

UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA

Annual Financial Report

2023-24



The University of California was founded on a revolutionary idea: That the state deserved a great public research university, open to all. Today, UC is essential to California's success, creating social mobility for its people and developing solutions to our most urgent societal challenges.

Contents

University of California Annual Financial Report 2023–24

Letter from the President	3
Letter from the Executive Vice President and CFO	4
Facts in Brief (<i>Unaudited</i>)	6
Campus Facts in Brief (<i>Unaudited</i>)	8
University of California Management’s Discussion and Analysis (<i>Unaudited</i>)	12
Report of Independent Auditors	30
Financial Statements	32
Statements of Net Position At June 30, 2024 and 2023	32
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	33
Statements of Cash Flows	34
Fiduciary Financial Statements	36
Statements of Fiduciary Net Position	36
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	37
Notes to Financial Statements	38
Required Supplementary Information (<i>Unaudited</i>)	108
Regents and Officers of the University of California	124





Letter from the President

The past year was one of steadiness and strength for the University of California, as the tripartite UC mission of teaching, research, and public service continued to expand opportunity, feed the economy, and fuel innovation throughout California and beyond.

I am pleased with what this support reflects — a diligent and committed partnership with the Governor and the State legislature to increase access to higher education, ensure affordability, and provide the support students need to succeed. Stability in this investment enables the University of California to continue to make vital contributions to the lives of every Californian, as we have since our founding over 150 years ago — whether through our health enterprise, expanding access to a debt-free education, or clean energy research at our affiliated national labs.

One of the clearest examples of this impact this year came in the strong demand for a UC education and in our record-breaking class of admits. We admitted the largest and most diverse class in University of California history for fall 2024, including big increases in admission offers to California students, community college transfers, and students from groups historically underrepresented in higher education. This increase is part of a years-long effort to expand educational opportunities for California students. In fact, the number of admitted California first-years has increased by 50 percent since 2014.

Meanwhile, our campuses continue to shine in their capacity to spur innovation, with the National Academy of Inventors ranking the University of California No. 1 among U.S. universities for utility patents in 2023 — the second year in a row for this recognition.

Throughout this growth and innovation, our campuses and hospitals continue to be ranked among the best in the nation. And every day, our faculty, students, and staff contribute their talents toward the pursuit of new knowledge and the creation of a healthier, more just society and planet for all. I am grateful to the University of California community for another fiscal year's progress toward this hopeful endeavor, as we work together to serve the greater good as one of the world's great universities.

Michael V. Drake, M.D.

President, University of California



Letter from the Executive Vice President and CFO

The University of California continues to move forward across many fronts, most importantly in advancing access and opportunity for students across California. The 2023–24 fiscal year brought yet more progress on our goals, as we look for innovative solutions to challenges the University faces going forward.

On the heels of a record-breaking class of new students in 2023, the University of California once again broke its own record for the fall of 2024, admitting the largest and most diverse class in its history. UC offered admission to two out of every three applicants overall, with nearly 167,000 students offered a spot at one of the university's nine undergraduate campuses. These numbers reflect the University's role as an engine of social mobility for the state, as we continue to narrow opportunity gaps for students. Of these admitted students, 43 percent would be the first in their families to go to college.

While navigating economic headwinds, State leaders continued their steadfast support of UC in 2023, a testament to the value they see in growing access to a UC degree, and in UC research and public service for the benefit and prosperity of Californians broadly. The University of California received over \$4.7 billion in State General Fund in the Budget Act of 2023. This represented an increase of \$329.2 million, or 7.5 percent, in ongoing funding over the 2022–23 budget. Additionally, the University received \$142.5 million in one-time funding for campus-specific projects and capital outlay for health research.

Meanwhile, the University of California has expanded its health enterprise significantly, acquiring eight hospitals and adding 2,000 hospital beds across the state — a 50 percent increase in beds and a strong investment in taking care of the health of Californians.

We continue to champion innovative approaches to the financial wellbeing of the University, including solutions for the perennial challenge

of housing. Even in the highest interest rate environment in decades, UC was able to continue to take advantage of the University's strong credit and the central bank implementation to finance projects systemwide at a low cost of capital. Projects included housing at UC Santa Cruz, where the Delaware Avenue development will provide housing for about 400 upper-division undergraduate students and more than 60 employees.

All of this growth is further evidence of the University of California's strength and vitality, but challenges remain. Demands in the area of capital remain pressing, and we must also be mindful of increasing expenses for the University. We will need to continue to seek creative strategies to grow revenue.

We are encouraged and motivated by student demand for our UC campuses, and we're grateful for the strong and growing partnership with the State. Hand in hand with our dedicated and creative UC faculty and staff, we'll continue to push forward toward a strong and sustainable future for the University.

Recognizing the historic housing crisis in California and its effects on college students, the Budget Act and accompanying budget trailer bills fund critical student housing projects at our campuses. The budget provides \$33.5 million in ongoing support funding to move the Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program projects from grant funding to the University's institutional bond funds. The UC Merced and UC Riverside intersegmental student housing projects with their local community colleges are both funded, providing over 2,000 new student housing beds for these campuses.

Nathan Brostrom

Executive Vice President, CFO
University of California



Facts in Brief (Unaudited)

University of California Population

Population segment	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Students					
Undergraduate fall enrollment	233,272	230,407	230,529	226,595	226,275
Graduate fall enrollment	68,607	70,098	70,327	65,274	64,964
Total fall enrollment	301,879	300,505	300,856	291,869	291,239
University Extension course enrollments	332,211	349,189	300,583	334,329	333,586
Faculty and staff (full-time equivalents)	197,402	189,743	180,193	168,446	169,789

University of California: Summary Financial Information

(in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Primary revenue sources					
Student tuition and fees, net ¹	\$5,663,450	\$5,514,899	\$5,440,530	\$5,100,747	\$5,298,018
Grants and contracts, net	8,403,406	7,614,917	7,055,009	6,234,370	6,248,923
Medical centers, educational activities and auxiliary enterprises, net	30,256,606	26,901,261	24,463,503	21,006,438	19,813,552
State educational appropriations	4,713,643	4,387,338	4,296,909	3,260,441	3,686,105
Federal Pell Grants	441,616	447,641	443,777	607,356	443,282
Private gifts, net	2,023,566	1,825,635	1,736,613	1,572,402	1,516,475
Capital gifts and grants, net	647,560	339,658	311,160	228,422	251,616
Department of Energy laboratories	1,190,174	1,147,115	1,031,233	1,081,254	1,083,215
Operating expenses by function					
Instruction	10,345,428	10,078,087	9,247,472	8,126,839	9,042,366
Research	6,989,727	6,372,538	6,011,775	5,194,750	5,492,011
Public service	1,199,473	1,029,124	915,903	787,475	829,864
Academic support	4,631,237	3,901,644	3,644,864	3,396,245	3,699,479
Student services	1,773,985	1,598,149	1,404,110	1,205,324	1,365,576
Institutional support	2,360,516	2,013,577	2,530,862	1,897,211	1,929,186
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,662,019	1,141,966	897,983	382,519	770,489
Student financial aid ²	928,403	864,179	1,161,776	1,097,227	1,018,510
Medical centers	18,843,616	18,218,096	16,337,439	14,318,946	14,438,685
Auxiliary enterprises	1,674,300	1,792,990	1,458,613	1,044,381	1,408,764
Depreciation and amortization	3,202,066	2,829,698	2,694,875	2,623,858	2,184,431
Department of Energy laboratories	1,146,576	1,104,266	990,713	1,042,258	1,075,559
Other	(52,127)	224,630	111,500	78,729	150,486
Change in net position	4,887,531	(491,112)	(4,387,783)	4,993,885	(3,445,594)
Financial position					
Investments, at fair value	39,914,453	37,609,407	37,340,881	38,448,400	30,239,155
Capital assets, at net book value	48,572,417	43,803,907	41,893,424	40,335,142	36,543,172
Other assets and deferred outflows	22,195,861	21,656,991	25,321,911	21,558,026	25,022,132
Outstanding debt, including financing obligations	(37,909,348)	(36,340,775)	(35,929,881)	(32,667,856)	(26,652,748)
Obligations for pension and retiree health benefits	(38,406,068)	(42,712,748)	(41,574,932)	(30,811,391)	(45,631,992)
Other liabilities and deferred inflows	(29,520,354)	(24,046,071)	(26,589,580)	(32,012,715)	(19,636,224)
Net position	4,846,961	(29,289)	461,823	4,849,606	(116,505)

¹Scholarship allowances, including both financial aid and fee waivers that are not paid directly to students, are recorded primarily as a reduction of student tuition and fees in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

²Includes only financial aid paid directly to students. The state-administered California grant awards are not included as expenses since the government determines grantees. Work-study expenses are shown in the programs in which the student worked.

University of California Campus Foundations: Summary Financial Information

(in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Primary revenue sources					
Private gifts	\$1,298,412	\$2,241,726	\$1,980,697	\$1,310,945	\$1,301,479
Primary expenses					
Grants to campuses	1,903,810	1,846,139	1,528,788	1,350,578	1,292,075
Change in net position	1,170,005	1,695,516	(150,838)	3,670,980	647,424
Financial position					
Investments, at fair value	16,003,395	14,824,345	13,274,035	13,910,200	10,224,313
Pledges receivable, net	1,572,120	1,650,698	1,228,442	927,869	842,167
Net position	17,474,974	16,304,969	14,609,453	14,760,291	11,089,311

University of California Retirement System: Summary Financial Information

(in thousands of dollars, except for retirement plan membership information)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Plan participation					
Plan membership	365,844	349,254	333,293	320,401	314,854
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving payments	89,186	87,282	85,466	83,012	80,745
Primary revenue sources					
Contributions ¹	\$6,685,653	\$6,123,368	\$6,009,511	\$5,615,851	\$5,107,118
Interest, dividends and other investment income, net	2,962,318	5,572,589	1,778,104	3,023,265	1,589,132
Net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments	13,883,079	5,808,449	(16,450,328)	25,738,318	978,372
Primary expenses					
Benefit payments	4,981,862	4,626,420	4,363,593	4,144,612	3,800,561
Participant and member withdrawals	2,425,490	2,315,919	2,097,185	1,834,962	1,680,533
Change in net position	16,017,840	10,482,009	(15,212,142)	28,328,964	2,122,138
Financial position					
Investments, at fair value	134,618,075	118,799,215	109,139,801	124,576,493	97,278,282
Members' defined pension plan benefits	98,704,294	88,262,774	81,428,052	91,826,002	70,977,922
Participants' defined contribution plan benefits	39,097,313	33,580,993	29,933,706	34,747,898	27,267,014
Actuarial information (as of the beginning of the year)					
Actuarial value of assets	90,044,950	85,720,233	80,812,073	73,318,652	70,170,196
Actuarial accrued liability	110,057,241	102,715,788	97,243,831	93,088,224	87,782,652

¹Total contributions to the University of California Retirement Plan and the University of California Retirement Savings Plan.

University of California Retiree Health Benefit Trust: Summary Financial Information

(in thousands of dollars, except for retirement plan membership information)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Plan participation					
Plan membership	205,652	195,669	190,380	186,726	179,752
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving payments	50,291	49,252	47,765	46,751	44,944
Primary revenue sources					
Contributions	\$414,775	\$371,631	\$355,137	\$350,774	\$340,726
Interest, dividends and other investment income, net	9,987	7,345	345	208	2,281
Primary expenses					
Insurance premiums	386,180	360,771	343,198	331,810	338,567
Change in net position	33,062	13,350	7,853	14,803	(91)
Financial position					
Investments, at fair value	196,916	176,766	164,240	148,451	141,872
Net position for retiree health benefits	225,886	192,824	179,474	171,621	156,818
Actuarial information (as of the beginning of the year)					
Actuarial value of assets	192,824	179,474	171,621	156,818	156,909
Actuarial accrued liability	21,860,662	19,750,973	24,380,432	23,303,096	19,401,053

Campus Facts in Brief (Unaudited)

University of California Population: Berkeley – Merced Campuses

Population segment	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced
Students					
Undergraduate fall enrollment	33,078	31,797	29,503	33,040	8,372
Graduate fall enrollment	12,621	9,051	7,842	15,010	775
Total fall enrollment	45,699	40,848	37,345	48,050	9,147
University Extension course enrollments ¹	34,745	59,312	14,094	80,175	2,273
Degrees conferred²					
Bachelor	9,216	8,283	8,438	9,221	1,804
Advanced	5,267	2,571	2,770	5,370	215
Cumulative	730,618	351,404	266,652	661,507	18,358
Faculty and staff (full-time equivalents)³	15,729	29,563	21,466	44,990	2,729
Library collection (volumes)⁴	14,565,817	6,067,616	4,911,377	11,227,326	2,594,244
Campus land area (in acres)	8,168	7,192	1,582	704	7,658

¹Total courses enrolled in by University Extension students for academic year 2023–2024.

²As of academic year 2022–2023.

³As of April 30, 2024.

⁴As of June 30, 2023.

Campus Financial Facts: Berkeley – Merced Campuses (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Merced
Operating expenses by function					
Instruction	\$1,093,098	\$1,328,614	\$1,169,259	\$3,718,678	\$98,746
Research	777,769	925,960	416,202	1,191,241	61,151
Public service	114,339	180,502	17,541	265,002	10,021
Academic support	148,916	325,491	370,362	1,399,101	37,874
Student services	369,224	212,461	137,363	242,811	48,071
Institutional support	464,603	53,888	134,722	387,791	81,118
Operation and maintenance of plant	153,841	794,960	85,528	144,864	43,602
Student financial aid	209,929	127,147	99,337	178,467	18,919
Medical centers		2,802,908	2,273,143	3,534,859	
Auxiliary enterprises	184,076	90,463	152,965	497,780	69,663
Depreciation and amortization	271,876	590,570	316,521	574,600	87,619
Other ¹	17,342	38,346	18,092	5,618	9,931
Total	\$3,805,013	\$7,471,310	\$5,191,035	\$12,140,812	\$566,715
Grants and contracts revenue					
Federal government	\$466,118	\$588,437	\$364,212	\$875,420	\$52,708
State government	129,078	145,641	35,834	166,963	
Local government	7,002	17,244	3,720	97,936	1,435
Private	253,285	276,873	151,718	388,994	8,658
Total	\$855,483	\$1,028,195	\$555,484	\$1,529,313	\$62,801
University endowments					
Nonspendable endowments	\$430,078	\$136,056	\$13,665	\$337,290	\$26,307
Other endowments	4,440,052	1,489,802	575,677	3,781,970	58,816
Annual income distribution	179,482	60,942	22,183	98,143	3,959
Campus foundations' endowments					
Nonspendable endowments and gifts	1,879,882	432,193	529,542	2,102,256	16,425
Other endowments	1,296,224	341,024	369,814	1,427,289	16,256
Capital assets					
Capital assets, at net book value	4,569,263	6,587,027	5,572,891	8,699,487	1,650,594
Capital expenditures	891,873	1,198,248	1,374,269	1,513,070	13,973

¹Includes impairment of capital assets, noncapitalized expenses associated with capital projects and write-off, cancellation and bad debt expenses for loans.

University of California Population: Riverside through Santa Cruz campuses, with Systemwide

Population segment	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	Systemwide ¹
Students						
Undergraduate fall enrollment	22,646	33,792		23,232	17,812	
Graduate fall enrollment	3,905	9,542	5,073	2,836	1,952	
Total fall enrollment	26,551	43,334	5,073	26,068	19,764	
University Extension course enrollments ²	12,780	82,884		7,578	38,370	
Degrees conferred³						
Bachelor	5,772	8,535		6,563	4,526	
Advanced	1,367	3,536	944	897	590	
Cumulative	158,273	270,662	59,999	279,327	150,248	
Faculty and staff (full-time equivalents)⁴	6,328	31,677	28,757	7,174	5,818	3,171
Library collection (volumes)⁵	4,653,145	5,642,748	1,826,098	5,601,863	3,779,843	
Campus land area (in acres)	1,942	2,206	218	1,127	6,088	67,022

¹Full-time equivalents count includes employees at all campuses involved in systemwide activities, including Agriculture and Natural Resources.

²Total courses enrolled in by University Extension students for academic year 2023–2024.

³As of academic year 2022–2023.

⁴As of April 30, 2024.

⁵As of June 30, 2023.

Campus Financial Facts: Riverside through Santa Cruz campuses, with Systemwide (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	Systemwide ¹
Operating expenses by function						
Instruction	\$423,335	\$1,181,971	\$347,515	\$457,118	\$281,281	\$245,996
Research	213,864	1,291,762	1,403,023	275,923	200,541	232,375
Public service	13,116	45,073	290,932	17,159	60,440	185,361
Academic support	102,199	1,354,276	517,720	115,817	73,065	186,491
Student services	166,642	265,127	34,274	120,667	130,882	46,481
Institutional support	89,545	164,904	368,004	30,040	56,611	529,338
Operation and maintenance of plant	91,951	63,786	127,217	71,659	62,293	22,329
Student financial aid	75,530	47,884	15,931	111,571	36,038	7,650
Medical centers		3,344,776	6,752,114			135,816
Auxiliary enterprises	118,572	227,479	43,684	137,958	128,955	22,721
Depreciation and amortization	115,359	464,293	473,514	96,422	83,877	127,415
Department of Energy laboratories						1,146,576
Other ²	(26,039)	35,263	17,689	5,794	12,013	(188,415)
Total	\$1,384,074	\$8,486,594	\$10,391,617	\$1,440,128	\$1,125,996	\$2,700,134
Grants and contracts revenue						
Federal government	\$105,954	\$1,046,258	\$996,623	\$152,981	\$107,455	\$4,445
State government	35,716	123,000	158,013	10,151	13,569	39,475
Local government	4,039	23,631	313,611	2,029	2,326	83
Private	56,285	487,248	566,857	72,942	45,541	3,898
Total	\$201,994	\$1,680,137	\$2,035,104	\$238,103	\$168,891	\$47,901
University endowments						
Nonspendable endowments	\$16,707	\$63,240	\$161,992	\$37,617	\$12,262	\$81,354
Other endowments	494,833	1,323,691	3,807,742	184,472	121,498	1,647,872
Annual income distribution	19,675	50,316	112,325	7,974	4,614	41,001
Campus foundations' endowments						
Nonspendable endowments and gifts	154,110	783,818	1,232,050	213,479	67,049	
Other endowments	122,972	773,997	1,371,526	230,565	97,903	
Capital assets						
Capital assets, at net book value	1,739,630	8,390,807	7,757,702	1,592,434	1,457,198	555,384
Capital expenditures	256,422	1,468,129	915,373	89,611	115,179	37,775

¹Includes expenses for systemwide and research programs, systemwide support services and administration.

²Includes impairment of capital assets, noncapitalized expenses associated with capital projects and write-off, cancellation and bad debt expenses for loans.





University of California Management's Discussion and Analysis *(Unaudited)*

The objective of this Management's Discussion and Analysis is to help readers of the University of California's financial statements better understand the financial position and operating activities for the year ended June 30, 2024, with selected comparative information for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022. This discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. Unless otherwise indicated, years (2022, 2023 and 2024, etc.) in this discussion refer to the fiscal years ended June 30.

The University of California's financial report communicates financial information for the University of California (the University), the University of California campus foundations (campus foundations), the University of California Retirement System (UCRS), the University of California Retiree Health Benefit Trust (UCRHBT) and custodial external investment pool funds, through five primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements. Three of the primary statements, the statements of net position, the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and the statements of cash flows, present the financial position, changes in financial position and cash flows for the University and the affiliated campus foundations. The financial statements for the campus foundations are presented discretely from the University. Two of the primary statements, the statements of fiduciary net position and the statements of changes in fiduciary net position, present the financial position and operating activities for UCRS, UCRHBT and the custodial external investment pool funds. The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the financial statements.

The University of California

The University of California, one of the largest and most acclaimed institutions of higher learning in the world, is dedicated to excellence in teaching, research, health care and public service. The University encompasses 10 campuses, five medical centers, four law schools and a statewide Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The University is also involved in the operation and management of three national laboratories for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

Campuses. The 10 campuses are located in Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Merced, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz. All of the campuses, except San Francisco, offer undergraduate, graduate and professional education; the San Francisco campus is devoted exclusively to graduate and professional education in health sciences.

Health sciences. The University operates one of the nation's largest health science and medical training programs. The instructional program is conducted in 16 health professional schools on six campuses. The University's health programs include five medical centers, two dental schools, three nursing schools, two public health schools and two pharmacy schools, in addition to a school of optometry and a school of veterinary medicine. The University's medical schools play a leading role in the development of health services and the advancement of medical science and research.

Law schools. The University has law schools at Berkeley, Davis, Irvine and Los Angeles. Also, UC College of the Law, San Francisco (UC Law SF) is affiliated with the University, although not included in the financial reporting entity.

Agriculture and Natural Resources. The Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources is a statewide research and public service organization that serves a large and diverse agricultural community. The division collaborates on research with all campuses and conducts studies at nine research and extension centers and on private land in cooperation with California producers. In addition, research and educational programs are conducted in each of the state's 58 counties.

University Extension. The foremost continuing education program of its kind in size, scope and quality of instruction, University Extension offers almost 20,000 self-supporting courses statewide and in several foreign countries.

National laboratories. Under contract with the DOE, the University operates and manages the Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) in California. The University is also a member in two separate joint ventures, Triad National Security, LLC (Triad) and Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC (LLNS) that operate and manage the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) and Lawrence Livermore National

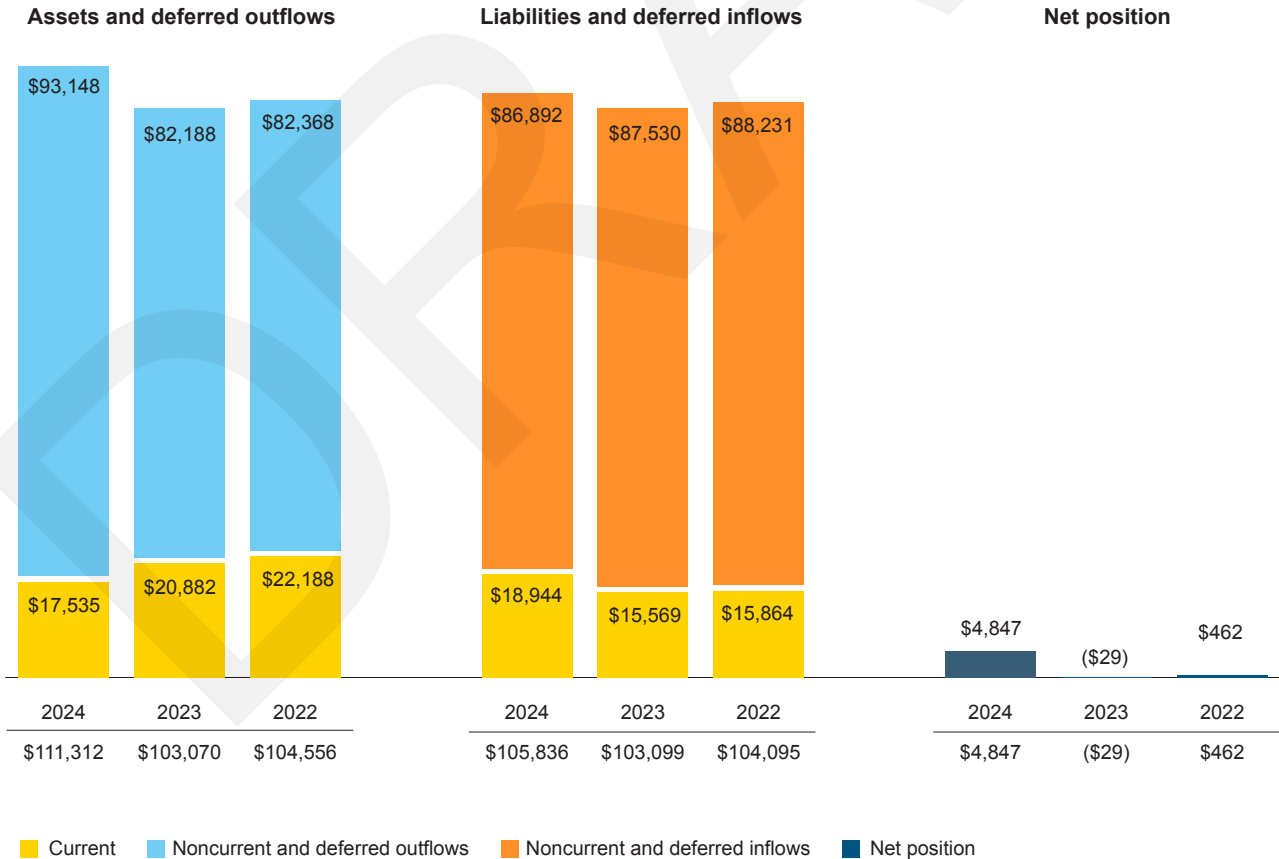
Laboratory (LLNL), respectively, under contracts directly with the DOE. The laboratories conduct broad and diverse basic and applied research in nuclear science, energy production, national defense and environmental and health areas.

The University's Financial Position

The University's financial position by component for 2024, 2023 and 2022 is presented in **Display 1**

The statements of net position present the financial position of the University at the end of each fiscal year. They display all of the University's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows and net position. The difference between assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows is net position. The major components of the statements of net position as of June 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022 are presented on [page 14](#) in **Table MDA.1**.

Display 1: The University's Financial Position (in millions of dollars)



The University's Assets and Deferred Outflows

The University's total assets and deferred outflows of resources have fluctuated since 2022, at \$110.7 billion in 2024, compared to \$103.1 billion in 2023 and \$104.6 billion in 2022. Capital assets have increased due to continued investments in facilities in excess of depreciation. Investments increased in 2024 due to positive financial market returns. Deferred outflows have fluctuated primarily due to changes in the University's net pension and retiree health benefits liabilities.

Investments

Investments held by the University are principally carried in the following investment pools: the Short Term Investment Pool (STIP), the Total Return Investment Pool (TRIP), the Blue

and Gold Pool (BGP) and the General Endowment Pool (GEP). Cash for operations and bond proceeds for construction expenditures are invested in STIP. The University uses STIP to meet operational liquidity needs. TRIP provides the opportunity to enhance returns on long-term capital by taking advantage of the economies of scale of investing in a large pool across a broad range of asset classes. The University maximizes its use of TRIP while still maintaining sufficient funds in STIP to meet operational and liquidity needs. BGP was created to enhance returns by passively investing funds in the equity and fixed-income markets while still maintaining liquidity. The investment policy for TRIP is balanced between equities and fixed income while the investment policy for BGP is more heavily weighted toward equities. GEP is a balanced portfolio and the primary investment vehicle for individual endowments and funds functioning as endowments.

Table MDA.1: The University's Net Position (in millions of dollars)

Net position	2024	2023	2022
Assets			
Investments	\$39,914	\$37,609	\$37,341
Investment of cash collateral	2,299	1,914	2,163
Accounts receivable, net	8,226	6,930	6,124
Capital assets, net	48,572	43,804	41,893
Other assets	5,100	5,119	5,537
Total assets	104,111	95,376	93,058
Deferred outflows of resources	6,571	7,694	11,499
Liabilities			
Debt, including commercial paper	37,909	36,341	35,930
Securities lending collateral	2,299	1,914	2,163
Net pension liability	17,495	20,385	21,403
Net retiree health benefits liability	20,911	22,328	20,172
Other liabilities	14,605	12,637	12,996
Total liabilities	93,219	93,605	92,664
Deferred inflows of resources	12,616	9,495	11,430
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	18,602	13,778	11,833
Restricted: Nonexpendable	1,349	1,336	1,307
Restricted: Expendable	12,994	11,639	11,527
Unrestricted	(28,098)	(26,782)	(24,205)
Total net position	\$4,847	(\$29)	\$462

The University utilizes asset allocation strategies that are intended to optimize investment returns over time in accordance with investment objectives and at acceptable levels of risk. GEP had returns of 11.7 percent in 2024, 8.2 percent in 2023 and (7.6) percent in 2022. BGP had returns of 15.7 percent in 2024, 13.3 percent in 2023 and (15.2) percent in June 30, 2022. TRIP had returns of 12.1 percent, 8.6 percent and (11.3) percent in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. STIP had returns of 4.2 percent, 2.8 percent and 0.4 percent in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Capital assets, net

The University's enrollment growth and continuing needs for renewal, modernization and seismic correction of existing facilities are the key drivers of capital investments. Capital spending continued at a brisk pace in order to provide the facilities necessary to support the University's teaching, research and public service mission and for patient care. Capital spending includes constructing and renovating academic buildings, research laboratories, libraries, student services, parking structures and infrastructure projects at all 10 campuses and five medical centers. The University has a goal to increase affordable campus housing for more students, given escalating living costs in many of the surrounding campus communities. The largest capital asset additions in 2024 were related to the medical center acquisitions and construction of housing and research facilities at various campuses. The largest capital asset additions in 2023 were related to the construction of housing, classroom, parking and research facilities at various campuses and expansion of medical center facilities. The largest capital asset additions in 2022 were related to the construction of housing

and research facilities at various campuses and expansion of medical center facilities. Total additions of capital assets were \$7.9 billion in 2024 as compared to \$5.0 billion in 2023 and \$4.3 billion in 2022.

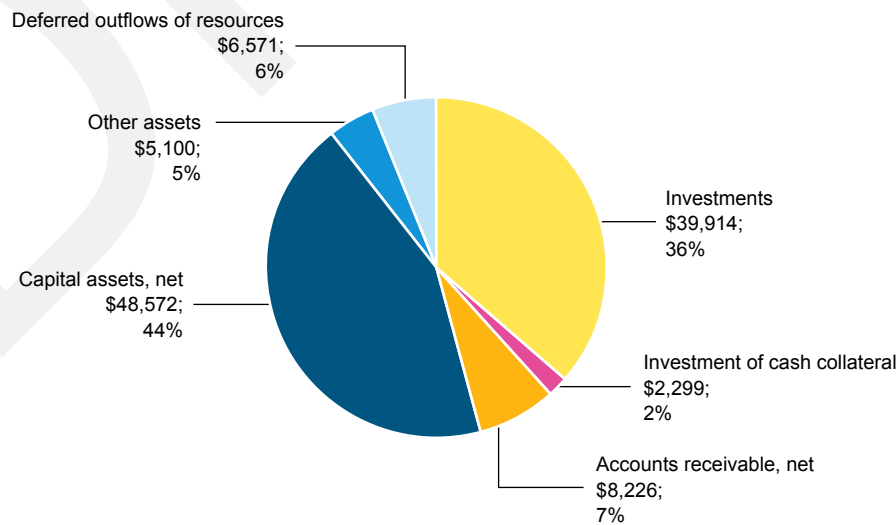
Other assets

Other assets include cash, investments held by trustees, pledges receivable, notes and mortgages receivable, inventories and receivables from the DOE. The noncurrent receivable from the DOE, which fluctuates with the net pension and retiree health benefits liabilities due to the DOE's continuing responsibility to contribute for retired and terminated vested members of LLNL and LANL, decreased by \$122.7 million in 2024 and increased by \$22.5 million in 2023.

Deferred outflows of resources

Changes in the fair value of the University's interest rate swaps that are determined to be hedging derivatives, losses on debt refundings, asset retirement obligations, excess of consideration from acquisitions and certain changes in the net pension and net retiree health benefits liabilities are reported as deferred outflows of resources. In 2024, deferred outflows decreased due to changes in the pension obligations as a result of actual earnings more than expected and changes in assumptions for retiree health benefits partially offset by increases due to acquisitions for the Irvine and Los Angeles medical centers. In 2023, deferred outflows decreased due to higher than expected investment returns for the UCRP portfolio. The major components of the University's assets and deferred outflows for 2024 are presented in **Display 2**.

Display 2: The University's Assets and Deferred Outflows for 2024 (in millions of dollars)



The University's Liabilities and Deferred Inflows

The University's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources increased to \$105.8 billion in 2024 as compared to \$103.1 billion in 2023, and \$104.1 billion in 2022.

The major components of the University's liabilities and deferred inflows for 2024 are presented in **Display 3**.

Debt, including commercial paper

Capital assets are financed from a variety of sources, including state support, gifts, revenue bonds, bank loans and leases or structures that involve separate legal entities.

Commercial paper and bank loans provide interim financing for capital assets during the construction period. Outstanding debt increased by \$1.6 billion and \$0.4 billion in 2024 and 2023, respectively. A summary of the debt activity in 2024 and 2023 is displayed on [page 17](#) in **Table MDA.2**.

The University's debt, which is used primarily to finance capital assets, includes \$1.6 billion, \$0.9 billion and \$0.9 billion of commercial paper outstanding at the end of 2024, 2023 and

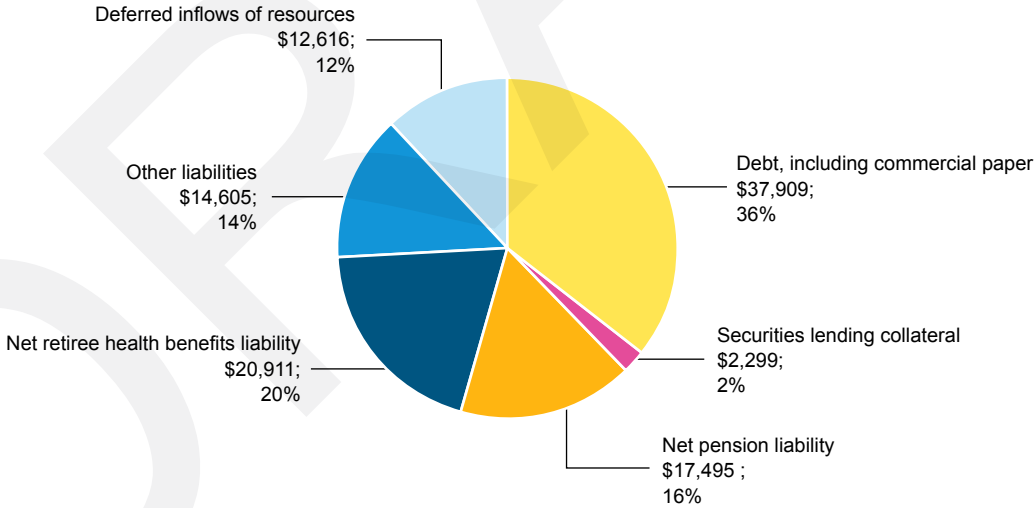
2022, respectively. Total debt outstanding was \$37.9 billion at the end of 2024 compared to \$36.3 billion and \$35.9 billion at the end of 2023 and 2022, respectively.

In 2024, General Revenue Bonds totaling \$3.2 billion were issued to finance the acquisition, construction, improvement and renovation of certain facilities of the University and refund general revenue bonds totaling \$1.6 billion and limited project revenue bonds totaling \$0.5 billion.

In 2023, General Revenue Bonds totaling \$3.3 billion, including \$2.8 billion in tax-exempt bonds, were issued to finance the acquisition, construction, improvement and renovation of certain facilities of the University and refund general revenue bonds totaling \$2.0 billion and medical center pooled revenue bonds totaling \$0.3 billion.

The University's General Revenue Bond ratings are currently affirmed at Aa2, AA and AA by Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's and Fitch, respectively, all with stable outlooks. The University's Limited Project Revenue Bonds and Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds are currently affirmed at Aa3, AA- and AA- by Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's and Fitch, respectively, all with stable outlooks.

Display 3: The University's Liabilities and Deferred Inflows for 2024 (in millions of dollars)



Commercial paper borrowings increased by \$702.5 million in 2024 as compared to 2023 and decreased by \$60.0 million in 2023 compared to 2022. Commercial paper is primarily used as interim financing for construction projects and short-term financing for other needs. Commercial paper fluctuates based upon the timing of refinancing construction projects with the issuance of long-term revenue bonds. The University has various revolving credit agreements totaling \$700.0 million with major financial institutions for the purpose of providing additional liquidity for certain variable-rate demand bonds, commercial paper and other liquidity needs.

Net pension liability and retiree health benefits

The University has financial responsibility for pension benefits associated with its defined benefit plans and for retiree health benefits. The University's net pension liability was \$17.5 billion, \$20.4 billion and \$21.4 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The changes were driven primarily by investment returns for the UCRP portfolio. In both 2024 and 2023 market performance was favorable compared to expected returns. The total investment rate of return for UCRP was 12.2 percent in 2024, 10.1 percent in 2023 and (10.8) percent in 2022. The discount rate used to estimate the net pension liability was 6.75 percent for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

LBNL participates in the University's defined benefit pension plan, although the DOE has ongoing financial responsibility to reimburse the University for LBNL's share of the obligation to UCRP. In addition, under certain circumstances, the University makes contributions to UCRP for LANL and LLNL retirees and, based upon contractual arrangements with the DOE, is reimbursed by the DOE. The University recorded receivables from the DOE of \$0.5 billion for each of 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, representing the DOE's share of the net pension liability.

The University's net retiree health benefits liability was \$20.9 billion, \$22.3 billion and \$20.2 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. While retiree health benefits are not a legal obligation of the University and can be canceled or modified at any time, accounting standards require the University to recognize a net retiree health benefits liability based on the current practices of providing such benefits. The University funds the retiree health benefits through UCRHBT on a pay-as-you-go basis. Since the assets in the trust are not currently sufficient to fund retiree health benefits, the Bond Buyer 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bond index rate is used to discount the retiree health benefits liability. The decrease in the net retiree health benefits liabilities in 2024 was primarily driven by changes in actuarial assumptions including an increase in the discount rate and a decrease in plan participation and

Table MDA.2: Summary of Debt Activity (in millions of dollars)

Debt activity	2024	2023
Additions to outstanding debt		
General Revenue Bonds	\$3,195	\$3,254
Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds		
Blended Component Unit Revenue Bonds		
Limited Project Revenue Bonds		
Financing obligations, leases and SBITAs	450	516
Commercial paper, net	703	
Other borrowings	132	
Bond premium, net	443	309
Additions to outstanding debt	4,923	4,079
Reductions from outstanding debt		
Refinancing and prepayments	(2,082)	(2,430)
Scheduled principal payments	(646)	(926)
Payments on other borrowings	(75)	(95)
Commercial paper, net		(60)
Amortization of bond premium	(161)	(157)
Reductions from outstanding debt	(2,964)	(3,668)
Net increase in outstanding debt	\$1,959	\$411

health care cost trend assumptions. The changes in the net retiree health benefits liabilities in 2023 were primarily driven by an actuarial loss from higher than projected health care premium rates. The discount rates as of June 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022 were 3.93 percent, 3.65 percent and 3.54 percent, respectively.

LBNL participates in the University’s retiree health benefits plans and, based on contractual arrangements with the DOE, the University is reimbursed for retiree health benefits costs associated with LBNL retirees. The University recorded receivables from the DOE of \$715.1 million, \$710.0 million and \$708.6 million for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, representing the DOE’s share of the net retiree health benefits liability.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of accounts payable, accrued salaries, other employee benefits, unearned revenue, DOE laboratories’ liabilities, federal refundable loans, self-insurance liabilities and obligations under split-interest agreements held by the University. Accrued salaries changes were due to the timing of payroll and benefit payments. Self-insurance liabilities increased by \$451.6 million and decreased by \$336.6 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively, due to changes in claims and changes in estimates.

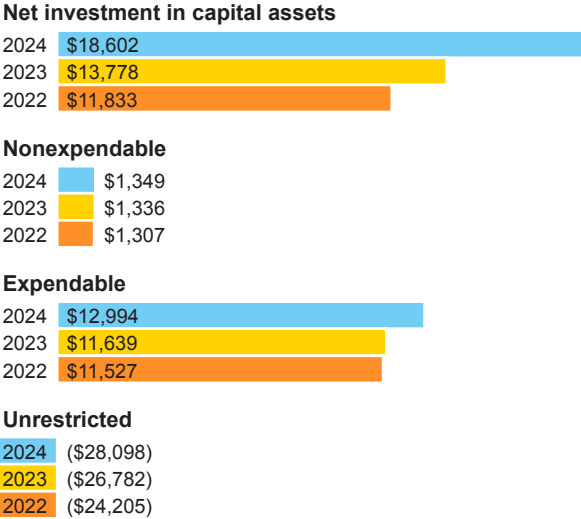
Deferred inflows of resources

Deferred inflows of resources are related to the University’s service concession arrangements, gains on debt refunding, sales of certain future patent royalty revenues, changes in the estimated future value of irrevocable split-interest agreements and certain changes in the net pension and net retiree health benefits liabilities. Changes in deferred inflows of resources were primarily due to fluctuations in the net pension liability related to investment market performance and the retiree health liability as a result of changes in the discount rate.

The University’s Net Position

Net position represents the residual interest in the University’s assets and deferred outflows after all liabilities and deferred inflows are deducted. The University’s net position was \$4.8 billion in 2024 compared to \$0.0 billion in 2023 and \$0.5 billion in 2022. Net position is reported in the following categories: net investment in capital assets, restricted nonexpendable, restricted expendable and unrestricted, which are presented in **Display 4**.

Display 4: The University’s Net Position (in millions of dollars)



Net investment in capital assets

The portion of net position invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and the related outstanding debt used to finance the acquisition, construction or improvement of these capital assets, was \$18.6 billion in 2024 compared to \$13.8 billion in 2023 and \$11.8 billion in 2022. To support its growth, the University continues to invest in its physical facilities, and financing with debt is used for a significant portion of the investments. Net investment in capital assets increased by \$4.8 billion and \$1.9 billion in 2024 and 2023, respectively, as the University continues to invest in its physical facilities.

Restricted nonexpendable

Restricted nonexpendable net position includes the corpus of the University's permanent endowments as well as minority interests. In 2024 and 2023, the increase in restricted nonexpendable net position was principally due to the receipt of new gifts.

Restricted expendable

Restricted expendable net position is subject to externally imposed restrictions governing its use. Restricted expendable net position may be spent only in accordance with the restrictions placed upon it and may include endowment income and gains, subject to the University's spending policy; support received from gifts, state or federal appropriations; and trustee-held investments. The increases or decreases in restricted expendable funds are principally due to the timing of spending restricted gifts and endowment income and gains.

Unrestricted

Net position that is not subject to externally imposed restrictions governing its use is classified as unrestricted for financial reporting purposes. Unrestricted net position is negative due primarily to obligations for pension and retiree health benefits exceeding University assets available to pay such obligations. Although unrestricted net position is not subject to externally imposed restrictions, substantially all of the University's unrestricted net position is allocated for academic and research initiatives or programs, for capital projects or for other purposes.

The University's Results of Operations

The statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position present the University's operating results and indicate whether the financial condition has improved or deteriorated. In accordance with GASB requirements, certain significant revenues relied upon and budgeted for fundamental operational support of the core instructional mission of the University are required to be recorded as nonoperating revenues, including state educational appropriations, private gifts and investment income. A summarized comparison of the operating results for 2024, 2023 and 2022, arranged in a format that matches the revenue supporting the primary activities of the University with the expenses associated with these primary activities, is shown on [page 20](#) in **Table MDA.3**.

Table MDA. 3: The University's Results of Operations (in millions of dollars)

Primary activities	2024 Operating	2024 Non- operating	2024 Total	2023 Operating	2023 Non- operating	Total	2022 Operating	2022 Non- operating	2022 Total
Revenues									
Student tuition and fees, net	\$5,663		\$5,663	\$5,515		\$5,515	\$5,441		\$5,441
State educational appropriations		\$4,714	4,714		\$4,387	4,387		\$4,297	4,297
Direct government grants		5	5		128	128		843	843
Federal Pell Grants		442	442		448	448		444	444
Grants and contracts, net	8,403		8,403	7,615		7,615	7,055		7,055
Medical centers, net	22,051	72	22,123	19,160	42	19,202	17,467	40	17,507
Educational activities, net	6,188		6,188	5,890		5,890	5,351		5,351
Auxiliary enterprises, net	2,018		2,018	1,851		1,851	1,646		1,646
Department of Energy laboratories	1,190		1,190	1,147		1,147	1,031		1,031
Private gifts, net		2,024	2,024		1,826	1,826		1,737	1,737
Other revenues	1,045	1,718	2,763	1,024	1,168	2,192	904	632	1,536
Revenues supporting primary activities	46,558	8,975	55,533	42,202	7,999	50,201	38,895	7,993	46,888
Expenses									
Salaries and wages	24,444		24,444	21,880		21,880	19,887		19,887
Pension benefits	3,375		3,375	4,892		4,892	4,338		4,338
Retiree health benefits	994		994	1,108		1,108	1,238		1,238
Other employee benefits	5,810		5,810	5,213		5,213	4,615		4,615
Scholarships and fellowships	964		964	893		893	1,182		1,182
Supplies and materials	6,410		6,410	5,922		5,922	5,361		5,361
Depreciation and amortization	3,202		3,202	2,830		2,830	2,695		2,695
Department of Energy laboratories	1,147		1,147	1,104		1,104	991		991
Interest expense		1,226	1,226		1,158	1,158		1,130	1,130
Other expenses	8,356	(217)	8,139	7,327	58	7,385	7,033		7,033
Expenses associated with primary activities	54,702	1,009	55,711	51,169	1,216	52,385	47,340	1,130	48,470
Income (loss) from primary activities	(\$8,144)	\$7,966	(\$178)	(\$8,967)	\$6,783	(\$2,184)	(\$8,445)	\$6,863	(\$1,582)
Other nonoperating activities									
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments			4,294			1,218			(3,149)
(Loss) before other changes in net position			4,116			(966)			(4,731)
Other changes in net position									
State capital appropriations			106			105			1
Capital gifts and grants, net			648			340			311
Additions to permanent endowments			20			30			31
Change in net position			4,890			(491)			(4,388)
Net position									
Beginning of year, as previously reported			(29)			462			4,850
Change in reporting entity			(11)						
Beginning of year, as restated			(40)			462			4,850
End of year			\$4,850			(\$29)			\$462

Revenues Supporting Core Activities

Revenues to support the University’s primary activities, including those classified as nonoperating revenues, were \$55.5 billion, \$50.2 billion and \$46.9 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These diversified sources of revenue increased by \$5.3 billion in 2024 and \$3.3 billion in 2023.

The state of California’s educational appropriations, in conjunction with student tuition and fees, are the main components that support the instructional mission of the University. Grants and contracts provide opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to participate in basic research alongside some of the most prominent researchers in the country.

Gifts to the University allow crucial flexibility to faculty for support of their fundamental activities or new academic initiatives. Other significant revenues are from medical centers, educational activities and auxiliary enterprises such as student housing, food service operations and parking.

Revenues by category for 2024, 2023 and 2022 are presented in **Display 5**.

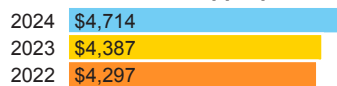
A major financial strength of the University is its diverse source of revenues, including those from student fees, federally sponsored grants and contracts, medical centers, the state of California, private support and auxiliary enterprises. The variety of fund sources has become increasingly important over the past several years.

Display 5: The University’s Revenues by Category (in millions of dollars)

Student tuition and fees, net



State educational appropriations



Grants and contracts, net



Medical Centers, net



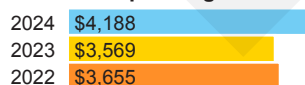
Educational activities and auxiliary, enterprise, net



DOE laboratories and other operating expenses



Other nonoperating revenues (Pell Grants, private gifts, net investment income and other)



Categories of both operating and nonoperating revenue that supported the University’s primary activities in 2024 are presented in **Display 6**.

Student tuition and fees, net

Net student tuition and fees were \$5.7 billion, \$5.5 billion and \$5.4 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Scholarship allowances, or financial aid, are the difference between the stated charge for tuition and fees and the amount that is paid by the student and third parties on behalf of the student. Scholarship allowances, netted against student tuition and fees, were \$1.5 billion in each of 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Student tuition and fees, net of scholarship allowances, increased by \$148.6 million in 2024 and by \$74.4 million in 2023, respectively.

In 2023–24, the University enrolled its largest-ever cohort of California resident first-year students, contributing to an increase of 6,538 full-time equivalent (FTE) resident undergraduates compared to the previous year, and an increase of 7,788 FTE over 2021–22, on par with the growth goal of 7,800 FTE included in the Budget Act of 2023. Consistent with the Tuition Stability Plan approved by the Regents in July 2021, which authorizes increases to mandatory systemwide fees applicable to the incoming cohort of undergraduate students, undergraduates who first enrolled in 2024–25 are assessed a mandatory tuition level that is 4.97% higher than the prior cohort. For graduate students in state-supported programs, adjustments to mandatory tuition and fees are pegged to the rate of inflation beginning with the 2022–23 academic year. Professional Degree Supplemental Tuition varies

by discipline, with fee levels approved on a regular interval as existing plans expire; the latest increases for certain programs were approved by the Regents for 2024.

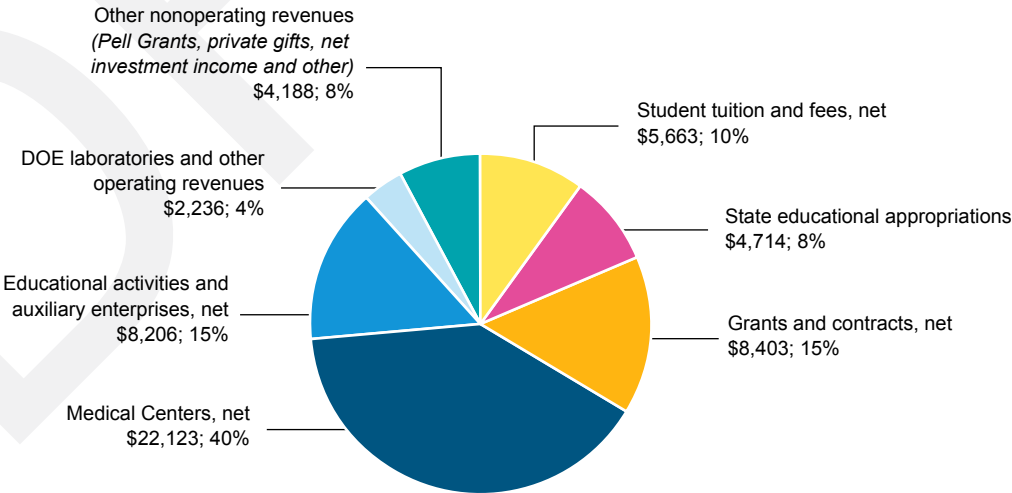
State educational appropriations

Educational appropriations from the state of California were \$4.7 billion, \$4.4 billion and \$4.3 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. State educational appropriations increased by \$0.3 billion and \$0.1 billion in 2024 and 2023 due to a restoration of state support cut during prior years, a further base budget increase and new one-time funds for deferred maintenance and other purposes.

Direct government grants

The University received funds under certain provisions of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and CARES Act to minimize the impacts of lost revenues and increased expenses related to COVID-19. The campuses received \$70.6 million and \$642.7 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively, in grants to provide emergency financial aid to students and to mitigate the impacts of lost revenue and additional technology expenses associated with moving to online education. The medical centers received \$57.3 million and \$52.8 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively, in CARES Act provider relief funding for lost health care revenues and additional expenses for treating patients with COVID-19. In 2022, the medical centers received designated public hospital grants of \$147.9 million in support of their health care expenditures.

Display 6: The University’s Operating and Nonoperating Revenues in 2024 (in millions of dollars)



Grants and contracts, net

Revenue from federal, state, private and local government grants and contracts, including facilities and administration cost recovery of \$1.7 billion, \$1.6 billion and \$1.4 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, was \$8.4 billion, \$7.6 billion and \$7.1 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

In 2024, federal grants and contracts revenue increased \$374.0 million, or 8.5 percent, compared to 2023. In 2023, federal grants and contracts revenue increased \$338.0 million, or 8.3 percent, compared to 2022. Federal grants and contracts include federal facilities and administrative cost recovery of \$1.1 billion, \$1.1 billion and \$981.0 million in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Changes in the federal budget impact the University's revenue from federal grants and contracts. Grants and contracts revenue, including grants for research related to COVID-19 in 2024, 2023 and 2022, is from a variety of federal agencies as indicated in **Table MDA.4**.

Medical centers, net

Medical center revenue, net of allowances, increased \$2.9 billion, or 15.2 percent, in 2024 and \$1.7 billion, or 9.7 percent, in 2023. Revenue growth in 2024 and 2023 was the result of increases in both inpatient and outpatient volumes.

Educational activities and auxiliary enterprises, net

Revenue from educational activities, primarily medical professional fees, net of allowances, increased by \$297.8 million, or 5.1 percent, in 2024 and \$538.9 million, or 10.1 percent, in 2023, due to higher patient volumes.

Auxiliary enterprises include housing, food service, parking, bookstores, student centers, unions and child-care centers. Revenue from auxiliary enterprises, net of allowances, increased by \$167.2 million, or 9.0 percent, in 2024 and by \$204.3 million, or 12.4 percent, in 2023 in line with the University's initiative to expand campus housing while minimizing increases in housing costs for students.

Table MDA.4: Grants and Contracts Revenue Sources (in millions of dollars)

Sources	2024	2023	2022
Department of Health and Human Services	\$2,962	\$2,808	\$2,595
National Science Foundation	568	566	532
Department of Education	142	92	94
Department of Defense	320	306	312
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	141	142	114
Department of Energy (excluding national laboratories)	187	175	155
Other federal agencies	441	298	247
Federal grants and contracts net revenue	\$4,761	\$4,387	\$4,049

Expenses associated with primary activities

Expenses associated with the University's primary activities, including those classified as nonoperating expenses, were \$55.7 billion, \$52.4 billion and \$48.5 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These expenses increased in 2024 by \$3.3 billion and in 2023 by \$3.9 billion. The University's operations continued to grow, principally at the medical centers, and expenses

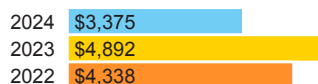
increased consistent with the overall growth in operations. Pension expenses have caused significant fluctuations in total expenses due to the performance of the financial markets. Retiree health benefits expenses decreased in 2024 and 2023 due to the changes in the discount rate. Expenses in the various categories are presented in **Display 7**. Categories of both operating and nonoperating expenses related to the University's primary activities in 2024 are shown on [page 25](#) in **Display 8**.

Display 7: The University's Expenses by Category *(in millions of dollars)*

Salaries and wages



Pension benefits



Retiree health benefits



Other employee benefits



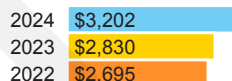
Scholarships and fellowships



Supplies and materials



Depreciation and amortization



DOE laboratories, utilities and other operating expenses



Interest expense and other nonoperating expenses



Salaries and benefits

Approximately two-thirds of the University's expenses are related to salaries and benefits. There were 197,400 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in 2024, excluding employees who were associated with LBNL, whose salaries and benefits were included as laboratory expenses, as compared to 189,700 FTEs in 2023. Total salaries and benefits expense increased by 4.6 percent in 2024, primarily driven by the increase in salaries and wages of \$2.6 billion and pension expense of \$(1.5) billion. Total salaries and benefits expense increased by 10.0 percent in 2023, primarily driven by the increase in salaries and wages of 2.0 billion and pension expense of \$.6 billion.

In 2024, salaries increased by 11.7 percent, comprised of an increase of 4.1 percent in the number of FTEs and a 7.4 percent increase in the average salary per FTE. In 2024, employee benefits, excluding pension and retiree health benefits, increased by \$597.4 million, or 11.5 percent. Pension expense decreased by \$1.5 billion due to changes in actuarial assumptions related to the experience study. Retiree health benefits expense decreased by \$114.0 million or 10.3 percent due to an increase in the discount rate.

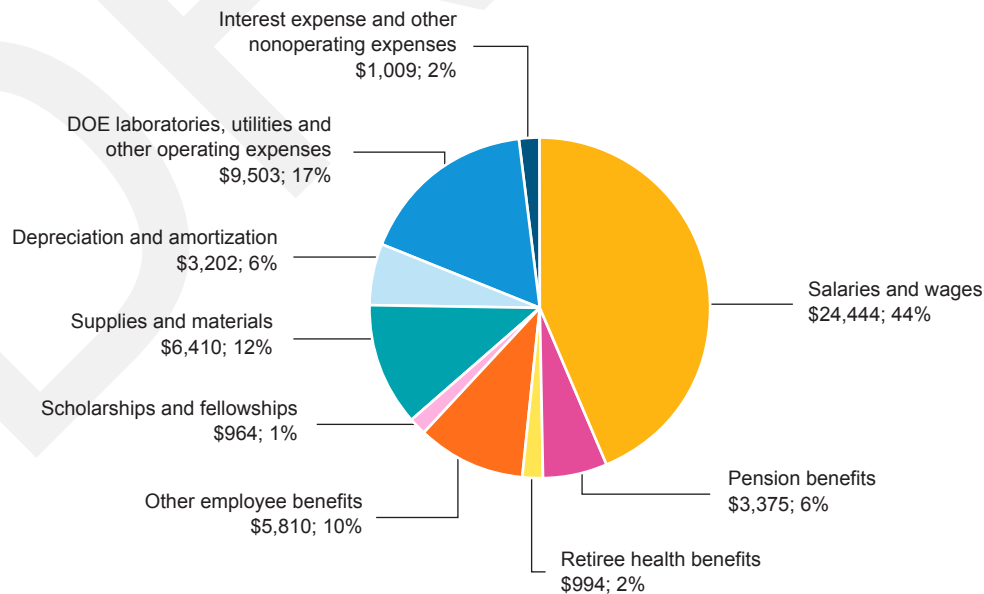
In 2023, salaries increased by 10.0 percent, comprised of an increase of 5.3 percent in the number of FTEs and a 4.5 percent increase in the average salary per FTE. In 2023, employee benefits, excluding pension and retiree health benefits, increased by \$597.7 million, or 13 percent. Pension expense increased by \$0.6 billion due to changes in actuarial assumptions

related to the experience study. Retiree health benefits expense decreased by \$130.2 million or 10.5 percent due to an increase in the discount rate.

Scholarships and fellowships

The University places a high priority on student financial aid as part of its commitment to affordability. The University's practice is to minimize the impact of cost increases on first-generation and low-income students. Financial aid in all forms awarded by the University was \$2.8 billion, \$2.7 billion and \$2.9 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Scholarship allowances which are netted against student tuition and fees were \$1.8 billion, \$1.8 billion and \$1.7 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Scholarships and fellowships expense, representing payments of financial aid made directly to students and reported as an operating expense were \$1.0 billion, \$0.9 billion and \$1.2 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. On a combined basis, as the University continues its commitment to provide financial support for needy students, financial aid in all forms increased by \$0.1 million, or 3.1 percent, in 2024 as compared to 2023, and by \$0.2 million, or 8.3 percent, in 2023 as compared to 2022. Increases in financial aid, scholarships and fellowships are consistent with increases in enrollment, tuition, fees and housing costs. Financial aid includes direct payments to students of \$0 million, \$19.5 million and \$333.0 million in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, related to funds received under the CARES Act.

Display 8: Expenses Related to Primary Activities in 2024 (in millions of dollars)



Supplies and materials

In recent years, there has been inflationary pressure on the costs for medical supplies and laboratory instruments and higher costs for general supplies necessary to support expanded medical patient volumes. The University continues to find opportunities to manage the costs of supplies and materials. During 2024 and 2023, supplies and materials costs increased by \$487.9 million, or 8.2 percent and \$560.9 million, or 10.5 percent, respectively. The largest increases occurred at the medical centers due to increased patient volumes. In 2024 and 2023, supplies costs increased for research activities related to increased federal contract and grant activities.

Other expenses

Other expenses consist of a variety of expense categories, including travel, rent, insurance, legal settlements and repairs and maintenance, plus any gain or loss on disposals of capital assets and other nonoperating expenses.

Operating gains and losses

In accordance with GASB's reporting standards, operating losses were \$8.1 billion, \$9.0 billion and \$8.4 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The operating losses in 2024, 2023 and 2022 were offset by \$8.0 billion, \$6.8 billion and \$6.9 billion, respectively, of net nonoperating revenue that supports primary operating activities of the University. Expenses exceeded revenues associated with primary activities by \$0.2 billion, \$2.2 billion and \$1.6 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These fluctuations have been primarily driven by changes in pension and retiree health benefits expenses.

Other nonoperating activities

The University's other nonoperating activities, consisting of net appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of investments, are noncash transactions and, therefore, are not available to support operating expenses. In 2024 and 2023, the University recognized net appreciation in the fair value of investments of \$4.3 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively. In 2022, the University recognized net depreciation in the fair value of investments of \$(3.1) billion. The University's portfolio returns fluctuate with the overall performance in the investment markets. In 2022, the University recognized net depreciation in the fair value of investments of \$(3.1) billion.

Other changes in net position

Similar to other nonoperating activities discussed above, other changes in net position are also not available to support the University's operating expenses in the current year. State capital appropriations and capital gifts and grants may only be used for the purchase or construction of the specified capital assets. Only income earned from gifts of permanent endowments is available in future years to support the specified program.

Looking Forward — Factors Impacting Future Periods

Governor Newsom signed Senate Bill 108 on June 29, 2024. This bill, together with Assembly Bill 107, which the Governor signed on June 26, constitute the Budget Act of 2024. For 2024–25, State funding allocated to the University totals \$4.9 billion, including \$134.8 million in new, ongoing funding (an increase of 2.9 percent over 2023–24) and \$2.4 million of one-time funding for research at the Nutrition Policy Institute in Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The budget provides the University with an increase of \$227.8 million, consistent with the multi-year compact, \$31.0 million for the replacement of nonresident students with resident undergraduates at the Berkeley, Los Angeles, and San Diego campuses, and \$14.5 million to cover debt service costs for a medical educational building at the Merced campus. However, the budget also reflects a reduction of \$125 million to the University's base budget and reduces support for Graduate Medical Education programming by \$13.5 million.

The Budget Act reflects the third year of the Governor's multi-year compact with the University. Under the compact, the Governor will propose annual base budget increases of five percent for the University in 2022–23 through 2026–27. The University, in turn, has committed to specific and ambitious goals related to increasing access to the University of California, improving student success and advancing equity, increasing the affordability of a UC education, increasing intersegmental collaboration, supporting workforce preparedness and providing access to online course offerings.

The University's medical centers continue to face financial and competitive challenges in their regional markets, along with the added costs and responsibilities related to their function as academic institutions. The demand for health care services and the cost of providing them continue to increase significantly. In addition to the rising costs of salaries, benefits and medical supplies faced by hospitals across the state, along with the costs of maintaining and upgrading facilities, the University's medical centers also face additional costs associated with seismic retrofitting, new technologies, biomedical research, the education and training of health care professionals and the care for a significant share of the medically underserved in California. Other than Medicare and Medi-Cal (California's Medicaid program), health insurance payments do not recognize the added cost of teaching in academic medical centers. The growth in costs of the publicly funded programs and health care reform will likely continue to reduce rates or limit payment growth, placing downward pressure on operating results for the medical centers.

The University must have a wide range of facilities to meet its education, research and public service goals and continues to assess its long-term capital requirements. Support for the University's capital program is expected to be provided from a combination of sources, including the state of California, external financing, gifts and other sources.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information provided by the University, including written as outlined above or oral statements made by its representatives, may contain forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, which address activities, events or developments that the University expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future contain forward-looking information.

In reviewing such information, it should be kept in mind that actual results may differ materially from those projected or suggested in such forward-looking information. This forward-looking information is based upon various factors and was derived using various assumptions. The University does not undertake to update forward-looking information contained in this report or elsewhere to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting such forward-looking information.







Report of Independent Auditors

To The Regents of the University of California

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the University of California (the “University”), a component unit of the State of California, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, including the related notes, which collectively comprise the University’s basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the University as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the University and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors’ report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the University's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the University's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplemental Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 12 through 27 and the required supplementary information on pages 38 through 106 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplemental information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises pages 108 through 123, but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

San Francisco, California
November __, 2024

Financial Statements

Statements of Net Position At June 30, 2024 and 2023

(in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	Campus Foundations 2024	Campus Foundations 2023
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$510,362	\$549,988	\$255,142	\$272,370
Short-term investments	5,105,163	9,946,972	1,562,469	1,788,817
Investment of cash collateral	2,203,923	1,833,062		
Investments held by trustees	179,524	345,834		
Accounts receivable, net	8,226,291	6,929,913	30,332	39,999
Pledges receivable, net	29,061	34,964	365,380	307,168
Current portion of notes and mortgages receivable, net	31,000	66,737		
Inventories	438,656	397,407		
Department of Energy receivable	222,359	178,365		
Other current assets	588,283	598,977	11,972	2,655
Current assets	17,534,622	20,882,219	2,225,295	2,411,009
Investments	34,809,290	27,662,435	14,440,926	13,035,528
Investment of cash collateral	95,416	80,824		
Investments held by trustees	164,374	99,091		
Pledges receivable, net	41,250	18,800	1,206,740	1,343,530
Notes and mortgages receivable, net	448,105	329,987	250	250
Department of Energy receivable	1,232,727	1,355,389		
Capital assets, net	48,572,417	43,803,907		
Other noncurrent assets	1,213,812	1,143,371	171,717	107,575
Noncurrent assets	86,577,391	74,493,804	15,819,633	14,486,883
Total assets	104,112,013	95,376,023	18,044,928	16,897,892
Deferred outflows of resources	6,570,718	7,694,282		
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	3,218,340	3,579,443	16,669	23,879
Accrued salaries	1,817,454	805,549		
Employee benefits	1,470,455	1,026,661		
Unearned revenue	2,162,184	1,943,846	20,279	39,440
Collateral held for securities lending	2,299,343	1,913,858		
Commercial paper	1,587,500	885,000		
Current portion of long-term debt	3,113,605	2,602,168		
Department of Energy laboratories' liabilities	233,294	189,122		
Other current liabilities	3,041,403	2,623,851	100,363	139,675
Current liabilities	18,943,578	15,569,498	137,311	202,994
Federal refundable loans	174,486	161,866		
Self-insurance	1,632,855	1,392,511		
Obligations under life income agreements	32,491	32,891	136,581	135,177
Long-term debt	33,208,244	32,853,607		
Net pension liability	17,494,965	20,385,317		
Net retiree health benefits liability	20,911,103	22,327,431		
Other noncurrent liabilities	822,166	881,779	45,319	44,130
Noncurrent liabilities	74,276,309	78,035,402	181,900	179,307
Total liabilities	93,219,887	93,604,900	319,211	382,301
Deferred inflows of resources	12,615,883	9,494,694	250,743	210,622
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	18,601,613	13,777,714		
Restricted: Nonexpendable: Endowments and gifts	1,316,568	1,290,807	7,424,469	6,907,145
Restricted: Nonexpendable: Reserved for minority interests	32,591	45,436		
Restricted: Expendable	12,994,201	11,639,236	8,616,153	8,067,172
Unrestricted	(28,098,012)	(26,782,482)	1,434,352	1,330,652
Total net position	\$4,846,961	(\$29,289)	\$17,474,974	\$16,304,969

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	Campus Foundations 2024	Campus Foundations 2023
Operating revenues				
Student tuition and fees, net	\$5,663,450	\$5,514,899		
Grants and contracts, net: Federal	4,760,611	4,387,081		
Grants and contracts, net: State	857,440	793,594		
Grants and contracts, net: Private	2,312,299	1,984,963		
Grants and contracts, net: Local	473,056	449,279		
Medical centers, net	22,050,727	19,160,460		
Educational activities, net	6,187,696	5,889,864		
Auxiliary enterprises, net	2,018,183	1,850,937		
Department of Energy laboratories	1,190,174	1,147,115		
Campus foundation private gifts			\$1,298,412	\$2,241,726
Other operating revenues, net	1,045,359	1,024,373	745	2,165
Total operating revenues	46,558,995	42,202,565	1,299,157	2,243,891
Operating expenses				
Salaries and wages	24,444,384	21,879,739		
Pension benefits	3,375,398	4,891,821		
Retiree health benefits	994,256	1,108,240		
Other employee benefits	5,810,379	5,213,015		
Supplies and materials	6,410,253	5,922,349		
Depreciation and amortization	3,202,066	2,829,698		
Department of Energy laboratories	1,146,576	1,104,266		
Scholarships and fellowships	963,827	892,943		
Utilities	422,983	529,740		
Campus foundation grants			1,903,810	1,846,139
Other operating expenses	7,933,306	6,797,133	46,961	50,307
Total operating expenses	54,703,428	51,168,944	1,950,771	1,896,446
Operating income (loss)	(8,144,433)	(8,966,379)	(651,614)	347,445
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)				
State educational appropriations	4,713,643	4,387,338		
State hospital fee grants	71,774	41,883		
Direct government grants	5,141	127,874		
Build America Bonds federal interest subsidies	48,085	53,834		
Federal Pell Grants	441,616	447,641		
Private gifts, net	2,023,566	1,825,635		
Investment income: Short term investment pool and other, net	678,208	711,486		
Investment income: Endowment, net	149,340	302,891		
Investment income: Securities lending, net	(14,154)	(8,420)		
Investment income: Campus foundations			183,114	137,383
Investment income: Net appreciation in fair value of investments	4,293,507	1,218,317	1,180,425	772,813
Interest expense	(1,225,704)	(1,158,643)		
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	217,043	(58,211)		
Other nonoperating revenues	856,197	108,240	61	61
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	12,258,262	7,999,865	1,363,600	910,257
Income (loss) before other changes in net position	4,113,829	(966,514)	711,986	1,257,702
Other changes in net position				
Capital gifts and grants	647,560	339,658		
State capital appropriations	105,714	105,328		
Additions to permanent endowments	20,428	30,416	458,019	437,814
Change in net position	4,887,531	(491,112)	1,170,005	1,695,516
Net position				
Beginning of year	(29,289)	461,823	16,304,969	14,609,453
Change to or within financial reporting entity	(11,281)			
Beginning of year, restated	(40,570)	461,823	16,304,969	14,609,453
End of year	\$4,846,961	(\$29,289)	\$17,474,974	\$16,304,969

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Student tuition and fees	\$5,789,726	\$5,512,640
Grants and contracts	7,290,492	7,776,067
Medical centers	21,364,069	18,680,849
Educational activities	6,077,254	5,819,997
Auxiliary enterprises	1,996,689	1,866,352
Collection of loans from students and employees	158,809	8,681
Payments to employees	(23,624,242)	(23,214,793)
Payments to suppliers and utilities	(14,175,643)	(12,948,944)
Payments for pension benefits	(3,047,569)	(2,701,794)
Payments for retiree health benefits	(518,495)	(432,897)
Payments for other employee benefits	(4,914,804)	(4,254,948)
Payments for scholarships and fellowships	(963,827)	(892,943)
Loans issued to students and employees	(241,189)	(8,747)
Other receipts (payments)	809,031	(1,106,820)
Net cash used by operating activities	(3,999,699)	(5,897,300)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities		
State educational appropriations	4,712,940	4,411,505
Federal Pell Grants	437,644	450,181
Direct government grants	5,141	127,874
State hospital fee grants	71,774	41,883
Gifts received for other than capital purposes: Private gifts for endowment purposes	90,745	31,391
Gifts received for other than capital purposes: Other private gifts	1,975,417	1,831,605
Receipt of retiree health contributions from UCRP	130,407	127,772
Payment of retiree health contributions to UCRHBT	(133,042)	(169,201)
Receipts from UCRHBT	442,314	416,594
Payments for retiree health benefits made on behalf of UCRHBT	(471,928)	(433,424)
Student direct lending receipts	529,656	531,156
Student direct lending payments	(446,260)	(529,178)
Commercial paper financing: Proceeds from issuance	786	807
Commercial paper financing: Payments of principal	(24,351)	(8,208)
Interest paid on debt	(37,990)	(37,694)
Other receipts	557,560	176,877
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	7,840,813	6,969,940
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Commercial paper financing: Proceeds from issuance	1,567,884	981,662
Commercial paper financing: Payments of principal	(841,819)	(1,034,262)
Commercial paper financing: Interest paid	(34,703)	(24,292)
State capital appropriations	105,651	104,028
Build America Bonds federal interest subsidies	52,835	75,124
Capital gifts and grants	82,846	280,892
Proceeds from debt issuance	3,771,001	3,566,604
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	28,210	11,698
Purchase of capital assets	(6,030,397)	(4,115,155)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(1,477,462)	
Refinancing or prepayment of outstanding debt	(2,081,989)	(2,429,970)
Scheduled principal paid on debt	(1,110,538)	(1,013,537)
Interest paid on debt	(885,727)	(1,147,279)
Other receipts	376,865	79,108
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(6,477,343)	(4,665,379)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands of dollars) continued

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	\$151,346,808	\$249,716,361
Purchase of investments	(149,845,488)	(247,548,563)
Investment income, net of investment expenses	1,095,283	894,164
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,596,603	3,061,962
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(39,626)	(530,777)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	549,988	1,080,765
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$510,362	\$549,988
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities		
Operating loss	(\$8,144,433)	(\$8,966,379)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	3,202,066	2,829,698
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	852,879	424,388
Loss on impairment of capital assets	48,675	45,090
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Investments held by trustees	(26,604)	(1,754)
Accounts receivable	(2,543,199)	(1,540,592)
Inventories	(41,249)	(14,724)
Other assets	(136,655)	(190,932)
Accounts payable	623,035	129,048
Accrued salaries	1,011,905	(587,205)
Employee benefits	483,865	(328,700)
Unearned revenue	(32,572)	21,570
Department of Energy	122,840	(22,380)
Self-insurance	451,555	(336,579)
Net pension liability	252,614	2,200,393
Net retiree health benefits liability	306,646	596,235
Other liabilities	(431,067)	(154,477)
Net cash used by operating activities	(\$3,999,699)	(\$5,897,300)
Supplemental noncash activities information		
Capital assets acquired through leases	\$281,952	\$520,974
Capital assets acquired through SBITAs	194,072	85,977
Capital assets acquired with a liability at year end	112,725	208,072
Change in fair value of investments	4,293,507	1,218,317
Change in fair value of interest rate swaps classified as hedging derivatives	8,693	67,016
Gifts of capital assets	496,076	58,699
Other noncash gifts	22,221	19,889
Beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements administered by third parties	12	4,077

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Fiduciary Financial Statements

Statements of Fiduciary Net Position

At June 30, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023	University of California Retiree Health Benefit Trust (UCRHBT) 2024	University of California Retiree Health Benefit Trust (UCRHBT) 2023	Total UCRS and UCRHBT 2024	Total UCRS and UCRHBT 2023	Custodial External Investment Pool Funds 2024	Custodial External Investment Pool Funds 2023
Assets								
Investments	\$134,018,075	\$118,799,215	\$196,916	\$176,766	\$134,814,991	\$118,975,981	\$630,465	\$595,102
Participants' interests in mutual funds	2,921,181	2,372,880			2,921,181	2,372,880		
Investment of cash collateral	13,310,868	8,621,760			13,310,868	8,621,760		
Participant 403(b) loans	225,426	202,344			225,426	202,344		
Accounts receivable:								
Contributions from University and affiliates	224,866	69,525	37,249	31,674	262,115	101,199		
Investment income	116,650	223,237			116,650	223,237		
Security sales and other	614,202	904,019	888	825	615,090	904,844		
Prepaid insurance premiums			1,847	2,799	1,847	2,799		
Total assets	152,031,268	131,192,980	236,900	212,064	152,268,168	131,405,044	630,465	595,102
Liabilities								
Payable to University			11,014	19,240	11,014	19,240		
Payable for securities purchased	323,960	562,797			323,960	562,797		
Member withdrawals, refunds and other payables	534,850	164,675			534,850	164,675		
Collateral held for securities lending	13,310,851	8,621,741			13,310,851	8,621,741		
Total liabilities	14,169,661	9,349,213	11,014	19,240	14,180,675	9,368,453	—	—
Net position held in trust								
Members' defined benefit plan benefits	98,764,294	88,262,774			98,764,294	88,262,774		
Participants' defined contribution plan benefits	39,097,313	33,580,993			39,097,313	33,580,993		
Retiree health benefits			225,886	192,824	225,886	192,824		
Custodial external investment pool funds							\$630,465	\$595,102
Total net position held in trust	\$137,861,607	\$121,843,767	\$225,886	\$192,824	\$138,087,493	\$122,036,591	\$630,465	\$595,102

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023	University of California Retiree Health Benefit Trust (UCRHBT) 2024	University of California Retiree Health Benefit Trust (UCRHBT) 2023	Total UCRS and UCRHBT 2024	Total UCRS and UCRHBT 2023	Custodial External Investment Pool Funds 2024	Custodial External Investment Pool Funds 2023
Additions								
Contributions: Members and employees	\$3,516,891	\$3,196,194			\$3,516,891	\$3,196,194		
Contributions: University Other	3,168,762	2,927,174	\$414,775	\$371,631	3,583,537	3,298,805	\$353,895	\$254,217
Total contributions	6,685,653	6,123,368	414,775	371,631	7,100,428	6,494,999	353,895	254,217
Investment income (loss), net:								
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	13,883,079	5,808,449			13,883,079	5,808,449	267,343	227,363
Interest, dividends and other investment income	2,958,517	5,562,601	9,987	7,345	2,968,504	5,569,946	11,966	11,750
Securities lending income	197,750	336,928			197,750	336,928		
Securities lending fees and rebates	(193,949)	(326,940)			(193,949)	(326,940)		
Net investment income (loss)	16,845,397	11,381,038	9,987	7,345	16,855,384	11,388,383	279,309	239,113
Total additions, net	23,531,050	17,504,406	424,762	378,976	23,955,812	17,883,382	633,204	493,330
Deductions								
Benefit payments:								
Retirement payments	3,538,126	3,363,060			3,538,126	3,363,060		
Member withdrawals	145,122	141,026			145,122	141,026		
Cost-of-living adjustments	875,875	797,574			875,875	797,574		
Lump sum cash-outs	469,517	369,817			469,517	369,817		
Preretirement survivor payments	61,540	59,756			61,540	59,756		
Disability payments	25,070	24,853			25,070	24,853		
Death payments	11,734	11,360			11,734	11,360		
Participant withdrawals	2,280,368	2,174,893			2,280,368	2,174,893		
Total benefit payments	7,497,352	6,942,339	—	—	7,497,352	6,942,339	—	—
Insurance premiums:								
Insured plans			158,992	148,974	158,992	148,974		
Self-insured plans			187,295	179,276	187,295	179,276		
Medicare Part B reimbursements			39,893	32,521	39,893	32,521		
Total insurance premiums, net			386,180	360,771	386,180	360,771	—	—
Other deductions:								
Plan administration and other expenses	105,858	80,058	5,520	4,855	111,378	84,913		
External investment withdrawals							597,841	355,678
Total other deductions	105,858	80,058	5,520	4,855	111,378	84,913	597,841	355,678
Total deductions	7,513,210	7,022,397	391,700	365,626	7,904,910	7,388,023	597,841	355,678
Change in net position held in trust	16,017,840	10,482,009	33,062	13,350	16,050,902	10,495,359	35,363	137,652
Net position held in trust								
Beginning of year	121,843,767	111,361,758	192,824	179,474	122,036,591	111,541,232	595,102	457,450
End of year	\$137,861,607	\$121,843,767	\$225,886	\$192,824	\$138,087,493	\$122,036,591	\$630,465	\$595,102

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

The University of California (the University) was founded in 1868 as a public, state-supported institution. The California State Constitution provides that the University shall be a public trust administered by the corporation, “The Regents of the University of California,” which is vested with full powers of organization and government, subject only to such legislative control necessary to ensure the security of its funds and compliance with certain statutory and administrative requirements. The majority of the 26-member independent governing board (The Regents) are appointed by the governor and approved by the state Senate. Various University programs and capital outlay projects are funded through appropriations from the state’s annual Budget Act. The University’s financial statements are discretely presented in the state’s basic financial statements as a component unit.

Financial Reporting Entity

The University’s financial statements include the 10 campuses, five medical centers, a statewide agricultural extension program and the operations of most student government or associated student organizations as part of the primary financial reporting entity because The Regents has certain oversight responsibilities for these organizations. Organizations that are not significant or for which the University is not financially accountable, such as booster and alumni organizations, are not included in the reporting entity.

Fiat Lux Risk and Insurance Company (Fiat Lux), the University’s wholly owned captive insurance company, is a blended component unit of the University. The Regents is the sole corporate and voting member of Children’s Hospital & Research Center at Oakland (CHRCO), a private, not-for-profit Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3) corporation. Children’s Hospital & Research Center Foundation, a not-for-profit public benefit corporation, is organized and operated for the purpose of supporting CHRCO. CHRCO, combined with its foundation, is a blended component unit of the University. In addition, the financial position and operating results of certain other legally separate organizations are included in the University’s financial reporting entity on a blended basis if The Regents is determined to be financially accountable for the organization. These include legally separate organizations that provide research and housing services entirely, or almost entirely, to the University or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, to benefit the University.

The University has 11 legally separate, tax-exempt, affiliated foundations, one for each campus and the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL). The economic resources received or held by the foundations are entirely for the benefit of the campuses. Because of the nature and significance of their relationship with the University, including their ongoing financial support, the campus foundations are reported under GASB requirements as discretely presented component units of the University.

Specific assets and liabilities and all revenues and expenses associated with LBNL, a major United States Department of Energy (DOE) national laboratory operated and managed by the University under contract directly with the DOE, are included in the accompanying financial statements.

The Regents has fiduciary responsibility for the UCRS, which includes two defined benefit plans, the University of California Retirement Plan (UCRP) and the University of California Voluntary Early Retirement Incentive Plan (UC-VERIP), and four defined contribution plans in the University of California Retirement Savings Program (UCRSP): the Defined Contribution Plan (DC Plan), the Supplemental Defined Contribution Plan (SDC Plan), the Tax-Deferred 403(b) Plan (403(b) Plan) and the 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan (457(b) Plan). As a result, the UCRS statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position are shown as a fiduciary activity in the University’s financial statements.

The Regents also has fiduciary responsibility for the UCRHBT. As a result, UCRHBT’s statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position are shown as a fiduciary activity in the University’s financial statements. UCRHBT allows certain University locations and affiliates, primarily campuses and medical centers that share the risks, rewards and costs of providing for retiree health benefits, the opportunity to fund such benefits on a cost-sharing basis and to accumulate funds on a tax-exempt basis under an arrangement segregated from University assets. The Regents serves as Trustee of UCRHBT and has the authority to amend or terminate the trust.

Acquisitions

In 2024, the University completed the purchase of six hospitals, physician practice groups, outpatient facilities for its Irvine, Los Angeles and San Diego medical centers, in exchange for \$1.5 billion. The acquisition of these facilities added 1,400 beds and 6,000 employees to expand the University's growing network of clinics and hospitals to better serve patients with safe, timely and equitable access to high-quality health care. The acquired assets became part of the Regents of the University of California.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The University follows accounting principles issued by the GASB.

Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. As a public institution, the University is considered a special-purpose government engaged primarily in a business-type activity under the provisions of GASB Statements Nos. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments* and 35, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for Public Colleges and Universities—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 34*. Business type activities are those that are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies of the University are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents. The University and campus foundations consider all balances in demand deposit accounts to be cash. The University classifies all other highly liquid cash equivalents with original maturities less than one year as short-term investments. Certain campus foundations classify their deposits in the University's Short Term Investment Pool (STIP) as cash equivalents.

Investments. Investments are measured and reported at fair value. Securities are generally valued at the last sale price on the last business day of the fiscal year, as quoted on a recognized exchange or by utilizing an industry-standard pricing service, when available. Securities for which no sale was reported as of the close of the last business day of the fiscal year are valued at the quoted bid price of a dealer who regularly trades in the security being valued. Investment in non-exchange traded debt and equity investments are valued using inputs provided by independent pricing services or by brokers/dealers who actively trade in these markets. Certain securities may be valued on a basis of the price provided by a single source.

Investments also include private equities, private credit, absolute return funds, real estate, real asset and certain corporate asset-backed securities. Private equities include venture capital partnerships, buyouts, real assets and international funds. Fair values for interests in private equity, absolute return partnerships and real estate partnerships are based on valuations provided by the general partners of the respective partnerships. The valuations are primarily based on the most recent net asset value (NAV) of the underlying investments. The NAV is reported by the external investment managers, including general partners, in accordance with their policies as described in their respective financial statements and offering memoranda. The most recent NAV is adjusted for capital calls, distributions and significant known valuation changes, if any, of its related portfolio through June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Interests in certain direct investments in real estate and private credit are estimated based upon independent appraisals. Because the private equity, real estate, real assets and absolute return partnerships, along with direct investments in real estate, are not readily marketable, their estimated value is subject to uncertainty and, therefore, may differ significantly from the value that would be used had a ready market for such investments existed. These investments are generally less liquid than other investments.

For other investments, the University considers various factors to estimate fair value, such as the timing of the transaction, the market in which the company operates, comparable transactions, company performance and projections as well as discounted cash flow analysis. The selection of an appropriate technique may be affected by the availability and general reliability of relevant inputs. In some cases, one valuation technique may provide the best indication of fair value, while in other circumstances, multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. Furthermore, the University may review the investment's underlying portfolio as well as engage external appraisers, depending on the nature of the investment.

The University exercises due diligence in assessing the external managers' use of and adherence to fair value principles. In conjunction with these procedures, estimated fair value is determined by consideration of a wide range of factors, including market conditions, redemption terms and restrictions and risks inherent to the inputs of the external investment managers' valuation. In situations where the information provided by the external manager is deemed to not be representative of the fair value as of the measurement date,

management evaluates specific features of the investment and utilizes supplemental fair value information provided by the external manager along with any relevant market data to measure the investment's fair value.

Investments in registered investment companies are valued based upon the reported NAV of those companies. Mortgage loans held as investments are valued on the basis of their future principal and interest payments, and are discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments. Insurance contracts are valued at contract value, plus reinvested interest, which approximates fair value.

Investments denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollar equivalents using year-end spot foreign currency exchange rates. Purchases and sales of investments and their related income are translated at the rate of exchange on the respective transaction dates. Realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from foreign currency changes are included in the University's statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Investment transactions are recorded on the date the securities are purchased or sold (trade date). Realized gains or losses are recorded as the difference between the proceeds from the sale and the average cost of the investment sold. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date and interest income is accrued as earned. Gifts of securities are recorded based on fair value at the date of donation.

Campus foundations may invest all or a portion of their investments in University-managed investment pools. Certain securities in these investment pools are included in the University's security lending program. Accordingly, the campus foundations' investments in University-managed investment pools and their allocated share of the securities lending activities have been excluded from the University's financial statements and included in the Campus Foundations' columns.

Derivative financial instruments. Derivative instruments are recorded at fair value. Futures contracts, foreign currency exchange contracts, stock rights and warrants, options and swaptions are valued at the settlement price on the last day of the fiscal year, as quoted on a recognized exchange or by utilizing an industry-standard pricing service, when available. Financial institutions or independent advisors have estimated the fair value of the interest rate swaps and total return swaps using quoted market prices when available or discounted expected future net cash flows.

The University has entered into interest rate swap agreements to limit the exposure of its variable-rate debt to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate swap agreements involve the exchange with a counterparty of fixed- and variable-rate interest payments periodically over the life of the agreement without exchange of the underlying notional principal amounts. The net differential to be paid or received is recognized over the life of the agreements as an adjustment to interest expense. The University's counterparties are major financial institutions.

Derivatives are recorded at estimated fair value as either assets or liabilities in the statements of net position. Certain derivatives are determined to be hedging derivatives and designated as either a fair value or cash flow hedge. Under hedge accounting, changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives are considered to be deferred inflows (for hedging derivatives with positive fair values) or deferred outflows (for hedging derivatives with negative fair values).

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not hedging derivatives are recorded as net appreciation or depreciation of investments in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Accounts receivable, net. Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible amounts, include reimbursements due from state and federal sponsors of externally funded research, patient billings, accrued income on investments and other receivables. Other receivables include local government and private grants and contracts, educational activities and amounts due from lessees, students, employees and faculty.

Pledges receivable, net. Unconditional pledges of private gifts to the University or campus foundations, net of allowance for uncollectible amounts, are recorded as pledges receivable and revenue in the year promised at the net present value of expected cash flows. Conditional pledges, including all pledges of endowments and intentions to pledge, are recognized as receivables and revenues when the specified conditions are met.

Beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements. The beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements represent the University's and the campus foundations' right to the portion of the benefits from the irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by third parties and are recognized as assets and deferred inflows of resources. These beneficial interests are measured at fair value and are reported as other noncurrent assets in the statements of net position. Changes in the fair value of the beneficial interest assets are recognized as an increase or decrease in the related deferred inflows of resources. At the termination of the agreement, net assets received from the beneficial interests are recognized as revenues.

Notes and mortgages receivable, net. Loans to students, net of allowance for uncollectible amounts, are provided from federal student loan programs and from other University sources. Home mortgage loans, primarily to faculty, are funded from the University's STIP and from other University sources. Mortgage loans funded by STIP are classified as investments, and loans provided by other sources are classified as mortgages receivable in the statements of net position.

Inventories. Inventories for the campuses, consisting primarily of supplies and merchandise for resale, are valued at cost, typically determined under the weighted average method, which is not in excess of estimated net realizable value. Inventories for the medical centers consist primarily of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies which are stated on a first-in, first-out basis at the lower of cost or market.

DOE national laboratories. The University operates and manages LBNL under a contract directly with the DOE. Specific assets and liabilities and all revenues and expenses associated with LBNL are included in the financial statements. Other assets, such as cash, property and equipment and other liabilities of LBNL are owned by the United States government rather than the University and, therefore, are not included in the statements of net position. The statements of cash flows exclude the cash flows associated with LBNL other than reimbursements, primarily related to pension and retiree health benefits, since all other cash transactions are recorded in bank accounts owned by the DOE.

The University is a member in two separate joint ventures that operate and manage two other DOE laboratories under contracts directly with the DOE. Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC (LLNS) operates and manages Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). Triad National Security, LLC (Triad) operates and manages Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). The University's investments in Triad and LLNS are accounted for using the equity method. Accordingly, the University's statements of net position include its equity interest in Triad and LLNS, adjusted for the equity in undistributed earnings or losses and the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position include its equity in the current earnings or losses of Triad and LLNS.

The DOE is financially responsible for substantially all of the current and future costs incurred at any of the national laboratories, including pension and retiree health benefit costs. Accordingly, to the extent there are liabilities on the University's statements of net position for pension or retiree health obligations related to these laboratories, the University also records a receivable from the DOE.

Capital assets, net. Land, infrastructure, buildings and improvements, intangible assets, equipment, libraries, collections and special collections are recorded at cost at the date of acquisition, or estimated acquisition value at the date of donation in the case of gifts. Estimates of acquisition value involve assumptions and estimation methods that are uncertain and, therefore, the estimates could differ from actual value. Intangible assets include easements, land rights, trademarks, patents, right-to-use lease assets, right-to-use subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) assets and other similar arrangements. Leases and SBITAs are recorded at the estimated present value of future payments, net of amounts paid in advance and capitalizable implementation costs. Significant additions, replacements, major repairs and renovations to infrastructure and buildings are generally capitalized if the cost equals or exceeds \$35,000 and if they have a useful life of more than one year. Minor renovations are considered operating expenses. Equipment with a cost equal to or in excess of \$5,000 and a useful life of more than one year is capitalized. Incremental costs, including salaries and employee benefits, directly related to the acquisition, development and installation of major software projects are included in the cost of the capital assets. All costs of land, library collections and special collections are capitalized.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets under leases and SBITAs are amortized over the shorter of the lease or subscription term or the estimated useful life of the asset. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the life of the applicable lease or the useful life of the asset.

Estimated useful lives are shown in **Table 1.1:**

Table 1.1: Estimated Useful Lives

Description	Years
Infrastructure	25
Buildings and improvements	15–33
Equipment	2–20
Computer software	3–7
Intangible assets	2–indefinite
Library books and collections	15

Capital assets acquired through federal grants and contracts where the federal government retains a reversionary interest are also capitalized and depreciated.

Inexhaustible capital assets, such as land or special collections that are protected, preserved and held for public exhibition, education or research, including art, museum, scientific and rare book collections are not depreciated.

Service concession arrangements. The University has entered into service concession arrangements with third parties for parking, student housing and certain other faculty and student services. Under these arrangements, the University enters into ground leases with third parties at minimal or no cost, and gives the third party the right to construct, operate and maintain a facility, primarily for the benefit of students and faculty at competitive rates. Rate increases for use of the facilities are subject to certain constraints, and ownership of the facilities reverts to the University upon expiration of the ground lease. The facilities are reported as capital assets by the University when placed in service, and a corresponding deferred inflow of resources is reported. The University has not provided guarantees on financing obtained by the third parties under these arrangements.

Unearned revenue. Unearned revenue primarily includes amounts received from grant and contract sponsors that have not been earned under the terms of the agreement and other revenue billed in advance of the event, such as student tuition and fees for housing and dining services.

Federal refundable loans. Certain loans to students are administered by the University with funding primarily supported by the federal government. The University's statements of net position include both the notes receivable and the related federal refundable loan liability representing federal capital contributions owed.

Bond premium. The bond premium received in the issuance of long-term debt is amortized as a reduction to interest expense over the term of the related long-term debt.

Self-insurance programs. The University is self-insured or insured through Fiat Lux for medical malpractice, workers' compensation, employee health care and general liability claims. These risks are subject to various claim and aggregate limits, with excess liability coverage provided by independent insurers. Liabilities are recorded when it is probable a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These losses include an estimate for claims that have been incurred, but not reported. The estimated liabilities are based upon an independent actuarial determination of the present value of the anticipated future payments. Settlements did not exceed self-insured or supplemental insured coverage for any program in the past three fiscal years.

Obligations under life income agreements. Obligations under life income agreements represent trusts with living income beneficiaries where the University has a residual interest. The investments associated with these agreements are recorded at fair value. The discounted present value of the income beneficiary interest is reported as a liability in the statements of net position. Gifts subject to such agreements administered by the University are recorded as deferred inflows of resources, net of the income beneficiary share, at the date of the gift. At the termination of the agreement, the University's residual interest is recorded as gift revenue in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Pollution remediation obligations. Upon an obligating event, the University estimates the components of any expected pollution remediation costs and recoveries from third parties. The costs, estimated using the expected cash flow technique, are accrued as a liability. Pollution remediation liabilities generally involve groundwater, soil and sediment contamination at certain sites where state and other regulatory agencies have indicated that the University is among the responsible parties. The liabilities are reviewed annually and may increase or decrease the cost of recovery from third parties, if any, as a result of additional information that refines the estimates, or from payments made from revenue sources that support the activity. There were no expected recoveries at June 30, 2024 and 2023 reducing the pollution remediation liability.

Asset retirement obligations. Upon an obligating event, the University records the costs of any expected tangible capital asset retirement obligations using the best estimate of the current value of outlays expected to be incurred. The liabilities are reviewed annually and may change as a result of additional information that refines the estimates. Actual asset retirement obligation costs may vary from these estimates as a result of changes in assumptions such as asset retirement dates, regulatory requirements, technology and costs of labor, materials and equipment. The estimated remaining useful lives of these assets range from 1 to 26 years.

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources represent a consumption and acquisition of net position that apply to a future period, respectively. The University classifies gains on refunding of debt, increases in the fair value of hedging derivatives, payments received or to be received from service concession arrangements, changes in irrevocable split-interest agreements and certain lease payments to be received as deferred inflows of resources. The University classifies losses on refunding of debt, decreases in the fair value of hedging derivatives and certain asset retirement obligations as deferred outflows of resources. The difference between the net position acquired and consideration provided for acquisitions are reported as deferred outflow of resources and are recognized over the expected remaining service life of capital assets acquired, when acquisitions are largely based on the expected use of those capital assets. Gains or losses on refunding of debt are amortized as a component of interest expense over the remaining life of the old debt, or the new debt, whichever is shorter. Asset

retirement obligations are recognized over the remaining useful life of the related asset. Revenues from split interest agreements are recognized when the resources become available to spend. Lease revenues are recognized over the lease term.

Changes in the net pension and net retiree health liabilities not included in expenses are reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources. Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension and retiree health liabilities are reported as deferred outflows of resources.

Net position. Net position is required to be classified for accounting and reporting purposes into the following categories:

Net investment in capital assets. This category includes all of the University's capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by outstanding debt attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted. The University and campus foundations classify the net position resulting from transactions with purpose or time restrictions as restricted net position until the specific resources are used for the required purpose or for as long as the provider requires the resources to remain intact.

Nonexpendable. The net position subject to externally imposed restrictions, which must be retained in perpetuity by the University or campus foundations, is classified as restricted nonexpendable. This includes the University and campus foundation permanent endowment funds.

Also included in restricted nonexpendable net position are minority interests, which include the net position of legally separate organizations attributable to other participants.

Expendable. The net position whose use by the University or campus foundations is subject to externally imposed restrictions that can be fulfilled by actions of the University or campus foundations pursuant to those restrictions or that expire by the passage of time is classified as restricted expendable.

Unrestricted. The net position that is not subject to externally imposed restrictions governing its use is classified as unrestricted. The University's unrestricted net position may be designated for specific purposes by management or The Regents. The campus foundations' unrestricted net position may be designated for specific purposes by their Boards of Trustees. Substantially all of the University's unrestricted net position is allocated for academic and research initiatives or programs, for capital programs or for other purposes.

Restricted or unrestricted resources are spent based upon a variety of factors, including funding restrictions, consideration of prior and future revenue sources, the type of expense incurred, the University's budgetary policies surrounding the various revenue sources or whether the expense is a recurring cost. Unrestricted net position is negative due primarily to liabilities for pension and retiree health benefits exceeding University assets available to pay such obligations.

Revenues and expenses. Operating revenues of the University include receipts from student tuition and fees, grants and contracts for specific operating activities and sales and services from medical centers, educational activities and auxiliary enterprises. Expenses incurred in conducting the programs and services of the University are presented in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position as operating activities. The University's equity in current earnings or losses of Triad and LLNS is also considered operating.

Certain significant revenues relied upon and budgeted for fundamental operational support of the primary mission of the University are mandated by GASB to be recorded as nonoperating revenues, including state educational appropriations, certain federal grants for student financial aid, private gifts and investment income, since GASB does not consider them to be related to the principal operating activities of the University.

Nonoperating revenues and expenses also include state financing appropriations, state hospital fee grants, direct government grants from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Build America Bond federal interest subsidies, net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments, interest expense and the gain (loss) on the disposal of capital assets.

Campus foundations are established to financially support the University. Private gifts to campus foundations are recognized as operating revenues since, in contrast to the University, such contributions are fundamental to the primary mission of the campus foundations. Foundation grants to the University are recognized as operating expenses by the foundations. Private gift or capital gift revenues associated with campus foundation grants to the University are recorded by the University as gifts when the foundations transfer the gifts to the University.

State capital appropriations, capital gifts and grants and gifts for permanent endowment purposes are classified as other changes in net position.

Student tuition and fees. Substantially all student tuition and fees provide for the current operations of the University. A small portion of the student fees, reported as capital gifts and grants, is required for debt service associated with student unions and recreational centers.

The University recognizes scholarship allowances as the difference between the stated charge for tuition and fees, housing and dining charges, recreational center and other fees, and the amount that is paid by the student and third parties on behalf of the student. Payments of financial aid made directly to students are classified as scholarship and fellowship expenses.

Scholarship allowances are netted against student tuition and fees in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position for the years ended June 30 as shown in **Table 1.2:**

Table 1.2: Scholarship Allowances (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023
Student tuition and fees	\$1,531,090	\$1,448,823
Auxiliary enterprises	245,909	317,042
Other operating revenues	18,517	17,794
Scholarship allowances	\$1,795,516	\$1,783,659

State appropriations. The state of California provides appropriations to the University on an annual basis. State educational appropriations are recognized as nonoperating revenue; however, the related expenses for educational, retirement or other specific operating purposes are reported as operating expenses. State appropriations for capital projects are recorded as revenue under other changes in net position when the related expenditures are incurred. Special state appropriations for research related to AIDS, tobacco and breast cancer are reported as state grants and contracts operating revenue.

Grant and contract revenue. The University receives grant and contract revenue from governmental and private sources. The University recognizes revenue associated with the direct costs of sponsored programs as the related expenditures are incurred. Recovery of facilities and administrative costs of federally sponsored programs is at cost reimbursement rates negotiated with the University's federal cognizant agency, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the facilities and administrative cost recovery totaled \$1.7 billion, which consisted of \$1.1 billion from federally sponsored programs and \$561.6 million from other sponsors. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the facilities and administrative cost recovery totaled \$1.6 billion, which consisted of \$1.1 billion from federally sponsored programs and \$509.9 million from other sponsors.

Medical center revenue. Medical center revenue is reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from patients and third-party payors, including Medicare, Medi-Cal and others, for services rendered, as well as estimated retroactive adjustments under reimbursement agreements with third-party payors. Laws and regulations governing Medicare and Medi-Cal are complex and subject to interpretation. Retroactive adjustments are accrued on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and adjusted in future periods as final settlements are determined. It is reasonably possible that estimated amounts accrued could change significantly based upon settlements, or as additional information becomes available.

Net pension liability. The University records a net pension liability for its defined benefit plans. The net pension liability is measured as the total pension liability, less the amount of the pension plans' fiduciary net positions. The fiduciary net position and changes in net position of the defined benefit plans have been measured consistent with the accounting policies used by the plans. The total pension liability is determined based upon discounting projected benefit payments based on the benefit terms and legal agreements existing at the pension plan's fiscal year end. Projected benefit payments are discounted using a single rate that reflects the expected rate of return on investments, to the extent that plan assets are available to pay benefits, and a tax-exempt, high-quality municipal bond rate when plan assets are not available.

Pension expense is recognized for benefits earned during the period, interest on the unfunded liability and changes in benefit terms. The differences between expected and actual experience and changes in assumptions about future economic or demographic factors are reported as deferred inflows or outflows and are recognized over the average expected remaining service period for employees eligible for pension benefits. The differences between expected and actual returns are reported as deferred inflows or outflows and are recognized over five years.

Both current employees and retirees at LBNL participate in UCRP. The University makes contributions to UCRP for LBNL employees based upon rates authorized by The Regents and is reimbursed by the DOE. The University also makes contributions to UCRP for LANL and LLNL retirees and terminated vested members, whose benefits were retained in UCRP at the time the joint ventures were formed. The University records a receivable for the net pension liability that is expected to be collected from the DOE. The University deposits

funds in UCRP when the DOE makes payments for these contributions. The contributions from the DOE and deposits into UCRP on behalf of the DOE are included as DOE laboratory revenue in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Retiree health benefits and liability. The University's net retiree health benefits liability is measured as the total retiree health benefits liability, less the amount of the UCRHBT's fiduciary net position. The fiduciary net position and changes in net position of UCRHBT have been measured consistent with the accounting policies used by the trust. The total retiree health benefits liability is determined based upon discounting projected benefit payments based on the benefit terms and legal agreements existing at the health benefit trust's fiscal year end. Projected benefit payments are discounted using a single rate that reflects the expected rate of return on investments, to the extent that plan assets are available to pay benefits, and a tax-exempt, high-quality municipal bond rate when plan assets are not available.

Expense for retiree health benefits is recognized for benefits earned during the period, interest on the unfunded liability and changes in benefit terms. The differences between expected and actual experience and changes in assumptions about future economic or demographic factors are reported as deferred inflows or outflows and are recognized over the average expected remaining service period for employees eligible for retiree health benefits. The differences between expected and actual returns are reported as deferred inflows or outflows and are recognized over five years.

LBNL participates in the University's retiree health plans. The net retiree health benefits liability for LBNL is determined independently from the University's campuses and medical centers. Retiree health benefits expense for LBNL is included within the DOE laboratory expense, and the contributions from the DOE are included as DOE laboratory revenue in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

The University records a receivable from the DOE for the DOE's portion of the University's net retiree health benefits liability attributable to LBNL. The University does not have any retiree health benefits liability for LANL or LLNL retiree health benefit costs since their current or former employees do not participate in the University's retiree health plans.

Campus and medical center contributions toward retiree health costs made to UCRHBT, the University's LBNL-related payments made directly to health care insurers and administrators and the corresponding reimbursements from the DOE are shown as operating activities in the statements of cash flows. Cash flows resulting from retiree health contributions from retirees are shown as noncapital financing activities in the statements of cash flows.

University of California Retiree Health Benefit Trust. UCRHBT receives the University's contributions toward retiree health benefits from campuses, medical centers and University affiliates. The University receives retiree health contributions from University affiliates and campus and medical center retirees that are deducted from their UCRP benefit payments or are received from the retiree through direct pay and then remitted to UCRHBT.

The University acts as a third-party administrator on behalf of UCRHBT and pays health care insurers and administrators amounts currently due under the University's retiree health benefit plans for retirees. UCRHBT reimburses the University for these amounts.

Since LBNL does not participate in UCRHBT, the DOE has no interest in its assets.

Compensated absences. The University accrues annual leave, including employer-related costs, for employees at rates based upon length of service and job classification and compensatory time based upon job classification and hours worked.

Endowment spending. Under provisions of California law, the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act allows for investment income, as well as a portion of realized and unrealized gains, to be expended for the operational requirements of University programs.

Custodial external investment pool funds. Custodial funds represent assets held in the University's investment pools on behalf of associated organizations that are not part of the University's financial reporting entity. As a result, these funds are reported as fiduciary activities in the University's financial statements.

Tax exemption. The University is recognized as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), except for tax on unrelated business income under IRC Section 511. The University is also exempt from federal income tax under IRC Section 115(a) as a state institution. In addition, the University is exempt from state income taxes imposed under the California Revenue and Taxation Code. UCRS plans are qualified under IRC Section 401(a) and the related trusts are tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3). The campus foundations are also qualified for tax exemption under IRC Section 501(c)(3). CHRCO and its component unit, the Children's Hospital and Research Center Foundation, are qualified for exemption under IRC Section 501(c)(3). Income received by UCRHBT is tax-exempt under IRC Section 115(a).

Use of estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and

expenditures during the reporting period. Although management believes the estimates and assumptions are reasonable, they are based upon information available at the time the estimate or judgment is made and actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022* (GASB 99). The Statement addresses issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. Upon the issuance of GASB 99, the University adopted the requirements related to extension of the use of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), accounting for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) distributions, disclosures of non-monetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in GASB 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to GASB 53 and GASB 63. The requirements related to leases, public-private and public-public partnerships (PPPs), and subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) were adopted by the University in 2023. The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of GASB 53 were adopted by the University in 2024.

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62* (GASB 100), effective for the University's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2023. The Statement requires disclosures of descriptive information about accounting changes and error corrections and addresses how information that is affected by a change in accounting principle or error correction should be presented in required supplementary information and supplementary information. During 2024, the University's ownership of a blended component unit decreased such that the component unit no longer qualified to be blended, but was now to be accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Accordingly, under GASB 100, this constituted a change in the financial reporting entity and the University reported a change in the beginning balance of net position for 2024.

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* (GASB 101), effective for the University's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024. The Statement replaces Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, to align recognition and measurement guidance for all types of compensated absences under a unified model. GASB 101 requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. The Statement also establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that has not been used. As of June 30, 2024, the University reported compensated absences liability of \$1.4 billion. Under GASB 101, the University's compensated absences liability is expected to increase. The University is evaluating the full effect that GASB 101 will have on its financial statements.

In December 2023, the GASB issued Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures* (GASB 102), effective for the University's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024. GASB 102 requires the University to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the University vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact and whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued. The University is evaluating the effect these requirements will have on its financial statements.

In April 2024, the GASB issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements* (GASB 103), effective for the University's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2025. GASB 103 changes some of the reporting requirements issued in Statements No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments* and Statement No. 35, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for Public Colleges and Universities*. GASB 103 adds a section for noncapital subsidies in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position (SRECNP). This means state appropriations will move from nonoperating revenue to the new noncapital subsidies section, with a required subtotal described as "Operating income (loss) and noncapital subsidies." Other provisions of GASB 103 (1) clarify guidance for management's discussion and analysis, (2) define operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses, (3) move items in the other changes in net position into the other nonoperating revenues and expenses section, (4) replace extraordinary items and special items into a new "unusual or infrequent items" category. The University is evaluating the full effect that GASB 103 will have on its financial statements.

In September 2024, the GASB issued Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets* (GASB 104), effective for the University's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2025. GASB 104 requires certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately. The Statement also requires additional disclosures for capital assets held for sale. A capital asset is a capital asset held for sale if the University has decided to pursue the sale of the capital asset and it is probable that the sale will be finalized within one year of the financial statement date. The University is evaluating the full effect that GASB 104 will have on its financial statements.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The University maintains centralized management for substantially all of its cash and cash equivalents. Cash in demand deposit accounts is minimized by sweeping available cash balances into investment accounts on a daily basis.

Under University policy, deposits are only held at financial institutions that maintain an issuer rating on long-term debt of A3 or higher by Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), A- or higher by Standard & Poor's (S&P) or an Asset Peer Group rating of 65 or higher as defined by Sheshunoff Bank Rating Reports. At June 30, 2024 and 2023, the carrying amount of the University's cash and cash equivalents, generally held in five nationally recognized banking institutions, was \$0.5 billion and \$0.6 billion, respectively, compared to bank balances of \$277.9 million and \$257.7 million, respectively. Deposits in transit and cash awaiting investment are the primary differences. The University's deposits are uninsured and uncollateralized except for bank balances insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to applicable statutory limits.

The University does not have significant exposure to foreign currency risk in demand deposit accounts. Accounts held in foreign countries maintain minimum operating balances with the intent to reduce potential foreign exchange risk while providing an adequate level of liquidity to meet the obligations of the academic programs established abroad. The equivalent U.S. dollar balances required to support research groups and education abroad programs in foreign countries was \$2.9 million at June 30, 2024 and \$20.2 million at June 30, 2023.

The carrying amount of the campus foundations' cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2024 and 2023 was \$255.1 million and \$272.4 million, respectively, compared to bank balances of \$103.1 million and \$94.6 million, respectively. Deposits in transit and cash awaiting investment are the primary differences. Included in cash and cash equivalents are deposits in the University's Short Term Investment Pool (STIP) of \$150.4 million at June 30, 2024 and \$176.7 million at June 30, 2023, with the remaining uncollateralized bank balances insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to applicable statutory limits. Uncollateralized bank balances include \$7.8 million and \$44.9 million in excess of the FDIC limits at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The campus foundations do not have exposure to foreign currency risk in their cash and cash equivalents.

3. Investments

The Regents, as the governing board of the University, is responsible for the oversight of the University's, UCRS' and UCRHBT's investments and establishes an investment policy, which is carried out by the Office of the Chief Investment Officer (OCIO or UC Investments). These investments are associated with STIP, Total Return Investment Pool (TRIP), Blue and Gold Pool (BGP), General Endowment Pool (GEP), UCRS, UCRHBT and other investment pools managed by the OCIO, or are separately invested. Pursuant to The Regents' policies on campus foundations, the Board of Trustees for each campus foundation may determine that all or a portion of their investments will be managed by UC Investments. Asset and Risk Allocation Policy guidelines are provided to the campus foundations by the Investments Committee of The Regents.

STIP allows participants to maximize the returns on their short-term cash balances by taking advantage of the economies of scale of investing in a large pool with a broad range of maturities and is managed to maximize current earned income. Cash to provide for payroll, construction expenditures and other operating expenses for campuses and medical centers is invested in STIP. The available cash in UCRS or endowment investment pools awaiting investment, or cash for administrative expenses, is also invested in STIP.

Investments authorized by The Regents for STIP include fixed-income securities with a maximum maturity of three years. In addition, for STIP, The Regents has also authorized loans, primarily to faculty members residing in California, under the University's Mortgage Origination Program with terms of up to 40 years.

TRIP allows participants the opportunity to maximize the return on their intermediate-term working capital by taking advantage of the economies of scale of investing in a large pool across a broad range of asset classes. TRIP is managed to a total return objective and is intended to supplement STIP. Investments authorized by The Regents for TRIP include a diversified portfolio of equity, fixed-income and alternative investments.

BGP is an investment pool whose objective is to provide a low-cost, liquid, diversified investment vehicle to invest long-term excess reserves to earn a higher return than would otherwise be expected from STIP and TRIP. To achieve liquidity, transparency and minimal expense, a passive investment strategy in equities and bonds is used.

GEP is an investment pool in which a large number of individual endowments participate in order to benefit from diversification and economies of scale. GEP is a balanced portfolio and the primary investment vehicle for endowed gift funds. Where donor agreements place constraints on allowable investments, assets associated with endowments are invested in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

Other investment pools primarily facilitate annuity and life income arrangements. Separate investments are those that cannot be pooled due to investment restrictions or income requirements.

Investments authorized by The Regents for BGP, GEP, UCRS, other investment pools and separate investments include equity securities, fixed-income securities and certain other asset classes. The equity portion of the investment portfolios include both domestic and foreign common and preferred stocks which may be included in actively or passively managed strategies, along with exposure to private equities. The University's investment portfolios may include foreign currency-denominated equity securities. The fixed-income portion of the investment portfolios may include both domestic and foreign securities, along with certain securitized investments, including mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. Fixed-income investment guidelines permit the use of futures and options on fixed-income instruments in the ongoing management of the portfolios. Real estate investments are authorized for all pools except STIP. Absolute return strategies, which may incorporate short sales, plus derivative positions to implement or hedge an investment position, are also authorized for all pools except STIP.

Derivative instruments, including futures, forward contracts, options and swap contracts are authorized for portfolio rebalancing in accordance with The Regents' asset allocation policy and as substitutes for physical securities. Derivatives are not used for speculative purposes.

The Regents has also authorized certain employee account balances in defined contribution plans included as part of UCRS' investments to be invested in mutual funds. The participants' interests in mutual funds are not managed by the OCIO and totaled \$2.9 billion and \$2.4 billion at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Investments authorized by The Regents for the UCRHBT are restricted to a portfolio of high-quality money market instruments in a commingled fund that is managed externally. The average credit quality of the portfolio is A-1/P-1 with an average maturity of 14 days and 15 days at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The fair values of UCRHBT's investment in this portfolio were \$196.9 million and \$176.8 million at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. These are measured at net asset value as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The composition of investments, by investment type at June 30 is shown in **Table 3.1**:

Table 3.1: Composition of Investments by Investment Type (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	Campus Foundations 2024	Campus Foundations 2023	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023
Equity securities	\$20,272,963	\$15,479,559	\$207,303	\$85,519	\$72,487,939	\$58,291,786
Fixed- or variable-income securities:						
U.S. government-guaranteed:						
U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds	4,678,906	6,369,175	459,894	546,959	7,425,508	6,043,002
U.S. Treasury strips	414,381	494,506	4,120	220	72,438	273,583
U.S. TIPS			13,029	1,961	1,380,675	1,345,010
U.S. government-backed securities			8,813	9,189		
U.S. government-backed mortgage-backed securities			6,398	6,684	121,898	291,765
U.S. government-guaranteed	5,093,287	6,863,681	492,254	565,013	9,000,519	7,953,360
Other U.S. dollar-denominated						
Corporate bonds	1,516,702	1,842,575	230,668	218,795	5,257,199	5,101,068
Commercial paper	4,240,634	5,736,866			338,980	
U.S. agencies	114,979	2,454,450	7,576	8,115	2,742,743	3,349,663
U.S. agencies — asset-backed securities	887	1,096	75,290	66,824	441,136	1,044,556
Corporate — asset-backed securities			36,378	17,865	32,017	28,918
Supranational/foreign	791,323	959,302			2,065,615	2,436,884
Other	4,843	2,620	61,741	58,773	13,746	18,591
Other U.S. dollar-denominated	6,669,368	10,996,909	411,653	370,372	10,891,436	11,979,680
Foreign currency-denominated				934		
Government/sovereign						
Foreign currency-denominated				934		
Commingled funds						
Absolute return funds	904,680	1,014,215	3,344,044	3,059,939	1,845,464	1,779,371
Non-U.S. equity funds	1,303,338	1,633,719	855,618	848,191	3,296,006	4,101,538
Private equity	4,866,898	4,619,151	3,161,609	2,838,595	9,743,822	9,232,758
Private credit	939,761	1,066,727			2,278,817	3,084,346
Money market funds	1,202,918	400,554	1,811,420	1,967,321	5,323,090	5,347,602
U.S. equity funds	3,447	3,204	2,103,962	1,817,247	5,213,097	2,880,961
Real estate investment trusts	2,705,633	2,485,523	245,774	239,205	6,078,038	6,167,824
Real assets	593,136	747,767	59,314	80,324	3,154,240	4,032,506
U.S. bond funds	157,865	4,822	122,573	175,045	1,555,295	14,475
Non-U.S. bond funds	119	73	31,247	20,180		11
Balanced funds	321,842	315,156	3,197,494	2,805,385		
Commingled funds	12,999,637	12,290,911	14,933,055	13,851,432	38,487,869	36,641,392
Other investments						
Investment derivatives	495	2,451	64	48	4,012	15,235
Publicly traded real estate investment trusts	431,333	376,971			2,295,247	2,126,913
Mortgage loans	1,408,454	934,755				
Real estate	127,343	190,344	324,795	308,288	875,979	1,242,310
Other investments	169,554	151,556	362,527	348,700	575,074	548,539
Campus foundations' investments with the University	(3,673,607)	(4,717,138)				
UCRS investment in STIP	(2,953,909)	(4,365,490)				
Custodial investment funds	(630,465)	(595,102)	(728,256)	(705,961)		
Other investments	(5,120,802)	(8,021,653)	(40,870)	(48,925)	3,750,312	3,932,997
Total investments	39,914,453	37,609,407	16,003,395	14,824,345	134,618,075	\$118,799,215
Less: Current portion	(5,105,163)	(9,946,972)	(1,562,469)	(1,788,817)		
Noncurrent portion	\$34,809,290	\$27,662,435	\$14,440,926	\$13,035,528		

Investment Risk Factors

There are many factors that can affect the value of investments. Some, such as custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk and foreign currency risk, may affect both equity and fixed-income securities. Equity securities respond to such factors as economic conditions, individual company earnings performance and market liquidity, while fixed-income securities are particularly sensitive to credit risks and changes in interest rates. Alternative investment strategies and their underlying assets and rights are subject to an array of economic and market vagaries that can limit or erode value.

Credit risk

Fixed-income securities are subject to credit risk, which is the chance that a bond issuer will fail to pay interest or principal in a timely manner, or the possibility that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make these payments will cause security prices to decline. These circumstances may arise due to a variety of factors such as financial weakness, bankruptcy, litigation and/or adverse political developments.

A bond's credit quality is an assessment of the issuer's ability to pay interest on the bond and, ultimately, to pay the principal. Credit quality is evaluated by independent bond rating agencies, like Moody's or S&P. The lower the rating, the greater the chance, in the rating agency's opinion, that the bond issuer will default, or fail to meet its payment obligations. Generally, the lower a bond's credit rating, the higher its yield should be to compensate for the additional risk.

Certain fixed-income securities, primarily obligations of the U.S. government or those explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, are considered to have minimal credit risk. Asset-backed securities are debt obligations that represent claims to the cash flows from pools of commercial, mortgage, credit card or student loans. Mortgage-backed securities issued by Ginnie Mae are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

The investment guidelines for STIP recognize that a limited amount of credit risk, properly managed and monitored, is prudent and provides incremental risk-adjusted return over its benchmark. The combined benchmark for STIP is a 50/50 weighted average of the yield on a constant maturity one-year U.S. Treasury Note and U.S. 30-day Treasury Bills.

The University recognizes that credit risk is appropriate in balanced investment pools such as TRIP, BGP, UCRS and GEP by virtue of the benchmarks chosen for the fixed-income portion of those pools.

The core fixed-income benchmark for UCRSP is the Bloomberg MSCI US Aggregate ex-Tobacco ex-Fossil Fuels Index, comprised of 24.5 percent corporate bonds, 3.9 percent non-corporate bonds and 27.6 percent mortgage/asset-backed bonds, all of which carry some degree of credit risk. The remaining 44.0 percent is government-issued bonds. The core fixed-income benchmark for TRIP, BGP, UCRP and GEP is the Bloomberg 1–5 Year US Government/Credit Index, comprised of 25.5 percent corporate bonds and 5.3 percent non-corporate bonds, all of which carry some degree of credit risk. The remaining 69.2 percent is government-issued bonds.

Credit risk is managed primarily by diversifying across issuers. The University monitors and reviews its exposures on an ongoing basis and will maintain a high-quality portfolio within its investment guidelines.

The credit risk profile for fixed- or variable-income securities at June 30 is shown in **Table 3.2**:

Table 3.2: Credit Risk Profile (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	Campus Foundations 2024	Campus Foundations 2023	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023
Fixed- or variable-income securities						
U.S. government-guaranteed	\$5,093,287	\$6,863,681	\$492,254	\$565,013	\$9,000,519	\$7,953,360
Other U.S. dollar-denominated: AAA	268,379	755,713	97,827	101,419	1,215,657	1,314,520
Other U.S. dollar-denominated: AA	293,487	1,170,961	12,239	1,174	2,506,535	2,993,842
Other U.S. dollar-denominated: A	855,677	1,018,435	13,315	14,708	1,839,179	1,706,959
Other U.S. dollar-denominated: BBB	999,773	1,210,656	36,470	31,861	2,320,142	2,231,120
Other U.S. dollar-denominated: BB	7,862	8,894	99,963	80,548	1,039,782	1,206,753
Other U.S. dollar-denominated: B			62,946	76,568	798,524	1,072,912
Other U.S. dollar-denominated: CCC or below			2,848	8,973	240,890	278,493
Other U.S. dollar-denominated: Not rated	4,244,190	6,832,250	86,045	55,121	930,727	1,175,081
Foreign currency-denominated: BBB				934		
Commingled funds						
U.S. bond funds: not rated	157,865	4,822	122,573	175,045	1,555,295	14,475
Non-U.S. bond funds: not rated	119	73	31,247	20,180		11
Money market funds: not rated	1,202,918	400,554	1,811,420	1,967,321	5,323,090	5,347,602
Other investments						
Mortgage loans: not rated	1,408,454	934,755				

Custodial credit risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the custodian, the investments may not be returned.

Substantially all of the University's, campus foundations' and UCRS' securities are registered in the University's name by the custodial bank as an agent for the University. Other types of investments such as private investments, real estate, commingled funds and derivatives represent ownership interests that do not exist in physical or book-entry form. As a result, custodial credit risk for such investments is remote.

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk associated with a lack of diversification, such as having substantial investments in a few individual issuers, thereby exposing the organization to greater risks resulting from adverse economic, political, regulatory, geographic or credit developments.

The U.S. and non-U.S. equity portions of the University and UCRS portfolios may be managed either passively or actively. For the portions managed passively, the concentration of individual securities is similar to their concentration in the benchmark. While some securities have a larger representation in the benchmark than others, the University considers passive management results in an absence of concentration of credit risk. For the portions managed actively, asset class guidelines do not specifically address concentration risk, but do state that the equity asset class, in the aggregate, will be appropriately diversified to control overall risk and will exhibit portfolio characteristics similar to the asset class benchmark (including concentration of credit risk). Concentration risk for individual portfolios is monitored relative to their individual benchmarks and agreed-upon risk parameters in their guidelines.

Each campus foundation may have its own individual investment policy designed to limit exposure to a concentration of credit risk. Securities issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, mutual funds, external investment pools, other investment pools or investments that are invested by the University for the campus foundations are not subject to concentration of credit risk. Most of the campus foundations that hold other types of investments have policies to limit the exposure to an individual issuer.

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, no single issuer comprised more than 5 percent of investments held by the University, campus foundations or UCRS, excluding US government securities.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of fixed-income securities will decline because of changing interest rates. The prices of fixed-income securities with a longer time to maturity, measured by effective duration, tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates and, therefore, more volatile than those with shorter durations. Effective duration is the approximate change in price of a security resulting from a 1-percentage-point change in the level of interest rates. Interest rate risk for STIP is managed by constraining the maturity of all individual securities to be less than or equal to three years. There is no restriction on weighted average maturity of the portfolio as it is managed relative to the liquidity demands of the investors. The nature and maturity of individual securities in STIP allow for the use of weighted average maturity as an effective risk management tool, rather than the more complex measure, effective duration.

The portfolio guidelines constrain the potential price movement due to interest rate changes of the portfolio being similar to that of the benchmark. There are similar restrictions for the high-yield and emerging market debt portfolios relative to their benchmarks.

The effective durations for fixed- or variable-income securities at June 30 are shown in **Table 3.3**:

Table 3.3: Effective Durations for Fixed- or Variable-Income Securities (in years)

Securities	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	Campus Foundations 2024	Campus Foundations 2023	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023
Fixed- or variable-income securities — U.S. government granted						
U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.8	4.4
U.S. Treasury strips	1.6	2.2	12.4	11.6	1.1	1.5
U.S. TIPS			4	3.7	4.8	4.8
U.S. government-backed mortgage-backed securities, Other U.S. dollar-denominated					5.1	5.3
Corporate bonds	2.7	2.6	1.7	1.5	3.2	3.6
U.S. agencies	0.5	0.4	4.1	0.9	1.1	1.8
U.S. agencies — asset-backed securities	3.1	3.0			5.1	5.5
Corporate — asset-backed securities					2.7	3.2
Supranational/foreign	2.7	2.6			2.9	3.8
Other	2.0	2.2	3.5	1.5	5.8	6.6
Commingled funds						
U.S. bond funds	3.8	6.5	5.6	4.1	3.0	12.8
Non-U.S. bond funds			7.5	7.2		7.3
Money market funds*			0.2	0.2		

*Foundation investment in STIP

The University considers the effective durations for commercial paper, mortgage loans, insurance contracts and money market funds to be zero. The terms of the mortgage loans include variable interest rates. Insurance contracts can be liquidated without loss of principal, and money market funds consist of underlying securities that are of a short-term, liquid nature.

Investments also include various mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, structured notes, variable-rate securities and callable bonds that may be considered to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates due to the existence of prepayment or conversion features. The effective durations of these securities, however, may be low.

At June 30, the fair values of such investments are shown in **Table 3.4**:

Table 3.4: Fair Value of Certain Investments (in thousands of dollars)

Investments	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	Campus Foundations 2024	Campus Foundations 2023	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023
Mortgage-backed securities	\$887	\$1,096	\$19,615	\$17,561	\$551,656	\$1,317,804
Collateralized mortgage obligations			61,854	55,947	39,592	38,834
Other asset-backed securities			20,293	17,811	320,917	8,603
Variable-rate securities	1,486,920	477,247			3,274,876	969,924
Callable bonds	1,493,945	3,188,258			8,552,739	8,882,743
Structured notes	189,820	475,549			517,812	2,123,743
Convertible bonds					9,265	5,558
Total	\$3,171,572	\$4,142,150	\$101,762	\$91,319	\$13,266,857	\$13,347,209

Mortgage-Backed Securities. These securities are issued primarily by Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae and Freddie Mac, and various commercial entities and include short embedded prepayment options. Unanticipated prepayments by the obligees of the underlying assets reduce the total expected rate of return.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations. Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) generate a return based upon either the payment of interest or principal on mortgages in an underlying pool. The relationship between interest rates and prepayments makes the fair value highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. In falling interest rate environments, the underlying mortgages are subject to a higher propensity of prepayments. In rising interest rate environments, the opposite is true.

Other Asset-Backed Securities. Other asset-backed securities also generate a return based upon either the payment of interest or principal on obligations in an underlying pool, generally associated with auto loans or credit cards. As with CMOs, the relationship between interest rates and prepayments makes the fair value highly sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Variable-Rate Securities. These securities are investments with terms that provide for the adjustment of their interest rates on set dates and are expected to have fair values that will be relatively unaffected by interest rate changes. Variable-rate securities may have limits on how high or low the interest rate may change. These constraints may affect the market value of the security.

Callable Bonds. Although bonds are issued with clearly defined maturities, an issuer may be able to redeem, or call, a bond earlier than its maturity date. The University must then replace the called bond with a bond that may have a lower yield than the original. The call feature causes the fair value to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates.

At June 30, the effective durations for these securities are shown in **Table 3.5**:

Table 3.5: Effective Durations for Certain Securities (in years)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	Campus Foundations 2024	Campus Foundations 2023	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023
Mortgage-backed securities	3.1	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.0	5.5
Collateralized mortgage obligations			2.5	2.7	3.7	4.9
Other asset-backed securities			1.2	1.0	0.1	2.3
Structured notes	2.7	2.9			3.0	4.1
Variable-rate securities	0.7	2.9			0.9	3.4
Callable bonds	2.6	1.8			2.6	3.0
Convertible bonds					1.5	2.7

Foreign Currency Risk

The University's strategic asset allocation policy for TRIP, UCRS and GEP includes allocations to non-U.S. equities and non-dollar-denominated bonds. The benchmarks for these investments are not hedged; therefore, foreign currency risk is part of the investment strategy. Portfolio guidelines for U.S. investment-grade fixed-income securities also allow exposure to non-U.S. dollar-denominated bonds up to 10 percent of the total portfolio market value. Exposure to foreign currency risk from these securities is permitted, and it may be fully or partially hedged using forward foreign currency exchange contracts. Under the University's investment policies, such instruments are not permitted for speculative use or to create leverage. Similar limits on foreign exchange exposure apply to the high-yield debt and emerging market debt portfolios.

At June 30, the foreign currency risk expressed in U.S. dollars, organized by currency denomination and investment type, is shown in **Table 3.6**:

Table 3.6: Foreign Currency Risk (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	Campus Foundations 2024	Campus Foundations 2023	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023
Equity securities						
Euro	\$1,296,877	\$1,017,777			\$4,819,475	\$4,140,709
British Pound	537,197	377,956			1,959,161	1,572,528
Japanese Yen	969,169	634,106			3,594,100	2,777,226
Canadian Dollar	430,449	288,019			1,589,364	1,259,656
Swiss Franc	382,550	289,691			1,386,611	1,190,684
Australian Dollar	258,231	172,971			952,003	750,052
Hong Kong Dollar	393,814	308,053			1,394,759	1,263,430
Swedish Krona	162,393	131,074			605,268	501,419
Singapore Dollar	46,951	30,289			176,521	128,444
Danish Krone	166,110	87,870			618,245	383,130
Norwegian Krone	30,447	19,150			109,119	81,231
South Korean Won	238,104	154,155			831,154	620,747
Brazilian Real	70,473	59,632			236,433	242,620
Indian Rupee	576,251	348,233	\$21,584	\$19,614	1,809,608	1,159,985
Taiwan New Dollar	399,717	204,663			1,398,843	837,109
South African Rand	56,109	38,475			196,222	149,216
Thai Baht	26,980	21,340			96,127	88,964
Mexican Peso	38,922	31,070			135,152	122,041
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	55,489	40,154			198,567	181,082
Other	265,263	189,070	64	19	902,388	755,048
Subtotal	6,401,496	4,443,748	21,648	19,633	23,009,120	18,205,321
Fixed-income securities						
Mexican Peso				934		
Subtotal				934		
Commingled funds (various currency denominations)						
Absolute return funds	2,960	3,493	1,560,254	955,057	260,692	
Non-U.S. equity funds	1,303,338	1,633,719	855,618	834,984	3,296,006	4,101,538
Private equity	34,688	21,991	549,599	546,022	273,072	227,961
Private credit						307,747
Real estate investment trusts			10,215	12,632		
Real assets	9,661	13,809	120,886	136,016	54,744	78,254
Non-U.S. bond funds	119	73	31,247	20,180		11
Balanced funds			239,379	150,497		
Subtotal	1,350,766	1,673,085	3,367,198	2,655,388	3,884,514	4,715,511
Investment derivatives						
Australian Dollar						1
Canadian Dollar	9	10			66	73
Japanese Yen				11		
Hong Kong Dollar	17				38	
Euro	30	30		15	49	89
Other	18	7		22	59	30
Subtotal	74	47		48	212	193
Publicly traded real estate investment trusts						
Australian Dollar	22,005	13,877			82,744	58,495
Euro	10,674	7,428			38,830	30,323
British Pound	14,174	9,030			49,692	36,886
Japanese Yen	21,104	17,090			65,544	66,701
Singapore Dollar	9,202	7,148			33,691	30,718
Canadian Dollar	4,233	3,821			13,737	15,261
Other	8,506	13,951			28,315	43,506
Subtotal	89,898	72,345			312,553	281,890
Total exposure to foreign currency risk	\$7,842,234	\$6,189,225	\$3,388,846	\$2,676,003	\$27,206,399	\$23,202,915

The University's Investment Pools

The composition of the University's investments at June 30, 2024, by investment pool, is shown in **Table 3.7a**:

Table 3.7a: Composition of University's Investments by Investment Pool at June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	STIP	TRIP	BGP	GEP	Other	Total
Equity securities		\$5,090,829	\$5,750,667	\$9,326,642	\$104,825	\$20,272,963
U.S. government-guaranteed	\$652,573	2,921,264	636,037	860,679	22,734	5,093,287
Other U.S. dollar-denominated	4,336,402	1,500,215	315,036	511,768	5,947	6,669,368
Commingled funds	940,531	121,747	62,774	11,254,593	619,992	12,999,637
Investment derivatives		160	134	173	28	495
Publicly traded real estate investment trusts		111,894	126,551	191,143	1,745	431,333
Mortgage loans	1,408,454					1,408,454
Real estate				95,163	32,180	127,343
Other investments				159,359	10,195	169,554
Subtotal	7,337,960	9,746,109	6,891,199	22,399,520	797,646	47,172,434
Campus foundations' investments with the University	(406,261)			(3,024,147)	(243,199)	(3,673,607)
UCRS investment in STIP	(2,953,909)					(2,953,909)
Custodial investment funds	(353,602)	(50,852)		(226,011)		(630,465)
Total investments	\$3,624,188	\$9,695,257	\$6,891,199	\$19,149,362	\$554,447	\$39,914,453

The composition of the University's investments at June 30, 2023, by investment pool, is shown in **Table 3.7b**:

Table 3.7b: Composition of University's Investments by Investment Pool at June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	STIP	TRIP	BGP	GEP	Other	Total
Equity securities		\$6,771,581	\$2,137,502	\$6,462,027	\$108,449	\$15,479,559
U.S. government-guaranteed	\$1,514,632	4,141,788	321,488	863,330	22,443	6,863,681
Other U.S. dollar-denominated	8,171,583	2,214,902	179,687	421,732	9,005	10,996,909
Commingled funds	198,732	121,373	26,435	11,340,980	\$603,391	12,290,911
Investment derivatives		1,470	409	540	32	2,451
Publicly traded real estate investment trusts		171,719	52,538	150,917	1,797	376,971
Mortgage loans	934,755					934,755
Real estate				157,738	32,606	190,344
Other investments				141,352	10,204	151,556
Subtotal	10,819,702	13,422,833	2,718,059	19,538,616	787,927	47,287,137
Campus foundations' investments with the University	(1,876,336)			(2,624,525)	(216,277)	(4,717,138)
UCRS investment in STIP	(4,365,490)					(4,365,490)
Custodial investment funds	(337,951)	(46,293)		(210,858)		(595,102)
Total investments	\$4,239,925	\$13,376,540	\$2,718,059	\$16,703,233	\$571,650	\$37,609,407

The total investment returns based upon unit values, representing the combined income plus net appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of investments, for the year ended June 30, 2024 were 12.1 percent for TRIP, 15.7 percent for BGP, 11.7 percent for GEP and 12.2 percent for UCRP. The total investment returns based upon unit values, representing the combined income plus net appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of investments, for the year ended June 30, 2023, were 8.6 percent for TRIP, 13.3 percent for BGP, 8.2 percent for GEP and 10.1 percent for UCRP. The investment return for STIP distributed to participants, representing combined income and realized gains or losses, during the same periods, was 4.2 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. Other investments consist of numerous small portfolios of investments or individual securities, each with its own individual rate of return.

Related Party Relationships with the University

UCRS and campus foundations may invest available cash in STIP. Shares are purchased or redeemed at a constant value of \$1 per share. Actual income earned, including any realized gains or losses on the sale of STIP investments, is allocated to UCRS and campus foundations based upon the number of shares held. Unrealized gains and losses associated with the fluctuation in the fair value of investments included in STIP are recorded by the University as the manager of the pool. The net asset value for STIP is held at a constant value of \$1 and is not adjusted for unrealized gains and losses associated with the fluctuation in the fair value of investments included in STIP.

The campus foundations may also purchase or redeem shares in GEP, BGP, TRIP or other investment pools at the unitized value of the portfolio at the time of purchase or redemption. Actual income earned is allocated to the campus foundations based upon the number of shares held.

Campus Foundations

The campus foundations' cash and cash equivalents and investments that are invested with the University are excluded from the University's statements of net position and included in the campus foundations' statements of net position. Under the accounting policies elected by each campus foundation, certain foundations classify all or a portion of their investment in STIP as cash and cash equivalents, rather than investments. Substantially all of the campus foundations' investments managed by the University are categorized as commingled funds or commingled money market funds by the campus foundations in the composition of investments.

The fair value of the campus foundations' cash and cash equivalents and investments that are invested with the University, by investment pool, at June 30 are shown in **Table 3.8**:

Table 3.8: Fair Value of the Foundations' Cash, Cash Equivalents, Investments (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Campus Foundations 2024	Campus Foundations 2023
STIP	\$406,261	\$1,876,336
GEP	3,024,147	2,624,525
Other investment pools	243,199	216,277
Campus foundations' investments with the University	3,673,607	4,717,138
Classified as cash and cash equivalents by campus foundations	(147,742)	(175,874)
Classified as investments by campus foundations	\$3,525,865	\$4,541,264

Investment income in the University's statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position is net of income earned by, and distributed to, the campus foundations totaling \$49.9 million and \$69.1 million for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

UCRS

UCRS had \$3.0 billion and \$4.4 billion invested in STIP at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. These investments are excluded from the University's statements of net position and are included in UCRS' statements of fiduciary net position. They are categorized as commingled money market funds in the composition of investments for UCRS. STIP investment income in the University's statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position is net of income earned by, and distributed to, UCRS totaling \$136.8 million and \$115.8 million for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

External Investment Pools

STIP and GEP are external investment pools. The composition of their net position at June 30 is shown in **Table 3.9**:

Table 3.9: Composition of Net Position for STIP and GEP (in thousands of dollars)

Description	STIP 2024	STIP 2023	GEP 2024	GEP 2023
Investments	\$7,337,960	\$10,819,702	\$22,399,520	\$19,538,616
Investment of cash collateral			810,073	636,169
Securities lending collateral			(810,073)	(636,169)
Other assets, net	5,843,743	5,530,511	201,180	1,043,224
Net position	\$13,181,703	\$16,350,213	\$22,600,700	\$20,581,840

Participants purchase or redeem shares in STIP at a constant value of \$1 per share and purchase or redeem shares in GEP at the unitized value of the portfolio at the time of purchase or redemption. Actual income earned is allocated to participants based upon the number of shares held.

Other assets include amounts receivable for pension benefits from the campuses and medical centers of \$5.9 billion and \$5.5 billion at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The changes in net position for STIP and GEP for the year ended June 30 shown in **Table 3.10**:

Table 3.10: Changes in Net Position for STIP and GEP (in thousands of dollars)

Description	STIP 2024	STIP 2023	GEP 2024	GEP 2023
Net position, beginning of year	\$16,350,213	\$16,876,193	\$20,581,840	\$18,227,737
Investment income	576,010	496,962	179,409	222,471
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments	12,175	(11,702)	2,130,895	1,354,299
Net transfer to TRIP		(749,101)		
Net transfer to BGP	(2,987,621)	(150,000)		
Participant contributions (withdrawals)	(769,074)	(112,139)	(291,444)	777,333
Net position, end of year	\$13,181,703	\$16,350,213	\$22,600,700	\$20,581,840

4. Securities Lending

The University and UCRS jointly participate in a securities lending program as a means to augment income. Securities are lent to selected brokerage firms for which collateral received equals or exceeds the fair value of such investments lent during the period of the loan. Securities loans immediately terminate upon notice by either the University or the borrower. Collateral may be cash or securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies, or the sovereign or provincial debt of foreign countries. Securities collateral cannot be pledged or sold by the University unless the borrower defaults.

Loans of domestic equities and all fixed-income securities are initially collateralized at 102 percent of the fair value of securities lent. Loans of foreign equities are initially collateralized at 105 percent. All borrowers are required to provide additional collateral by the next business day if the value of the collateral falls to less than 100 percent of the fair value of securities lent.

Cash collateral received from the borrower is invested by lending agents, as agents for the University, in investment pools in the name of the University, with guidelines approved by the University. These investments are shown as investment of cash collateral in the statement of net position. At June 30, 2024 and 2023, the securities in these pools had a weighted average maturity of 11 days and 3 days, respectively. The University records a liability for the return of the cash collateral shown as collateral held for securities lending in the statements of net position. Securities collateral received from the borrower is held in investment pools by the University's custodial bank.

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, the University had insignificant exposure to borrowers because the amounts the University owed the borrowers were substantially the same as the amounts the borrowers owed the University. The University is indemnified by its lending agents against any losses incurred as a result of borrower default.

The composition of the securities lending programs at June 30 is shown in **Table 4.1**:

Table 4.1: Composition of the Securities Lending Program (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023
Securities lent				
For cash collateral:				
Equity securities:				
Domestic	\$1,349,360	\$1,260,717	\$8,002,493	\$5,454,648
Foreign	429,580	207,478	1,302,812	772,168
Fixed-income securities:				
U.S. government-guaranteed	9,404	48,251	773,870	811,410
U.S. agency	118,604	43,502	1,590,842	638,693
Other U.S. dollar-denominated	327,079	317,106	1,308,721	775,060
Foreign currency-denominated				2,426
Lent for cash collateral	2,234,027	1,877,054	12,978,738	8,454,405
For securities collateral:				
Equity securities:				
Domestic	299	14		34
Foreign	2,168	275	2,161	67
Publicly traded real estate investment trusts:				
Publicly traded real estate investment trust				
Fixed-income securities:				
U.S. government-guaranteed	46,481	5,290	3,583,205	2,773,493
Other U.S. dollar-denominated				
Foreign currency-denominated				
Lent for securities collateral	48,948	5,579	3,585,366	2,773,594
Total securities lent	\$2,282,975	\$1,882,633	\$16,564,104	\$11,227,999
Collateral received				
Cash	\$2,299,343	\$1,913,858	\$13,310,851	\$8,621,742
Total cash collateral received	2,299,343	1,913,858	13,310,851	8,621,742
Securities	53,841	6,137	3,943,813	3,431,453
Total collateral received	\$2,353,184	\$1,919,995	\$17,254,664	\$12,053,195
Investment of cash collateral				
Fixed-income securities:				
Other U.S. dollar-denominated:				
Corporate bonds	\$25,777	\$27,232	\$149,223	\$122,678
Commercial paper	194,918	54,171	1,128,376	244,037
Repurchase agreements	1,645,503	1,195,531	9,525,781	5,385,771
Certificates of deposit/time deposits	369,251	645,778	2,137,588	2,909,169
Supranational/foreign	64,494	9,443	373,357	42,539
Other liabilities, net*	(604)	(18,269)	(3,457)	(82,434)
Investment of cash collateral	2,299,339	1,913,886	\$13,310,868	\$8,621,760
Less: Current portion	(2,203,923)	(1,833,062)		
Noncurrent portion	\$95,416	\$80,824		

*Other liabilities, net is comprised of pending settlements of cash collateral investments.

Investment Risk Factors

There are a variety of potential risk factors involved in a securities lending program. Risks associated with the investment of cash collateral may include the credit risk from fixed-income securities, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. In addition, there may be custodial credit risk associated with both cash and securities received as collateral for securities lent.

The University's and UCRS' investment guidelines and other information related to each of these risks are summarized below. Campus foundations that participate in a securities lending program may have their own individual investment policies designed to limit the same risks.

Credit risk

The University's and UCRS' investment guidelines for the investment of cash collateral maintained in separately managed collateral pools restrict the credit rating of issuers at the time of purchase to no less than A-1, P-1 or F-1 for short-term securities and no less than A2/A for long-term securities. Asset-backed securities must have a rating of AAA at the time of purchase.

The credit risk profile for fixed- or variable-income securities associated with the investment of cash collateral at June 30 is shown in **Table 4.2**:

Table 4.2: Credit Risk Profile (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023
Fixed- or variable-income securities:				
Other U.S. dollar-denominated:				
AAA	\$35,298	\$6,150	\$204,340	\$27,704
AA-	128,959	155,382	746,540	699,983
A+	203,583	302,612	1,178,536	1,363,237
A	98,395	100,831	569,604	454,236
A-1+	27,176	62,709		282,498
A-1 / A-2 / P-1 / F-1	131,384	105,647	920,506	475,929
Not rated	29,196	3,293	169,017	14,835
Other liabilities, net[*]: not rated	(604)	(18,269)	(3,457)	(82,434)

^{*}Other liabilities, net is comprised of pending settlements of cash collateral investments.

Custodial Credit Risk

Cash collateral received for securities lent is invested in pools by the University's lending agents. The University's and UCRS' securities related to the investment of cash collateral are registered in the University's name by the lending agents. Securities collateral received for securities lent are held in investment pools by the University's lending agents. As a result, custodial credit risk is remote.

Concentration of credit risk

The University's and UCRS' investment guidelines with respect to the concentration of credit risk associated with the investment of cash collateral in the separately managed collateral pools restricts investments in any single issuer of corporate debt securities, time deposits, certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances and money market funds to no more than 5 percent of the portfolio value at the time of purchase. Campus foundations that directly participate in a securities lending program do not have specific investment policies related to concentration of credit risk, although the lending agreements with the agents establish restrictions for the type of investments, as well as minimum credit ratings.

Investments in issuers other than U.S. government-guaranteed securities that represent 5 percent or more of the total investment of cash collateral at June 30 are shown in **Table 4.3**:

Table 4.3: Investment in Issuers Other Than U.S. Government-Guaranteed Securities that Represent 5 percent or more of the Total Investment of Cash Collateral (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023
Goldman Sachs & Co.	\$181,176	\$132,609	\$1,048,823	\$597,391
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	337,352	151,735	1,952,931	683,549
Bank of America Corporation	138,460		801,541	
JP Morgan Securities LLC	125,203		724,799	
Barclays Bank PLC	142,437	296,637	824,564	1,336,321

Interest rate risk

The nature of individual securities in the collateral pools allows for the use of weighted average maturity as an effective risk management measure. The University's and UCRS' investment guidelines with respect to the interest rate risk associated with the investment of cash collateral in the separately managed collateral pools require the weighted average maturity of the entire collateral pool to be less than 120 days. The maturity of securities issued by the U.S. government and asset-backed securities must be less than five years, corporate debt obligations must be less than two years and time deposits must be less than 190 days.

The weighted average maturity expressed in days for fixed- or variable-income securities associated with the investment of cash collateral at June 30 is shown in **Table 4.4**:

Table 4.4: Weighted Average Maturity (in days)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023
Fixed- or variable-income securities:				
Other U.S. dollar-denominated:				
Corporate bonds	150	1	150	1
Commercial paper	38	39	38	39
Repurchase agreements	2	2	2	2
Certificates of deposit/time deposits	25	4	26	4
Supranational/foreign	43	17	43	17

Investment of cash collateral may include various asset-backed securities, structured notes and variable-rate securities that may be considered to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates due to the existence of prepayment or conversion features, although the weighted average maturity may be short.

At June 30, the fair value of investments that are considered to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates is shown in **Table 4.5**:

Table 4.5: Fair Value of Investments Highly Sensitive to Interest Rate Changes (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2024	University of California Retirement System (UCRS) 2023
Other asset-backed securities	\$60,812	\$9,443	\$352,039	\$42,539
Variable-rate investments	1,519,212	1,597,069	8,794,688	7,194,641
Total	\$1,580,024	\$1,606,512	\$9,146,727	\$7,237,180

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, the weighted average maturity expressed in days for asset-backed securities was 2 days and less than a day, respectively. For both June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, the weighted average maturity expressed in days for variable-rate investments was 1 day.

Foreign Currency Risk

The University's and UCRS' investment policy with respect to the foreign currency risk associated with the investment of cash collateral maintained in separate collateral pools restricts investments to U.S. dollar-denominated securities. Therefore, there is no foreign currency risk.

5. Derivative Financial Instruments

The University may use derivatives including futures, forward contracts, options and interest rate swap contracts as a substitute for investing in equity and fixed-income securities to reduce the effect of fluctuating foreign currencies on foreign currency-denominated investments, or to limit its exposure of variable-rate bonds to changes in market interest rates. The Board of Trustees for each campus foundation may also authorize derivatives in its investment policy.

The University enters into futures contracts for the purpose of acting as a substitute for investing in equity and fixed-income securities. A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a security or financial index, interest rate or foreign currency at a set price on a future date. They are standardized contracts that can be easily bought and sold and are exchange-traded. Upon entering into such a contract, the University is required to pledge to the broker an amount of cash or securities equal to the minimum initial margin requirements of the exchange on which the contract is traded. Pursuant to the contract, the University agrees to receive from, or pay to, the counterparty an amount of cash equal to the daily fluctuation in the value of the contract. These contracts are settled on a daily basis, with the resulting realized gain or loss included in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. The settlement amount at the end of each day for each of the contracts, or variation margin, is included in investments and represents the fair value of the contracts.

Forward contracts are similar to futures contracts, although they are not exchange-traded. Foreign currency exchange contracts are forward contracts used to hedge against foreign currency exchange rate risks on non-U.S. dollar-denominated investment securities and to increase or decrease exposure to various foreign currencies.

An options contract gives the University the right to buy or sell a specified security or index at a fixed price during a specified period for a nonrefundable fee (the "premium"). The maximum loss to the University is limited to the premium originally paid for covered options. The University initially records premiums paid for the purchase of these options in the statements of net position as an investment which is subsequently adjusted to reflect the fair value of the options, with unrealized gains and losses included in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Rights and warrants provide the holder the right to buy a stock at a predetermined price for a finite period of time. Warrants usually have a longer time period to expiration. The holder of a right or warrant is permitted to buy at a price that may be below the actual market price for that stock. Warrants and rights cease to exist and become worthless if not used by their expiration date.

An interest rate swap is a contractual agreement entered into between the University and a counterparty under which each agrees to exchange periodic fixed or variable payments for an agreed period of time based upon a notional amount of principal or value of the

underlying contract. The payments correspond to an equity index, an interest rate or currency. A credit default swap is an agreement whereby the seller will compensate the buyer in the event of a loan default. A swaption is an option granting its owner the right to enter into an underlying swap. The University considers its futures, forward contracts, options, credit default swaps, swaptions, rights, warrants and certain interest rate swaps to be investment derivatives.

As a means to lower the University's borrowing costs, when compared against fixed-rate bonds at the time of issuance, the University entered into interest rate swap agreements in connection with certain of its variable-rate Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds and General Revenue Bonds. The University determined certain of its interest rate swaps are derivative instruments that meet the criteria for an effective hedge. Certain of the interest rate swaps are considered hybrid instruments since, at the time of execution, the fixed rate on each of the swaps was off-market and the University received an upfront payment. As such, these swaps are each comprised of a derivative instrument, an at-the-market swap that is an effective hedge and a companion borrowing represented by the upfront payment. The unamortized amount of the borrowing under the companion instruments was \$63.2 million and \$66.7 million at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The fair value balances and notional amounts of derivative instruments outstanding at June 30, categorized by type, and the changes in fair value of such derivatives are shown in **Tables 5.1a, 5.1b** and **5.1c**:

University

Table 5.1a: Fair Value Balances and Notional Amounts of Derivative Instruments Outstanding for the University

(in thousands of dollars)

Category	Notional amount 2024	Notional amount 2023	Fair value classification	Fair value 2024	Fair value 2023	Changes in fair value classification	Changes in fair value 2024	Changes in fair value 2023
Investment derivatives								
Futures contracts:								
Domestic equity futures:								
Domestic equity futures: Long positions	\$125,036	\$100,670	Investments	\$378	\$2,374	Net appreciation	\$14,575	\$12,217
Foreign equity futures: Long positions	1,970	643	Investments	15	10	Net appreciation	10	105
Futures contracts	127,006	101,313		393	2,384		14,585	12,322
Foreign currency exchange contracts: Long positions	22	23	Investments			Net appreciation (depreciation)	(18)	38
Foreign currency exchange contracts: Short positions	3,052	3,512	Investments	20	11	Net appreciation (depreciation)	127	(93)
Foreign currency exchange contracts	3,074	3,535		20	11		109	(55)
Other: Stock rights/warrants			Investments	82	56	Net appreciation (depreciation)	(167)	302
Other				82	56		(167)	302
Total investment derivatives	\$130,080	\$104,848		\$495	\$2,451		\$14,527	\$12,569
Cash flow hedges								
Effective interest rate swaps: Pay fixed, receive variable	\$1,148,715	\$1,760,550	Other (liabilities)	\$97,416	\$63,152	Deferred inflows	\$34,264	\$64,330

Campus Foundations

Table 5.1b: Fair Value Balances and Notional Amounts of Derivative Instruments Outstanding for Campus Foundations

(in thousands of dollars)

Category	Notional amount 2024	Notional amount 2023	Fair value classification	Fair value 2024	Fair value 2023	Changes in fair value classification	Changes in fair value 2024	Changes in fair value 2023
Investment derivatives								
Futures contracts:								
Domestic equity futures:								
Futures contracts:			Investments			Net appreciation		\$2,535
Long positions								
Foreign equity futures:		\$10,885	Investments	\$48		Net appreciation	\$947	997
Long positions								
Domestic fixed income futures:	\$30,129		Investments	\$64		Net depreciation	(2,434)	
Long positions								
Other: Swaps	205,848	212,355	Investments			Net appreciation	27,747	24,271
Total investment derivatives	\$235,977	\$223,240		\$64	\$48		\$26,260	\$27,803

UCRS

Table 5.1c: Fair Value Balances and Notional Amounts of Derivative Instruments Outstanding for UCRS (in thousands of dollars)

Category	Notional amount 2024	Notional amount 2023	Fair value classification	Fair value 2024	Fair value 2023	Changes in fair value classification	Changes in fair value 2024	Changes in fair value 2023
Investment derivatives								
Futures contracts:								
Domestic equity futures:								
Futures contracts:	\$737,499	\$604,474	Investments	\$1,951	\$13,503	Net appreciation	\$76,873	\$75,090
Long positions								
Foreign equity futures:	33,386	49,890	Investments	226	643	Net appreciation	4,828	7,826
Long positions								
Foreign equity futures:						Net appreciation		202
Short positions								
Futures contracts	770,885	654,364		2,177	14,146		81,701	83,118
Foreign currency exchange contracts: Long positions	10,125	10,939	Investments	(161)	(225)	Net appreciation (depreciation)	(2,481)	3,014
Foreign currency exchange contracts: Short positions	268,869	309,399	Investments	1,740	1,005	Net appreciation (depreciation)	11,140	(8,477)
Foreign currency exchange contracts	278,994	320,338		1,579	780		8,659	(5,463)
Other: Stock rights/warrants			Investments	256	309	Net appreciation (depreciation)	(1,402)	1,692
Other				256	309		(1,402)	1,692
Total investment derivatives	\$1,049,879	\$974,702		\$4,012	\$15,235		\$88,958	\$79,347

Objectives and Terms of Hedging Derivative Instruments

The objectives and terms of the hedging derivative instruments outstanding at June 30, along with the credit rating of the associated counterparty, are shown in **Table 5.2**:

Table 5.2: Objectives and Terms of the Hedging Derivative Instruments Outstanding for the University (in thousands of dollars)

Type	Objective	Notional amounts 2024	Notional amount 2023	Effective date	Maturity date	Cash paid or received	Terms	Counterparty credit rating	Fair value 2024	Fair value 2023
Pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on variable-rate Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds	\$40,470	\$44,760	2020	2032	None	Pay fixed 3.5897%; receive 58% of Federal Funds Rate + 0.564%	Aa1/A+	(\$1,022)	(\$1,515)
Pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on variable-rate Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds	24,730	28,245	2020	2030	None	Pay fixed 4.55%; receive 67% of Federal Funds Rate + 0.76%	Aa2/A+	(818)	(1,174)
Pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on variable-rate Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds	38,670	38,670	2020	2037	None	Pay fixed 4.625%; receive 67% of Federal Funds Rate + 0.797%	Aa2/A+	(3,928)	(5,176)
Pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on variable-rate Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds	54,495	54,495	2020	2043	None	Pay fixed 4.6935%; receive 67% of Federal Funds Rate + 0.861%	Aa2/A+	(6,045)	(8,938)
Pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on variable-rate Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds	50,000	50,000	2020	2043–2047	None	Pay fixed 4.741%; receive 67% of Federal Funds Rate + 0.902%	Aa2/A+	(9,041)	(12,151)
Pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on variable-rate General Revenue Bonds	500,000	500,000	2023	2039	None	Pay fixed 1.9817%; receive 70% of Federal Funds Rate	Aa2/AA-	40,816	22,757
Pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on variable-rate General Revenue Bonds	100,000	100,000	2023	2039	None	Pay fixed 1.899%; receive 70% of Federal Funds Rate	Aa2/A+	8,981	5,487
Pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on variable-rate General Revenue Bonds	340,350	344,380	2023	2048	None	Pay fixed 0.926% - 1.238%; receive 70% of Federal Funds Rate	A2/A, A2/A+	68,473	60,137
Pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on variable-rate General Revenue Bonds		400,000	2019	2023	None	Pay fixed 1.8982%; receive 70% of Federal Funds Rate + 0.0925%	Aa2/AA-		2,484
Pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on variable-rate General Revenue Bonds		100,000	2019	2023	None	Pay fixed 1.9057%; receive 70% of Federal Funds Rate + 0.0925%	Aa2/AA-		619
Pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on variable-rate General Revenue Bonds		100,000	2019	2023	None	Pay fixed 1.8980%; receive 70% of Federal Funds Rate + 0.0975%	Aa2/A+		622
Interest rate swaps, net		\$1,148,715	\$1,760,550						\$97,416	\$63,152

Hedging Derivative Instrument Risk Factors

Credit risk

The University could be exposed to credit risk if the interest rate swap counterparties to the contracts are unable to meet the terms of the contracts. Contracts with positive fair values are exposed to credit risk. The University faces a maximum possible loss equivalent to the amount of the derivative's fair value, less any collateral held by the University provided by the counterparty. Contracts with negative fair values are not exposed to credit risk.

Although the University has entered into interest rate swaps with creditworthy financial institutions to hedge its variable-rate debt, there is credit risk for losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties or unfavorable interest rate movements.

There are no collateral requirements related to the interest rate swap with the \$40.5 million notional amount. Depending on the fair value and the counterparty credit rating for the swaps related to the Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds with the counterparty that is currently rated Aa2/A+ with a combined notional amount of \$167.9 million, the University may be entitled to receive collateral to the extent the positive fair value exceeds \$20.0 million. At June 30, 2024 and 2023, there was no collateral required.

Depending on the fair value and the counterparty credit rating for the swaps related to the General Revenue Bonds with a combined notional amount of \$340.4 million, the University may be entitled to receive collateral. At June 30, 2024 and 2023, there was no collateral required.

Depending on the fair value and the counterparty credit rating for the swap related to the General Revenue Bonds with the counterparty that is currently rated Aa2/A+ with a notional amount of \$100.0 million, the University may be entitled to receive collateral to the extent the positive fair value with the counterparty exceeds \$20.0 million. At June 30, 2024 and 2023, there was no collateral required.

Interest rate risk

There is a risk that the value of the interest rate swaps will decline because of changing interest rates. The values of the interest rate swaps with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to changing interest rates and, therefore, more volatile than those with shorter maturities.

Basis risk

There is a risk that the basis for the variable payment received on interest rate swaps will not match the variable payment on the bonds. This exposes the University to basis risk whenever the interest rates on the bonds are reset. The interest rate on the bonds is a tax-exempt interest rate, while the basis of the variable receipt on the interest rate swaps is taxable. Tax-exempt interest rates can change without a corresponding change in the Federal Funds Rate due to factors affecting the tax-exempt market which do not have a similar effect on the taxable market.

Termination risk

There is termination risk for interest rate swaps associated with variable-rate bonds in the event of nonperformance by counterparties in an adverse market, resulting in cancellation of the synthetic interest rate and returning the interest rate payments to the variable interest rates on the bonds. In addition, depending on the agreement, certain interest rate swaps may be terminated if a counterparty's credit quality rating, as issued by Moody's or S&P, falls below certain thresholds. For the interest rate swap with the \$40.5 million notional amount, the termination threshold is reached when the credit quality rating for either the underlying Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds or swap counterparty falls below Baa2 or BBB. For the swaps with the combined \$167.9 million notional amount, the termination threshold is reached when the credit quality rating for the underlying Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds falls below Baa3/BBB-, or the interest rate swap counterparty's rating falls below Baa2 or BBB. For the swaps with a combined notional amount of \$340.4 million with counterparties that are currently rated A2/A+ and A2/A, the termination threshold is reached when either the credit quality rating for the Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds or the swap counterparty's rating falls below Baa2 or BBB. Upon termination, the University may also owe a termination payment if there is a realized loss based on the fair value of each interest rate swap.

For the swap with notional amounts of \$500.0 million with a counterparty that is currently rated Aa2/AA-, the termination threshold is reached when the credit quality rating for the underlying General Revenue Bonds falls below Baa2 or BBB, or the swap counterparty's rating falls below A3 or A-. For the swap with a notional amount of \$100.0 million with a counterparty that is currently rated Aa2/A+, the termination threshold is reached when the credit quality rating for the underlying General Revenue Bonds falls below Baa2 or BBB, or the swap counterparty's rating falls below A3 or A-. Upon termination, the University may also owe a termination payment if there is a realized loss based on the fair value of each interest rate swap.

Rollover risk

The University is exposed to rollover risk on hedging derivative instruments that are hedges of debt that mature or may be terminated prior to the maturity of the hedged debt. When these hedging derivative instruments terminate, the University will be re-exposed to the risks being hedged by the hedging derivative instruments. The University is exposed to rollover risk on the interest rate swaps that mature in March 2039 and June 2039 because the hedged debt is scheduled to mature in May 2048.

6. Fair Value

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Assets and liabilities reported at fair value are organized into a hierarchy based on the levels of inputs observable in the marketplace that are used to measure fair value. Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and take into account the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions. Inputs may include price information, credit data, liquidity statistics and other factors specific to the financial instrument. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources. In contrast, unobservable inputs reflect the entity's assumptions about how market participants would value the financial instrument.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following describes the hierarchy of inputs used to measure fair value and the primary valuation methodologies used for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Level 1 — Prices based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible for identical assets or liabilities are classified as Level 1. Level 1 investments include equity securities, commingled funds (exchange traded funds and mutual funds) and other publicly traded securities.

Level 2 — Quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources for similar assets or liabilities for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly, are classified as Level 2. Level 2 investments include fixed- or variable-income securities, commingled funds, certain derivatives and other assets that are valued using market information. Swaps are classified as level 2 on the fair value hierarchy.

Level 3 — Investments, variable rate investment contracts, and other assets classified as Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently or not at all. The inputs into the determination of fair value of these financial instruments are based upon the best information in the circumstance and may require significant management judgment. Level 3 financial instruments include private equity investments, real estate and beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements. The inputs into the determination of fair value of these investments are based upon the best information in the circumstance and may require significant management judgment. Level 3 investments include private equity investments, real assets and real estate.

Net Asset Value (NAV) — Investments whose fair value is measured at NAV are excluded from the fair value hierarchy. Investments in nongovernmental entities that do not have a readily determinable fair value may be valued at NAV. Investments measured at NAV include hedge funds, private equity investments and commingled funds.

Not Leveled — Cash and cash equivalents including pending trades and settlements within various pools are not measured at fair value and, thus, are not subject to the fair value disclosure requirements.

Tables 6.1a, 6.1b and 6.1c summarize the investments and other assets reported at fair value within the fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2024:

Table 6.1a: Investments and Other Assets Reported at Fair Value for the University as of June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Net Asset Value (NAV)	Not leveled
Equity securities	\$20,272,963	\$20,272,737	\$26	\$200		
Fixed- or variable-income securities: U.S. government-guaranteed	5,093,287		5,093,287			
Fixed- or variable-income securities: Other U.S. dollar-denominated	6,669,368		6,669,368			
Commingled funds	12,999,637	1,148,539	152,905	2,452,000	9,167,205	\$78,988
Investment derivatives	495	82	413			
Publicly traded real estate investment trusts	431,333	431,333				
Mortgage loans	1,408,454			1,408,454		
Real estate	127,343			127,343		
Other investments	169,554			169,554		
Campus foundations' investments with the University	(3,673,607)					(3,673,607)
UCRS investment in STIP	(2,953,909)					(2,953,909)
Custodial investment funds	(630,465)					(630,465)
Total investments	\$39,914,453	\$21,852,691	\$11,915,999	\$4,157,551	\$9,167,205	(\$7,178,993)
Securities lending investments of cash collateral	\$2,299,339		\$2,299,943			(\$604)
Investments held by trustees	\$343,898	\$114,473	\$101,386		\$2,197	\$125,842
Beneficial interests included in other noncurrent assets	\$54,768			\$54,768		

Table 6.1b: Investments and Other Assets Reported at Fair Value for the Foundations as of June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Net Asset Value (NAV)	Not leveled
Equity securities	\$207,303	\$175,044	\$1,425	\$30,834		
Fixed- or variable-income securities: U.S. government-guaranteed	492,254		492,254			
Fixed- or variable-income securities: Other U.S. dollar-denominated	411,653		411,599	54		
Commingled funds	14,933,055	1,228,769	410	163,813	\$13,467,951	\$72,112
Investment derivatives	64	64				
Real estate	324,795			42,403	282,392	
Other investments	352,312	4,266		1,780	343,673	2,593
Futures and options contracts	10,215		10,215			
Custodial investment funds	(728,256)	(24,863)	(13,265)	(1,655)	(346,362)	(342,111)
Total investments	\$16,003,395	\$1,383,280	\$902,638	\$237,229	\$13,747,654	(\$267,406)
Beneficial interests included in other noncurrent assets	\$99,698			\$99,698		

Table 6.1c: Investments and Other Assets Reported at Fair Value for UCRS as of June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Net Asset Value (NAV)	Not leveled
Equity securities	\$72,487,939	\$72,483,258		\$4,681		
Fixed- or variable-income securities: U.S. government-guaranteed	9,000,519		\$9,000,519			
Fixed- or variable-income securities: Other U.S. dollar-denominated	10,891,436	3,679	10,887,757			
Commingled funds	38,487,869	3,283,462		4,883,383	\$29,921,317	\$399,707
Investment derivatives	4,012	256	3,756			
Publicly traded real estate investment trusts	2,295,247	2,295,247				
Other investments	575,074			399,912	175,162	
Real estate	875,979			477,150	398,829	
Total investments	\$134,618,075	\$78,065,902	\$19,892,032	\$5,765,126	\$30,495,308	\$399,707
Securities lending investments of cash collateral	\$13,310,868		\$13,314,325			\$(3,457)

Tables 6.2a, 6.2b and 6.2c summarize the investments and other assets reported at fair value within the fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2023:

Table 6.2a: Investments and Other Assets Reported at Fair Value for the University as of June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Net Asset Value (NAV)	Not leveled
Equity securities	\$15,479,559	\$15,478,254	\$25	\$1,280		
Fixed- or variable-income securities: U.S. government-guaranteed	6,863,681		6,863,681			
Fixed- or variable-income securities: Other U.S. dollar-denominated	10,996,909		10,996,909			
Commingled funds	12,290,911	414,089	(21)	2,049,545	\$9,795,861	\$31,437
Investment derivatives	2,451	77	2,374			
Publicly traded real estate investment trusts	376,971	376,971				
Mortgage loans	934,755			934,755		
Real estate	190,344			33,127	157,217	
Other investments	151,556			151,556		
Campus foundations' investments with the University	(4,717,138)					(4,717,138)
UCRS investment in STIP	(4,365,490)					(4,365,490)
Custodial investment funds	(595,102)					(595,102)
Total investments	\$37,609,407	\$16,269,391	\$17,862,968	\$3,170,263	\$9,953,078	(\$9,646,293)
Securities lending investments of cash collateral	\$1,913,886		\$1,932,156			(\$18,270)
Investments held by trustees	\$444,925	\$183,267	\$100,730		\$2,157	\$158,771
Beneficial interests included in other noncurrent assets	\$54,756			\$54,756		

Table 6.2b: Investments and Other Assets Reported at Fair Value for the Foundations as of June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Net Asset Value (NAV)	Not leveled
Equity securities	\$85,519	\$56,471	\$297	\$28,751		
Fixed- or variable-income securities: U.S. government-guaranteed	565,013		565,013			
Fixed- or variable-income securities: Other U.S. dollar-denominated	370,372		370,318	54		
Foreign currency-denominated	934		934			
Commingled funds	13,851,432	937,256	403	116,166	\$12,693,459	\$104,148
Investment derivatives	48	48				
Real estate	308,288			38,193	270,095	
Other investments	338,641	4,303		1,964	330,524	1,850
Futures and options contracts	10,059		10,059			
Custodial investment funds	(705,961)	(9,024)	(12,896)	(1,613)	(347,455)	(334,973)
Total investments	\$14,824,345	\$989,054	\$934,128	\$183,515	\$12,946,623	(\$228,975)
Beneficial interests included in other noncurrent assets	\$74,071			\$74,071		

Table 6.2c: Investments and Other Assets Reported at Fair Value for UCRS as of June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Net Asset Value (NAV)	Not leveled
Equity securities	\$58,292,012	\$58,287,558		\$4,454		
Fixed- or variable-income securities: U.S. government-guaranteed	7,953,360		\$7,953,360			
Fixed- or variable-income securities: Other U.S. dollar-denominated	11,979,680	3,966	11,975,714			
Commingled funds	36,641,392	2,608,925	(14,927)	4,275,136	\$30,988,707	(\$1,216,449)
Investment derivatives	15,235	4,817	10,418			
Publicly traded real estate investment trusts	2,126,913	2,126,913				
Other investments	548,539			367,396	181,143	
Real estate	1,242,310			845	1,241,465	
Total investments	\$118,799,441	\$63,032,179	\$19,924,565	\$4,647,831	\$32,411,315	(\$1,216,449)
Securities lending investments of cash collateral	\$8,621,760		\$8,704,194			(\$82,434)

Tables 6.3a, 6.3b and 6.3c present significant terms of certain investments at June 30, 2024:

Table 6.3a: Significant Terms of Investments for the University (in thousands of dollars)

Investment type	Fair value	Unfunded commitments	Remaining life (years)	Redemption terms and restrictions
Absolute return	\$904,680			Not eligible for redemption and lock-up provisions ranging from 0 to 3 years. For securities not eligible for redemption, the underlying assets are estimated to be liquidated within 3 to 5 years. For securities eligible for redemption, after initial lock-up expires, the redemption is available on a rolling basis and requires 30 to 365 days' prior notification.
Private equity	4,866,898	\$1,186,197	0 to 15	Not eligible for redemption.
Private credit	939,761	127,852	0 to 10	Not eligible for redemption and lock-up provisions ranging from 0 to 10 years. For securities not eligible for redemption, the underlying assets are estimated to be liquidated within 3 to 7 years. For securities eligible for redemption, after initial lock-up expires, the redemption is available on a rolling basis and requires 30 to 365 days' prior notification before winding down.
Real assets	593,136	113,513	0 to 15	Not eligible for redemption.
Real estate and real estate investment trusts	2,832,976	189,225	0 to 10	Closed-end funds are not eligible for redemption. For open-end funds, redemption is generally on a quarterly basis where the redemption date is the last day of each quarter. Payments of withdrawal requests are generally made within four quarters.
U.S. equity funds	3,447			Redemption generally requires at least 0 to 90 days' written notice of intention to terminate as of a date specified in the notice. Payments of withdrawal requests are generally made within 0 to 120 days.
Non-U.S. equity funds	1,303,338			Redemption requires at least 0 to 180 days' written notice of intention to terminate as of a date determined by the legal agreement between the investment manager and The Regents. Withdrawals may occur on the last business day of the month and are subject to certain withdrawal guidelines.
Balanced funds	321,842			Redemption requires at least 12 months' prior written notice of intention to terminate as of a date specified in the notice. Withdrawals will occur on the last business day of the month and are subject to certain withdrawal guidelines.

Table 6.3b: Significant Terms of Investments for the Foundations (in thousands of dollars)

Investment type	Fair value	Unfunded commitments	Remaining life (years)	Redemption terms and restrictions
Absolute return	\$3,344,044	\$136,903	0 to 1	Generally, lock-up provisions ranging from 0 to 3 years. After initial lock-up expires, redemptions are available and require 30 to 180 days' prior notification.
Private equity	3,161,609	1,093,543	0 to 15	Generally, lock-up provisions ranging from 0 to 16 years. After initial lock-up expires, redemptions are available and require 30 to 180 days' prior notification.
Real assets	59,314	40,795	0 to 12	Not eligible for redemption.
Real estate and real estate investment trusts	570,569	261,576	0 to 12	Not eligible for redemption.
U.S. equity and non-U.S. equity funds	2,959,580		0 to 15	Generally, lock-up provisions ranging from 0 to 4 years. After initial lock-up expires, redemptions are available and require 0 to 365 days' prior notification.

Table 6.3c: Significant Terms of Investments for UCRS (in thousands of dollars)

Investment Type	Fair value	Unfunded commitments	Remaining life (years)	Redemption terms and restrictions
Absolute return	\$1,845,464			Not eligible for redemption and lock-up provisions ranging from zero to three years. For securities not eligible for redemptions the underlying assets are estimated to be liquidated within three to five years. For securities eligible for redemptions, after initial lock-up expires, redemptions are available on a rolling basis and require 30 to 365 days' prior notification.
Private equity	9,743,822	\$3,032,429	0 to 15	Not eligible for redemption.
Private credit	2,278,817	520,303	0 to 10	Not eligible for redemption and lock-up provisions ranging from zero to ten years. For securities not eligible for redemptions the underlying assets are estimated to be liquidated within three to seven years. For securities eligible for redemptions, after initial lock-up expires, redemptions are available on a rolling basis and require 30 to 365 days' prior notification before winding down.
Real assets	3,154,240	643,239	0 to 15	Not eligible for redemption.
U.S. equity funds	5,213,097			Redemption generally requires at least zero to 90 days' written notice of intention to terminate as of a date specified in the notice. Payments of withdrawal requests are generally made within 0 to 120 days.
Non-U.S. equity funds	3,296,006			Redemption requires at least zero to 180 days' written notice of intention to terminate as of a date determined by the legal agreement between the investment manager and The Regents. Withdrawals may occur on the last business day of the month and are subject to certain withdrawal guidelines.
Real estate and real estate investment trusts	6,954,017	375,305	0 to 10	Closed-end funds are not eligible for redemption. For open-end funds, redemptions are generally on a quarterly basis where the redemption date is the last day of each quarter. Payments of withdrawal requests are generally made within four quarters.

7. Investments Held by Trustees

The University has entered into agreements with trustees to maintain trusts for compliance with the University's long-term debt requirements, capital projects and certain other requirements.

Capital Projects

Proceeds from the sale of bonds for the design and construction of third-party blended component unit housing facilities are held by trustees. The fair value of these investments was \$78.4 million and \$271.5 million at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Substantially all of these investments are of a highly liquid, short-term nature.

8. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable and the allowance for uncollectible accounts at June 30, 2024 and 2023 are shown in **Table 8.1a** and **8.1b**, respectively:

Table 8.1a: Accounts Receivable and the Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts at June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California state and federal government	University of California Medical Centers	University of California investment sales	University of California private grants and contracts	University of California Medical professional fees	University of California other	University of California total	Campus Foundations
Accounts receivable	\$1,442,568	\$4,622,410	\$171,911	\$806,873	\$750,897	\$1,636,707	\$9,431,366	\$30,332
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(17,319)	(875,745)		(46,180)	(182,686)	(83,145)	(1,205,075)	
Accounts receivable, net	\$1,425,249	\$3,746,665	\$171,911	\$760,693	\$568,211	\$1,553,562	\$8,226,291	\$30,332

Table 8.1b: Accounts Receivable and the Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts at June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California state and federal government	University of California Medical Centers	University of California investment sales	University of California private grants and contracts	University of California Medical professional fees	University of California other	University of California total	Campus Foundations
Accounts receivable	\$1,001,618	\$3,716,381	\$594,299	\$711,559	\$695,098	\$1,139,966	\$7,858,921	\$39,999
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(18,359)	(607,888)		(49,341)	(186,888)	(66,532)	(\$929,008)	
Accounts receivable, net	\$983,259	\$3,108,493	\$594,299	\$662,218	\$508,210	\$1,073,434	\$6,929,913	\$39,999

The University's other accounts receivable are primarily related to investment income, tuition and fees, auxiliary enterprises, insurance rebates and legal settlements.

The campus foundations' accounts receivable are primarily related to investment income.

The allowance for uncollectible accounts has changed the following revenues for the University for the years ended June 30 as shown in **Table 8.2**:

Table 8.2: Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023
Student tuition and fees	(\$7,506)	(\$9,426)
Grants and contracts: Federal	2,434	(1,383)
Grants and contracts: State	(1,391)	(7,751)
Grants and contracts: Private	3,150	(5,782)
Grants and contracts: Local	(726)	29
Medical centers	(817,446)	(339,734)
Educational activities	(24,899)	(50,310)
Auxiliary enterprises	(1,276)	(3,864)
Other operating revenues	(5,219)	(6,167)
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(\$852,879)	(\$424,388)

9. Pledges Receivable

The composition of pledges receivable at June 30 is summarized in **Table 9.1**:

Table 9.1: Composition of Pledges Receivable (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California 2024	University of California 2023	Campus Foundations 2024	Campus Foundations 2023
Total pledges receivable outstanding	\$82,561	\$64,197	\$1,809,303	\$1,900,812
Unamortized discount to present value	(1,422)	(372)	(156,048)	(170,341)
Allowance for uncollectible pledges	(10,828)	(10,061)	(81,135)	(79,773)
Total pledges receivable, net	70,311	53,764	1,572,120	1,650,698
Current portion of pledges receivable	(29,061)	(34,964)	(365,380)	(307,168)
Noncurrent portion of pledges receivable	\$41,250	\$18,800	\$1,206,740	\$1,343,530

Future receipts under pledge agreements for each of the five fiscal years subsequent to June 30, 2024 and thereafter are shown in **Table 9.2**:

Table 9.2: Future Receipts Under Pledge Agreements (in thousands of dollars)

Year Ending June 30	University of California	Campus Foundations
2025	\$38,552	\$421,929
2026	13,205	293,849
2027	4,960	271,158
2028	11,794	225,828
2029	3,350	195,327
2030–2034	10,451	178,674
Beyond 2034	249	222,538
Total payments on pledges receivable	\$82,561	\$1,809,303

10. Notes and Mortgages Receivable

The University's notes and mortgages receivable at June 30, 2024 and 2023 are shown in **Table 10.1a** and **10.1b**, respectively:

Table 10.1a: Notes and Mortgage Receivable at June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Current	Noncurrent notes	Noncurrent mortgages	Noncurrent total
Notes and mortgages receivable	\$34,923	\$417,624	\$37,409	\$455,033
Allowance for uncollectible amounts	(3,923)	(6,742)	(186)	(6,928)
Notes and mortgages receivable, net	\$31,000	\$410,882	\$37,223	\$448,105

Table 10.1b: Notes and Mortgage Receivable at June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Current	Noncurrent notes	Noncurrent mortgages	Noncurrent total
Notes and mortgages receivable	\$68,757	\$324,984	\$24,518	\$349,502
Allowance for uncollectible amounts	(2,020)	(19,364)	(151)	(19,515)
Notes and mortgages receivable, net	\$66,737	\$305,620	\$24,367	\$329,987

11. Capital Assets

The University's capital asset activity for the years ended June 30 is shown in **Table 11.1**:

Table 11a: University's Capital Assets at Original Cost (in thousands of dollars)

Original cost	2022	Additions/ transfers	Disposals	2023	Additions/ transfers	Disposals	2024
Land	\$1,544,105	\$187,975	(\$12,706)	\$1,719,374	\$408,323	(\$12,201)	\$2,115,496
Infrastructure	964,002	95,739		1,059,741	27,500		1,087,241
Buildings and improvements	49,887,356	1,456,693	(\$29,340)	51,314,709	3,894,835	(120,176)	55,089,368
Equipment, software and intangibles	9,775,592	789,688	(369,929)	10,195,351	964,614	(442,173)	10,717,792
Leases	3,068,485	520,974	(293,660)	3,295,799	281,952	(134,417)	3,443,334
Subscription-based IT arrangements	319,298	85,977	(9,155)	396,120	194,072	(60,879)	529,313
Libraries and collections	4,772,471	162,519	(20,648)	4,914,342	185,196	(63,568)	5,035,970
Special collections	618,141	30,690	(1,638)	647,193	10,803	(14)	657,982
Construction in progress	4,626,978	1,671,615	(33,630)	6,264,963	1,906,627	(7,784)	8,163,806
Capital assets, at original cost	\$75,576,428	\$5,001,870	(\$770,706)	\$79,807,592	\$7,873,922	(\$841,212)	\$86,840,302

Table 11b: University's Net Capital Assets and Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization (in thousands of dollars)

Accumulated depreciation and amortization	2022	Depreciation and amortization	Disposals	2023	Depreciation and amortization	Disposals	2024
Infrastructure	\$509,229	\$32,471		\$541,700	\$35,497		\$577,197
Buildings and improvements	21,842,900	1,551,388	(\$67,813)	23,326,475	1,819,533	(\$308,750)	24,837,258
Equipment, software and intangibles	6,920,208	717,228	(332,626)	7,304,810	787,450	(455,835)	7,636,425
Leases	762,521	289,968	(94,328)	958,161	293,915	(61,664)	1,190,412
Subscription-based IT arrangements	68,263	97,060	(9,155)	156,168	123,653	(60,981)	218,840
Libraries and collections	3,579,883	141,583	(5,095)	3,716,371	142,018	(50,636)	3,807,753
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	\$33,683,004	\$2,829,698	(\$509,017)	\$36,003,685	\$3,202,066	(\$937,866)	38,267,885
Capital assets, net	\$41,893,424			\$43,803,907			\$48,572,417

Service concession arrangements, reported as buildings and improvements, are \$278.7 million of original cost and \$55.2 million of accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2024, and are \$278.7 million of original cost and \$51.4 million of accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2023.

12. Self-Insurance and Other Liabilities

The University's self-insurance, obligations under life income agreements and other liabilities at June 30, 2024 and 2023 are shown in **Table 12.1**:

Table 12.1: Self Insurance, Obligations Under Life Income Agreements and Other Liabilities (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California current 2024	University of California noncurrent 2024	University of California current 2023	University of California noncurrent 2023	Campus Foundations current 2024	Campus Foundations noncurrent 2024	Campus Foundations current 2023	Campus Foundations noncurrent 2023
Self-insurance programs	\$807,666	\$1,632,855	\$596,454	\$1,392,511				
Obligations under life income agreements	1,276	\$32,491	1,331	\$32,891	\$16,825	\$136,581	\$16,449	\$135,177
Other liabilities:								
Compensated absences	917,924	\$496,781	880,488	\$466,650				
Accrued interest	222,474		217,607					
Fair value of interest rate swaps		36,644		63,151				
Short-term advances			3,955					
Other	797,012	287,840	924,016	351,978	83,538	45,319	123,226	44,130
Total	\$2,746,352	\$821,265	\$2,623,851	\$881,779	\$100,363	\$45,319	\$139,675	\$44,130

Self-insurance Programs

Self-insured liabilities changed as shown in **Table 12.2a** and **12.2b** for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively:

Table 12.2a: Self-Insured Liabilities at June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Liabilities	Medical malpractice	Workers' compensation	Employee & student health care	General liability and other	Total
Liabilities at June 30, 2023	\$276,714	\$1,058,806	\$312,756	\$340,689	\$1,988,965
Claims incurred and changes in estimates	202,197	369,416	2,377,879	164,587	3,114,079
Claim payments	(69,505)	(92,947)	(2,378,008)	(122,063)	(2,662,523)
Liabilities at June 30, 2024	\$409,406	\$1,335,275	\$312,627	\$383,213	\$2,440,521
Discount rate	3.0%	3.0%	Undiscounted	3.0%	

Table 12.2b: Self-Insured Liabilities at June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Liabilities	Medical malpractice	Workers' compensation	Employee & student health care	General liability and other	Total
Liabilities at June 30, 2022	\$245,162	\$854,774	\$264,042	\$961,566	\$2,325,544
Claims incurred and changes in estimates	97,557	290,242	2,169,974	(68,801)	2,488,972
Claim payments	(66,005)	(86,210)	(2,121,260)	(552,076)	(2,825,551)
Liabilities at June 30, 2023	\$276,714	\$1,058,806	\$312,756	\$340,689	\$1,988,965
Discount rate	3.0%	3.0%	Undiscounted	3.0%	

13. Debt

The University directly finances the construction, renovation and acquisition of facilities and equipment, or such other purposes as authorized by The Regents through the issuance of debt obligations or indirectly through structures that involve legally separate entities reported as blended component units. Commercial paper and bank loans provide interim financing. Long-term financing includes revenue bonds, financing obligations and other borrowings.

The University's outstanding debt at June 30 is shown on **Table 13.1**:

Table 13.1: Outstanding Debt (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Weighted average interest rate	Interest rate range	Maturity years	2024	2023
Interim financing: Commercial paper		3.5–5.5%	2025	\$1,587,500	\$885,000
Long-term financing:					
University of California General Revenue Bonds: Fixed rate	4.6%	0.7–7.6%	2025–2115	15,806,875	14,549,785
University of California General Revenue Bonds: Variable rate	4.7%	4.6–5.4%	2025–2048	1,086,265	1,094,380
University of California Limited Project Revenue Bonds	4.4%	1–5.5%	2025–2058	4,767,780	5,395,150
University of California Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds: Fixed rate	4.2%	2.4–6.6%	2025–2120	6,647,560	6,693,845
University of California Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds: Variable rate	4.6%	4.6–4.7%	2025 – 2047	205,965	221,905
Unamortized bond premium				1,967,017	1,669,815
University of California revenue bonds	4.4%			30,481,462	29,624,880
Financing obligations		Various	2025–2042	64,893	62,244
Other University borrowings		Various	2025–2091	807,504	750,220
Leases		Various	2025–2120	2,519,174	2,568,717
Subscription-based information technology arrangements		Various	2025–2034	236,471	181,066
Blended component unit revenue bonds, net	4.7%	3–6.5%	2025–2054	2,212,345	2,268,648
Total outstanding debt				37,909,349	36,340,775
Less: Commercial paper				(1,587,500)	(885,000)
Current portion of outstanding debt				(3,113,605)	(2,602,168)
Noncurrent portion of outstanding debt				\$33,208,244	\$32,853,607

The activity with respect to the University's current and noncurrent debt, including the revenue bonds associated with blended component units, for the years ended June 30 is shown in **Table 13.2:**

Table 13.2a: Current and Noncurrent Debt Activity for the year ended June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University revenue bonds	Financing obligations, leases, and subscription-based IT arrangements	Other university borrowings	Blended component unit revenue bonds	Total
Long-term debt at June 30, 2023	\$29,624,896	\$2,812,011	\$750,220	\$2,268,648	\$35,455,775
New obligations	3,194,785	449,802	132,075		3,776,662
Bond premium, net	443,120				443,120
Refinancing or prepayment of outstanding debt	(2,030,205)	(51,784)			(2,081,989)
Scheduled principal payments	(605,200)	(389,507)	(74,791)	(41,040)	(1,110,538)
Amortization of bond premium	(145,918)			(15,263)	(161,181)
Long-term debt at June 30, 2024	30,481,478	2,820,522	807,504	2,212,345	36,321,849
Less: Current portion	(2,485,980)	(364,244)	(212,224)	(51,157)	(3,113,605)
Noncurrent portion at June 30, 2024	\$27,995,498	\$2,456,278	\$595,280	\$2,161,188	\$33,208,244

Table 13.2b: Current and Noncurrent Debt Activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University revenue bonds	Financing obligations, leases, and subscription-based IT arrangements	Other university borrowings	Blended component unit revenue bonds	Total
Long-term debt at June 30, 2022	\$29,066,617	\$2,757,136	\$844,735	\$2,316,393	\$34,984,881
New obligations	3,253,920	515,933			3,769,853
Bond premium, net	308,599				308,599
Refinancing or prepayment of outstanding debt	(2,324,165)	(105,805)			(2,429,970)
Scheduled principal payments	(538,795)	(355,237)	(94,515)	(32,155)	(1,020,702)
Amortization of bond premium	(141,296)			(15,590)	(156,886)
Long-term debt at June 30, 2023	29,624,880	2,812,027	750,220	2,268,648	35,455,775
Less: Current portion	(2,081,078)	(326,183)	(143,940)	(50,967)	(2,602,168)
Noncurrent portion at June 30, 2023	\$27,543,802	\$2,485,844	\$606,280	\$2,217,681	\$32,853,607

Commercial Paper

The University has available a \$2.0 billion commercial paper program, issued in two series, with tax-exempt and taxable components. Commercial paper may be issued for interim financing for capital projects or equipment, financing for working capital for the medical centers, standby or interim financing for gift-financed projects and working capital for the University.

The program's liquidity is primarily supported by available investments in STIP, BGP and TRIP. Commercial paper is collateralized by a pledge of the revenues derived from the ownership or operation of the projects financed and constitutes limited obligations of the University. There is no encumbrance, mortgage or other pledge of property securing commercial paper and the paper does not constitute general obligations of the University.

Commercial paper outstanding, including interest rates, at June 30 is shown in **Table 13.3**:

Table 13.3: Commercial Paper (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Interest rates 2024	Outstanding 2024	Interest rates 2023	Outstanding 2023
Tax-exempt	3.5–3.9%	\$1,401,000	2.6–3.6%	\$550,000
Taxable	5.3–5.5%	186,500	5.1–5.3%	335,000
Total outstanding		\$1,587,500		\$885,000

The expectation is that the University will continue to utilize available investments for liquidity support of the commercial paper program. Alternatively, the University may utilize lines of credit from external banks for the purpose of providing additional liquidity support for the commercial paper program. As of June 30, 2024, the University has two revolving credit agreements totaling \$700.0 million. There were no borrowings against the revolving credit lines as of June 30, 2024.

University of California Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds have financed various auxiliary, administrative, academic, medical center and research facilities of the University. The bonds generally have annual principal and semiannual or monthly interest payments, serial and term maturities, contain sinking fund requirements and may have optional redemption provisions. Revenue bonds are not collateralized by any encumbrance, mortgage or other pledge of property, except pledged revenues, and do not constitute general obligations of The Regents. Revenue bond indentures require the University to use the facilities in a way which will not cause the interest on the tax-exempt bonds to be included in the gross income of the bondholders for federal tax purposes. The indentures permit the University to issue additional bonds as long as certain conditions are met.

General revenue bonds are collateralized solely by general revenues as defined in the general revenue bond indenture. General revenues are certain operating and nonoperating revenues of the University consisting of gross student tuition and fees; a portion of state appropriations; facilities and administrative cost recovery from contracts and grants; revenues from educational, auxiliary and other activities; and other revenues, including unrestricted investment income. The General revenue bond indenture requires the University to set rates, charges and fees each year sufficient for general revenues to pay for the annual principal and interest on the bonds and certain other covenants. The pledge of general revenues for interest rate swap agreements is on a parity basis with the University's general revenue bonds. General revenues for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 were \$21.7 billion and \$21.2 billion, respectively.

Limited project revenue bonds have been issued to finance auxiliary enterprises and are collateralized by a pledge consisting of the sum of the gross revenues of specific projects. The limited project revenue bond indenture requires the University to achieve the sum of revenues equal to 1.1 times debt service and to maintain certain other covenants. The pledge of revenues for limited project revenue bonds is subordinate to the pledge of revenues for general revenue bonds, but senior to pledges for commercial paper notes. Pledged revenues for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 were \$1.9 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively.

Medical center pooled revenue bonds have been issued to finance the University's medical center facilities and are collateralized by joint and several pledges of the gross revenues of all five of the University's medical centers. Medical center gross revenues are excluded from general revenues. The medical center pooled revenue bond indenture requires the medical centers to set rates, charges and fees each year sufficient for the medical centers' total operating and nonoperating revenues to pay for the annual principal and interest on the bonds and certain other covenants. The pledge of medical center revenues for interest rate swap agreements may be at parity with, or subordinate to, medical center pooled revenue bonds. Pledged revenues of the medical centers for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 were \$22.2 billion and \$19.5 billion, respectively.

2024 Activity

In March 2024, general revenue bonds totaling \$1.1 billion were issued to refund certain outstanding general revenue bonds and limited project revenue bonds of the University. The bonds mature at various dates through 2045. The fixed-rate tax-exempt bonds have a stated weighted average interest rate of 5.0 percent. The deferred premium of \$199.6 million will be amortized as a reduction to interest expense over the term of the bonds. The refinancing and refunding of previously outstanding bonds resulted in cash flow savings of \$103.1 million and an economic gain of \$46.8 million.

In February 2024, general revenue bonds totaling \$1.4 billion, including \$144.0 million in taxable bonds, were issued to finance or refinance the acquisition, construction, improvement and renovation of certain facilities of the University. The bonds mature at various dates through 2044. The fixed-rate tax-exempt bonds have a stated weighted average interest rate of 5.0 percent. The taxable bonds have a stated weighted average interest rate of 4.9 percent. The deferred premium of \$174.4 million will be amortized as a reduction to interest expense over the term of the bonds. The refinancing and refunding of previously outstanding bonds resulted in cash flow savings of \$149.1 million and an economic gain of \$100.4 million.

In September 2023, general revenue bonds totaling \$706.6 million, including \$586.5 million in tax-exempt bonds, were issued to finance the acquisition, construction, improvement and renovation of certain facilities of the University. The bonds mature at various dates through 2035. Proceeds of the bonds, including a bond premium of \$93.0 million, were used to pay for project construction and issuance costs. The fixed-rate tax-exempt bonds have a stated weighted average interest rate of 5.0 percent. The taxable bonds have a stated weighted average interest rate of 5.1 percent. The deferred premium will be amortized as a reduction to interest expense over the term of the bonds.

2023 Activity

In February 2023, general revenue bonds totaling \$2.2 billion, including \$2.1 billion in tax-exempt bonds, were issued to finance or refinance the acquisition, construction, improvement and renovation of certain facilities of the University. The bonds mature at various dates through 2048. Proceeds of the bonds, including a bond premium of \$245.6 million, were used to pay for project construction, refinancing and issuance costs. The fixed-rate tax-exempt bonds have a stated weighted average interest rate of 5.0 percent. The taxable bonds have a stated weighted average interest rate of 4.7 percent. The University also issued tax-exempt variable rate bonds for which the interest rate will reset each business day. The deferred premium will be amortized as a reduction to interest expense over the term of the bonds. The refinancing and refunding of previously outstanding bonds resulted in cash flow savings of \$411.4 million and an economic gain of \$324.8 million.

In September 2022, general revenue bonds totaling \$767.5 million, including \$702.3 million in tax-exempt bonds and \$65.2 million in taxable bonds, were issued to finance the acquisition, construction, improvement and renovation of certain facilities of the University. The bonds mature at various dates through 2052. Proceeds of the bonds, including a bond premium of \$121.6 million, were used to pay for project construction and issuance costs. The tax-exempt bonds have a stated weighted average interest rate of 5.0 percent. The taxable bonds have a stated weighted average interest rate of 4.5 percent. The deferred premium will be amortized as a reduction to interest expense over the term of the bonds.

In August 2022, the University priced \$318.0 million of tax-exempt general revenue bonds that were delivered in February 2023. Proceeds of the bonds, including a bond premium of \$39.9 million, were used to pay for issuance costs and to repay \$348.8 million of outstanding general revenue bonds at the call date. The bonds have a stated weighted average interest rate of 5.0 percent. The deferred premium will be amortized as a reduction to interest expense over the term of the bonds. The refinancing and refunding of previously outstanding bonds resulted in cash flow savings of \$38.6 million and an economic gain of \$34.4 million.

Leases

The University has leases for land, buildings and equipment under agreements that extend through 2120. Some leases include one or more options to renew, with renewal terms that can extend the lease term from one to 39 years. Leases may also include options to terminate the leases.

Certain of the University's lease agreements include rental payments adjusted periodically primarily for inflation. The lease agreements do not contain any material lease incentive received, residual value guarantees, material restrictive covenants or material termination penalties. The University also subleases certain real estate to third parties.

The University measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Leases with a term of 12 months or less, real estate leases with cumulative undiscounted payments of less than \$300,000 (including option periods) or equipment leases with cumulative undiscounted payments of less than \$100,000 (including option periods) are recognized as operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. If the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, the University uses an incremental borrowing rate to discount the lease payments, which is an estimate of the interest rate that would be charged for borrowing the lease payment amounts during the lease term.

Future minimum payments on the University's leases with an initial or remaining non-cancelable term in excess of one year are shown in **Table 13.4**:

Table 13.4: Future Minimum Payments on Leases (in thousands of dollars)

Year ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total payments
2025	\$252,558	\$91,610	\$344,168
2026	232,887	83,400	316,287
2027	212,676	74,446	287,122
2028	202,670	66,335	269,005
2029	188,709	58,578	247,287
2030–2034	723,878	198,280	922,158
2035–2039	414,913	86,734	501,647
2040–2044	147,995	32,110	180,105
2045–2049	56,854	16,806	73,660
2050–2054	36,569	9,406	45,975
2055–2059	23,415	5,628	29,043
2060–2064	16,515	2,526	19,041
2065–2069		3,563	3,563
2070–2074		4,050	4,050
2075–2079		4,050	4,050
2080–2084		6,429	6,429
2085–2089		7,088	7,088
2090–2094		7,088	7,088
2095–2099		7,088	7,088
2100–2104		7,088	7,088
2105–2109		7,088	7,088
2110–2114	2,319	4,768	7,087
2115–2119	6,360	727	7,087
2120	118		118
Total	\$2,518,436	\$784,886	\$3,303,322

Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements

The University has subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) under agreements that extend through 2037. Some SBITAs include one or more options to renew, with renewal terms that can extend the subscription term from one to ten years. SBITAs may also include options to terminate the subscription. SBITAs do not contain any material incentive received, material restrictive covenants or material termination penalties.

The University measures the SBITA liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. SBITAs with a term of 12 months or less or those with cumulative undiscounted payments of less than \$500,000 (including option periods) are recognized as operating expense on a straight-line basis over the subscription term. If the interest rate implicit in the SBITA cannot be readily determined, the University uses an incremental borrowing rate to discount the SBITA payments, which is an estimate of the interest rate that would be charged for borrowing the SBITA payment amounts during the subscription term.

Future minimum payments on the University's SBITAs with an initial or remaining non-cancelable term in excess of one year are shown in **Table 13.5**:

Table 13.5: Future Minimum Payments on SBITAs (in thousands of dollars)

Year ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total payments
2025	\$91,304	\$7,569	\$98,873
2026	66,233	4,886	71,119
2027	33,027	2,624	35,651
2028	23,347	1,523	24,870
2029	11,339	825	12,164
2030–2034	10,067	948	11,015
2035	1,154	79	1,233
Total	\$236,471	\$18,454	\$254,925

Other University Borrowings

Other University borrowings consist of contractual obligations resulting from the acquisition of land or buildings and the construction and renovation of certain facilities, along with the borrowing component associated with hybrid derivative instruments.

The University may use uncollateralized revolving lines of credit with commercial banks for capital purposes and to provide interim financing for buildings and equipment. Lines of credit commitments for general corporate purposes totaled \$200.0 million at June 30, 2024 and 2023. Outstanding borrowings under these bank lines totaled \$167.0 million and \$100.0 million at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Certain of the interest rate swaps are considered hybrid instruments. As such, the interest rate swaps are comprised of a derivative instrument and a companion instrument recorded as a borrowing. The unamortized amount of the borrowing was \$63.2 million and \$66.7 million at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

In August 2016, the University entered into an agreement with a developer to design, construct, finance, operate and maintain certain auxiliary, administrative, academic and research facilities of one of its campuses through 2055. Construction of all of the facilities was completed in the summer of 2020. Payments under this agreement have two components: the first component of the agreement is related to the operations and maintenance of the facilities; the second component is to service the private debt incurred by the developer. The payments for servicing the private debt are recorded as other borrowings by the University. The operations and maintenance component of the payments will be expensed as incurred. In the event that the operations and maintenance agreement with the developer is terminated, the outstanding portion of the private debt incurred by the developer would become an obligation of the University. The outstanding amount of the borrowing was \$515.0 million and \$551.5 million at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Blended Component Unit Revenue Bonds

Student housing

The University has entered into ground leases with legally separate nonprofit corporations that develop and own student housing projects and related amenities and improvements on three University campuses through the use of project limited liability corporations (LLC). Each LLC, through a conduit issuer, has outstanding Student Housing LLC Revenue Bonds to finance the construction of the student housing facilities. Each LLC manages the premises. The University's reversionary interest in the land is not subordinated. All costs associated with the ownership, operation and management of the improvements are the obligation of each LLC. Student rental rates are established in order to provide for operating expenses and to maintain the required debt service coverage ratios. The bonds generally have annual principal and semiannual interest payments, serial and term maturities, certain sinking fund requirements and optional redemption provisions. They are not collateralized by any encumbrance, mortgage or other pledge of property, except pledged revenues of the student housing projects, and do not constitute general obligations of The Regents.

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, the LLCs, through a conduit issuer, have outstanding Student Housing LLC Revenue Bonds totaling \$1.6 billion and \$1.7 billion respectively. The bonds mature at various dates through 2054 and have a weighted average interest rate of 4.5 percent.

Research facilities

The University has a public/private partnership for the purpose of developing, constructing and managing a neuroscience research and laboratory building and a psychiatry youth and family center, with a legally separate, nonprofit corporation (the Corporation). In connection with these facilities, the University entered into ground leases with the Corporation. The Corporation has entered into a sub-ground lease with a developer to construct, own and manage the facilities. The University agreed to lease all of the space in the building from the developer. The University's base rent payments are equal to the principal and interest payments on the bonds that are issued by a conduit issuer, and loaned to the nonprofit corporation to finance the construction of the building. As security on the bonds, the developer has assigned all payments received from the University for the space lease to the bond trustee.

At June 30, 2024, the Corporation, through a conduit issuer, has outstanding tax-exempt revenue bonds totaling \$165.5 million and taxable revenue bonds totaling \$188.0 million. At June 30, 2023, the Corporation, through a conduit issuer, had outstanding tax-exempt revenue bonds totaling \$172.3 million and taxable revenue bonds totaling \$188.0 million. The tax-exempt revenue bonds mature at various dates through 2052 and have a weighted average interest rate of 5.0 percent. The tax-exempt revenue bonds have annual serial maturities, certain sinking fund requirements, semiannual interest payments and optional redemption provisions. The taxable bonds mature through 2049 and have an interest rate of 6.5 percent. The taxable bonds were issued as Build America Bonds, under which the U.S. Treasury was expected at the time of issuance to send the conduit issuer 35.0 percent of the semiannual interest cost on the taxable bonds. As of June 30, 2024, the U.S. Treasury had reduced the subsidy by 5.7 percent for a net subsidy of 33.0 percent and has published its intention to do so through Federal Fiscal Year 2030, making the net interest rate 4.3 percent post-subsidy. The taxable bonds have a term maturity with various certain annual sinking fund requirements, semiannual interest payments and optional redemption provisions.

In addition, the University entered into a ground lease with another legally separate, nonprofit corporation (the Consortium). The Consortium entered into an agreement with a developer to develop and own a research laboratory facility designed to expand collaborative work in stem cell research and facilitate its translation into tools and techniques to diagnose and treat degenerative diseases and other ailments. The developer constructed the research laboratory facility. All costs associated with the ownership, operation and management of the laboratory research facility are the obligation of the Consortium. The University, along with the other collaborative research partners, will lease space in the building.

The Consortium, through a conduit issuer, has outstanding revenue bonds totaling \$42.8 million and \$44.6 million at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The bonds mature at various dates through 2040 and have a weighted average interest rate of 4.3 percent. The bonds generally have annual principal and semiannual interest payments, serial and term maturities, certain sinking fund requirements and optional redemption provisions. Lease payments from the occupants of the building are pledged as collateral on the bonds. To the extent the lease payments are not sufficient to pay the debt service, the University is obligated to pay the shortfall.

Future Debt Service and Hedging Derivative Interest Rate Swaps

Future debt service payments for the University's fixed- and variable-rate debt, excluding leases and SBITAs, for each of the five fiscal years subsequent to June 30, 2024, and thereafter are presented in **Table 13.6a**. Although not a prediction by the University of the future interest cost of the variable-rate bonds, these amounts assume that current interest rates on variable-rate bonds will not change. As these rates vary, variable-rate bond interest payments will vary.

Table 13.6a: Future Debt Service Payments (in thousands of dollars)

Years ending June 30	Commercial paper	Medical Center revenue bonds	University revenue bonds	Financing obligations	Other university borrowings	Blended component unit revenue bonds	Total payments	Principal	Interest
2025	\$1,603,702	\$370,454	\$1,880,425	\$22,418	\$188,097	\$136,712	\$4,201,808	\$2,858,607	\$1,343,201
2026		368,832	2,113,839	18,209	21,231	138,247	2,660,358	1,371,438	1,288,920
2027		369,844	1,897,476	10,134	21,414	139,977	2,438,845	1,195,187	1,243,658
2028		354,742	1,462,191	8,753	21,627	142,047	1,989,360	781,641	1,207,719
2029		353,997	1,594,684	5,650	21,713	142,798	2,118,842	945,505	1,173,337
2030–2034		2,233,630	8,585,877	6,220	112,399	720,151	11,658,277	6,544,379	5,113,898
2035–2039		1,943,340	6,132,808		124,536	705,329	8,906,013	5,112,177	3,793,836
2040–2044		1,929,279	4,544,049		105,338	576,503	7,155,169	4,510,891	2,644,278
2045–2049		1,824,847	2,965,684		92,920	553,220	5,436,671	3,802,088	1,634,583
2050–2054		1,969,884	1,755,924		90,525	281,993	4,098,326	3,254,040	844,286
2055–2059		193,970	421,086		30,577		645,633	112,629	533,004
2060–2120		1,855,874	4,909,036				6,764,910	2,510,000	4,254,910
Total future debt service	1,603,702	13,768,693	38,263,079	71,384	830,377	3,536,977	58,074,212	\$32,998,582	\$25,075,630
Less: Interest component of future payments	(16,202)	(6,915,168)	(16,602,159)	(6,491)	(22,873)	(1,512,737)	(25,075,630)		
Principal portion of future payments	1,587,500	6,853,525	21,660,920	64,893	807,504	2,024,240	32,998,582		
Adjusted by: unamortized bond premium		145,418	1,821,598			188,106	2,155,122		
Total debt	\$1,587,500	\$6,998,943	\$23,482,518	\$64,893	\$807,504	\$2,212,346	\$35,153,704		

Long-term debt does not include \$3.6 million of defeased liabilities at June 30, 2024. Investments that have maturities and interest rates sufficient to fund retirement of these liabilities are being held in irrevocable trusts for the debt service payments. Neither the assets of the trusts nor the outstanding obligations are included in the University's statement of net position.

General revenue bonds of \$1.1 billion are variable-rate demand bonds which primarily reset daily and, in the event of a failed remarketing, can be put back to The Regents for tender. The University has classified these bonds as current liabilities as of June 30, 2024.

Medical center pooled revenue bonds of \$206.0 million are variable-rate demand bonds which give the debt holders the ability to put the bonds back to The Regents upon demand. The University has classified these bonds as current liabilities as of June 30, 2024.

For the University's cash flow hedges, future debt service payments for the University's variable-rate debt and net receipts or payments on the associated hedging derivative instruments for each of the five fiscal years subsequent to June 30, 2024, and thereafter are as presented below. Although not a prediction by the University of the future interest cost of the variable-rate bonds or the impact of the interest rate swaps, using rates as of June 30, 2024, combined debt service requirements of the variable-rate debt and net swap payments are shown in **Table 13.6b**:

Table 13.6b: Future Debt Service Payments — Hedging Derivative Instruments *(in thousands of dollars)*

Years ending June 30	Variable-rate bonds: Principal	Variable-rate bonds: Interest	Interest rate swap, net	Total payments
2025	\$12,210	\$52,370	(\$19,028)	\$45,552
2026	12,595	52,933	(19,002)	46,526
2027	12,990	52,434	(18,964)	46,460
2028	13,420	51,925	(18,932)	46,413
2029	13,830	51,114	(18,670)	46,274
2030–2034	58,890	246,757	(92,332)	213,315
2035–2039	88,810	234,303	(90,523)	232,590
2040–2044	296,415	200,331	(24,332)	472,414
2045–2049	645,280	73,718	(7,253)	711,745
Total	\$1,154,440	\$1,015,885	(\$309,036)	\$1,861,289

14. Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

The University's composition of deferred outflows of resources at June 30 are summarized in **Table 14.1**:

Table 14.1: Deferred Outflows of Resources (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023
Net pension liability	\$2,419,904	\$2,964,134
Net retiree health benefits liability	3,323,514	4,456,785
Debt refunding	216,839	167,241
Interest rate swap agreements	14,054	22,747
Asset retirement obligations	59,087	82,467
Acquisitions	537,320	908
Total	\$6,570,718	\$7,694,282

The University's composition of deferred inflows of resources at June 30 are summarized in **Table 14.2**:

Table 14.2: Deferred Inflows of Resources (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023
Service concession arrangements	\$223,504	\$227,323
Net pension liability	2,699,005	93,756
Net retiree health benefits liability	8,617,107	8,027,404
Debt refunding	71,661	47,132
Interest rate swap agreements	111,470	85,898
Royalty sales	191,285	250,911
Irrevocable split-interest agreements	68,817	76,062
Leases	634,825	686,208
Total	\$12,617,674	\$9,494,694

The campus foundations' deferred inflows of resources are primarily related to irrevocable split-interest agreements.

15. Retirement Plans

Most University employees participate in UCRS. UCRS consists of UCRP, a governmental defined benefit plan funded with University and employee contributions; UCRSP, which includes defined contribution plans with options to participate in internally or externally managed investment portfolios generally funded with employee nonelective and elective contributions; and UC-VERIP, a defined benefit plan for University employees who were members of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) who elected early retirement. Other retirement plans include the Children's Hospital and Research Center at Oakland (CHRCO) Pension Plan, a defined benefit plan fully funded with CHRCO contributions and the Orange County Employees' Retirement System (OCERS) retirement plan, a cost-sharing multiemployer defined benefit pension plan for former employees of an Orange County hospital center who chose to remain with OCERS at the time the hospital was acquired by the University. The Regents has the authority to establish and amend UCRS, and administration authority with respect to the UCRS plans is vested with the President of the University as plan administrator. CHRCO administers the CHRCO Pension Plan as the Sponsor and plan assets are held by State Street Bank and Trust Company (Trustee).

Condensed financial information related to each plan in UCRS and CHRCO Pension Plan and the changes in pension liability for UCRP, UC-VERIP and the CHRCO Pension Plan for the year ended June 30, 2024 are shown in **Table 15.1**:

Table 15.1: Condensed Financial Information for Retirement Plans (in thousands of dollars)

Description	University of California Retirement Plan	University of California UC-VERIP	Subtotal	University of California Retirement Savings Program	Total	Children's Hospital & Research Center at Oakland Pension Plan
Condensed Statement of Fiduciary Net Position						
Investments at fair value	\$98,618,619	\$74,829	\$98,693,448	\$35,924,627	\$134,618,075	\$690,589
Participants' interests in mutual funds				2,921,181	2,921,181	
Investment of cash collateral	8,707,422	6,562	8,713,984	4,596,884	13,310,868	
Other assets	917,283	449	917,732	263,412	1,181,144	
Total assets	108,243,324	81,840	108,325,164	43,706,104	152,031,268	690,589
Collateral held for securities lending	8,707,410	6,562	8,713,972	4,596,879	13,310,851	
Other liabilities	846,348	550	846,898	11,912	858,810	
Total liabilities	9,553,758	7,112	9,560,870	4,608,791	14,169,661	
Net position held in trust	\$98,689,566	\$74,728	\$98,764,294	\$39,097,313	\$137,861,607	\$690,589
Condensed Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions	\$4,333,837		\$4,333,837	\$2,351,816	\$6,685,653	\$46,500
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	9,155,684	\$7,834	9,163,518	4,719,561	13,883,079	
Investment and other income, net	2,232,010	1,654	2,233,664	728,654	2,962,318	90,743
Total additions, net	15,721,531	9,488	15,731,019	7,800,031	23,531,050	137,243
Benefit payment and participant withdrawals	5,124,238	2,746	5,126,984	2,280,368	7,407,352	65,531
Other deductions	102,512	3	102,515	3,343	105,858	4,979
Total deductions	5,226,750	2,749	5,229,499	2,283,711	7,513,210	70,510
Change in net position held in trust	10,494,781	6,739	10,501,520	5,516,320	16,017,840	66,733
Net position held in trust:						
Beginning of year	88,194,785	67,989	88,262,774	33,580,993	121,843,767	623,856
End of year	\$98,689,566	\$74,728	\$98,764,294	\$39,097,313	\$137,861,607	\$690,589
Changes in total pension liability						
Service cost	\$3,007,048		\$3,007,048			\$14,012
Interest	7,458,897	\$996	7,459,893			45,927
Difference between expected and actual experience	2,324,145	(604)	2,323,541			23,722
Changes of benefit terms						3,805
Changes of assumptions or other inputs						(6,149)
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(5,124,238)	(2,746)	(5,126,984)			(65,531)
Net change in total pension liability	7,665,852	(2,354)	7,663,498			15,786
Total pension liability						
Beginning of year	108,565,697	16,739	108,582,436			674,850
End of year	\$116,231,549	\$14,385	\$116,245,934			\$690,636
Net pension liability (asset), end of year	\$17,541,983	(\$60,343)	\$17,481,640			\$47

Additional information on the retirement plans can be obtained from the 2023–2024 annual reports of the UCRS which can be found at <http://reportingtransparency.universityofcalifornia.edu/>.

University of California Retirement Plan

UCRP provides lifetime retirement income, disability protection, death benefits and postretirement and preretirement survivor benefits to eligible employees of the University, its affiliates and their survivors and beneficiaries.

The University's membership in UCRP consisted of the following as shown in **Table 15.2** at June 30, 2024:

Table 15.2: Membership in UCRP

Membership	Campuses and Medical Centers	DOE National Laboratories	Total University of California
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	76,658	12,528	89,186
Inactive members entitled to, but not receiving benefits	117,911	7,187	125,098
Active members: Vested	86,446	1,751	88,197
Active members: Nonvested	62,642	721	63,363
Total active members	149,088	2,472	151,560
Total membership	343,657	22,187	365,844

Contributions

Contributions to UCRP are based upon rates determined by The Regents. The Regents' funding policy provides for contributions at rates to maintain UCRP on an actuarially sound basis. While the University's independent actuary annually determines the total funding policy contributions, the University is not required to contribute an amount equal to the total funding contribution. The actual contributions and the contribution rates of the University and employees are based on numerous factors, including the availability of funds to the University, the impact of employee contributions on the competitiveness of the University's total remuneration package, and collective bargaining agreements.

The Regents determines the portion of the total contribution to be made by the employer and by the employees, and employee contribution rates for represented employees are subject to collective bargaining. Additional information on UCRP contributions can be obtained from the 2023–2024 annual report of the UCRS.

As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the University reported \$517.7 million and \$645.4 million, respectively, as other noncurrent Department of Energy receivables for pension liabilities. Contributions of \$108.3 million and \$111.7 million were deposited into UCRP on behalf of the DOE for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Net pension liability

All UCRP assets are available to pay any member's benefit. However, assets and liabilities for the campus and medical center segment of UCRP are internally tracked separately from the DOE national laboratory segments of UCRP. The net pension liability for UCRP at June 30, 2024 and 2023 are shown in **Table 15.3a** and **Table 15.3b**, respectively:

Table 15.3a: Net Pension Liability for UCRP at June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Campuses and Medical Centers	DOE National Laboratories	Total University of California
UCRP net position	\$88,857,638	\$9,831,928	\$98,689,566
Total pension liability	106,158,524	10,073,025	116,231,549
Net pension liability	\$17,300,886	\$241,097	\$17,541,983

Table 15.3b: Net Pension Liability for UCRP at June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Campuses and Medical Centers	DOE National Laboratories	Total University of California
UCRP net position	\$78,873,984	\$9,320,801	\$88,194,785
Total pension liability	98,431,151	10,134,546	\$108,565,697
Net pension liability	\$19,557,167	\$813,745	\$20,370,912

The University's net pension liability was measured as of June 30 and was calculated using the plan net position valued as of the measurement date and total pension liability determined by rolling forward the total pension liability from the results of the actuarial valuations as of July 1, one year prior to the measurement date. Actuarial assumptions were based upon the results of an experience study conducted for the period July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2022. The University's net pension liability was calculated using the following methods and assumptions as shown in **Table 15.4:**

Table 15.4: Actuarial Assumptions Used to Calculate Net Pension Liability (shown as a percentage)

Description	2024	2023
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Investment rate of return	6.75	6.75
Projected salary increases	3.65–5.95	3.65–5.95
Cost-of-living adjustments	2.00	FYE 6/30/2023: 2.90% Future years: 2.00%

Mortality rates used to calculate the net pension liability are shown in **Table 15.5:**

Table 15.5: Mortality Rates Valuation Basis For Net Pension Liability

Description	Actuarial valuation basis
Pre-Retirement	Pub-2010 Teacher Employee Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), decreased by 10% for males and decreased by 5% for females, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021.
Post-Retirement	The Pub-2010 mortality tables and adjustments as shown below reflect the mortality experience as of the measurement date. These mortality tables were adjusted to future years using the generational projection to reflect future mortality improvement between the measurement date and those years.
Post-Retirement: Healthy Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pub-2010 Teacher Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), decreased by 15% for males and decreased by 5% for females projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021. • Staff and Safety members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pub-2010 Teacher Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), unadjusted for males and increased by 5% for females, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021.
Post-Retirement: Disabled Members	Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females) unadjusted for males and decreased by 5% for females, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021.
Post-Retirement: Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In pay status as of valuation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females) unadjusted for males and decreased by 10% for females, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021. • Not in pay status as of valuation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pub-2010 Teacher Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), unadjusted for males and increased by 5% for females, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021.

The long-term expected investment rate of return assumption for UCRP was determined based on the aforementioned experience study, using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These returns are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adding expected inflation and subtracting expected expenses and a risk margin. The target allocation and projected arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, after deducting inflation, but before deducting investment expenses, used in the derivation of the long-term expected investment rate of return assumption are summarized in **Table 15.6:**

Table 15.6: Target Allocation and Projected Real Rates of Return (shown as percentage)

Asset Class	Target allocation	Projected real rate of return
U.S. equity	33.0%	6.0%
Developed international equity	13.0	6.8
Emerging market equity	7.0	8.5
Core bonds	13.0	1.8
High-yield bonds	2.5	4.6
Emerging market debt	1.5	4.6
Private equity	12.0	9.6
Private credit	3.5	2.9
Real estate	7.0	3.9
Absolute return	3.5	1.1
Real assets	4.0	4.0
Total	100.0%	5.6%

Discount rate

The discount rate used to estimate the net pension liability was 6.75 percent as of June 30, 2024 and 2023. To calculate the discount rate, cash flows into and out of UCRP were projected in order to determine whether UCRP has sufficient cash in future periods for projected benefit payments for current members. For this purpose, University, state and member contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected University contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions of future plan members, are not included. UCRP was projected to have assets sufficient to make projected benefit payments for current members for all future years as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to the discount rate assumption

Table 15.7 presents the June 30, 2024 net pension liability of the University as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1% lower and 1% higher than the current assumption:

Table 15.7: Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate (in thousands of dollars)

Description	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
UCRP	\$33,302,900	\$17,541,983	\$4,604,937
UC-VERIP	(59,666)	(60,343)	(60,954)

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources

The University's composition of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for pensions are summarized in Tables 15.8a and 15.8b:

Table 15.8a: Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows For Pensions at June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Campuses and Medical Centers	DOE National Laboratories	Total UCRP	UC-VERIP	Total
Deferred outflows of resources					
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$2,071,355		\$2,071,355		\$2,071,355
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	303,457		303,457		303,457
Total	\$2,374,812		\$2,374,812		\$2,374,812
Deferred inflows of resources					
Difference between expected and actual experience		\$1,876	\$1,876		\$1,876
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,361,358	\$274,683	2,636,041	\$4,480	2,640,521
Total	\$2,361,358	\$276,559	\$2,637,917	\$4,480	\$2,642,397

Table 15.8b: Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows For Pensions at June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Campuses and Medical Centers	DOE National Laboratories	Total UCRP	UC-VERIP	Total
Deferred outflows of resources					
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$628,584		\$628,584		\$628,584
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	416,267		416,267		416,267
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,679,686	\$168,366	1,848,052	\$1,336	1,849,388
Total	\$2,724,537	\$168,366	\$2,892,903	\$1,336	\$2,894,239
Deferred inflows of resources					
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$53,559		\$53,559		\$53,559
Total	\$53,559		\$53,559		\$53,559

Net deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense during the years ended June 30 as shown in Table 15.9:

Table 15.9: Net Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources (in thousands of dollars)

Year Ended June 30	Campuses and Medical Centers	DOE National Laboratories	Total UCRP	UC-VERIP	Total
2025	(\$641,389)	(\$207,512)	(\$848,901)	(\$2,050)	(\$850,951)
2026	2,180,451	203,959	2,384,410	797	2,385,207
2027	(799,840)	(161,235)	(961,075)	(1,781)	(962,856)
2028	(725,768)	(111,771)	(837,539)	(1,446)	(838,985)
Total	\$13,454	(\$276,559)	(\$263,105)	(\$4,480)	(\$267,585)

Defined Contribution Plan (DC Plan) / Supplemental Defined Contribution Plan (SDC Plan)

The DC Plan was established by resolution of The Regents to accept after-tax contributions and pretax contributions. The Regents established the SDC Plan to provide retirement benefits to certain designated employees of the University and their beneficiaries.

Additional information on the DC Plan and SDC Plan can be obtained from the 2023–2024 annual report of the UCRS.

Tax Deferred 403(b) Plan

The University's Tax-Deferred 403(b) Plan (403(b) Plan) accepts pretax employee contributions.

Employer contributions to the 403(b) Plan were \$8.9 million and \$10.8 million for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Additional information on the 403(b) Plan can be obtained from the 2023–2024 annual report of the UCRS.

457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan

The University's 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan (457(b) Plan) accepts pretax employee contributions.

There were no employer contributions to the 457(b) Plan for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Participants in the DC Plan, the SDC Plan, the 403(b) Plan and the 457(b) Plan may direct their elective and nonelective contributions to investment funds managed by the University. They may also invest account balances in certain mutual funds. The participants' interests in mutual funds is shown separately in the plans' statements of fiduciary net position.

Additional information on the 457(b) Plan can be obtained from the 2023–2024 annual report of the UCRS.

University of California Voluntary Early Retirement Incentive Program (UC-VERIP)

UC-VERIP is a defined benefit pension plan providing lifetime supplemental retirement income and survivor benefits to UC-VERIP members who elected early retirement under CalPERS.

As of June 30, 2024, there are 267 retirees or beneficiaries receiving benefits under this voluntary early retirement program.

The University and the DOE laboratories previously made contributions to the UC-VERIP sufficient to maintain the promised benefits. The actuarially determined contributions are zero for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Additional information on UC-VERIP can be obtained from the UCRS 2023–2024 annual report.

Children's Hospital and Research Center at Oakland Pension Plan (CHRCO Pension Plan)

The CHRCO Pension Plan is a noncontributory defined benefit plan subject to the single employer defined benefit under ERISA rules that covers active and retired employees. The CHRCO Pension Plan was amended effective January 1, 2012 to exclude unrepresented employees hired or rehired on or after January 1, 2012. The CHRCO Pension Plan provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan participants. Benefits are based on a participant's length of service, age at retirement and average compensation as defined by the CHRCO Pension Plan.

The net pension liability for the CHRCO Pension Plan was calculated based upon the following assumptions as of June 30, 2024 and 2023: 3.0 percent inflation, 7.0 percent investment rate of return; projected salary increases — represented employees: 4.5 percent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, 4.5 percent for fiscal year ending 2025, 4.2 percent for fiscal year ending 2026, 3.5 percent for fiscal year ending June 30, 2027 annually thereafter; unrepresented employees: 4.2 percent for fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, 4.2 percent for fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, and 3.5 percent for fiscal year ending June 30, 2026 annually thereafter and no cost-of-living adjustments. CHRCO recognized pension expense of \$36.1 million at June 30, 2024 and \$44.2 million at June 30, 2023.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2024 valuations were based on the results of an experience study conducted during 2024. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuations were based on the results of an experience study conducted during 2019. In 2024 and 2023, the mortality rates were based on Pri-2012 Mortality Table with fully generational projected mortality improvements using Scale MP-2021.

Additional information on the CHRCO Pension Plan can be found in the annual reports, which can be obtained by writing to Children’s Hospital Oakland, Finance Department, 747 52nd Street, Oakland, California 94609.

Membership in the CHRCO Pension Plan consisted of the following as shown in **Table 15.10** at June 30, 2024:

Table 15.10: CHRCO Pension Plan Membership

Description	Total
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	1,456
Inactive members entitled to, but not yet receiving benefits	618
Active members	1,883
Total membership	3,957

Contributions

Employer contributions are determined under IRC Section 430. Employees are not required or permitted to contribute to the CHRCO Pension Plan.

Net pension liability

The net pension liability for the CHRCO Pension Plan was measured as of June 30 and the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, rolled forward to June 30.

Discount rate

The discount rate used to estimate the net pension liability was 7.0 percent for June 30, 2024 and 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that CHRCO will make contributions to the CHRCO Pension Plan under IRC Section 430’s minimum requirements for a period of three and six years for its unrepresented and represented employees, respectively, and that all future assumptions are met. Based on these assumptions, the CHRCO Pension Plan’s fiduciary net position is projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current active and inactive employees.

Investment rate of return

The target allocation and projected arithmetic real rates of return, after deducting inflation but before investment expenses, used in the derivation of the long-term expected investment rate of return assumption for each major asset class for the CHRCO Pension Plan are shown in **Table 15.11**:

Table 15.11: CHRCO Pension Plan Target Allocation and Real Rates of Return (shown as percentage)

Asset class	Target allocation	Projected real rate of return
Global Equity	70.0%	5.0%
Core Fixed Income	30.0	1.8
Total	100.0%	

16. Retiree Health Benefit Costs and Obligations

The University administers single-employer health and welfare plans to provide health and welfare benefits, primarily medical, dental and vision, to eligible retirees (and their eligible family members) of the University and its affiliates through the University of California Retiree Health Benefit Program (the Program). The Regents has the authority to establish and amend the program. While retiree health benefits are not a legal obligation of the University and can be canceled or modified at any time, accounting standards require the University to recognize a net retiree health liability based on the current practices of providing retiree health benefits.

The University established the UCRHBT in order to allow certain University locations and affiliates (primarily campuses and medical centers) that share the risks, rewards and costs of providing for retiree health benefits to fund such benefits on a cost-sharing basis and accumulate funds on a tax-exempt basis under an arrangement segregated from University assets. Campus and medical center contributions toward retiree health benefits are made to UCRHBT at rates determined by the University. The University receives retiree health contributions from retirees that are deducted from their UCRP benefit payments or are received from the retiree through direct pay. The University acts as a third-party administrator on behalf of UCRHBT and pays health care insurers and administrators amounts currently due under the Program for retirees. UCRHBT reimburses the University for these amounts.

LBNL participates in the Program. LBNL does not participate in UCRHBT; therefore, the DOE has no interest in UCRHBT's assets. The University directly pays health care insurers and administrators amounts currently due under the University's retiree health benefit plans for retirees who previously worked at LBNL, and is reimbursed by the DOE. To the extent the University has recorded a net retiree health benefits liability (and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources) that will be reimbursed under DOE contracts, a receivable from the DOE is recorded. The University recorded receivables from the DOE of \$715.1 million and \$710.0 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, representing the DOE's share of the net retiree health benefits liability.

Condensed financial information related to UCRHBT and the changes in retiree health benefits liability for the year ended June 30, 2024 is shown in **Table 16.1a** and **Table 16.1b**, respectively:

Table 16.1a: Condensed Financial Information Related to UCRHBT at June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Campuses and Medical Centers	LBNL	Total University of California
Contributions	\$639,389	\$22,382	\$661,771
Investment income, net	9,987		9,987
Total additions	649,376	22,382	671,758
Insurance premiums, net	(610,794)	(22,382)	(633,176)
Other deductions	(5,520)		(5,520)
Total deductions	(616,314)	(\$22,382)	(638,696)
Change in net position held in UCRHBT	33,062		33,062
Net position held in UCRHBT, beginning of year	192,824		192,824
Net position held in UCRHBT, end of year	\$225,886		\$225,886

Table 16.1b: Changes in Total Retiree Health Benefits Liability at June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Campuses and Medical Centers	LBNL	Total University of California
Service cost	\$978,585	\$22,602	\$1,001,187
Interest	824,253	24,547	848,800
Difference between expected and actual experience	147,103	10,705	157,808
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	(2,776,854)	(76,063)	(2,852,917)
Benefits paid	(610,794)	(22,382)	(633,176)
Retiree contributions	92,194	2,838	95,032
Net change in total retiree health benefits liability	(1,345,513)	(37,753)	(1,383,266)
Total retiree health benefits liability			
Beginning of year	21,860,662	659,593	22,520,255
End of year	\$20,515,149	\$621,840	\$21,136,989
Net retiree health benefits liability, end of year	\$20,289,263	\$621,840	\$20,911,103

Benefits

Retirees are eligible for medical and dental benefits. The costs of the medical and dental benefits are shared between the University and the retiree. The University does not contribute toward the cost of other benefits available to retirees. Retirees employed by the University prior to 1990 and not rehired after that date are eligible for the University's maximum contribution if they retire before age 55 and have at least 10 years of service, or if they retire at age 55 or later and have at least five years of service. Retirees employed by the University after 1989 and prior to July 1, 2013 become eligible for a percentage of the University's contribution starting at 50 percent of the maximum University contribution with 10 years of service or if age plus years of service equal at least 75, and increasing to 100 percent after 20 years of service. Retirees who are employed by the University after July 1, 2013, and retire at the age of 56 or older, become eligible for a percentage of the University's contribution based on age and years of service. These retirees are eligible for the maximum University contribution at age 65 with 20 or more years of service. Retirees pay the excess, if any, of the premium over the applicable portion of the University's contribution.

Membership in a defined benefit plan to which the University contributes or participation in the DC Plan is required to become eligible for retiree health benefits. Participation in the Retiree Health Benefit Program plans consisted of the following at June 30, 2024 as shown in **Table 16.2**:

Table 16.2: Participation in the Retiree Health Benefit Program Plans

Description	Campuses and Medical Centers	LBNL	Total University of California
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	50,291	1,870	52,161
Active members	155,361	3,077	158,438
Total membership	205,652	4,947	210,599

Contributions

The University does not pre-fund retiree health benefits and instead provides for benefits based upon projected pay-as-you-go financing. University and retiree contributions toward premiums made under purchased plan arrangements are determined by applying the health plan contract rates across the number of participants in the respective plans. Premium rates for the self-insured plan contributions are set by the University based upon a trend analysis of the historic cost, utilization, demographics and administrative expenses to provide for the claims incurred and the actuarially determined level of incurred but not reported liability. The retiree health benefits assessment rate was \$2.23 per \$100 of UCRP covered payroll effective July 1, 2023 and 2022.

In addition to the explicit University contribution provided to retirees, there is an "implicit subsidy." The gross premiums for members that are not currently eligible for Medicare benefits are the same for active employees and retirees, based on a blend of their health costs. Retirees, on average, are expected to have higher health care costs than active employees. This is primarily due to the older average age of retirees. Since the same gross premiums apply to both groups, the premiums paid for active employees by the University are subsidizing the premiums for retirees. This effect is called the implicit subsidy. The implicit subsidy associated with retiree health costs paid during the past year is also considered to be a contribution from the University.

Net Retiree Health Benefits Liability

The University's net retiree health benefits liability was measured as of June 30 based on rolling forward the results of the actuarial valuations as of March 1, one year prior to the measurement date. Actuarial valuations represent a long-term perspective and involve estimates of the value of reported benefits and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Significant actuarial methods and assumptions used to calculate the University's net retiree health benefits liability are shown in **Table 16.3**:

Table 16.3: Net Retiree Health Benefits Actuarial Assumptions

Description	2024	2023
Discount rate ¹	3.93%	3.65%
Investment rate of return	2.50%	2.50%
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Initial medical trend rate	0.20%–20.46%	(3.06%)–29.06%
Ultimate medical trend rate	3.94%	3.94%
Year ultimate trend rate reached	2076	2075

¹The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer 20-Bond General Obligation index since UCRHBT plan assets are not sufficient to make benefit payments.

Mortality Rates

Mortality rates valuation basis used to calculate the University's net retiree health benefits liability are shown in **Table 16.4**:

Table 16.4: Mortality Rates Valuation Basis

Description	Mortality rate valuation basis
Pre-Retirement	Pub-2010 Teacher Employee Headcount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021.
Post-Retirement: Healthy Participants	Pub-2010 Healthy Teacher Retiree Headcount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021. Base Mortality Tables are adjusted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty: 90% for Males and Females • Staff and Safety: 110% for Males and 105% for Females
Post-Retirement: Spouses/Domestic Partners	Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021 with no adjustment for Males and 95% for Females, applied after the expected (and actual) death of the retiree. While retiree is still alive, rates for Healthy Participants are applied.
Post-Retirement: Disabled Participants	Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Headcount-Weighted Mortality Table, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021, adjusted 85% for Males and Females.

Actuarial assumptions are subject to periodic revisions as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The actuarial assumptions used at June 30, 2024 were based upon the results of the most recent experience study covering the period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2022.

Sensitivity of Net Retiree Health Benefits Liability to the Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Table 16.5 presents the June 30, 2024 net retiree health benefits liability of the University as well as what the net retiree health benefits liability would be if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate 1% higher and 1% lower than the current assumption:

Table 16.5: Sensitivity of Net Retiree Health Benefits Liability to Health Care Cost Trend Rate (in thousands of dollars)

Description	1% Decrease (-0.80% to 19.46%) decreasing to (2.94%)	Current trend (0.20% to 20.46%) decreasing to (3.94%)	1% Increase (1.20% to 21.46%) decreasing to (4.94%)
Net retiree health benefits liability	\$17,669,059	\$20,911,103	\$25,096,329

Discount Rate

The discount rates used to estimate the net retiree health benefits liability as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 were 3.93 percent and 3.65 percent, respectively.

Sensitivity of Net Retiree Health Benefits Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

Table 16.6 presents the June 30, 2024 net retiree health benefits liability of the University as well as what the net retiree health benefits liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1% higher and 1% lower than the current assumption:

Table 16.6: Sensitivity of Net Retiree Health Benefits Liability to Discount Rate Assumption (in thousands of dollars)

Description	1% Decrease (2.93%)	Current discount (3.93%)	1% Increase (4.93%)
Net retiree health benefits liability	\$24,497,078	\$20,911,103	\$18,024,588

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Tables 16.7a and 16.7b present the composition of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for retiree health benefits at June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Table 16.7a: Composition of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources for Retiree Health Benefits in 2024

(in thousands of dollars)

Description	Campuses and Medical Centers	LBNL	Total University of California
Deferred outflows of resources			
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$919,741	\$47,013	\$966,754
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	2,334,387	22,373	2,356,760
Total	\$3,254,128	\$69,386	\$3,323,514
Deferred inflows of resources			
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$1,415,134	\$16,647	\$1,431,781
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	7,036,175	145,970	7,182,145
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	3,181		3,181
Total	\$8,454,490	\$162,617	\$8,617,107

Table 16.7b: Composition of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources for Retiree Health Benefits in 2023

(in thousands of dollars)

Description	Campuses and Medical Centers	LBNL	Total University of California
Deferred outflows of resources			
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$917,237	\$49,480	\$966,717
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	3,436,516	51,475	3,487,991
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	2,077		2,077
Total	\$4,355,830	\$100,955	\$4,456,785
Deferred inflows of resources			
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$2,131,073	\$38,201	\$2,169,274
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	5,744,959	113,171	5,858,130
Total	\$7,876,032	\$151,372	\$8,027,404

The net amount of deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources as of June 30, 2024 related to retiree health benefits that will be recognized in retiree health benefit expense during the next five years and thereafter is shown in **Table 16.8**:

Table 16.8: Net Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources for Retiree Health Benefits (in thousands of dollars)

Year	Campuses and Medical Centers	LBNL	Total University of California
2025	(\$1,129,084)	(\$24,661)	(\$1,153,745)
2026	(773,385)	(32,117)	(805,502)
2027	(612,850)	(21,946)	(634,796)
2028	(771,900)	(5,294)	(777,194)
2029	(919,226)	(9,213)	(928,439)
Thereafter	(993,917)		(993,917)
Total	(\$5,200,362)	(\$93,231)	(\$5,293,593)

17. Endowments and Gifts

Endowments and gifts are held and administered either by the University or by the campus foundations.

University

The value of endowments and gifts held and administered by the University, excluding income distributed to be used for operating purposes, at June 30, 2024 and 2023 is shown in **Table 17.1a** and **Table 17.1b**, respectively:

Table 17.1a: Endowments and Gifts Held and Administered by the University at June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Restricted nonexpendable	Restricted expendable	Unrestricted	Total
Endowments	\$1,316,568	\$4,983,530	\$6,269	\$6,306,367
Funds functioning as endowments		3,793,654	10,206,461	14,000,115
Gifts		3,318,517	195,573	3,514,090
University endowments and gifts	\$1,316,568	\$12,095,701	\$10,408,303	\$23,820,572

Table 17.1b: Endowments and Gifts Held and Administered by the University at June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Restricted nonexpendable	Restricted expendable	Unrestricted	Total
Endowments	\$1,290,807	\$4,433,530	\$14,820	\$5,739,157
Funds functioning as endowments		3,522,985	9,430,282	12,953,267
Gifts		3,338,345	183,964	3,522,309
University endowments and gifts	\$1,290,807	\$11,294,860	\$9,629,066	\$22,214,733

The University's endowment income distribution policies are designed to preserve the value of the endowment in real terms (after inflation) and to generate a predictable stream of spendable income. Endowment investments are managed to achieve the maximum long-term total return. As a result of this emphasis on total return, the proportion of the annual income distribution provided by dividend and interest income and by capital gains may vary significantly from year to year. The University's policy is to retain the realized and unrealized appreciation with the endowment after the annual income distribution has been made. The net appreciation available to meet future spending needs is subject to the approval of The Regents and amounted to \$3.9 billion and \$3.6 billion at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The portion of investment returns earned on endowments held by the University and distributed at the end of each year to support current operations for the following year is based upon a rate that is approved by The Regents. The annual income distribution

transferred to the campuses from endowments held by the University was \$600.6 million and \$503.0 million for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The portion of this annual income distribution from accumulated capital gains, in addition to the dividend and interest income earned during the year, was \$297.3 million and \$463.6 million for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Accumulated endowment income available for spending in the future, including the annual income distribution, was \$1.3 billion and \$1.0 billion at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Campus Foundations

The value of endowments and gifts held by the campus foundations and administered by each of their independent Boards of Trustees at June 30, 2024 and 2023 is shown in **Table 17.2a** and **Table 17.2b**, respectively:

Table 17.2a: Endowments and Gifts Held and Administered by Campus Foundations at June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Restricted nonexpendable	Restricted expendable	Unrestricted	Total
Endowments	\$7,424,469	\$2,969,942		\$10,394,411
Funds functioning as endowments		3,084,513		3,084,513
Gifts		2,561,698	\$1,434,352	3,996,050
Campus foundations' endowments and gifts	\$7,424,469	\$8,616,153	\$1,434,352	\$17,474,974

Table 17.2b: Endowments and Gifts Held and Administered by Campus Foundations at June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Restricted nonexpendable	Restricted expendable	Unrestricted	Total
Endowments	\$6,907,145	\$2,506,499		\$9,413,644
Funds functioning as endowments		2,762,831		2,762,831
Gifts		2,797,842	\$1,330,652	4,128,494
Campus foundations' endowments and gifts	\$6,907,145	\$8,067,172	\$1,330,652	\$16,304,969

18. Leases

The University is a lessor of land, buildings and equipment under agreements that extend through 2112. Some leases include one or more lessee options to renew, with renewal terms that can extend the lease term from one to 40 years. These leases may also include lessee options to terminate the leases.

Certain of the University's lease agreements include rental payments that are adjusted periodically, primarily for inflation. The lease agreements do not contain any material lease incentives paid, residual value guarantees, material restrictive covenants or material termination penalties.

The University measures the deferred inflow of resources at the present value of payments expected to be received including any advance lease payments or lease incentives during the lease term.

During the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the University recorded \$70.6 million and \$78.5 million, respectively, in lease revenues.

19. Segment Information

The University's medical centers and CHRCO's revenues are pledged in support of the outstanding University of California Medical Center Pooled Revenue Bonds. The medical centers' operating revenues and expenses consist primarily of revenues associated with patient care and the related costs of providing that care.

Table 19.1 presents condensed financial statement information related to the University's medical centers for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Table 19.1: Condensed Financial Statement Information Related to the Medical Centers (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023
Revenue bonds outstanding	\$7,602,026	\$7,479,572
Related debt service payments	393,682	396,856
Bonds due serially through	2120	2120
Condensed Statement of Net Position		
Current assets	\$11,441,295	\$10,157,587
Capital assets, net	13,141,424	10,590,830
Other assets	2,438,463	4,319,888
Total assets	27,021,182	25,068,305
Deferred outflows of resources	4,118,152	3,446,283
Current liabilities	5,374,088	4,079,301
Long-term debt, net of current portion	8,951,739	8,742,588
Other noncurrent liabilities	16,157,898	16,629,522
Total liabilities	30,483,725	29,451,411
Deferred inflows of resources	4,513,134	3,063,768
Net investment in capital assets	4,678,852	4,658,593
Restricted	155,847	159,505
Unrestricted	(8,692,224)	(8,818,689)
Total net position	(\$3,857,525)	(\$4,000,591)
Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position		
Operating revenues	\$21,838,223	\$19,270,291
Operating expenses before depreciation and amortization	(19,864,310)	(18,358,893)
Depreciation and amortization	(802,605)	(781,569)
Operating income	1,171,308	129,829
Nonoperating revenues, net	208,596	120,421
Income before other changes in net position	1,379,904	250,250
Health systems support	(1,200,119)	(948,093)
Transfers from University, net	32,031	21,653
Changes in allocation for pension payable to University	(90,173)	(28,520)
Other, including donated assets	32,704	21,128
Change in net position	154,347	(683,582)
Net position, beginning of year, as previously reported	(4,000,591)	(3,317,009)
Change to or within the financial reporting entity	(11,281)	
Beginning of year, as restated	(4,011,872)	(3,317,009)
Net position, end of year	(\$3,857,525)	(\$4,000,591)
Condensed Statement of Cash Flows		
Net cash provided (used) by:		
Operating activities	\$2,461,337	\$1,857,708
Noncapital financing activities	(1,000,526)	(791,988)
Capital and related financing activities	(3,217,231)	(2,090,028)
Investing activities	2,348,608	1,022,996
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	592,188	(1,312)
Cash and cash equivalents*, beginning of year	5,933,825	5,935,137
Cash and cash equivalents*, end of year	\$6,526,013	\$5,933,825

*Cash and cash equivalents in the medical centers' financial statements are included in the University's Short Term Investment Pool.

Summarized financial information in these tables is from the medical centers' audited financial statements. Certain revenue, such as financial support from the state for clinical teaching programs, is classified as state educational appropriations rather than medical center revenue in the University's statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. However, in the medical centers' audited financial statements and for segment reporting purposes, these revenues are classified as operating revenue. Additional information on the individual University of California medical centers can be obtained from their audited financial statements which are available at <https://www.ucop.edu/uc-controller/financial-reports/medical-center-financial-reports.html>.

Certain revenue generating projects (including student and faculty housing, parking facilities, student centers, recreation and events facilities, student health facilities and athletics facilities) are also financed by Limited Project Revenue Bonds; however, assets and liabilities are not required to be accounted for separately.

DRAFT

20. Blended Component Unit Information

Condensed financial statement information related to certain of the University's blended component units for the year ended June 30, 2024 is shown in **Table 20.1a**:

Table 20.1a: Condensed Financial Statement Information Related to Blended Component Units for 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Fiat Lux	CHRCO	Research	Housing
Condensed Statements of Net Position				
Current assets	\$1,799,697	\$392,181	\$5,802	\$209,498
Capital assets, net		501,454	122,861	1,423,017
Other assets	218,267	375,985	360,117	158,046
Total assets	2,017,964	1,269,620	488,780	1,790,561
Total deferred outflows of resources		42,984	4,420	
Current liabilities	413,675	220,749	18,163	83,616
Noncurrent liabilities	1,041,296	147,030	456,298	1,798,572
Total liabilities	1,454,971	367,779	474,461	1,882,188
Total deferred inflows of resources		76,430		
Net investment in capital assets		382,942	37,253	
Restricted		114,394		
Unrestricted	562,993	371,059	(18,514)	(119,346)
Total net position	\$562,993	\$868,395	\$18,739	(\$119,346)
Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position				
Operating revenues	\$570,137	\$866,088	\$29,571	\$214,602
Operating expenses	(642,682)	(777,876)	1,456	(64,837)
Depreciation and amortization expense		(32,990)	(4,817)	(66,346)
Operating income (loss)	(72,545)	55,222	26,210	83,419
Nonoperating revenues (expenses), net	169,888	51,101	(16,329)	(73,624)
Income before other changes in net position	97,343	106,323	9,881	9,795
Transfers from University			(9,255)	
Other, including donated assets		(5,967)		
Change in net position	97,343	100,356	626	9,795
Net position, beginning of year	465,650	768,039	18,113	(129,141)
Net position, end of year	\$562,993	\$868,395	\$18,739	(\$119,346)
Condensed Statement of Cash Flows				
Net cash provided (used) by:				
Operating activities	\$143,454	\$35,181	\$29,169	\$29,879
Noncapital financing activities	587	16,797	14	
Capital and related financing activities		(73,462)	(27,431)	(22,234)
Investing activities	(391,055)	21,410	(493)	14,050
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(247,014)	(74)	1,259	21,695
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	404,282	196,616	5,971	36,672
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$157,268	\$196,542	\$7,230	\$58,367

Condensed financial statement information related to certain of the University's blended component units for the year ended June 30, 2023 is shown in **Table 20.1b**:

Table 20.1b: Condensed Financial Statement Information Related to Blended Component Units for 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Fiat Lux	CHRCO	Research	Housing
Condensed Statements of Net Position				
Current assets	\$1,504,586	\$331,357	\$8,772	\$317,979
Capital assets, net		458,692	126,553	1,424,693
Other assets	291,963	373,326	367,786	104,138
Total assets	1,796,549	1,163,375	503,111	1,846,810
Total deferred outflows of resources				
		67,015	4,696	
Current liabilities	407,716	208,486	19,634	87,920
Noncurrent liabilities	923,183	194,032	470,060	1,860,146
Total liabilities	1,330,899	402,518	489,694	1,948,066
Total deferred inflows of resources				
		59,833		27,885
Net investment in capital assets		342,152	36,805	
Restricted		106,789		
Unrestricted	465,650	319,098	(18,692)	(129,141)
Total net position	\$465,650	\$768,039	\$18,113	(\$129,141)
Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position				
Operating revenues	\$488,469	\$724,623	\$29,365	\$132,400
Operating expenses	(386,649)	(706,191)	293	(39,122)
Depreciation expense		(33,637)	(4,724)	(35,016)
Operating income (loss)	101,820	(15,205)	24,934	58,262
Nonoperating revenues (expenses), net	87,101	31,760	(16,635)	(67,013)
Income before other changes in net position	188,921	16,555	8,299	(8,751)
Transfers from University			(3,925)	
Other, including donated assets	548	2,368		
Change in net position	189,469	18,923	4,374	(8,751)
Net position, beginning of year	276,181	749,116	13,739	(120,390)
Net position, end of year	\$465,650	\$768,039	\$18,113	(\$129,141)
Condensed Statement of Cash Flows				
Net cash provided (used) by:				
Operating activities	(\$445,408)	\$26,950	\$17,887	\$70,992
Noncapital financing activities	2,100	20,840	22	
Capital and related financing activities		(58,167)	(30,522)	(99,428)
Investing activities	5,432	3,472	(146)	8,436
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(437,876)	(6,905)	(12,759)	(20,000)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	842,158	203,521	18,730	56,672
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$404,282	\$196,616	\$5,971	\$36,672

CHRCO's other assets include investments in the UCSF Foundation's Endowed Investment Pool of \$321.8 million and \$315.2 million at June 30, 2024 and 2023.

21. Discretely Presented Component Unit Information — Campus Foundations

Under University policies, each individual campus may establish a separate foundation to provide valuable assistance in fundraising, public outreach and other support for the missions of the campus and the University. Although independent boards govern these foundations, their assets are dedicated for the benefit of the University of California.

Condensed financial statement information related to the University's campus foundations, including their allocated share of the assets and liabilities associated with securities lending transactions in the University's investment pools, for the year ended June 30, 2024 is shown in **Table 21.1a** and **Table 21.2a**:

Table 21.1a: Condensed Statements of Net Position at June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Berkeley	San Francisco	Los Angeles	San Diego	All Other	Total
Current assets	\$254,040	\$503,114	\$1,228,234	\$41,031	\$198,876	\$2,225,295
Noncurrent assets	3,439,326	3,454,814	4,427,995	1,764,133	2,733,365	15,819,633
Total assets	3,693,366	3,957,928	5,656,229	1,805,164	2,932,241	18,044,928
Current liabilities	10,694	65,260	24,866	21,548	14,943	137,311
Noncurrent liabilities	74,113	47,157	29,659	7,750	23,221	181,900
Total liabilities	84,807	112,417	54,525	29,298	38,164	319,211
Total deferred inflows of resources	61,539	31,722	63,927	70,673	22,882	250,743
Restricted	3,538,949	3,813,417	4,178,513	1,667,555	2,842,188	16,040,622
Unrestricted	8,071	372	1,359,264	37,638	29,007	1,434,352
Total net position	\$3,547,020	\$3,813,789	\$5,537,777	\$1,705,193	\$2,871,195	\$17,474,974

Table 21.2a: Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the Year Ended June 30, 2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Berkeley	San Francisco	Los Angeles	San Diego	All Other	Total
Operating revenues	\$260,809	\$386,128	\$319,253	\$137,356	\$195,611	\$1,299,157
Operating expenses	(441,553)	(443,490)	(463,410)	(360,117)	(242,201)	(1,950,771)
Operating loss	(180,744)	(57,362)	(144,157)	(222,761)	(46,590)	(651,614)
Nonoperating revenues	224,885	202,364	415,019	236,334	284,998	1,363,600
Income before other changes in net position	44,141	145,002	270,862	13,573	238,408	711,986
Additions to permanent endowments	103,408	58,841	165,916	61,153	68,701	458,019
Change in net position	147,549	203,843	436,778	74,726	307,109	1,170,005
Net position, beginning of year	3,399,471	3,609,946	5,100,999	1,630,467	2,564,086	16,304,969
Net position, end of year	\$3,547,020	\$3,813,789	\$5,537,777	\$1,705,193	\$2,871,195	\$17,474,974

Condensed financial statement information related to the University's campus foundations, including their allocated share of the assets and liabilities associated with securities lending transactions in the University's investment pools, for the year ended June 30, 2023 is shown in **Table 21.1b** and **Table 21.2b**:

Table 21.1b: Condensed Statements of Net Position at June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Berkeley	San Francisco	Los Angeles	San Diego	All Other	Total
Condensed Statement of						
Current assets	\$283,338	\$491,074	\$1,205,627	\$236,242	\$194,728	\$2,411,009
Noncurrent assets	3,257,301	3,301,808	3,997,639	1,501,557	2,428,578	14,486,883
Total assets	3,540,639	3,792,882	5,203,266	1,737,799	2,623,306	16,897,892
Current liabilities	10,948	108,312	27,771	41,517	14,446	202,994
Noncurrent liabilities	73,316	45,535	29,365	7,756	23,335	179,307
Total liabilities	84,264	153,847	57,136	49,273	37,781	382,301
Total deferred inflows of resources	56,904	29,089	45,131	58,059	21,439	210,622
Restricted	3,395,599	3,609,570	3,834,536	1,595,420	2,539,192	14,974,317
Unrestricted	3,872	376	1,266,463	35,047	24,894	1,330,652
Total net position	\$3,399,471	\$3,609,946	\$5,100,999	\$1,630,467	\$2,564,086	\$16,304,969

Table 21.2b: Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	Berkeley	San Francisco	Los Angeles	San Diego	All Other	Total
Operating revenues	\$347,703	\$1,005,533	\$596,379	\$117,617	\$176,659	\$2,243,891
Operating expenses	(569,618)	(482,687)	(436,773)	(168,717)	(238,651)	(1,896,446)
Operating income (loss)	(221,915)	522,846	159,606	(51,100)	(61,992)	347,445
Nonoperating revenues	258,211	108,376	254,873	136,106	152,691	910,257
Income before other changes in net position	36,296	631,222	414,479	85,006	90,699	1,257,702
Additions to permanent endowments	110,034	38,463	155,776	67,000	66,541	437,814
Change in net position	146,330	669,685	570,255	152,006	157,240	1,695,516
Net position, beginning of year	3,253,141	2,940,261	4,530,744	1,478,461	2,406,846	14,609,453
Net position, end of year	\$3,399,471	\$3,609,946	\$5,100,999	\$1,630,467	\$2,564,086	\$16,304,969

Additional information on the foundations can be found in the foundations' separately issued annual reports, which can be obtained by contacting each individual foundation.

22. Commitments and Contingencies

Contractual Commitments

Amounts committed but unexpended for construction projects totaled \$9.2 billion at June 30, 2024. The University has a remaining commitment to contribute \$60.0 million for investments in joint ventures at June 30, 2024. The University has a remaining commitment for one of its campuses through 2036 to provide \$70.0 million for fire and other city-related services at June 30, 2024.

Contingencies

Substantial amounts are received and expended by the University, including its medical centers, under federal and state programs, and are subject to audit and other inquiries by cognizant governmental agencies and other parties. This funding relates to research, student aid, medical center operations and other programs. University management believes that any liabilities arising from such audits and other inquiries will not have a material effect on the University's financial position.

The University and the campus foundations are contingently liable in connection with certain other claims and contracts, including those currently in litigation, arising in the normal course of its activities. Although there are inherent uncertainties in any litigation, University management and general counsel are of the opinion that the outcome of such matters will not have a material effect on the University's financial position.

23. Subsequent Events

In July 2024, General Revenue bonds totaling \$1.7 billion, including \$250.0 million in variable-rate demand bonds, were issued to finance or refinance the acquisition, construction, improvement and renovation of certain facilities of the University. The bonds mature at various dates through 2054. Proceeds of the bonds, including a bond premium of \$168.1 million, were used to pay for project construction and issuance costs. The fixed-rate tax-exempt bonds have a stated weighted average interest rate of 5.0 percent. The interest rate will reset weekly for the variable rate demand bonds. The deferred premium will be amortized as a reduction to interest expense over the term of the bonds.

In August 2024, the Regents became the sole corporate member of UCSF Community Hospital, a private, not-for-profit Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3) corporation. UCSF Community Hospital will be reported as a blended component unit of the University beginning in the 2024–2025 fiscal year.



Required Supplementary Information

(Unaudited)

UCRP

The schedule of changes in net pension liability includes multiyear trend information about whether the pension assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the pension liabilities. UCRP RSI Tables 1a and 1b show the schedule of changes in the net pension liability for UCRP as of June 30 for the past 10 years.

UCRP RSI Table 1a: Changes in Net Position Liability, 2020–2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$3,007,048	\$2,753,510	\$2,588,194	\$2,564,134	\$2,466,497
Interest on the total pension liability	7,458,897	6,985,737	6,633,210	6,311,412	5,981,599
Changes in benefit terms		33,303			
Difference between expected and actual experience	2,324,145	451,908	284,807	462,839	(282,321)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		469,788			
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(5,124,238)	(4,764,459)	(4,534,161)	(4,299,910)	(3,944,998)
Net change in total pension liability	7,665,852	5,929,787	4,972,050	5,038,475	4,220,777
Total pension liability, beginning of year	108,565,697	102,635,910	97,663,860	92,625,385	88,404,608
Total pension liability, end of year	116,231,549	108,565,697	102,635,910	97,663,860	92,625,385
Plan net position					
Contributions — employer	3,001,069	2,770,474	2,892,621	2,705,058	2,444,025
Contributions — member	1,332,768	1,206,097	1,105,405	1,053,939	1,019,302
Contributions — state					
Net investment income	11,387,694	7,696,274	(9,765,875)	21,439,296	1,184,938
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(5,124,238)	(4,764,459)	(4,534,161)	(4,299,910)	(3,944,998)
Administrative expense	(102,512)	(76,629)	(84,760)	(64,826)	(65,989)
Net change in plan net position	10,494,781	6,831,757	(10,386,770)	20,833,557	637,278
Plan net position, beginning of year	88,194,785	81,363,028	91,749,798	70,916,241	70,278,963
Plan net position, end of year	98,689,566	88,194,785	81,363,028	91,749,798	70,916,241
Net pension liability, end of year	\$17,541,983	\$20,370,912	\$21,272,882	\$5,914,062	\$21,709,144

UCRP RSI Table 1b: Changes in Net Position Liability, 2015–2019 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$1,946,612	\$1,873,004	\$1,807,143	\$1,710,241	\$1,589,267
Interest on the total pension liability	5,576,660	5,295,733	5,035,267	4,784,904	4,538,846
Difference between expected and actual experience	334,605	138,419	74,664	136,167	(112,155)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	7,816,717				2,136,793
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(3,816,434)	(3,587,554)	(3,320,990)	(3,105,641)	(2,976,992)
Net change in total pension liability	11,858,160	3,719,602	3,596,084	3,525,671	5,175,759
Total pension liability, beginning of year	76,546,448	72,826,846	69,230,762	65,705,091	60,529,332
Total pension liability, end of year	88,404,608	76,546,448	72,826,846	69,230,762	65,705,091
Plan net position					
Contributions — employer	2,408,650	2,335,874	2,385,576	2,426,683	2,510,046
Contributions — member	956,543	941,144	891,987	845,036	793,012
Contributions — state		169,000	171,000	96,000	
Net investment income	4,018,595	4,837,552	7,866,281	(1,104,655)	1,993,801
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(3,816,434)	(3,587,554)	(3,320,990)	(3,105,642)	(2,976,993)
Administrative expense	(61,981)	(36,684)	(44,128)	(48,340)	(48,283)
Net change in plan net position	3,505,373	4,659,332	7,949,726	(890,918)	2,271,583
Plan net position, beginning of year	66,773,590	62,114,258	54,164,532	55,055,450	52,783,867
Plan net position, end of year	70,278,963	66,773,590	62,114,258	54,164,532	55,055,450
Net pension liability, end of year	\$18,125,645	\$9,772,858	\$10,712,588	\$15,066,230	\$10,649,641

Notes to Required Supplementary Information: UCRP

Changes of benefit terms. UCRP was amended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 to provide a one-time cost-of-living adjustment (ad-hoc COLA) to a cohort of retirees. There were no changes to the size or composition of the covered population in any of the fiscal years in the 10-year period which ended June 30, 2024, that significantly affected the total pension liability.

Changes of assumptions. Actuarial assumptions were changed three times during the 10-year period which ended June 30, 2024, each time coinciding with an experience study. Amounts reported in 2023 include an adjustment to the mortality assumption reflecting longer life expectancy. Amounts reported in 2019 include an adjustment to the mortality assumption reflecting longer life expectancy and a decrease in the investment rate of return from 7.25 percent to 6.75 percent. Amounts reported in 2015 include an adjustment to the mortality assumption reflecting longer life expectancy and a decrease in the investment rate of return from 7.50 percent to 7.25 percent.

UCRP RSI Tables 2a and 2b present a 10-year history of the ratio of net pension liability to total pension liability and the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll.

UCRP RSI Table 2a: Ratio of Net Pension Liability to Total Pension Liability, 2020–2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total pension liability	\$116,231,549	\$108,565,697	\$102,635,910	\$97,663,860	\$92,625,385
Plan net position	98,689,566	88,194,785	81,363,028	91,749,798	70,916,241
Net pension liability	\$17,541,983	\$20,370,912	\$21,272,882	\$5,914,062	\$21,709,144
Ratio of plan net position to total pension liability	84.9%	81.2%	79.3%	93.9%	76.6%
Covered payroll	\$16,749,455	\$15,191,170	\$13,921,086	\$13,215,494	\$13,056,696
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	104.7%	134.1%	152.8%	44.8%	166.3%

UCRP RSI Table 2b: Ratio of Net Pension Liability to Total Pension Liability, 2015–2019 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability	\$88,404,608	\$76,546,448	\$72,826,846	\$69,230,762	\$65,705,091
Plan net position	70,278,963	66,773,590	62,114,258	54,164,532	55,055,450
Net pension liability	\$18,125,645	\$9,772,858	\$10,712,588	\$15,066,230	\$10,649,641
Ratio of plan net position to total pension liability	79.5%	87.2%	85.3%	78.2%	83.8%
Covered payroll	\$12,168,209	\$11,923,489	\$11,301,506	\$10,689,424	\$10,047,570
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	149.0%	82.0%	94.8%	140.9%	106.0%

The Regents' funding policy provides for actuarially determined contributions at rates reasonably expected to maintain UCRP on an actuarially sound basis. LBNL is required to make employer and employee contributions in conformity with The Regents' contract with the DOE. The annual contribution deficiency as of June 30 is presented in UCRP RSI Table 3 below:

UCRP RSI Table 3: Annual Contribution Deficiency (in thousands of dollars)

Year ended June 30	Actuarially determined contributions	Contributions in relation to actuarial contributions	Contribution deficiency	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2024	\$4,221,586	\$3,001,069	\$1,220,517	\$16,749,455	18%
2023	3,814,606	2,770,474	1,044,132	15,191,170	18
2022	3,712,774	2,892,621	820,153	13,921,086	21
2021	3,523,568	2,705,058	818,510	13,215,494	20
2020	2,516,234	2,444,025	72,209	13,056,696	19
2019	2,742,671	2,408,650	334,021	12,168,209	20
2018	2,669,169	2,504,874	164,295	11,923,489	21
2017	2,654,710	2,556,576	98,134	11,301,506	23
2016	2,610,953	2,522,683	88,270	10,689,424	24
2015	2,664,384	2,510,046	154,338	10,047,570	25

UCRP RSI Table 4 shows the methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates for UCRP.

UCRP RSI Table 4: Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates

Methods and actuarial assumptions	Description
Valuation date	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of July 1, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.
Actuarial cost method	Entry age actuarial cost method.
Amortization method	Level dollar, closed periods.
Remaining amortization period	15.82 years as of July 1, 2022. The July 1, 2010 amortization bases were combined into a single amortization base and amortized over 30 years. Any changes in Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) due to actuarial experience gains or losses after July 1, 2010, are separately amortized over a fixed (closed) 30-year period effective with that valuation. Any changes in UAAL due to a change in actuarial assumptions or plan provisions are separately amortized over a fixed (closed) 15-year period. Any changes in UAAL due to actuarial experience gains or losses or a change in actuarial assumptions after July 1, 2014, are separately amortized over a fixed (closed) 20-year period. Any changes in UAAL due to a change in plan provisions are separately amortized over a fixed (closed) 15 year period. Any changes in UAAL due to plan amendments after July 1, 2014 affecting non-active members are separately amortized over a fixed (closed) 10-year period.
Asset valuation method	The market value of assets less unrecognized returns in each of the last five years. An unrecognized return is equal to the difference between the actual and the expected return on a market value basis and is recognized over a five-year period.
Inflation	2.50%.
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation.
Projected salary increases	3.65–5.95%, varying by service, including inflation.
Cost-of-living adjustments	2.00%
Mortality	Actives and inactive: Pub-2010 Teacher Employee Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table. Healthy retired members: Pub-2010 Healthy Teacher Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table, multiplied by 90 percent for male faculty members, 95 percent for female faculty members, 100 percent for other male members and 110 percent for other female members. Beneficiaries of retired members: Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table multiplied by 100 percent for males and 90 percent for females. Disabled members: Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table. All mortality tables listed above are projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2018.

UC-VERIP

The schedule of changes in net pension liability includes multiyear trend information about whether the pension assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the pension liabilities. UC-VERIP RSI Tables 1a and 1b show the schedule of changes in the net pension liability for the UC-VERIP as of June 30 for the past 10 years.

UC-VERIP RSI Table 1a: Changes in Net Pension Liability, 2020–2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total pension liability					
Interest on the total pension liability	\$996	\$1,181	\$1,384	\$1,513	\$1,656
Difference between expected and actual experience	(604)	(1,242)	108	179	(1,342)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		(440)			
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(2,746)	(2,987)	(3,324)	(3,750)	(4,142)
Net change in total pension liability	(2,354)	(3,488)	(1,832)	(2,058)	(3,828)
Total pension liability, beginning of year	16,739	20,227	22,059	24,117	27,945
Total pension liability, end of year	14,385	16,739	20,227	22,059	24,117
Plan net position					
Net investment income	9,488	5,955	(7,853)	18,277	1,049
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(2,746)	(2,987)	(3,324)	(3,750)	(4,142)
Administrative expense	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)
Net change in plan net position	6,739	2,965	(11,180)	14,523	(3,097)
Plan net position, beginning of year	67,989	65,024	76,204	61,681	64,778
Plan net position, end of year	74,728	67,989	65,024	76,204	61,681
Net pension surplus, end of year	(\$60,343)	(\$51,250)	(\$44,797)	(\$54,145)	(\$37,564)

UC-VERIP RSI Table 1b: Changes in Net Pension Liability, 2015–2019 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability					
Interest on the total pension liability	\$1,983	\$2,042	\$2,463	\$2,533	\$2,704
Difference between expected and actual experience	(79)	(436)	(189)	(650)	242
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	714				1,837
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(4,213)	(4,610)	(4,738)	(4,937)	(5,081)
Net change in total pension liability	(1,595)	(3,004)	(2,464)	(3,054)	(298)
Total pension liability, beginning of year	29,540	32,544	35,008	38,062	38,360
Total pension liability, end of year	27,945	29,540	32,544	35,008	38,062
Plan net position					
Net investment income	3,748	4,885	8,666	(1,425)	2,550
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(4,213)	(4,610)	(4,738)	(4,937)	(5,081)
Administrative expense	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(6)
Net change in plan net position	(470)	270	3,922	(6,369)	(2,537)
Plan net position, beginning of year	65,248	64,978	61,056	67,425	69,962
Plan net position, end of year	64,778	65,248	64,978	61,056	67,425
Net pension surplus, end of year	(\$36,833)	(\$35,708)	(\$32,434)	(\$26,048)	(\$29,363)

Notes to Required Supplementary Information: UC-VERIP

Plan fiduciary net position (plan assets) is valued as of the measurement date, while the total pension liability is determined by rolling forward the total pension liability from the July 1 actuarial valuations.

Changes of benefit terms. There were no changes in benefit terms or the size or composition of the covered population in any of the fiscal years in the 10-year period which ended June 30, 2024, that significantly affected the total pension liability.

Changes of assumptions. Actuarial assumptions were changed three times during the 10-year period which ended June 30, 2024, each time coinciding with an experience study. Amounts reported in 2023 include an adjustment to the mortality assumption reflecting longer life expectancy. Amounts reported in 2019 include an adjustment to the mortality assumption reflecting longer life expectancy and a decrease in the investment rate of return from 7.25 percent to 6.75 percent. Amounts reported in 2015 include an adjustment to the mortality assumption reflecting longer life expectancy and a decrease in the investment rate of return from 7.50 percent to 7.25 percent.

UC-VERIP RSI Tables 2a and 2b present a 10-year history of the ratio of net pension liability to total pension liability.

UC-VERIP RSI Table 2a: Ratio of Net Pension Liability to Total Pension Liability, 2020–2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total pension liability	\$14,385	\$16,739	\$20,227	\$22,059	\$24,117
Plan net position	74,728	67,989	65,024	76,204	61,681
Net pension surplus	(\$60,343)	(\$51,250)	(\$44,797)	(\$54,145)	(\$37,564)
Ratio of plan net position to total pension liability	519.5%	406.2%	321.5%	345.5%	255.8%

UC-VERIP RSI Table 2b: Ratio of Net Pension Liability to Total Pension Liability, 2015–2019 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability	\$27,945	\$29,540	\$32,544	\$35,008	\$38,062
Plan net position	64,778	65,248	64,978	61,056	67,425
Net pension surplus	(\$36,833)	(\$35,708)	(\$32,434)	(\$26,048)	(\$29,363)
Ratio of plan net position to total pension liability	231.8%	220.9%	199.7%	174.4%	177.1%

The University is not required to make contributions to the UC-VERIP due to its fully funded status.

CHRCO Pension Plan

The schedule of changes in net pension liability includes multiyear trend information about whether the pension assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the pension liabilities. **CHRCO RSI Tables 1a** and **1b** show the schedule of changes in the net pension liability for the CHRCO Pension Plan as of June 30 for the past 10 years.

CHRCO RSI Table 1a: Changes in Net Pension Liability, 2020–2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$14,012	\$14,159	\$15,775	\$14,873	\$12,648
Interest on the total pension liability	45,927	44,522	42,159	38,932	36,005
Changes of benefit terms	3,805				
Difference between expected and actual experience	23,722	6,851	1,058	18,527	23,581
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(6,149)	(23,590)	(22,525)	(2,413)	28,609
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(65,531)	(25,027)	(22,683)	(19,684)	(17,262)
Net change in total pension liability	15,786	16,915	13,784	50,235	83,581
Total pension liability, beginning of year	674,850	657,935	644,151	593,916	510,335
Total pension liability, end of year	690,636	674,850	657,935	644,151	593,916
Plan net position					
Contributions — employer	46,500	41,400	37,452	31,752	31,200
Net investment income (loss)	90,743	73,339	(94,275)	111,835	(7,468)
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(65,531)	(25,027)	(22,683)	(19,684)	(17,262)
Administrative expense	(4,979)	(4,073)	(4,062)	(3,600)	(3,598)
Net change in plan net position	66,733	85,639	(83,568)	120,303	2,872
Total plan net position, beginning of year	623,856	538,217	621,785	501,482	498,610
Total plan net position, end of year	690,589	623,856	538,217	621,785	501,482
Net pension liability, end of year	\$47	\$50,994	\$119,718	\$22,366	\$92,434

CHRCO RSI Table 1b: Changes in Net Pension Liability, 2015–2019 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$11,430	\$11,304	\$9,910	\$10,410	\$9,448
Interest on the total pension liability	34,165	31,854	29,672	27,782	24,683
Changes of benefit terms		92	33	24	40
Difference between expected and actual experience	5,214	3,609	2,442	(3,690)	762
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(9,540)			3,613	33,105
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(15,143)	(12,802)	(11,767)	(9,509)	(8,082)
Net change in total pension liability	26,126	34,057	30,290	28,630	59,956
Total pension liability, beginning of year	484,209	450,152	419,862	391,232	331,276
Total pension liability, end of year	510,335	484,209	450,152	419,862	391,232
Plan net position					
Contributions — employer	31,200	33,600	28,800	24,000	18,000
Net investment income	25,203	33,269	41,256	214	11,797
Benefits paid, including refunds of employee contributions	(15,143)	(12,802)	(11,767)	(9,509)	(8,082)
Administrative expense	(2,711)	(3,014)	(2,727)	(1,816)	(1,222)
Net change in plan net position	38,549	51,053	55,562	12,889	20,493
Total plan net position, beginning of year	460,061	409,008	353,446	340,557	320,064
Total plan net position, end of year	498,610	460,061	409,008	353,446	340,557
Net pension liability, end of year	\$11,725	\$24,148	\$41,144	\$66,416	\$50,675

CHRCO RSI Tables 2a and 2b present a 10-year history of the ratio of net pension liability to total pension liability.

CHRCO RSI Table 2a: Ratio of Net Pension Liability to Total Pension Liability, 2020–2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total pension liability	\$690,636	\$674,850	\$657,935	\$644,151	\$593,916
Plan net position	690,589	623,856	538,217	621,785	501,482
Net pension liability	\$47	\$50,994	\$119,718	\$22,366	\$92,434
Ratio of plan net position to total pension liability	100.0%	92.4%	81.8%	96.5%	84.4%
Covered payroll	\$245,944	\$224,898	\$214,184	\$220,208	\$209,596
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	0.0%	22.7%	55.9%	10.2%	44.1%

CHRCO RSI Table 2b: Ratio of Net Pension Liability to Total Pension Liability, 2015–2019 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability	\$510,335	\$484,209	\$450,152	\$419,862	\$391,232
Plan net position	498,610	460,061	409,008	353,446	340,557
Net pension liability	\$11,725	\$24,148	\$41,144	\$66,416	\$50,675
Ratio of plan net position to total pension liability	97.7%	95.0%	90.9%	84.2%	87.0%
Covered payroll	\$190,599	\$187,639	\$184,083	\$165,672	\$177,986
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	6.2%	12.9%	22.4%	40.1%	28.5%

CHRCO RSI Tables 3a and 3b show the schedule of employer contributions for the CHRCO Pension Plan as of June 30 for the past 10 years.

CHRCO RSI Table 3a: Schedule of Employer Contributions, 2020–2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Actuarially calculated employer contributions	\$34,660	\$17,990	\$11,050	\$15,270	\$22,070
Contributions in relation to the actuarially calculated employer contribution	46,500	41,400	37,452	31,752	31,200
Annual contribution deficiency (excess)	(\$11,840)	(\$23,410)	(\$26,402)	(\$16,482)	(\$9,130)
Covered payroll	\$245,944	\$224,898	\$214,184	\$220,208	\$209,596
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	18.9%	18.4%	17.5%	14.4%	14.9%

CHRCO RSI Table 3b: Schedule of Employer Contributions, 2015–2019 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarially calculated employer contributions	\$17,870	\$7,710	\$5,642	\$7,823	\$12,239
Contributions in relation to the actuarially calculated employer contribution	31,200	33,600	28,800	24,000	18,000
Annual contribution deficiency (excess)	(\$13,330)	(\$25,890)	(\$23,158)	(\$16,177)	(\$5,761)
Covered payroll	\$190,599	\$187,639	\$184,083	\$165,672	\$177,986
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.4%	17.9%	15.6%	14.5%	10.1%

CHRCO RSI Table 4 shows the methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates for the CHRCO Pension Plan.

CHRCO RSI Table 4: Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates

Methods and assumptions	Description
Valuation date	Actuarially calculated contributions are calculated as of January 1 of the fiscal year Represented Plan and as of July 1 of the beginning of the fiscal year Unrepresented in which contributions are reported.
Actuarially determined contribution	The Plan is subject to funding requirements under ERISA. The contribution shown is the IRC Section 430 minimum contribution prior to offset by credit balances prorated for the number of months in the fiscal year. The contributions reflect the Highway and Transportation Funding Act of 2014 (HATFA). The contribution for July 1, 2020 and after reflects the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA).
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	The amount shown is equal to the contributions contributed to the plan during the fiscal year shown.
Actuarial cost method	Unit Credit Actuarial Cost Method
Amortization method	Level dollar, closed amortization over a 15-year period from the valuation date as specified under PPA
Remaining amortization period	15 years for changes in unfunded liabilities that occur each valuation date
Asset valuation method	The actuarial value of assets is equal to the two-year average of Plan asset values as of the valuation date. The two-year average is the average of the two prior years' adjusted market value of assets and the current year's market value of assets. For this purpose, the prior years' market value of assets is adjusted to reflect benefit payments, administrative expenses, contributions and expected returns for the prior years. The resulting actuarial value of assets is adjusted to be within 10% of the market value of assets at the valuation date, as required by IRC Section 430.
Inflation	3.0%
Investment rate of return	7.00% (limited to the 3rd segment rate applicable for each year) for the Represented Plan 6.75% (limited to the 3rd segment rate applicable for each year) for the Unrepresented Plan
Projected salary increases	Represented employees: 4.50% for FYE 2024 and FYE 2025, 4.2% for FYE 2026 and 3.5% for FYE 2027 annually thereafter Unrepresented employees: 4.00% for FYE 2023, 4.5% for FYE 2024, 4.00% for FYE 2025 and 3.5% for FYE 2026 annually thereafter Salary increase assumption includes inflation
Cost-of-living adjustments	N/A
Mortality	IRS generational mortality table prescribed for the valuation year

University Retiree Health Benefits Program

The schedule of changes in the net retiree health benefits liability includes multiyear trend information about whether the net retiree health benefits liability is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the pension liabilities. The University's net retiree health benefits liability includes liabilities for campuses, medical centers and LBNL.

Retiree Health Benefits RSI Tables 1a and 1b show the schedule of changes in the net retiree health benefits liability as of June 30 for the past 10 years.

Retiree Health Benefits RSI Table 1a: Changes in Net Retiree Health Benefits Liability, 2020–2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total retiree health benefits liability					
Service cost	\$1,001,187	\$912,741	\$1,336,924	\$1,296,146	\$912,067
Interest on the total retiree health benefits liability	848,800	743,948	565,679	554,169	724,584
Difference between expected and actual experience	157,808	917,259	177,238	(521,647)	(1,539,139)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(2,852,917)	96,545	(6,341,718)	212,837	4,354,033
Retiree contributions	95,032	89,525	90,710	88,625	86,166
Benefits paid	(633,176)	(591,124)	(565,532)	(551,760)	(546,616)
Net change in total retiree health benefits liability	(1,383,266)	2,168,894	(4,736,699)	1,078,370	3,991,095
Total retiree health benefits liability, beginning of year	22,520,255	20,351,361	25,088,060	24,009,690	20,018,595
Total retiree health benefits liability, end of year	21,136,989	22,520,255	20,351,361	25,088,060	24,009,690
Plan net position					
University contributions	566,739	512,458	486,761	482,099	462,609
Retiree contributions	95,032	89,525	90,710	88,625	86,166
Net investment income	9,987	7,345	345	208	2,281
Insurance premiums	(633,176)	(591,124)	(565,532)	(551,760)	(546,616)
Other deductions	(5,520)	(4,854)	(4,431)	(4,369)	(4,531)
Net change in retiree health benefits net position	33,062	13,350	7,853	14,803	(91)
Retiree health benefits net position, beginning of year	192,824	179,474	171,621	156,818	156,909
Retiree health benefits net position, end of year	225,886	192,824	179,474	171,621	156,818
Net retiree health benefits liability, end of year	\$20,911,103	\$22,327,431	\$20,171,887	\$24,916,439	\$23,852,872

Retiree Health Benefits RSI Table 1b: Changes in Net Retiree Health Benefits Liability, 2015–2019 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total retiree health benefits liability					
Service cost	\$815,654	\$835,154	\$1,004,644	\$830,041	\$702,935
Interest on the total retiree health benefits liability	758,521	716,777	646,279	735,294	719,853
Changes of benefit terms	(29,315)				
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,219,146)	(1,173,742)	101,280	(1,948,111)	
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,124,039	(354,585)	(3,827,924)	3,925,503	1,402,476
Retiree contributions	85,820	79,849	72,716	65,705	56,340
Benefits paid	(512,824)	(504,745)	(467,846)	(451,166)	(435,189)
Net change in total retiree health benefits liability	1,022,749	(401,292)	(2,470,851)	3,157,266	2,446,415
Total retiree health benefits liability, beginning of year	18,995,846	19,397,138	21,867,989	18,710,723	16,264,308
Total retiree health benefits liability, end of year	\$20,018,595	\$18,995,846	\$19,397,138	\$21,867,989	\$18,710,723
Plan net position					
University contributions	451,437	453,988	432,953	410,945	367,416
Retiree contributions	85,820	79,849	72,716	65,705	56,340
Net investment income	3,195	1,634	606	155	41
Insurance premiums	(512,824)	(504,745)	(\$467,846)	(451,166)	(435,189)
Other deductions	(4,300)	(3,859)	(4,256)	(3,743)	(3,147)
Net change in retiree health benefits net position	23,328	26,867	34,173	21,896	(14,539)
Retiree health benefits net position, beginning of year	133,581	106,714	72,541	50,645	65,184
Retiree health benefits net position, end of year	156,909	133,581	106,714	72,541	50,645
Net retiree health benefits liability, end of year	\$19,861,686	\$18,862,265	\$19,290,424	\$21,795,448	\$18,660,078

Retiree Health Benefits RSI Tables 2a and 2b present a 10-year history of the ratio of net retiree health benefits liability to total retiree health benefits liability and the net retiree health benefits liability as a percentage of covered payroll.

Retiree Health Benefits RSI Table 2a: Schedule of Net Retiree Health Benefits Liability, 2020–2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total retiree health benefits liability	\$21,136,989	\$22,520,255	\$20,351,361	\$25,088,060	\$24,009,690
Retiree health benefits net position	225,886	192,824	179,474	171,621	156,818
Net retiree health benefits liability	\$20,911,103	\$22,327,431	\$20,171,887	\$24,916,439	\$23,852,872
Ratio of retiree health benefits net position to total retiree health benefits liability	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Covered payroll	\$19,083,502	\$17,108,454	\$15,453,288	\$13,975,566	\$13,461,790
Net retiree health benefits liability as a percentage of covered payroll	109.6%	130.5%	130.5%	178.3%	177.2%
Discount rate	3.93%	3.65%	3.54%	2.16%	2.21%

Retiree Health Benefits RSI Table 2b: Schedule of Net Retiree Health Benefits Liability, 2015–2019 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total retiree health benefits liability	\$20,018,595	\$18,995,846	\$19,397,138	\$21,867,989	18,710,723
Retiree health benefits net position	156,909	133,581	106,714	72,541	50,645
Net retiree health benefits liability	\$19,861,686	\$18,862,265	\$19,290,424	\$21,795,448	\$18,660,078
Ratio of retiree health benefits net position to total retiree health benefits liability	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Covered payroll	\$12,717,122	\$12,391,018	\$11,495,997	\$10,689,424	\$10,047,570
Net retiree health benefits liability as a percentage of covered payroll	156.2%	152.2%	167.8%	203.9%	185.7%
Discount rate	3.50%	3.87%	3.58%	2.85%	3.80%

Retiree Health Benefits RSI Table 3 presents additional information related to the University Retiree Health Benefits Program.

Retiree Health Benefits RSI Table 3: Notes to Schedule

Notes to schedule	Description																						
Mortality	<p>Pre-retirement</p> <p>Pub-2010 Teacher Employee Headcount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021.</p> <p>Post-retirement</p> <p>Healthy: Pub-2010 Healthy Teacher Retiree Headcount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021. Base Mortality Tables are adjusted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty: 90% for Males and Females • Staff and Safety: 110% for Males and 105% for Females <p>Spouses/Domestic Partners: Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021 with no adjustment for Males and 95% for Females, applied after the expected (and actual) death of the retiree. While retiree is still alive, rates for Healthy Participants are applied.</p> <p>Disabled: Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Headcount-Weighted Mortality Table, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021, adjusted 85% for Males and Females.</p>																						
Changes of benefit terms	In 2019, University contributions for retirees age 65 and older not eligible for Medicare were reduced to levels comparable to Medicare-eligible retirees over a three-year period.																						
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	<p>Changes in assumptions or other inputs primarily reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate and health care cost trend rate in each period. The following are the health care cost trend assumptions used in each period:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>As of June 30</th> <th>Health care cost trend rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2024</td> <td>0.2% to 20.5% decreasing to 3.9% in 2076</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>(3.1%) to 29.1% decreasing to 3.9% in 2075</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>1.4% to 14.6% decreasing to 3.9% in 2075</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>2.7% to 7.5% decreasing to 4.0% in 2075</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>2.7% to 9.0% decreasing to 4.0% in 2076</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>4.4% to 9.4% decreasing to 4.0% in 2077</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>5.0% to 9.3% decreasing to 5.0% in 2033</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>5.0% to 9.5% decreasing to 5.0% in 2032</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>6.3% to 9.0% decreasing to 5.0% in 2031</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>6.6% to 10.0% decreasing to 5.0% in 2030</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	As of June 30	Health care cost trend rate	2024	0.2% to 20.5% decreasing to 3.9% in 2076	2023	(3.1%) to 29.1% decreasing to 3.9% in 2075	2022	1.4% to 14.6% decreasing to 3.9% in 2075	2021	2.7% to 7.5% decreasing to 4.0% in 2075	2020	2.7% to 9.0% decreasing to 4.0% in 2076	2019	4.4% to 9.4% decreasing to 4.0% in 2077	2018	5.0% to 9.3% decreasing to 5.0% in 2033	2017	5.0% to 9.5% decreasing to 5.0% in 2032	2016	6.3% to 9.0% decreasing to 5.0% in 2031	2015	6.6% to 10.0% decreasing to 5.0% in 2030
As of June 30	Health care cost trend rate																						
2024	0.2% to 20.5% decreasing to 3.9% in 2076																						
2023	(3.1%) to 29.1% decreasing to 3.9% in 2075																						
2022	1.4% to 14.6% decreasing to 3.9% in 2075																						
2021	2.7% to 7.5% decreasing to 4.0% in 2075																						
2020	2.7% to 9.0% decreasing to 4.0% in 2076																						
2019	4.4% to 9.4% decreasing to 4.0% in 2077																						
2018	5.0% to 9.3% decreasing to 5.0% in 2033																						
2017	5.0% to 9.5% decreasing to 5.0% in 2032																						
2016	6.3% to 9.0% decreasing to 5.0% in 2031																						
2015	6.6% to 10.0% decreasing to 5.0% in 2030																						

University of California Retiree Health Benefit Trust

The schedule of changes in the net retiree health benefits liability includes multiyear trend information about whether the trust assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the total retiree health benefits liability for the campuses and medical centers.

UCRHBT RSI Tables 1a and 1b present the schedule of changes in net retiree health benefits liability as of, and for, the year ending June 30 for the past 10 years.

UCRHBT RSI Table 1a: Schedule of Changes In Net Retiree Health Benefits Liability, 2020–2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total retiree health benefit liability					
Service cost	\$978,585	\$891,714	\$1,305,803	\$1,270,153	\$893,557
Interest on the total retiree health benefits liability	824,253	722,279	549,921	538,187	702,640
Difference between expected and actual experience	147,103	888,337	138,495	(493,529)	(1,474,623)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(2,776,854)	90,193	(6,167,373)	206,722	4,222,620
Retiree contributions	92,194	86,800	87,861	85,607	83,111
Benefits paid	(610,794)	(569,634)	(544,166)	(529,804)	(525,262)
Net change in total retiree health benefits liability	(1,345,513)	2,109,689	(4,629,459)	1,077,336	3,902,043
Total retiree health benefits liability, beginning of year	21,860,662	19,750,973	24,380,432	23,303,096	19,401,053
Total retiree health benefits liability, end of year	\$20,515,149	\$21,860,662	\$19,750,973	\$24,380,432	\$23,303,096
Plan net position					
University contributions	547,195	493,693	468,244	463,161	444,310
Retiree contributions	92,194	86,800	87,861	85,607	83,111
Net investment income	9,987	7,345	345	208	2,281
Insurance premiums	(610,794)	(569,634)	(544,166)	(529,804)	(525,262)
Other deductions	(5,520)	(4,854)	(4,431)	(4,369)	(4,531)
Net change in UCRHBT net position	33,062	13,350	7,853	14,803	(91)
UCRHBT net position, beginning of year	192,824	179,474	171,621	156,818	156,909
UCRHBT net position, end of year	225,886	192,824	179,474	171,621	156,818
Net retiree health benefits liability, end of year	\$20,289,263	\$21,667,838	\$19,571,499	\$24,208,811	\$23,146,278

UCRHBT RSI Table 1b: Schedule of Changes in Net Retiree Health Benefits Liability, 2015–2019 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total retiree health benefit liability					
Service cost	\$798,249	\$816,483	\$981,745	\$806,817	683,320
Interest on the total retiree health benefits liability	734,693	694,562	625,947	711,365	695,999
Changes of benefit terms	(28,401)				
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,175,284)	(1,149,032)	95,254	(1,875,009)	
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,091,609	(353,516)	(3,707,921)	3,798,113	1,358,761
Retiree contributions	82,710	76,873	69,968	65,705	56,340
Benefits paid	(490,615)	(483,479)	(447,604)	(433,849)	(418,244)
Net change in total retiree health benefits liability	1,012,961	(398,109)	(2,382,611)	3,073,142	2,376,176
Total retiree health benefits liability, beginning of year	18,388,092	18,786,201	21,168,812	18,095,670	15,719,494
Total retiree health benefits liability, end of year	19,401,053	18,388,092	18,786,201	21,168,812	18,095,670
Plan net position					
University contributions	432,338	435,698	415,459	393,628	350,471
Retiree contributions	82,710	76,873	69,968	65,705	56,340
Net investment income	3,195	1,634	606	155	41
Insurance premiums	(490,615)	(483,479)	(447,604)	(433,849)	(418,244)
Other deductions	(4,300)	(3,859)	(4,256)	(3,743)	(3,147)
Net change in UCRHBT net position	23,328	26,867	34,173	21,896	(14,539)
UCRHBT net position, beginning of year	133,581	106,714	72,541	50,645	65,184
UCRHBT net position, end of year	156,909	133,581	106,714	72,541	50,645
Net retiree health benefits liability, end of year	\$19,244,144	\$18,254,511	\$18,679,487	\$21,096,271	\$18,045,025

UCRHBT RSI Tables 2a and 2b show the schedule of net retiree health benefits liability for campuses and medical centers as of June 30 for the past 10 years.

UCRHBT RSI Table 2a: Schedule of Net Retiree Health Benefits Liability, 2020–2024 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total retiree health benefits liability	\$20,515,149	\$21,860,662	\$19,750,973	\$24,380,432	\$23,303,096
UCRHBT net position	225,886	192,824	179,474	171,621	156,818
Net retiree health benefits liability	\$20,289,263	\$21,667,838	\$19,571,499	\$24,208,811	\$23,146,278
Ratio of UCRHBT net position to total retiree health benefits liability	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Covered payroll	18,599,776	16,665,067	15,048,178	13,595,891	13,104,846
Net retiree health benefits liability as a percentage of covered payroll	109.1%	130.0%	130.1%	178.1%	176.6%
Discount rate	3.93%	3.65%	3.54%	2.16%	2.21%

UCRHBT RSI Table 2b: Schedule of net retiree health benefits liability, 2015–2019 (in thousands of dollars)

Description	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total retiree health benefits liability	\$19,401,053	\$18,388,092	\$18,786,201	\$21,168,812	\$18,095,670
UCRHBT net position	156,909	133,581	106,714	72,541	50,645
Net retiree health benefits liability	\$19,244,144	\$18,254,511	\$18,679,487	\$21,096,271	\$18,045,025
Ratio of UCRHBT net position to total retiree health benefits liability	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Covered payroll	12,381,741	12,087,000	11,196,485	10,396,827	9,758,795
Net retiree health benefits liability as a percentage of covered payroll	155.4%	151.0%	166.8%	202.9%	184.9%
Discount rate	3.50%	3.87%	3.58%	2.85%	3.80%

UCRHBT RSI Table 3 presents additional information related to the University of California Retiree Health Benefit Trust.

UCRHBT RSI Table 3: Notes to Schedule

Notes to schedule	Description																						
Mortality	<p>Pre-retirement</p> <p>Pub-2010 Teacher Employee Headcount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021.</p> <p>Post-retirement</p> <p>Healthy: Pub-2010 Healthy Teacher Retiree Headcount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021. Base Mortality Tables are adjusted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty: 90% for Males and Females • Staff and Safety: 110% for Males and 105% for Females <p>Spouses/Domestic Partners: Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Table, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021 with no adjustment for Males and 95% for Females, applied after the expected (and actual) death of the retiree. While retiree is still alive, rates for Healthy Participants are applied.</p> <p>Disabled: Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Headcount-Weighted Mortality Table, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021, adjusted 85% for Males and Females.</p>																						
Changes of benefit terms	<p>In 2019, University contributions for retirees age 65 and older not eligible for Medicare were reduced to levels comparable to Medicare-eligible retirees over a three-year period.</p>																						
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	<p>Changes in assumptions or other inputs primarily reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate and health care cost trend rate in each period. The following are the health care cost trend assumptions used in each period:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="493 856 1029 1226"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="493 856 613 877">As of June 30</th> <th data-bbox="656 856 906 877">Health care cost trend rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 894 574 915">2024</td> <td data-bbox="656 894 1029 915">0.2% to 20.5% decreasing to 3.9% in 2076</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 932 574 953">2023</td> <td data-bbox="656 932 1029 953">(3.1%) to 29.1% decreasing to 3.9% in 2075</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 970 574 991">2022</td> <td data-bbox="656 970 1029 991">1.4% to 14.6% decreasing to 3.9% in 2075</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 1008 574 1029">2021</td> <td data-bbox="656 1008 1029 1029">2.7% to 7.5% decreasing to 4.0% in 2075</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 1045 574 1066">2020</td> <td data-bbox="656 1045 1029 1066">2.7% to 9.0% decreasing to 4.0% in 2076</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 1083 574 1104">2019</td> <td data-bbox="656 1083 1029 1104">4.4% to 9.4% decreasing to 4.0% in 2077</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 1121 574 1142">2018</td> <td data-bbox="656 1121 1029 1142">5.0% to 9.3% decreasing to 5.0% in 2033</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 1159 574 1180">2017</td> <td data-bbox="656 1159 1029 1180">5.0% to 9.5% decreasing to 5.0% in 2032</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 1197 574 1218">2016</td> <td data-bbox="656 1197 1029 1218">6.3% to 9.0% decreasing to 5.0% in 2031</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="532 1234 574 1255">2015</td> <td data-bbox="656 1234 1029 1255">6.6% to 10.0% decreasing to 5.0% in 2030</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	As of June 30	Health care cost trend rate	2024	0.2% to 20.5% decreasing to 3.9% in 2076	2023	(3.1%) to 29.1% decreasing to 3.9% in 2075	2022	1.4% to 14.6% decreasing to 3.9% in 2075	2021	2.7% to 7.5% decreasing to 4.0% in 2075	2020	2.7% to 9.0% decreasing to 4.0% in 2076	2019	4.4% to 9.4% decreasing to 4.0% in 2077	2018	5.0% to 9.3% decreasing to 5.0% in 2033	2017	5.0% to 9.5% decreasing to 5.0% in 2032	2016	6.3% to 9.0% decreasing to 5.0% in 2031	2015	6.6% to 10.0% decreasing to 5.0% in 2030
As of June 30	Health care cost trend rate																						
2024	0.2% to 20.5% decreasing to 3.9% in 2076																						
2023	(3.1%) to 29.1% decreasing to 3.9% in 2075																						
2022	1.4% to 14.6% decreasing to 3.9% in 2075																						
2021	2.7% to 7.5% decreasing to 4.0% in 2075																						
2020	2.7% to 9.0% decreasing to 4.0% in 2076																						
2019	4.4% to 9.4% decreasing to 4.0% in 2077																						
2018	5.0% to 9.3% decreasing to 5.0% in 2033																						
2017	5.0% to 9.5% decreasing to 5.0% in 2032																						
2016	6.3% to 9.0% decreasing to 5.0% in 2031																						
2015	6.6% to 10.0% decreasing to 5.0% in 2030																						

Regents and Officers of the University of California

As of November 2024

Appointed Regents

(In alphabetical order of last name)

Maria Anguiano
Elaine E. Batchlor
Josiah Beharry
Carmen Chu
Michael Cohen
Gareth Elliott
Howard “Peter” Guber
Jose M. Hernandez
Nancy Lee
Richard Leib
Hadi Makarechian
Ana Matosantos
Lark Park
John A. Perez
Janet Reilly
Mark Robinson
Gregory Sarris
Richard Sherman
Jonathan “Jay” Sures

Ex Officio Regents

Gavin Newsom, *Governor of California*
Eleni Kounalakis, *Lieutenant Governor*
Robert Rivas, *Speaker of the Assembly*
Tony Thurmond, *State Superintendent of Public Instruction*
Michael V. Drake, M.D., *President of the University*
Geoffrey Pack, *Treasurer, Alumni Associations of the University of California*
Alfonso Salazar, *Secretary, Alumni Associations of the University of California*

Regents-Designate

Brian Komoto, *Alumni Regent-designate and Secretary, Alumni Associations of the University of California*
Ann Wang, *Alumni Regent-designate and Treasurer, Alumni Associations of the University of California*
Sonya Brooks, *Student Regent-designate*

Faculty Representatives (non-voting)

Steven Cheung, *Vice Chair, Assembly of the Academic Senate*
Ahmet Palazoglu, *Vice Chair, Assembly of the Academic Senate*

Officers of The Regents

Jagdeep Singh Bachher, *Chief Investment Officer and Vice President-Investments*
Alexander Bustamante, *Senior Vice President-Chief Compliance and Audit Officer*
Tricia Lyall, *Secretary and Chief of Staff*
Charles F. Robinson, *General Counsel and Senior Vice President-Legal Affairs*

Office of The President

Dr. Michael V. Drake, *President of the University of California*
Katherine Newman, *Provost and Executive Vice President-Academic Affairs*
Nathan Brostrom, *Executive Vice President-Chief Financial Officer*
Rachael Nava, *Executive Vice President-Chief Operating Officer*
David Rubin, M.D., *Executive Vice President-UC Health*
Meredith Turner, *Interim Senior Vice President-External Relations & Communications*

Chancellors

Richard Lyons, *Berkeley*
Gary S. May, *Davis*
Howard Gillman, *Irvine*
Darnell Hunt, *Los Angeles (Interim)*
Juan Sanchez-Munoz, *Merced*
Kim A. Wilcox, *Riverside*
Pradeep K. Khosla, *San Diego*
Sam Hawgood, *San Francisco*
Henry T. Yang, *Santa Barbara*
Cynthia K. Larive, *Santa Cruz*

Director of DOE Laboratory

Dr. June Yu, *Vice President of UC National Laboratories*



University of California
Office of the President
1111 Franklin Street
Oakland, CA 94607

ucop.edu