending after 2008:

GASB Statement No. 49, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations,” was issued in November 2006. This statement provides guidance on how to calculate and report the costs and obligations associated with pollution cleanup efforts. The provisions of this statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2007.

GASB Statement No. 51, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets,” was issued in June 2007. This statement establishes criteria that governments will use to establish accounting and financial reporting requirements for intangible assets. The provisions of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2009.

GASB Statement No. 52, “Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments,” was issued in November 2007. This statement establishes consistent standards for the reporting of land and other real estate held as investments by essentially similar entities. The statement will require endowments to report their land and other real estate investments at fair value. The provisions of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2008.

GASB Statement No. 53, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments” was issued in June 2008. This statement requires that the fair value of financial arrangements called “derivatives” or “derivative instruments” be reported in the financial statements of state and local governments. Additional information about derivatives is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, including identification of the risks to which hedging derivative instruments themselves expose the State. The provisions of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2009.