

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2006**

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 215,765,361	\$ 9,396,210	\$ 225,161,571	\$ 1,427,379,244
Investments	9,590,466,128	905,071,255	10,495,537,383	10,597,982,508
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles				
Federal government	492,475,458	737,885,862	1,230,361,320	133,253,708
Departmental accounts	2,676,989,839	430,304,170	3,107,294,009	--
Loans	1,095,160,115	--	1,095,160,115	1,861,539,569
Mortgages	--	--	--	2,057,610,234
Other	1,056,277,580	138,030,857	1,194,308,437	726,355,108
Internal balances	67,042,185	(67,042,185)	--	--
Due from external parties	21,204,046	--	21,204,046	78,854,951
Inventories	--	--	--	114,829,810
Other	374,194,894	15,863,157	390,058,051	911,088,827
Noncurrent Assets:				
Investments	--	644,974,326	644,974,326	--
Pension assets	8,256,861	--	8,256,861	--
Capital assets, net	16,821,727,786	--	16,821,727,786	17,956,677,642
Other	196,202,209	--	196,202,209	--
Total Assets	32,615,762,462	2,814,483,652	35,430,246,114	35,865,571,601
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,414,698,104	449,951,608	2,864,649,712	981,619,971
Due to external parties	39,179,054	--	39,179,054	135,210,343
Interest payable	260,256,447	--	260,256,447	176,042,944
Deferred revenue	300,368,841	--	300,368,841	311,176,486
Current portion of long-term obligations	1,701,884,874	153,857,004	1,855,741,878	845,273,389
Other	300,200,378	66,919,803	367,120,181	382,765,194
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Due in more than one year	35,743,701,089	645,972,868	36,389,673,957	18,867,762,503
Total Liabilities	40,760,288,787	1,316,701,283	42,076,990,070	21,699,850,830
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	5,952,695,550	--	5,952,695,550	1,742,094,386
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	--	--	--	6,304,590,144
Physical and mental health	164,935,494	--	164,935,494	--
Educational, cultural, and intellectual development	1,235,749,689	--	1,235,749,689	--
Community development and environmental management	2,620,101,707	--	2,620,101,707	--
Economic planning, development, and security	750,117,046	--	750,117,046	--
Debt service	--	--	--	776,589,699
Unclaimed property	282,504,472	--	282,504,472	--
Unemployment	--	1,073,311,493	1,073,311,493	--
Other	572,358,999	427,298,625	999,657,624	2,867,293,563
Unrestricted	(19,722,989,282)	(2,827,749)	(19,725,817,031)	2,475,152,979
Total Net Assets	\$ (8,144,526,325)	\$ 1,497,782,369	\$ (6,646,743,956)	\$ 14,165,720,771

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

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006**

	Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Functions - Programs				
Primary Government				
Governmental activities:				
Public safety and criminal justice	\$ 2,827,860,036	\$ 1,036,603,358	\$ 299,017,993	\$ 2,157,982
Physical and mental health	9,729,943,992	834,554,476	656,260,400	100,393
Educational, cultural, and intellectual development	14,200,457,763	115,755,749	873,226,448	--
Community development and environmental management	2,205,387,688	267,576,838	654,352,440	138,756,434
Economic planning, development and security	4,914,924,703	928,353,915	439,502,833	2,008,341
Transportation programs	2,435,140,558	19,643,991	719,078,389	22,220,740
Government direction, management, and control	8,280,622,810	1,652,305,982	6,056,771,111	--
Special government services	239,609,420	145,798,377	10,290,484	9,084,889
Interest expense	537,044,143	--	--	--
Total governmental activities	<u>45,370,991,113</u>	<u>5,000,592,686</u>	<u>9,708,500,098</u>	<u>174,328,779</u>
Business-type activities:				
Health benefits	1,958,972,978	1,971,440,239	21,155,791	--
State Lottery Fund	1,573,324,837	2,441,506,250	4,633,134	--
Unemployment Compensation Fund	1,828,478,701	1,446,955,731	77,101,122	--
Total business-type activities	<u>5,360,776,516</u>	<u>5,859,902,220</u>	<u>102,890,047</u>	<u>--</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 50,731,767,629</u>	<u>\$ 10,860,494,906</u>	<u>\$ 9,811,390,145</u>	<u>\$ 174,328,779</u>
Component Units:				
Authorities	\$ 4,370,857,736	\$ 2,138,708,255	\$ 1,140,662,810	\$ 1,469,785,344
Colleges and Universities	4,701,693,955	2,190,650,393	1,675,492,902	20,859,926
Total Component Units	<u>\$ 9,072,551,691</u>	<u>\$ 4,329,358,648</u>	<u>\$ 2,816,155,712</u>	<u>\$ 1,490,645,270</u>
General Revenues and Transfers:				
Taxes:				
Gross Income Tax				
Sales and Use Tax				
Corporate Business Tax				
Other taxes				
Investment earnings				
Payments from State				
Miscellaneous				
Transfers				
Total general revenue and transfers				
Change in Net Assets				
Net Asset July 1, 2005 (Restated)				
Net Assets June 30, 2006				

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

-----Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets-----

Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
\$ (1,490,080,703)	\$ --	\$ (1,490,080,703)	\$ --
(8,239,028,723)	--	(8,239,028,723)	--
(13,211,475,566)	--	(13,211,475,566)	--
(1,144,701,976)	--	(1,144,701,976)	--
(3,545,059,614)	--	(3,545,059,614)	--
(1,674,197,438)	--	(1,674,197,438)	--
(571,545,717)	--	(571,545,717)	--
(74,435,670)	--	(74,435,670)	--
(537,044,143)	--	(537,044,143)	--
<u>(30,487,569,550)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(30,487,569,550)</u>	<u>--</u>
--	33,623,052	33,623,052	--
--	872,814,547	872,814,547	--
--	(304,421,848)	(304,421,848)	--
<u>--</u>	<u>602,015,751</u>	<u>602,015,751</u>	<u>--</u>
<u>--</u>	<u>602,015,751</u>	<u>(29,885,553,799)</u>	<u>--</u>
--	--	--	378,298,673
--	--	--	(814,690,734)
<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(436,392,060)</u>
11,070,564,988	--	11,070,564,988	--
6,846,014,816	--	6,846,014,816	--
3,188,830,476	--	3,188,830,476	--
5,608,682,659	--	5,608,682,659	--
182,961,867	--	182,961,867	--
--	--	--	1,474,605,519
1,627,322,992	--	1,627,322,992	--
1,435,842,604	(785,842,604)	650,000,000	--
<u>29,960,220,402</u>	<u>(785,842,604)</u>	<u>29,174,377,798</u>	<u>1,474,605,519</u>
(527,349,148)	(183,826,853)	(711,176,001)	1,038,213,458
(7,617,177,177)	1,681,609,222	(5,935,567,955)	13,127,507,313
<u>\$ (8,144,526,325)</u>	<u>\$ 1,497,782,369</u>	<u>\$ (6,646,743,956)</u>	<u>\$ 14,165,720,771</u>

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Property Tax Relief Fund</u>	<u>Non-Major Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 59,980,456	\$ --	\$ 155,784,905	\$ 215,765,361
Investments	3,011,040,596	--	6,579,425,532	9,590,466,128
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles				
Federal government	288,015,479	--	77,963,126	365,978,605
Departmental accounts	1,714,252,387	525,737,862	436,999,590	2,676,989,839
Loans	22,287,445	--	1,072,872,670	1,095,160,115
Other	208,173,964	--	346,273,433	554,447,397
Due from other funds	1,244,575,040	206,764,192	428,950,922	1,880,290,154
Other	50,964,347	--	107,513	51,071,860
Total Assets	<u>\$ 6,599,289,714</u>	<u>\$ 732,502,054</u>	<u>\$ 9,098,377,691</u>	<u>\$ 16,430,169,459</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accruals	\$ 1,456,729,408	\$ 37,226,532	\$ 920,742,164	\$ 2,414,698,104
Deferred revenue	291,037,090	--	135,814,751	426,851,841
Due to other funds	384,354,532	576,608,777	870,259,668	1,831,222,977
Other	108,935,058	104,145,032	87,120,288	300,200,378
Total Liabilities	<u>2,241,056,088</u>	<u>717,980,341</u>	<u>2,013,936,871</u>	<u>4,972,973,300</u>
Fund Balances				
Reserved for:				
Encumbrances	907,585,853	4,419,343	892,365,982	1,804,371,178
Surplus revenue	559,797,748	--	--	559,797,748
Other	368,131,004	--	1,605,267,981	1,973,398,985
Unreserved:				
General Fund	2,522,719,021	--	--	2,522,719,021
Special Revenue Funds	--	10,102,370	4,467,722,738	4,477,825,108
Capital Projects Funds	--	--	119,084,119	119,084,119
Total Fund Balances	<u>4,358,233,626</u>	<u>14,521,713</u>	<u>7,084,440,820</u>	<u>11,457,196,159</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 6,599,289,714</u>	<u>\$ 732,502,054</u>	<u>\$ 9,098,377,691</u>	<u>\$ 16,430,169,459</u>

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

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2006**

Total fund balances-governmental funds \$ 11,457,196,159

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different as a result of the following items:

The State has receivables which are not current resources and therefore are not reported in the fund perspective. 628,327,036

In the government-wide statements deferred issuance costs are capitalized and amortized over a period of years, but are reported as expenditures in the fund perspective. 323,123,034

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund perspective. These assets consist of:

Infrastructure assets	\$ 16,082,374,089	
Buildings and improvements	2,917,233,204	
Land and land improvements	4,131,312,560	
Other capital assets	804,387,395	
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(7,113,579,462)</u>	16,821,727,786

Deferred tobacco settlement revenue recorded in the fund perspective is recognized as revenue and not deferred in the statement of net assets. 126,483,000

The pension and other assets are not current and therefore are not reported in the fund perspective. 204,459,070

Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the fund perspective. Those liabilities consist of:

Current Liabilities		
Accrued interest		(260,256,447)
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Bonds and notes payable	(16,108,710,001)	
Installment obligations	(16,896,001,715)	
Loans payable	(1,279,358,087)	
Capital leases	(739,343,120)	
Compensated absences	(518,560,541)	
Unamortized deferral on refunding bonds	604,569,550	
Unamortized premium	(1,500,850,138)	
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc. Bonds	(3,248,579,566)	
Unamortized discount on Capital Appreciation Bonds	5,673,483,979	
Other noncurrent liabilities	<u>(3,432,236,324)</u>	(37,445,585,963)

Net assets of governmental activities \$ (8,144,526,325)

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

	General Fund	Property Tax Relief Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 13,572,024,514	\$ 10,506,564,988	\$ 1,830,747,565	\$ 25,909,337,067
Federal and other grants	8,298,340,121	--	823,876,944	9,122,217,065
Licenses and fees	839,593,571	--	120,214,717	959,808,288
Services and assessments	1,680,919,074	--	812,673,337	2,493,592,411
Investment earnings	113,996,718	--	207,661,224	321,657,942
Contributions	1,442	--	662,572,113	662,573,555
Other	3,161,810,724	--	467,133,576	3,628,944,300
Total Revenues	27,666,686,164	10,506,564,988	4,924,879,476	43,098,130,628
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety and criminal justice	3,040,496,708	--	115,156,638	3,155,653,346
Physical and mental health	9,116,650,051	--	615,950,014	9,732,600,065
Educational, cultural, and intellectual development	4,250,008,748	8,644,131,052	1,511,000,666	14,405,140,466
Community development and environmental management	1,137,359,170	859,504,887	449,700,472	2,446,564,529
Economic planning, development, and security	4,110,301,444	--	870,903,295	4,981,204,739
Transportation programs	432,131,126	--	2,674,021,596	3,106,152,722
Government direction, management, and control	4,078,454,746	1,317,581,411	1,738,160,961	7,134,197,118
Special government services	313,051,115	--	263,061	313,314,176
Capital Outlay	573,536,305	--	--	573,536,305
Debt Service:				
Principal	13,670,000	--	34,501,000	48,171,000
Interest	155,654,336	--	205,681,000	361,335,336
Total Expenditures	27,221,313,749	10,821,217,350	8,215,338,703	46,257,869,802
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	445,372,415	(314,652,362)	(3,290,459,227)	(3,159,739,174)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from sale of bonds	--	--	2,850,071,792	2,850,071,792
Transfers from other funds	1,922,828,345	--	5,970,317,348	7,893,145,693
Transfers to other funds	(3,254,974,360)	(108,926,907)	(3,093,391,810)	(6,457,293,077)
Other sources	2,510,667,407	--	2,170,332,779	4,681,000,186
Other uses	(453,074,313)	--	(2,096,843,811)	(2,549,918,124)
Total other financing sources (uses)	725,447,079	(108,926,907)	5,800,486,298	6,417,006,470
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	1,170,819,494	(423,579,269)	2,510,027,071	3,257,267,296
Fund balances - July 1, 2005	3,187,414,132	438,100,982	4,574,413,749	8,199,928,863
Fund balances - June 30, 2006	\$ 4,358,233,626	\$ 14,521,713	\$ 7,084,440,820	\$ 11,457,196,159

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

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
RECONCILIATION OF THE CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006**

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds \$ 3,257,267,296

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different as a result of the following items:

Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:

Capital outlay	\$ 1,504,615,946	
Depreciation expense	(536,813,065)	
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense		967,802,881

Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds. However, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. In the current period, proceeds were received from revenue and general obligation bonds. (2,747,659,898)

Some capital additions were financed through capital leases, certificates of participation and installment obligations. In governmental funds these arrangements are considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net assets, these arrangements are reported as a liability. (4,621,702,182)

Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. In the current year these amounts consist of:

Bond principal retirement	244,914,679	
Capital lease payments	171,603,500	
Installment obligation retirement	236,351,211	
Certificates of participation retirement	32,856,361	
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corp, Inc.	34,500,000	
Total long-term debt repayment		720,225,751

Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the fiscal year ends, they are not considered "available" revenues and are not accrued in the governmental funds. The Fiscal Year 2006 receivable balances increased by this amount. 78,666,498

Some revenues recorded in the Statement of Activities do not provide current financial resources and therefore are deferred in the fund perspective. 1,907,000

In the government-wide statements certain items are capitalized and amortized over a period of years, but are reported as expenditures or other financing sources and uses in the fund perspective. These activities consist of:

Increase in unamortized premiums	(296,472,862)	
Increase in deferral on refunding issues	71,561,855	
Increase in deferred issuance costs	96,413,838	
Decrease in bond discount	(2,924,073)	
Increase in unamortized interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds	2,638,921,323	
Total capitalized and amortized items		2,507,500,081

Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures or reductions of revenue in governmental funds. These activities consist of:

Net decrease in accrued interest	(218,892,912)	
Increase in compensated absences, net pension obligation, and other	(1,206,979,586)	
Decrease in revenue refunds payable	745,000,000	
Decrease in pension assets	(15,678,492)	
Increase in other assets	5,194,415	
Total additional expenditures and revenue reductions		(691,356,575)

Change in net assets of governmental activities \$ (527,349,148)

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

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006**

	Health Benefits Local Government Employers Program Fund	State Lottery Fund
	<hr/>	<hr/>
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,288,613	\$ 3,228,502
Investments	550,590,949	299,310,454
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles		
Federal government	--	--
Departmental accounts	--	--
Other	83,421,607	13,740,316
Due from other funds	55,368	--
Other	--	15,270,367
Noncurrent Assets		
Investments	--	644,974,326
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets	639,356,537	976,523,965
	<hr/>	<hr/>
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	292,080,631	80,009,492
Due to other funds	2,972,637	83,982,330
Current portion of long-term obligations	--	153,857,004
Other	--	--
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due in more than one year	--	645,972,868
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Liabilities	295,053,268	963,821,694
	<hr/>	<hr/>
NET ASSETS		
Restricted for:		
Unemployment compensation	--	--
Other purposes	344,303,269	12,702,271
Unrestricted		
	--	--
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Net Assets	\$ 344,303,269	\$ 12,702,271
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

<u>Unemployment Compensation Fund</u>	<u>Non-Major Proprietary Funds</u>	<u>Total Proprietary Funds</u>
\$ 626,670	\$ 252,425	\$ 9,396,210
35,275,102	19,894,750	905,071,255
737,885,862	--	737,885,862
430,304,170	--	430,304,170
32,691,026	8,177,908	138,030,857
51,917,629	2,603,621	54,576,618
592,790	--	15,863,157
--	--	644,974,326
<u>1,289,293,249</u>	<u>30,928,704</u>	<u>2,936,102,455</u>
73,214,682	4,646,803	449,951,608
34,608,468	55,368	121,618,803
--	--	153,857,004
66,919,803	--	66,919,803
--	--	645,972,868
<u>174,742,953</u>	<u>4,702,171</u>	<u>1,438,320,086</u>
1,073,311,493	--	1,073,311,493
41,238,803	29,054,282	427,298,625
--	(2,827,749)	(2,827,749)
<u>\$ 1,114,550,296</u>	<u>\$ 26,226,533</u>	<u>\$ 1,497,782,369</u>

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006**

	Health Benefits Local Government Employers Program Fund	State Lottery Fund
	<hr/>	<hr/>
OPERATING REVENUES		
Sales and charges for services	\$ --	\$ 2,405,916,829
Assessments	--	--
Contributions	1,833,448,116	--
From federal agencies	--	--
Other	22,459,388	35,589,421
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Operating Revenues	1,855,907,504	2,441,506,250
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Unemployment compensation	--	--
Benefit payments	1,849,062,473	--
Lottery prize awards	--	1,380,414,193
Other	--	192,910,644
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Operating Expenses	1,849,062,473	1,573,324,837
Operating Income (Loss)	6,845,031	868,181,413
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Investment income	20,590,024	4,633,134
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	20,590,024	4,633,134
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	27,435,055	872,814,547
Transfers from other funds	120,261,837	--
Transfers to other funds	--	(873,582,330)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Change in Net Assets	147,696,892	(767,783)
Total Net Assets - July 1, 2005 (Restated)	196,606,377	13,470,054
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Net Assets - June 30, 2006	\$ 344,303,269	\$ 12,702,271
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

Unemployment Compensation Fund	Non-Major Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds
\$ --	\$ --	\$ 2,405,916,829
1,444,384,504	--	1,444,384,504
--	115,532,735	1,948,980,851
35,987,186	--	35,987,186
2,571,227	--	60,620,036
<u>1,482,942,917</u>	<u>115,532,735</u>	<u>5,895,889,406</u>
1,828,478,701	--	1,828,478,701
--	109,910,505	1,958,972,978
--	--	1,380,414,193
--	--	192,910,644
<u>1,828,478,701</u>	<u>109,910,505</u>	<u>5,360,776,516</u>
<u>(345,535,784)</u>	<u>5,622,230</u>	<u>535,112,890</u>
41,113,936	565,767	66,902,861
<u>41,113,936</u>	<u>565,767</u>	<u>66,902,861</u>
(304,421,848)	6,187,997	602,015,751
6,938,070	--	127,199,907
(39,460,181)	--	(913,042,511)
<u>(336,943,959)</u>	<u>6,187,997</u>	<u>(183,826,853)</u>
1,451,494,255	20,038,536	1,681,609,222
<u>\$ 1,114,550,296</u>	<u>\$ 26,226,533</u>	<u>\$ 1,497,782,369</u>

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006**

	Health Benefits Local Government Employers Program Fund	State Lottery Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts received from customers	\$ 86,448,091	\$ 1,257,696,195
Receipts from federal and local agencies	1,763,813,165	--
Receipts from assessments	--	--
Payments to suppliers	--	(57,424,406)
Payments to prize winners	--	(442,791,613)
Claims paid	(1,846,141,149)	--
Other receipts (payments)	(5,358,620)	142,784,284
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(1,238,513)	900,264,460
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Miscellaneous receipts (payments)	(216,949)	--
Transfers from other funds	120,261,837	--
Transfers to other funds	--	(881,477,624)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	120,044,888	(881,477,624)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	--	1,204,545,000
Interest and dividends	20,557,520	--
Purchase of investments	(134,107,786)	(1,220,625,000)
Other	32,504	--
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(113,517,762)	(16,080,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,288,613	2,706,836
Cash and cash equivalents - July 1, 2005	--	521,666
Cash and cash equivalents - June 30, 2006	\$ 5,288,613	\$ 3,228,502
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Operating income (loss)	\$ 6,845,031	\$ 868,181,413
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities		
Net changes in assets and liabilities:		
Current assets	(5,646,248)	19,654,979
Noncurrent assets	--	99,022,522
Current liabilities	(2,437,296)	18,735,425
Noncurrent liabilities	--	(105,329,879)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ (1,238,513)	\$ 900,264,460

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

Unemployment Compensation Fund	Non-Major Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds
\$ --	\$ 16,330,787	\$ 1,360,475,073
122,533,790	96,227,138	1,982,574,093
1,497,500,194	--	1,497,500,194
--	--	(57,424,406)
--	--	(442,791,613)
(1,575,512,273)	(108,968,201)	(3,530,621,623)
--	--	137,425,664
44,521,711	3,589,724	947,137,382
--	46,803	(170,146)
--	--	120,261,837
(27,023,078)	--	(908,500,702)
(27,023,078)	46,803	(788,409,011)
22,000,000	--	1,226,545,000
--	564,844	21,122,364
(39,000,000)	(4,414,371)	(1,398,147,157)
--	923	33,427
(17,000,000)	(3,848,604)	(150,446,366)
498,633	(212,077)	8,282,005
128,037	464,502	1,114,205
\$ 626,670	\$ 252,425	\$ 9,396,210
\$ (345,535,784)	\$ 5,622,230	\$ 535,112,890
381,407,865	(2,974,810)	392,441,786
--	--	99,022,522
8,649,630	942,304	25,890,063
--	--	(105,329,879)
\$ 44,521,711	\$ 3,589,724	\$ 947,137,382

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2006**

	Agency Funds	Investment Trust Fund
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,937,084	\$ --
Securities lending collateral	--	--
Investments	83,884,681	2,935,176,896
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles		
Members	404,509	--
Employers	1,750,405	--
Interest and dividends	--	--
Departmental accounts	516,829	--
Other	41,822	7,389,436
Due from other funds	24,478,424	--
Other	--	--
Total Assets	119,013,754	2,942,566,332
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	113,684,946	--
Benefits payable	--	--
Securities lending collateral and rebates payable	--	--
Due to other funds	5,328,808	2,539,199
Total Liabilities	119,013,754	2,539,199
NET ASSETS		
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits and Other Purposes	\$ --	\$ 2,940,027,133

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

Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds
\$ 11,270,390	\$ 2,532,198
14,178,087,091	--
75,363,012,524	11,314,574
175,055,775	--
2,208,382,773	--
490,491,564	--
--	19,528
--	--
16,488,284	23,060
1,172,404,580	--
<u>93,615,192,981</u>	<u>13,889,360</u>
41,973,941	3,437,550
123,717,791	--
14,178,087,091	--
10,898,875	4,247,878
<u>14,354,677,698</u>	<u>7,685,428</u>
<u><u>\$ 79,260,515,283</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,203,932</u></u>

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006**

	<u>Investment Trust Fund</u>	<u>Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds</u>	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Members	\$ --	\$ 1,620,584,943	\$ --
Employers	--	1,933,950,898	--
Other	12,939,526,585	9,406,638	--
Total Contributions	<u>12,939,526,585</u>	<u>3,563,942,479</u>	<u>--</u>
Investment Income:			
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	--	4,908,730,518	--
Interest and dividends	182,866,305	2,422,911,291	460,657
Total Investment Income	<u>182,866,305</u>	<u>7,331,641,809</u>	<u>460,657</u>
Less investment expense	--	6,510,439	--
Net Investment Income	<u>182,866,305</u>	<u>7,325,131,370</u>	<u>460,657</u>
Miscellaneous	--	--	143,190
Total Additions	<u>13,122,392,890</u>	<u>10,889,073,849</u>	<u>603,847</u>
DEDUCTIONS			
Benefit payments	--	6,216,532,218	--
Refunds of contributions	--	110,262,702	--
Refunds and transfers to other systems	--	--	10,012
Administrative expense	2,539,199	33,800,678	--
Payments in accordance with trust agreements	--	--	360,684
Distributions to shareholders	13,579,027,213	--	--
Total Deductions	<u>13,581,566,412</u>	<u>6,360,595,598</u>	<u>370,696</u>
Total Changes in Net Assets Held In Trust	(459,173,522)	4,528,478,251	233,151
Net Assets - July 1, 2005	<u>3,399,200,655</u>	<u>74,732,037,032</u>	<u>5,970,781</u>
Net Assets - June 30, 2006	<u>\$ 2,940,027,133</u>	<u>\$ 79,260,515,283</u>	<u>\$ 6,203,932</u>

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



**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2006**

	New Jersey Transit Corporation	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 171,822,583	\$ 120,772,580	\$ 32,133,000
Investments	2,059,257,217	1,427,112,251	992,846,000
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles			
Federal government	78,619,653	--	--
Loans	--	--	6,348,000
Mortgages	--	--	--
Other	--	17,637,774	118,024,000
Due from external parties	--	10,074,683	--
Inventories	81,893,491	16,207,987	4,376,000
Other	199,947,566	310,539,988	77,996,000
Noncurrent Assets			
Fixed assets, net	7,158,703,890	3,658,457,657	1,592,726,000
Total Assets	9,750,244,400	5,560,802,920	2,824,449,000
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	317,477,747	88,475,088	72,739,000
Due to external parties	--	109,007,216	--
Interest payable	--	87,504,789	--
Deferred revenue	--	186,061	38,476,000
Current portion of long-term obligations	333,741,212	70,576,250	61,568,000
Other	35,450,309	15,055,245	2,747,000
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Due in more than one year	3,877,592,624	5,082,684,152	608,093,000
Total Liabilities	4,564,261,892	5,453,488,801	783,623,000
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	--	(1,127,425,863)	1,017,840,000
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	5,279,429,361	888,828,002	36,667,000
Debt service	--	46,654,170	19,159,000
Other purposes	9,100,650	976,430	576,738,000
Unrestricted	(102,547,503)	298,281,380	390,422,000
Total Net Assets	\$ 5,185,982,508	\$ 107,314,119	\$ 2,040,826,000

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

University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (Unaudited)	Non-Major Component Units	Total Component Units
\$ 38,626,000	\$ 1,064,025,081	\$ 1,427,379,244
549,127,000	5,569,640,040	10,597,982,508
25,554,000	29,080,055	133,253,708
29,652,000	1,825,539,569	1,861,539,569
--	2,057,610,234	2,057,610,234
250,345,000	340,348,334	726,355,108
--	68,780,268	78,854,951
10,053,000	2,299,332	114,829,810
48,336,000	274,269,273	911,088,827
<u>1,092,789,000</u>	<u>4,454,001,095</u>	<u>17,956,677,642</u>
<u>2,044,482,000</u>	<u>15,685,593,281</u>	<u>35,865,571,601</u>
275,704,000	227,224,136	981,619,971
--	26,203,127	135,210,343
3,459,000	85,079,155	176,042,944
55,259,000	217,255,425	311,176,486
61,724,000	317,663,927	845,273,389
4,803,000	324,709,640	382,765,194
<u>721,264,000</u>	<u>8,578,128,727</u>	<u>18,867,762,503</u>
<u>1,122,213,000</u>	<u>9,776,264,137</u>	<u>21,699,850,830</u>
467,861,000	1,383,819,249	1,742,094,386
29,928,000	69,737,781	6,304,590,144
41,800,000	668,976,529	776,589,699
458,776,000	1,821,702,483	2,867,293,563
<u>(76,096,000)</u>	<u>1,965,093,102</u>	<u>2,475,152,979</u>
<u>\$ 922,269,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,909,329,144</u>	<u>\$ 14,165,720,771</u>

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
COMPONENT UNITS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006**

	<u>New Jersey Transit Corporation</u>	<u>New Jersey Turnpike Authority</u>	<u>Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey</u>
Expenses	\$ 2,111,642,739	\$ 1,015,900,710	\$ 1,485,056,000
Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			
Program Revenues			
Charges for services	698,044,546	792,047,839	567,902,000
Operating grants and contributions	549,749,245	49,197,571	638,398,000
Capital grants and contributions	962,022,214	--	11,752,000
Net (Expense) Revenue	<u>98,173,266</u>	<u>(174,655,300)</u>	<u>(267,004,000)</u>
General Revenue			
Payments from State	<u>278,700,000</u>	<u>3,048,241</u>	<u>361,495,000</u>
Total General Revenue	<u>278,700,000</u>	<u>3,048,241</u>	<u>361,495,000</u>
Change in Net Assets	376,873,266	(171,607,059)	94,491,000
Net Assets - Beginning of Year (Restated)	<u>4,809,109,242</u>	<u>278,921,178</u>	<u>1,946,335,000</u>
Net Assets - End of Year	<u>\$ 5,185,982,508</u>	<u>\$ 107,314,119</u>	<u>\$ 2,040,826,000</u>

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

University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (Unaudited)	Non-Major Component Units	Total Component Units
\$ 1,708,282,000	\$ 2,751,670,242	\$ 9,072,551,691
892,205,000	1,379,159,263	4,329,358,648
521,020,000	1,057,790,896	2,816,155,712
4,140,000	512,731,056	1,490,645,270
<u>(290,917,000)</u>	<u>198,010,973</u>	<u>(436,392,060)</u>
<u>296,702,000</u>	<u>534,660,278</u>	<u>1,474,605,519</u>
<u>296,702,000</u>	<u>534,660,278</u>	<u>1,474,605,519</u>
5,785,000	732,671,251	1,038,213,458
<u>916,484,000</u>	<u>5,176,657,893</u>	<u>13,127,507,313</u>
<u><u>\$ 922,269,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,909,329,144</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,165,720,771</u></u>

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The financial statements have been prepared primarily from accounts and records maintained by the State Comptroller. The financial data for the various public benefit corporations, authorities, commissions, colleges and universities has been derived from reports prepared by those organizations based on their independent accounting systems.

B. Financial Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes the State of New Jersey includes all fund types, departments, and agencies of the State, as well as boards, commissions, authorities, colleges and universities, for which the State is financially accountable. The following circumstances set forth the State's financial accountability for a legally separate organization:

1. The State is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (a) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (b) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the State.
2. The State may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the State regardless of whether the organization has (a) a separately elected governing board or (b) a jointly appointed board.

Entities for which the State is financially accountable such as boards, commissions, authorities, colleges and universities are considered component units. These component units are included in the State's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the State. Component units are either discretely presented or blended. Discrete presentation entails reporting component unit financial data in columns separate from the financial data of the primary government (the State). Blending requires the component unit's balances and transactions to be reported in a manner similar to the balances and transactions of the State.

The following organizations comprise the State's component units. The Garden State Preservation Trust, the New Jersey Building Authority, the New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation, the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc., and the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority are blended component units since they provide services entirely, or almost entirely to the State. Additional pertinent information related to them is disclosed in the notes of the primary government. All other component units have been discretely presented. Descriptions of the discretely presented component units and addresses from which complete financial statements of the respective component units can be obtained is detailed in Note 19.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The College of New Jersey
Thomas Edison State College
Kean University
Montclair State University
New Jersey City University
New Jersey Institute of Technology
The William Paterson University of New Jersey
Ramapo College of New Jersey
Rowan University
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey

AUTHORITIES

Casino Reinvestment Development Authority
Garden State Preservation Trust
Higher Education Student Assistance Authority
New Jersey Building Authority
New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission
New Jersey Development Authority for Small Businesses,
Minorities and Women's Enterprises
New Jersey Economic Development Authority
New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority
New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust
New Jersey Health Care Facilities Financing Authority
New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency
New Jersey Meadowlands Development Commission
New Jersey Redevelopment Authority
New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation
New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority
New Jersey Transit Corporation
New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority
New Jersey Turnpike Authority
New Jersey Water Supply Authority
South Jersey Port Corporation
South Jersey Transportation Authority
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc.

C. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information of all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these government-wide statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intragovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from the legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of net assets measures not just current assets and liabilities, but also long-term assets and liabilities such as capital assets (including infrastructure assets) and general long-term debt. The difference between the State's assets and its liabilities is its net assets. Net assets are displayed in three components - invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted. Net assets are restricted when constraints placed on them are either externally imposed or are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The amount of net assets that are restricted by enabling legislation is disclosed in Note 14. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the State's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

The statement of activities is presented in a format that reports the net (expense) revenue of the State's individual functions. The net (expense) revenue format reports the relative financial burden of each of the State's functions on its taxpayers. This format identifies the extent to which each function of the government draws from the general revenues of the State or is self-financed through licenses, fees, permits, and other revenues.

Program revenues originate from the program or from parties other than the government's taxpayers or citizens as a whole and reduce the expenses of the function to be financed by general revenues. Categories of program revenues that are separately reported in the statement are charges for services, program specific operating grants and contributions, and program specific capital grants and contributions. Charges for services are revenues from exchange or exchange-like transactions with external parties that purchase, use, or directly benefit from the program's goods, services, or privileges. These revenues include fees charged for specific services, licenses and permits, and operating special assessments, as well as payments from exchange transactions with other governments. Program specific operating and capital grants and contributions are revenues from mandatory and voluntary nonexchange transactions with external parties that are restricted for use in a particular program. All other revenues are general revenues, including all taxes, even if levied for a specific purpose. A special item is a significant transaction or other event within the control of management that is either (1) unusual in nature, or (2) infrequent in occurrence. An extraordinary item is a transaction or other event that is both (1) unusual in nature and (2) infrequent in occurrence.

In the statement of activities, all expenses are reported by function except those that are special or extraordinary items. Each function reports direct expenses – those specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Some functions, such as government direction, management and control, include expenses that are indirect expenses of other functions. The State does not allocate indirect expenses to the other functions.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and component units. However, the fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The government-wide financial statements report all financial and capital assets (including infrastructure assets), short and long-term liabilities, revenues, expenses, gains, and losses using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Activity and balances resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place; those resulting from nonexchange transactions are recognized based on the provisions of GASB Statement No. 33.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements – The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the current financial resources measurement focus, only current assets and liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases and decreases in net current assets.

In accordance with the modified accrual basis, revenues are recognized when they become susceptible to accrual; that is, when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the fiscal period. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. These revenues which are considered to be susceptible to accrual include amounts received during the twelve month period subsequent to June 30 that were earned as of June 30. Those revenues which are considered to be susceptible to accrual include sales tax, individual income taxes, corporate income taxes, and federal grants. Licenses, fees, permits and other sources are recognized when received since they normally are measurable only at that time. Revenue refunds payable are recorded as other liabilities. Unapplied overpayments of Corporation Business Tax are recorded when a final determination is made as to the ultimate disposition of the overpayments.

Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liabilities are incurred. Expenditures for compensated absences, claims, and judgments are recorded to the extent they would normally be liquidated with available financial resources. Disbursements for prepaid expenses, inventory items, and fixed assets are recorded when expenditures are incurred. Expenditures for principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt are recognized when due.

Proprietary Funds, Fiduciary Funds, and Component Units Financial Statements – The financial statements of the proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and component units are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the government-wide statements previously described.

Each proprietary fund has the option under Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, to elect to apply all Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989 unless FASB conflicts with GASB. The State has elected to not apply FASBs issued after the applicable date.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. The State's largest enterprise funds are the Unemployment Compensation Fund, the State Lottery Fund, and the Health Benefits Local Government Employers Program Fund.

The Unemployment Compensation Fund's principle ongoing operations consist of collecting contributions from employers and employees and the subsequent disbursement of monies to persons entitled to receive unemployment benefits. Collections and disbursements to eligible recipients are classified as operating revenues and expenses. The State Lottery Fund's principle ongoing operations, which are classified as operating revenues and expenses, consist of receipts from lottery ticket sales and subsequent disbursements of monies to lottery winners. The Health Benefits Local Government Employers Program Fund's principle ongoing

operations consist of member and employer contributions which are used to pay basic health care costs for employees of local governments.

In addition, the State records two other enterprise funds, the Dental Local Government Employers Program Fund and the Prescription Drug Local Government Employers Program Fund. For these funds, the principle ongoing operations, classified as operating revenues and expenditures, consist of member and employer contributions which are used to pay dental and prescription costs on behalf of eligible employees and their dependents.

E. Fund Accounting

The financial activities of the State are recorded in individual funds, each of which is deemed to be a separate accounting entity. The State uses fund accounting to report on its financial position and results of operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts, which represent the fund's assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements, with non-major funds being combined into a single column.

1. Major Funds

The State reports the General Fund and the Property Tax Relief Fund as major governmental funds. The State also reports the Health Benefits Local Government Employers Program Fund, the State Lottery Fund, and the Unemployment Compensation Fund as major enterprise funds. Descriptions are as follows:

- a. General Fund – This fund accounts for all State revenues, not otherwise restricted by statute. The largest part of the total financial operations of the State is accounted for in the General Fund. Most revenues received from taxes, federal sources, and certain miscellaneous revenue items are recorded in this fund. The Appropriations Act enacted by the Legislature provides the basic framework for the operations of the General Fund.
- b. Property Tax Relief Fund – This fund accounts for revenues from the New Jersey Gross Income Tax. Revenues realized from the Gross Income Tax are dedicated by the State Constitution. All receipts from taxes levied on personal income of individuals, estates, and trusts must be appropriated exclusively for the purpose of reducing or offsetting property taxes. Annual appropriations are made from the fund, pursuant to formulas established by the Legislature, to counties, municipalities, and school districts.
- c. Health Benefits Local Government Employers Program Fund – This fund accounts for employee and employer contributions received to be used to provide basic health care services for employees of local governments.
- d. State Lottery Fund – This fund accounts for monies derived from the sale of lottery tickets and the subsequent payment of prizes to holders of winning lottery tickets.
- e. Unemployment Compensation Fund – This fund accounts for monies deposited from contributions of employers and employees for unemployment compensation, and amounts credited or advances made by the Federal government to be used to provide benefits to eligible unemployed workers.

2. Governmental Fund Types

- a. Special Revenue Funds - Are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than special assessments, private-purpose trusts, or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes such as education, environment and health care.
- b. Capital Projects Funds – Account for financial resources, usually general obligation bonds, to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities for State use such as mental health, educational and correctional facilities, and public transportation projects. Funds granted to other units of government are not classified as capital projects funds and are included as expenditures of special revenue funds.

3. Fiduciary Fund Types

- a. Pension (and other employee benefit) Trust Funds – These funds report resources that are required to be held in trust for members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, other post-employment benefit plans, and other employee benefit plans, such as the deferred compensation plan.
- b. Investment Trust Fund – This fund reports an investment pool that consolidates monies from municipalities, counties, school districts, and any other public body, corporate or politic.
- c. Private-purpose Trust Funds – These funds report all other trust arrangements for which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.
- d. Agency Funds – These funds report resources held by the State in a purely custodial capacity. These funds typically involve only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of the resources to external parties.

4. Proprietary Fund Types

Enterprise Funds – These funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods and services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes on similar revenues.

F. Appropriations and Outstanding Debt

The State Constitution provides that the Legislature may not create a debt (where total outstanding debt would exceed one percent of total appropriations for the year) unless such law has been submitted to the people at a general election and approved by a majority of the legally qualified voters. After approval by the electorate, and prior to any bond sale, the Legislature may make appropriations up to the legally authorized amount of such bonds, which enables the State to enter into contracts with vendors.

G. Assets

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Deposits encompass the State's cash on deposit with financial institutions and several cash equivalents, including certificates of deposit. All deposits including cash equivalents that are subject to federal or state depository insurance generally are classified as deposits. Only investments with an original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents. See Note 3 for details.

2. Investments

Statutes of the State of New Jersey and regulations of the State Investment Council authorize the Division of Investment to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, foreign governments, agencies, municipal or political subdivisions of the State, commercial paper, bankers acceptances, revenue obligations of public authorities, debt instruments of banks, collateralized notes and mortgages, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, equity and convertible equity securities, and other common types of investment securities.

In addition to the amounts invested directly, most of the funds included herein participate in the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund wherein amounts also contributed by other units of government are combined into a large scale investment program. The Pension Trust Funds also participate in a Common Pension Trust Fund pool whereby amounts contributed by the various Pension Trust Funds are combined for the purpose of investment. Participation in the Cash Management Fund investment pool and the Common Pension Trust Fund investment pool by State funds is reflected as investments in the Balance Sheets of the respective funds. Amounts contributed to the Cash Management Fund investment pool by local governments and other entities which are not part of the State's reporting entity, are reflected as investments in the Balance Sheet of the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund-External Portion.

Amounts contributed to the Cash Management Fund investment pool are recorded at cost, which approximates fair value. Any differences between cost and fair value for Cash Management Fund pool investments are immaterial. Other investments are recorded at fair value. Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. See Note 4 for additional details.

3. Securities Lending Collateral

The Pension Trust Funds participate in securities lending programs with their custodian banks, whereby securities are loaned to brokers and, in return, the Pension Trust Funds have rights to the collateral received. All of the securities held in the Common Pension Trust Fund investment pool are eligible for the securities lending program. Collateral received may consist of cash, letters of credit, or government securities having a market value equal to or exceeding 102 percent (U.S. dollar denominated) or 105 percent (non-U.S. dollar denominated) of the value of the loaned securities at the time the loan is made. The contracts with the Common Pension Trust Fund investment pool custodian banks require them to indemnify the investment pool if the brokers fail to return the securities or fail to pay the investment pool for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan. The securities loans can be terminated by notification by either the broker or the investment pool. The term to maturity of the securities loans is generally matched with the term to maturity of the investment of cash collateral. As of June 30, 2006, the Pension Trust Funds have no aggregate credit risk exposure to brokers because the collateral amount held by the Pension Trust Funds exceeded the market value of the securities on loan. See Note 5 for additional details.

4. Receivables

Receivables in the State's governmental, fiduciary, and proprietary funds, Component Units - Authorities, and Component Units - College and University Funds are stated net of allowances for uncollectable amounts and primarily consist of federal revenues, taxes, loans, interest, contributions due from employers and members to the respective pension funds, mortgages, and other receivables. See Note 6 for details.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets are tangible and intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives that extend beyond a single reporting period. Capital assets are reported in the statement of net assets at cost or historical cost based on appraisals or other acceptable methods when historical cost information is not available. Donated fixed assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the time of donation. The State's capital assets consist of:

- a. All land, including parks, forests, easements, and development rights.
- b. Infrastructure assets such as roads, bridges, dams, highway lands, and rights-of-way.
- c. All general government buildings, including hospitals, care, and correctional facilities.
- d. Land improvements, machinery and equipment, and motor vehicles used in general operations, with unit costs above \$25,000, \$20,000, and \$30,000 respectively.
- e. Capital projects in the process of construction.

To measure depreciation expense, the State used the straight-line method, whereby the historical cost (or other capitalized amount) of depreciable assets, less their estimated salvage values, is allocated in equal annual amounts over the estimated useful lives of the assets. To estimate the useful lives of its capital assets, the State uses guidelines from industry organizations. There is no depreciation recorded for land, construction in progress, and rights-of-way.

Capital leases which are classified as capital assets are recorded in amounts equal to the lesser of the fair value of the asset or the present value of the future net minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease.

The State does not capitalize and depreciate works of art, historical treasures, and similar assets because the assets cannot be reasonably valued and/or the assets have inexhaustible useful lives. Capital assets utilized in the government funds are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements.

6. Interfund/Intrafund Transactions

Interfund Transactions - During the course of normal operations, the State has numerous routine transactions between funds, including expenditures, and transfers of resources to provide administrative services, program services, debt service, and compliance with legal mandates, such as legislation requiring the transfer of investment earnings from a capital project fund to the General Fund. In the fund financial statements, these transactions generally are recorded as transfers to/transfers from other funds and due to/due from other funds. Operating transfers represent legally authorized transfers from a fund receiving revenue to the fund through which the resources are to be expended and do not represent reimbursement of expenses.

Intrafund Transactions - Intrafund transactions, as a result of contracts among departments within the same fund, are considered expenditures by the contractor and revenues by the contractee in the fund financial statements.

As a general rule, intrafund revenues and expenditures, interfund transfers, and interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated in the government-wide financial statements. An exception is the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which is recorded as internal balances. Receivables from and payables to fiduciary funds are recorded in the statement of net assets as receivable from and payable to external parties.

H. Liabilities

1. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenues at the fund level arise when potential revenue does not meet the available criterion for recognition in the current period. Deferred revenues also arise when resources are received by the State before it has a legal claim. In subsequent periods, when the revenue recognition criterion is met, or when the State has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized. Deferred revenues at the government-wide level arise only when the State receives resources before it has a legal claim to these resources.

Deferred revenue in the General Fund, at both levels, consists principally of amounts due from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

2. Deferred Compensation

The State offers its employees a deferred compensation plan (the Plan) created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan, which is administered by the Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits, permits participants to defer a portion of their salary until future years. Amounts deferred under the Plan are not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency.

Under current Internal Revenue Service regulations, all monies that are deferred and any other assets or income of the Plan shall be held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participating employees and their beneficiaries. The State has no liability for losses under the Plan but does have the duty of due care that would be required of an ordinary prudent investor.

The State's Employees' Deferred Compensation Plan is reported as a pension (and other employee benefits) trust fund in the fund financial statements. The Plan is fiduciary in nature, and thus is not reported in the government-wide financial statements.

3. Accumulated Unpaid Sick and Vacation Benefits

Cash payments for accumulated sick leave balances are made to retiring employees upon regular retirement. The payment is based on fifty percent of the employee's sick leave accumulation, at the pay rate in effect at the time of retirement up to a maximum of \$15,000. Employees separating from State service prior to retirement are not entitled to payments for accumulated sick leave balances. Cash payments for sick leave at retirement are made from annual legislative appropriations on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. Sick leave accumulations may also be used by an employee for a personal illness or injury as a means of continuing regular pay.

Employees annually earn 12 to 25 vacation days based on years of service and are permitted to carry over those days earned within a one-year period. The liability for accumulated employee sick leave and for accumulated vacation pay is reflected in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund financial statements as noncurrent liabilities.

4. Other Long-term Obligations

In addition to accumulated unpaid sick and vacation benefits, other long-term obligations include general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, capital leases, installment obligations, certificates of participation, loans payable, and other liabilities of a long-term nature. The liability for long-term items described above is reflected in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund financial statements as noncurrent liabilities, due in more than one year.

Bond and note premiums and discounts are amortized to interest expense based on the straight-line method. Capital appreciation bonds are reported at its net or accreted value rather than at face value. Bonds and notes payable are reported

net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges in other assets and are amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the governmental fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuance are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures.

I. Net Assets

1. Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt - This component of net assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
2. Restricted - Net assets are reported as restricted when constraints placed on net asset use are either: (1) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of the other governments, or (2) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
3. Unrestricted - Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."
4. Held in Trust for Pension Benefits and Other Purposes – This is used to accumulate all active member, State, and other employer contributions and investment income from which all benefit payments are made; also used to accumulate resources received as a result of trust arrangements or to accumulate resources held for investment.

J. Fund Balances

1. Reserved for Encumbrances - Used to segregate a portion of fund balance to provide for expenditure upon vendor performance of purchase agreements.
2. Reserved for Surplus Revenue – Used to identify that portion of fund balance commonly called the "Rainy Day Fund" which represents excess revenues that have been set aside per P.L. 1990, c.44.
3. Reserved for Other - Used to earmark a portion of the fund balance to indicate it is either a resource currently unavailable for appropriation or expenditure, or a statutory restriction on current fund balance.
4. Unreserved - General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Capital Projects Funds - Represents the following:
 - a. Unreserved Designated - Continuing Appropriations - Used to represent that portion of fund balance which has been appropriated by the Legislature, as well as those portions of fund balance of non-budgeted governmental funds so designated by management.
 - b. Unreserved Designated - Unrealized Gains - Used to represent the portion of fund balance that resulted from the fair value reporting of investments, i.e., the difference between investments reported at fair value and the amortized cost of those investments.
 - c. Unreserved Undesignated – Used to represent that portion of fund balance resources available for appropriation.

K. Fiscal Year End Differences

The following component units have fiscal years that ended on December 31, 2005:

Component Units - Authorities

Casino Reinvestment Development Authority
New Jersey Development Authority for Small Businesses, Minorities
and Women's Enterprises
New Jersey Economic Development Authority
New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority
New Jersey Health Care Facilities Financing Authority
New Jersey Meadowlands Development Commission
New Jersey Redevelopment Authority
New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority
New Jersey Turnpike Authority
South Jersey Port Corporation
South Jersey Transportation Authority

Special Revenue Funds

New Jersey Building Authority (blended component unit)
New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation (blended component unit)

NOTE 2 - OTHER ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES

A. Change in Accounting Policy

The State has adopted GASB Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*, GASB Statement No. 46, *Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation*, and GASB 47, *Accounting for Termination Benefits*. In addition, the State adopted GASB Technical Bulletin 2006-1, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers and OPEB Plans for Payments from the Federal Government Pursuant to the Retiree Drug Subsidy Provisions of Medicare Part D*.

B. Restatement of Net Asset Balance

The net asset balance as of July 1, 2005 for the Unemployment Compensation Fund has been increased by \$8.6 million due to an overstated payable in the prior year.

The July 1, 2005 net asset balance for governmental activities has been restated from (\$7,845.0) million to (\$7,617.2) million to reflect an increase of \$227.8 million in opening land balance.

C. Deficit Fund Balances

It is anticipated that bond sales during Fiscal Year 2007 will relieve the current deficit fund balances in the Clean Waters Fund, the Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation Fund, the 2003 Dam, Lake and Stream Project Revolving Loan Fund, the 2003 Dam, Lake, Stream and Flood Control Project Fund, the 1992 Historic Preservation Fund, the 1995 Historic Preservation Fund, the State Land Acquisition and Development Fund, and the 2003 Water Resources and Wastewater Treatment Trust Fund.

D. Deficit Net Asset Balances

Calendar Year 2007 contribution rates will be increased in order to offset the deficit net asset balance of \$2.8 million in the Dental Local Government Employers Program Fund.

E. Joint Ventures

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
225 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10003-1604

Joint ventures are independently constituted entities generally created by two or more governments for a specific purpose such as contracting and maintaining an interstate bridge. Pursuant to current financial reporting standards, the State does not record its equity in joint ventures. The only significant joint venture in which the State of New Jersey participates is the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Individually published financial statements may be obtained by writing the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey at the above mentioned address. Other joint ventures are immaterial.

The Port Authority is a municipal corporate instrumentality of the States of New York and New Jersey created by compact between the two states in 1921 with the consent of the Congress of the United States. It is authorized and directed to plan, develop, and operate terminals and other facilities of transportation and commerce, and to advance projects in the general fields of transportation, economic development, and world trade that contribute to promoting and protecting the commerce and economy of the Port District, defined in the compact, which comprises an area of about 1,500 square miles in both states, centering about New York Harbor. The Governor of each State appoints six of the twelve members of the governing Board of Commissioners, subject to confirmation by the respective State Senate. Each Governor has from time to time exercised the statutory power to veto the actions of the commissioners from their state.

The commissioners serve six-year overlapping terms as public officials without compensation. They establish Authority policy, appoint an Executive Director to implement it, and also appoint a General Counsel to act as legal advisor to the Board and to the Executive Director. The Authority undertakes only those projects authorized by the two states.

The compact envisions the Port Authority as being financially self-sustaining and, as such, it must obtain the funds necessary for the construction or acquisition of facilities upon the basis of its own credit, its reserve funds, and its future revenues. The agency has neither the power to pledge the credit of either state or any municipality nor to levy taxes or assessments.

Consolidated financial statements for the Port Authority including the Passenger Facility Charges Program for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 disclosed the following (expressed in millions):

Financial Position	
	<u>Combined Total</u>
Total Assets	\$ 19,786.4
Total Liabilities	<u>12,670.6</u>
Net Assets	<u><u>\$ 7,115.8</u></u>
Operating Results	
Operating Revenues	\$ 3,135.2
Operating Expenses	(2,087.9)
Depreciation and Amortization	(686.7)
Net Recoverables (Expenses) Related to the Events of September 11, 2001	<u>(3.4)</u>
Income from Operations	357.2
Non-operating Revenues (Expense), Net	<u>(195.2)</u>
Net Income	<u><u>\$ 162.0</u></u>
Changes in Net Assets	
Balance January 1, 2005	\$ 6,953.8
Net Income	<u>162.0</u>
Balance December 31, 2005	<u><u>\$ 7,115.8</u></u>

Except for Special Project Bonds, the Authority's debt is secured by its full faith and credit, its reserve funds, or a pledge of future revenues. Special Project Bonds are secured by a mortgage on the financed properties. At December 31, 2005, Port Authority debt consisted of the following (expressed in millions):

Bonds, Notes and Other Obligations	
Consolidated Bonds and Notes	\$ 8,328.6
Special Project Bonds	1,354.4
Operating Asset Financing	467.8
Capital Asset Financing	<u>945.2</u>
	11,096.0
Less: Unamortized Discount and Premium	<u>(112.4)</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 10,983.6</u></u>

F. Other

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, the debt and assets of the New Jersey Building Authority have been reduced for presentation herein in the amount of \$686.1 million, the amount of the present value of future lease payments by the State to the New Jersey Building Authority as of December 31, 2005.

In accordance with GASB Statement 24, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Grants and Other Financial Assistance*, an additional \$461.7 million in federal grant revenues and economic planning, development, and security expenditures has been recorded.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

All funds maintain their own individual bank account(s) except for the Casino Control, Casino Revenue, Gubernatorial Elections, Special Transportation, and Property Tax Relief Funds which are in the General Fund bank accounts. The balances of cash for these funds held in the General Fund, after receipt and disbursement transactions, are accounted for and reflected in the respective due from or due to accounts on the balance sheet presented in the fund financial statements.

New Jersey Revised Statutes (52:18-16.1) set the policy that the State Treasurer must follow when depositing State funds and for the collateralization of such funds. The relationship between the face amount of the collateral and the amount of a deposit is not statutory but is stipulated by the State Treasurer. All bank accounts in which the State Treasurer deposits funds must be collateralized. Securities pledged as collateral must consist of obligations of, or be guaranteed by, the United States or the State of New Jersey. Securities are pledged in the State Treasurer's name and held by a custodian bank under a custodian agreement.

Collateral requirements for demand accounts and time accounts for banks having less than \$15 million in State deposits per month require 100 percent coverage of the highest daily balance of the preceding month. For banks that have State deposits which total \$15 million or more per month, the amount of collateral required is 120 percent of the total average daily balance on deposit in the bank during each calendar quarter of the year. The State Department of the Treasury monitors the level of collateral required to be maintained by the banks.

GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*, requires that the State disclose bank deposits that are subject to custodial credit risk. The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the State will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that may be in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2006 the State's bank balances amounted to \$302.7 million. Of these balances, \$38.8 was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and uncollateralized.

NOTE 4 – INVESTMENTS

Statutes of the State of New Jersey and regulations of the State Investment Council authorize the Division of Investment to invest in domestic and international equities, obligations of the U.S. Treasury, government agencies, corporations, finance companies and banks, international government and agency obligations, Canadian obligations, New Jersey State and Municipal general obligations, public authority revenue obligations, collateralized notes and mortgages, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, bankers acceptances, guaranteed income contracts, money market funds, private equities, real estate, other real assets and absolute return strategy funds. Investee institutions and organizations are prescribed by the statutes and regulations based on such criteria as minimum capital, dividend paying history, credit history, and other evaluation factors.

The purchase, sale, receipt of income, and other transactions affecting investments are governed by custodial agreements between the investing funds through the State Treasurer and custodian banks as agents for the funds. State laws and policies set forth the requirements of such agreements and other particulars as to the size of the custodial institution, amount of the portfolio to be covered by the agreements, and other pertinent matters.

Federal securities, including those held as collateral on repurchase agreements, are maintained at Federal Reserve Banks in Philadelphia and New York through the custodian banks, in trust for the State of New Jersey. A significant portion of corporate equity and debt securities are maintained by the Depository Trust Company (DTC) through the custodian banks in trust for the State of New Jersey.

Securities not maintained by the Federal Reserve Banks or DTC are in the name of a designated nominee representing the securities of a particular State fund which establishes the State fund's unconditional right to the securities. The custodian banks, as agents for the State funds, maintain internal accounting records identifying the securities maintained by the Federal Reserve Banks and the DTC as securities owned by or pledged to the State funds.

In addition to the amounts invested directly, most of the funds included herein participate in the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund wherein amounts also contributed by other units of government are combined into a large scale investment program. The Pension Trust Funds also participate in a Common Pension Trust Fund pool whereby amounts contributed by the various Pension Trust Funds are combined for the purpose of investment. Participation in the Cash Management Fund investment pool and the Common Pension Trust Fund investment pool by State funds is reflected as investments in the Balance Sheets of the respective funds. Amounts contributed to the Cash Management Fund investment pool by local governments and other entities which are not part of the State's reporting entity, are primarily reflected as investments in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets, Investment Trust Fund.

Amounts contributed to the Cash Management Fund investment pool are recorded at cost, which approximates fair value. Any differences between cost and fair value for Cash Management Fund pool investments are immaterial. All other investments are recorded at fair value. Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, Division of Investment, issues publicly available financial reports that include the financial statements of the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund and the Common Pension Funds. The financial reports may be obtained by writing to the State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, Division of Investment, P.O. Box 290, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0290.

Casino Control, Casino Revenue, Gubernatorial Elections, Special Transportation, and Property Tax Relief Funds do not maintain separate investment accounts. Since cash transactions are handled by and through the General Fund as described in Note 3, any available cash balances for these funds reside in the General Fund and are combined with other balances for either participation in the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund or direct investment as part of the General Fund large scale investment program. Except for the Casino Revenue Fund and the Casino Control Fund, investment earnings for these funds accrue to the General Fund.

Approximately \$798.8 million of investments represents deposit fund contracts for future installment payments of lottery prizes due beyond one year from the balance sheet date. Lottery prizes are funded by the purchase of deposit fund contracts which, when matured, will provide amounts sufficient for future payment of installment prizes. Purchases of deposit fund contracts are recorded as an expenditure in the State Lottery Fund in the year of purchase. Annuity contracts are carried at their current contract values which are based upon their original purchase price adjusted for credited interest and amounts already received. The estimated fair value of annuity contracts approximates the carrying value reflected in the balance sheet. In the event of default in making future payments by the insurance company from which the contracts were purchased, the State Lottery Commission would be liable for such future payments.

Investments for all funds are as follows (expressed in millions):

	Amount Reported As Investments
Domestic equities	\$ 37,527.1
Domestic fixed income securities	35,369.2
International equities	13,009.8
International fixed income securities	1,187.2
Mortgages	965.0
Annuity contracts	798.8
Absolute return strategy funds	260.7
Private equities	236.2
Real estate	81.3
Domestic floating rate securities	77.9
Miscellaneous	13.2
Net foreign exchange contracts	(15.1)
Total investments	89,511.3
Unallocated administrative expenses and transaction exchanges	22.6
Net amount recorded as investments	\$ 89,533.9

As Reported on the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets:

	Current Investments	Non-Current Investments	Total
Governmental activities	\$ 9,590.4	\$ --	\$ 9,590.4
Business-type activities	905.1	645.0	1,550.1
Fiduciary funds	78,393.4	--	78,393.4
Total	\$ 88,888.9	\$ 645.0	\$ 89,533.9

The State's investments are subject to various risks. Among these risks are credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk. Each one of these risks is discussed in more detail below.

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The credit risk of a debt instrument is measured by nationally recognized statistical rating agencies such as Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P). Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. There are no restrictions in the amount that can be invested in United States Treasury and government agency securities. State regulations require minimum credit ratings for certain categories of fixed income obligations and limit the amount that can be invested in any one issuer or issue as follows:

Category	Minimum Moody's	Rating S&P	Limitation of Issuers' Outstanding Debt	Limitation of Issue	Other Limitations
Corporate obligations	Ba	BBB	25%	25%	-
U.S. finance company debt, bank debentures, and N.J. State and municipal debt	A	A	10%	10%	-
Canadian obligations	A	A	10%	10%	Purchase cannot exceed \$10 million
International government and agency obligations	Aa	AA	2%	10%	Not more than 1% of fund assets can be invested in any one issuer
Public Authority revenue obligations	A	A	-	10%	Not more than 2% of fund assets can be invested in any one issuer
Collateralized notes and mortgages	Baa	BBB	-	33%	Not more than 2% of fund assets can be invested in any one issuer
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1	-	-	-
Certificates of deposit and bankers acceptances (rating applies to international)	Aa/P-1	-	-	-	Uncollateralized certificates of deposit and bankers acceptances cannot exceed 10% of issuers primary capital
Guaranteed income contracts	P-1	-	-	-	A+ rating from A.M. Best for insurance companies
Money market funds	-	-	-	-	Not more than 10% of fund assets can be invested; limited to 5% of shares or units outstanding

In addition, the State sets individual issuer limits for commercial paper and certificates of deposit.

For securities exposed to credit risk in the fixed income portfolio, the following table discloses aggregate fair value, by major credit quality rating category at June 30, 2006 (expressed in millions):

	Moody's Rating					
	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	P-1
United States Treasury bills	\$ 5,073.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
United States Treasury notes	4,166.2	-	-	-	-	-
United States Treasury TIPS	790.5	-	-	-	-	-
United States Treasury bonds	1,984.0	-	-	-	-	-
United States Treasury strips	37.2	-	-	-	-	-
Title XI merchant marine notes	3.6	-	-	-	-	-
Federal agricultural mortgage corporation notes	95.8	-	-	-	-	-
Federal farm credit bank bonds	51.2	-	-	-	-	-
Federal home loan bank bonds	466.3	-	-	-	-	-
Federal home loan bank discounted notes	89.9	-	-	-	-	-
Federal home loan mortgage corporation notes	1,723.6	-	-	-	-	-
Federal national mortgage association notes	1,011.0	-	-	-	-	-
Resolution funding corporation obligations	6.4	-	-	-	-	-
Floating rate notes	25.0	20.0	10.0	22.9	-	-
Corporate obligations	519.1	700.3	2,221.2	1,574.1	0.3	-
Real estate investment trust obligations	-	-	-	93.4	-	-
Finance company debt	218.0	647.8	702.0	9.1	55.6	0.2
Supranational obligations	75.5	-	-	-	-	-
International bonds and notes	208.7	99.2	19.5	-	-	-
Foreign government obligations	470.6	313.7	-	-	-	-
Remic/FHLMC	731.1	-	-	-	-	-
Remic/FNMA	67.1	-	-	-	-	-
Remic/GNMA	17.7	-	-	-	-	-
GNMA mortgage backed certificates	83.7	-	-	-	-	-
FHLM mortgage backed certificates	606.9	-	-	-	-	-
FNMA mortgage backed certificates	620.7	-	-	-	-	-
Asset backed obligations	178.1	-	-	-	-	-
Private export obligations	56.0	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange traded securities	-	-	51.7	-	-	-
Commercial paper-interest	-	-	-	-	-	1,053.1
Commercial paper-discount	-	-	-	-	-	3,433.8
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	-	6,125.4
Other	34.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	-	-
	<u>\$ 19,411.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,781.4</u>	<u>\$ 3,004.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,699.8</u>	<u>\$ 55.9</u>	<u>\$ 10,612.5</u>

The table does not include certain corporate obligations which do not have a Moody's rating totaling \$24.4 million with S&P rating of A. The Police and Firemen's Mortgages of \$965.0 million, repurchase agreements of \$38.5 million, corporate bonds of \$3.8 million, federal national mortgage association notes of \$1.5 million, and money market accounts of \$12.9 million are unrated.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. State regulations provide limitations in the amounts that can be invested in fixed income securities maturing more than 12 months from date of purchase for finance company debt and New Jersey state and municipal general obligations. Maturities of corporate obligations and finance company debt must be less than two years, and bank debentures must be less than 25 months. Commercial paper must mature within 270 days. Certificates of deposits and bankers acceptances are limited to a term of one year or less. The maturity of repurchase agreements shall not exceed 15 days. The investment in a guaranteed income contract is limited to a term of ten years or less.

The following table summarizes the maturities of the fixed income portfolio at June 30, 2006 (expressed in millions):

	Total Fair Value	Maturities in Years			
		Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10
United States Treasury bills	\$ 5,073.1	\$ 5,073.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
United States Treasury notes	4,166.2	1,186.6	994.8	1,979.7	5.1
United States Treasury TIPS	790.5	-	60.5	580.3	149.7
United States Treasury bonds	1,984.0	-	-	215.3	1,768.7
United States Treasury strips	37.2	-	-	-	37.2
Title XI merchant marine notes	3.6	-	-	-	3.6
Federal agricultural mortgage corporation notes	95.8	-	95.8	-	-
Federal farm credit bank bonds	51.2	-	51.2	-	-
Federal home loan bank bonds	466.3	175.1	268.1	23.1	-
Federal home loan bank discounted notes	89.9	-	-	-	89.9
Federal home loan mortgage corporation notes	1,723.6	1,670.6	23.6	21.4	8.0
Federal national mortgage association notes	1,012.5	827.4	183.3	0.3	1.5
Resolution funding corporation obligations	6.4	-	-	-	6.4
Floating rate notes	77.9	35.0	32.9	10.0	-
Corporate obligations	5,043.2	730.3	1,328.7	1,152.9	1,831.3
Real estate investment trust obligations	93.4	-	42.9	50.5	-
Finance company debt	1,632.7	480.6	741.4	273.5	137.2
Supranational obligations	75.5	-	-	-	75.5
International bonds and notes	327.4	124.5	145.3	18.1	39.5
Foreign government obligations	784.3	22.4	459.2	194.0	108.7
Remic/FHLMC	731.1	3.4	-	39.3	688.4
Remic/FNMA	67.1	1.3	-	17.8	48.0
Remic/GNMA	17.7	-	-	-	17.7
Police and firemen's mortgages	965.0	-	-	-	965.0
GNMA mortgage backed certificates	83.7	-	6.3	-	77.4
FHLM mortgage backed certificates	606.9	-	0.1	3.7	603.1
FNMA mortgage backed	620.7	0.1	9.3	21.2	590.1
Asset backed obligations	178.1	-	118.9	59.2	-
Private export obligations	56.0	-	11.9	44.1	-
Commercial paper-interest	1,053.1	1,053.1	-	-	-
Commercial paper-discount	3,433.8	3,433.8	-	-	-
Certificates of deposit	6,125.4	6,125.4	-	-	-
Other	35.1	0.7	26.6	5.5	2.3
	<u>\$ 37,508.4</u>	<u>\$ 20,943.4</u>	<u>\$ 4,600.8</u>	<u>\$ 4,709.9</u>	<u>\$ 7,254.3</u>

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. As mentioned previously, the State's Pension Trust Funds participate in the Common Pension Trust Fund pool. The Common Pension Fund D account within this investment pool reflects the State's investments in global markets. The State can invest in securities of companies incorporated in one of thirty countries approved by the State Investment Council. The fair value of international preferred and common stocks and issues convertible into common stocks, when combined with the fair value of international government and agency obligations, cannot exceed 22 percent of the fair value of the Common Pension Fund D account. Not more than 5 percent of the value of the assets held by Common Pension Fund D account can be invested in companies incorporated in emerging market countries, and not more than 5 percent of the fair value of the emerging market securities can be invested in any one corporation. State regulations permit entering into foreign exchange contracts for the purpose of hedging the international portfolio. The State held forward contracts totaling approximately \$1.9 billion (with a \$14 million net exposure) at June 30, 2006. At June 30, 2006, the State had the following foreign currency exposure (expressed in millions of U.S. dollars):

Currency	Equities	Foreign Government Obligations	Total Fair Value
Australian dollar	\$ 387.3	\$ -	\$ 387.3
Canadian dollar	635.6	-	635.6
Danish krone	198.4	-	198.4
Euro dollar	4,286.7	503.1	4,789.8
Hong Kong dollar	130.1	-	130.1
Japanese yen	3,039.7	-	3,039.7
Mexican peso	46.3	-	46.3
New Zealand dollar	18.4	-	18.4
Norwegian krone	269.7	-	269.7
Pound sterling	1,637.3	75.5	1,712.8
Singapore dollar	98.3	-	98.3
South Korean won	121.3	-	121.3
Swedish krona	682.1	78.5	760.6
Swiss franc	1,263.2	-	1,263.2
	<u>\$ 12,814.4</u>	<u>\$ 657.1</u>	<u>\$ 13,471.5</u>

The State's interests in alternative investments may contain elements of credit, currency, and market risk. Such risks include, but are not limited to, limited liquidity, absence of regulatory oversight, dependence upon key individuals, emphasis on speculative investments (both derivatives and non-marketable investments), and nondisclosure of portfolio composition. State Investment Council regulations require that not more than 13 percent of the market value of the Pension Fund can be invested in alternative investments, with the individual categories of real assets, private equities, and absolute return strategy investments limited to 5 percent, 7 percent, and 5 percent, respectively. The Common Pension Fund E account within the Common Pension Trust Fund pool reflects the State's alternative investments. Not more than 5 percent of the market value of Common Pension Fund E may be committed to any one partnership of investment, without the prior written approval of the Council. Common Pension Fund E cannot own more than 25 percent of any individual investment. The investments in Common Pension Fund E cannot comprise more than 20 percent of any one investment manager's total assets.

NOTE 5 - SECURITIES LENDING COLLATERAL

The securities lending collateral is subject to various risks. Among these risks are credit risk, concentration of credit risk, and interest rate risk. Agreements with the lending agents require minimum credit ratings for certain categories of fixed income obligations and limit the amount that can be invested in any one issuer or issue as follows:

Category	Minimum Rating		Limitation of Issuers Outstanding Debt	Limitation of Issue	Other Limitations
	Moody's	S&P			
Corporate obligations	A3	A-	25%	25%	-
U.S. finance company debt and bank debentures	A2	A	10%	10%	-
Collateralized notes and mortgages	Aaa	AAA	-	33%	Limited to not more than 10% of the assets of the collateral portfolio
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1	-	-	-
Certificates of deposit and bankers acceptances	Aa3/P-1	-	-	-	Uncollateralized certificates of deposit and bankers acceptances cannot exceed 10% of issuers primary capital
Guaranteed income contracts	P-1	-	-	-	Limited to 5% of the assets of the collateral portfolio
Money market funds	-	-	-	-	Limited to 10% of the assets of the collateral portfolio

Maturities of corporate obligations, U.S. finance company debt, bank debentures, collateralized notes and mortgages, and guaranteed income contracts must be less than 25 months. Commercial paper maturities cannot exceed 270 days. Repurchase agreement maturities cannot exceed 15 days. Certificates of deposit and bankers acceptances must mature in one year or less.

The collateral for repurchase agreements is limited to obligations of the U.S. Government or certain U.S. Government agencies.

Total exposure to any individual issuer is limited, except for U.S. Treasury and Government Agency Obligations. For money market funds, the total amount of shares or units purchased or acquired of any money market fund shall not exceed five percent of the shares or units outstanding of said money market fund. For Collateralized Notes and Mortgages, not more than two percent of the assets of the collateral portfolio shall be invested in the obligations of any one issuer. For Guaranteed Income Contracts, the total investment in any one issuer shall be limited to 2.5 percent of the collateral portfolio. The State sets individual issuer limits for Commercial Paper and Certificates of Deposit. For Corporate Obligations, U.S. Finance Company Debt, Bank Debentures and Bankers Acceptances, exposure to any one issuer shall be limited to the following percentages of the collateral portfolio in accordance with the issuer's rating from Moody's: Aaa (4%), Aa (3%), and A (2%).

For securities exposed to credit risk in the collateral portfolio, the following table disclosures aggregate market value, by major credit quality rating category at June 30, 2006 (expressed in millions):

	Moody's Rating				
	Aaa	Aa	A	P-1	Not rated
Corporate obligations	\$ 699.4	\$ 3,646.5	\$ 1,621.6	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial paper	15.0	-	-	3,683.5	-
Certificates of deposit	1,957.7	-	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	-	-	1,609.4
Guaranteed investment contracts	-	450.0	-	-	-
Money market funds	254.4	-	-	-	101.5
Collateralized notes	-	138.9	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-	-	0.2
	<u>\$ 2,926.5</u>	<u>\$ 4,235.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,621.6</u>	<u>\$ 3,683.5</u>	<u>\$ 1,711.1</u>

The following table summarizes the maturities of the collateral portfolio at June 30, 2006 (expressed in millions):

	Total Market Value	Maturities	
		Less than One Year	One year to 25 Months
Corporate obligations	\$ 5,967.6	\$ 2,345.5	\$ 3,622.1
Commercial paper	3,698.5	3,698.5	-
Certificates of deposit	1,957.8	1,957.8	-
Repurchase agreements	1,609.4	1,609.4	-
Guaranteed investment contracts	450.0	350.0	100.0
Money market funds	355.9	355.9	-
Collateralized notes	138.9	-	138.9
	<u>\$ 14,178.1</u>	<u>\$ 10,317.1</u>	<u>\$ 3,861.0</u>

As of June 30, 2006, the Pension Funds had received cash collateral of \$14.2 billion for outstanding loaned investment securities having market values of \$13.8 billion. In addition, as of June 30, 2006, the Pension Funds loaned investment securities having market values of \$1.5 million, against which it had received non-cash collateral with a current value of \$1.5 million, which is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Fiduciary funds' receivables are not disclosed in the statement of net assets. However, these receivables are disclosed in the fund financial statements and consist primarily of amounts due from employers and employees and accrued earnings on investments. Receivables presented in the statement of net assets are described below

A. Federal

Federal government grant awards are established against State appropriations. Most Federal government receivables are comprised of amounts expended against grant awards, the expenditure of which is the basis of reimbursement. Since all amounts due from the Federal government are considered to be collectible, no allowance has been established for doubtful collections. Also see Note 20 - Contingent Liabilities.

These Federal receivables are reported in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles as defined in Statement No. 2 - *Grant, Entitlement and Shared Revenue Accounting and Reporting by State and Local Governments* published by the National Council on Governmental Accounting. Inasmuch as encumbrances do not constitute expenditures, and since recognition of grants and entitlements as revenue is primarily based on expenditures, there is an additional \$2.9 billion of Federal government awards consisting of encumbrances and appropriation balances which are considered unearned and unrecorded as of June 30, 2006.

Federal receivable balances in the Unemployment Compensation Fund (\$737.9 million) represent unemployment contributions transferred to the Federal Reserve Bank for deposit in the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund. All monies are invested by the Federal Government and interest earnings are credited to the Unemployment Compensation Fund.

B. Departmental

Departmental accounts receivable of \$3.1 billion include amounts which were substantially collected within the one month period subsequent to June 30 and include most major tax revenues. Amounts included in these receivables but not collected within the one month period subsequent to June 30 are deemed to be collectible, and are reflected net of allowances (\$320.0 million).

C. Loans

Loans receivable of \$1.1 billion are reduced by allowances of \$16.0 million and include \$1.0 billion due from local units of government and other recipients for environmental projects, \$44.6 million loaned for economic development within local units of government, and \$13.3 million loaned for housing and mortgage assistance.

D. Other

Other receivables totaling \$1.9 billion are reduced by allowances of \$669.3 million and include tax receivables due of \$501.8 million, \$208.1 million due from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, \$115.4 million due from proceeds of Motor Vehicle Commission bonds which are held by the trustee, \$126.8 million due from tobacco companies, and contributions due from employers and members to the Health Benefits Local Government Employers Program Fund of \$83.4 million.

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of capital assets and related accumulated depreciation by category as of June 30, 2006 is as follows (expressed in millions):

	Balance July 1, 2005*	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2006
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,799.9	\$ 196.1	\$ 0.6	\$ 3,995.4
Construction in progress	384.9	27.9	--	412.8
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	87.8	48.1	--	135.9
Buildings and improvements	2,770.3	147.0	--	2,917.3
Machinery and equipment	310.6	170.1	89.2	391.5
Infrastructure	15,087.7	994.7	--	16,082.4
Total at historical cost	<u>22,441.2</u>	<u>1,583.9</u>	<u>89.8</u>	<u>23,935.3</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	62.0	3.5	--	65.5
Buildings and improvements	1,308.2	148.0	--	1,456.2
Machinery and equipment	235.7	32.1	10.5	257.3
Infrastructure	4,981.4	353.2	--	5,334.6
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>6,587.3</u>	<u>536.8</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>7,113.6</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 15,853.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,047.1</u>	<u>\$ 79.3</u>	<u>\$ 16,821.7</u>

* The July 1, 2005 balance has been restated by \$227.8 million to reflect revised land amounts.

A. Items Not Capitalized and Depreciated

The State possesses certain capital assets that have not been capitalized and depreciated because the assets cannot be reasonably valued and/or the assets have inexhaustible useful lives. Examples of these assets include, but are not limited to statues, monuments, forts, lighthouses, and various capitol related furnishings. Collections, such as historical documents, artifacts, works of art, rare library books, and antique furnishings are not capitalized. These assets are exempted from capitalization as the State maintains the collections for reasons other than financial gain; the collections are protected, kept unencumbered, cared for and preserved; and the collections are subject to an organizational policy requiring that the proceeds from sales of collection items be used to acquire other items for collections.

B. Depreciation and Useful Lives

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight line method, with one half of the year's depreciation charged in the year of acquisition and in the year of disposal. The State assigned useful lives that were most suitable for the particular assets. Estimated useful lives were assigned as follows:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Years</u>
Land improvements	10-25
Building and improvements	12-45
Machinery and equipment	5-15
Infrastructure	4-70

Depreciation was charged to functions of the primary government as follows (expressed in millions):

	<u>Amount</u>
Public safety and criminal justice	\$ 73.3
Physical and mental health	6.1
Educational, cultural, and intellectual development	20.4
Community development and environmental management	10.8
Economic planning, development, and security	10.9
Transportation programs	380.7
Government direction, management, and control	22.3
Special government services	12.3
	<u>\$ 536.8</u>

NOTE 8 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

During the course of normal operations, the State has numerous routine transactions between funds, including interfund loans, expenditures, and transfers of resources to provide administrative services, program services, debt service, and compliance with legal mandates, such as legislation requiring the transfer of investment earnings from a capital project fund to the General Fund. In the fund financial statements, these transactions generally are recorded as transfers in/transfers (out) and due to/due from other funds. Operating transfers represent legally authorized transfers from a fund receiving revenue to the fund through which the resources are to be expended and do not represent reimbursement of expenses.

A. Due From/Due To Other Funds

The balances of current interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2006 are presented below (expressed in millions):

	General Fund	Property Tax Relief Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Major Proprietary Funds	Non-Major Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Total
Due from:							
General Fund	\$ --	\$ 197.3	\$ 145.3	\$ 2.5	\$ --	\$ 39.2	\$ 384.3
Property Tax Relief Fund	544.9	--	14.8	16.9	--	--	576.6
Non-Major Governmental Funds	587.5	1.0	249.3	32.5	--	--	870.3
Major Proprietary Funds	98.6	0.9	19.5	--	2.6	--	121.6
Fiduciary Funds	13.7	7.5	--	--	--	1.8	23.0
Total Due from	\$ 1,244.7	\$ 206.7	\$ 428.9	\$ 51.9	\$ 2.6	\$ 41.0	\$ 1,975.8
Due to:							
General Fund	\$ --	\$ 544.9	\$ 587.5	\$ 98.6	\$ --	\$ 13.7	\$ 1244.7
Property Tax Relief Fund	197.3	--	1.0	0.9	--	7.5	206.7
Non-Major Governmental Funds	145.3	14.8	249.3	19.5	--	--	428.9
Major Proprietary Funds	2.5	16.9	32.5	--	--	--	51.9
Non-Major Proprietary Funds	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	2.6
Fiduciary Funds	39.2	--	--	--	--	1.8	41.0
Total Due to	\$ 384.3	\$ 576.6	\$ 870.3	\$ 121.6	\$ --	\$ 23.0	\$ 1,975.8

B. Transfer In/(Out)

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 are presented below (expressed in millions):

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Property Tax Relief Fund</u>	<u>Non-Major Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Major Proprietary Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Transfers (out) to:					
General Fund	\$ --	\$ --	\$ (1,009.8)	\$ (913.1)	\$ (1,922.9)
Property Tax Relief Fund	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Major Governmental Funds *	(3,243.6)	--	(2,076.7)	--	(5,320.3)
Major Proprietary Funds	(11.3)	(108.9)	(6.9)	--	(127.1)
Total Transfers (Out)	<u>\$ (3,254.9)</u>	<u>\$ (108.9)</u>	<u>\$ (3,093.4)</u>	<u>\$ (913.1)</u>	<u>\$ (7,370.3)</u>
Transfers in from:					
General Fund *	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 3,893.6	\$ 11.3	\$ 3,904.9
Property Tax Relief Fund	--	--	--	108.9	108.9
Non-Major Governmental Funds	1,009.8	--	2,076.7	6.9	3,093.4
Major Proprietary Funds	913.1	--	--	--	913.1
Total Transfers In	<u>\$ 1,922.9</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 5,970.3</u>	<u>\$ 127.1</u>	<u>\$ 8,020.3</u>
Net Transfers	<u>\$ (1,332.0)</u>	<u>\$ (108.9)</u>	<u>\$ 2,876.9</u>	<u>\$ (786.0)</u>	<u>\$ 650.0</u>

*The New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation (a blended component unit included in the Non-Major Governmental Funds) has a fiscal year end of December 31, 2005. Due to the State having a June 30, 2006 fiscal year end, transactions between the New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation and the General Fund have created an imbalance within the transfers.

NOTE 9 - SHORT-TERM DEBT

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes

The State issues short-term debt instruments in the form of tax and revenue anticipation notes in advance of income tax and corporation business tax collections, depositing the proceeds in the General Fund. These notes are used to provide effective cash management to fund the imbalances that occur between the collection of revenues and the disbursement of appropriations of the General Fund and Property Tax Relief Fund. The \$2.65 billion of borrowings was repaid in full prior to the end of the fiscal year. Short term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2006 was as follows (expressed in millions):

	<u>Outstanding July 1, 2005</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Redeemed</u>	<u>Outstanding June 30, 2006</u>
Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes	\$ --	\$ 2,650.0	\$ (2,650.0)	\$ --

NOTE 10 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The State's long-term debt is divided into bonded and non-bonded categories. Bonded categories include General Obligation Bonds, Revenue Bonds Payable, certain Capital Leases, Installment Obligations, Certificates of Participation, Unamortized Premium, Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc. Bonds, Unamortized Deferral on Refunding, and Unamortized Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds. Non-bonded categories include Accumulated Sick and Vacation Payable, certain Capital Leases, Loans Payable, Net Pension Obligation, Other, and Deposit Fund Contracts.

A. Changes in Long-term Debt

The following schedule represents the changes in the State's long-term debt (expressed in millions):

	Outstanding July 1, 2005	Additions	Deductions	Outstanding June 30, 2006	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Bonded Debt					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 3,156.4	\$ 203.3	\$ 226.9	\$ 3,132.8	\$ 268.1
Revenue Bonds Payable	7,856.0	7,342.7	2,222.7	12,976.0	285.1
Capital Leases	130.3	186.6	8.3	308.6	10.7
Installment Obligations	15,373.2	1,968.9	446.1	16,896.0	366.4
Certificates of Participation	66.1	27.3	32.9	60.5	27.6
Unamortized Premium	1,204.4	386.2	89.7	1,500.9	--
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation	3,280.2	-	31.6	3,248.6	1.8
Unamortized Deferral on Refunding	(533.0)	(118.1)	(46.6)	(604.5)	--
Unamortized Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds	(3,211.9)	(2,638.9)	(177.3)	(5,673.5)	--
Non-Bonded Debt					
Accumulated Sick and Vacation Payable	488.9	278.1	248.5	518.5	278.1
Capital Leases	539.0	55.0	163.3	430.7	46.4
Loans Payable	1,279.4	--	--	1,279.4	--
Net Pension Obligation	1,796.8	1,157.1	--	2,953.9	--
Other	397.5	417.7	397.5	417.7	417.7
Subtotal Governmental Activities	31,823.3	9,265.9	3,643.6	37,445.6	1,701.9
Business-type Activities					
Accumulated Sick and Vacation Payable	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.5
Deposit Fund Contracts	904.3	68.5	174.0	798.8	153.9
Subtotal Business-type Activities	905.2	69.0	174.4	799.8	154.4
Total Governmental and Business-type	\$ 32,728.5	\$ 9,334.9	\$ 3,818.0	\$ 38,245.4	\$ 1,856.3

B. Debt Service Payments

The following schedule represents debt service payments for the next five fiscal years and thereafter (expressed in millions):

Fiscal Year	Debt Service					Total
	General	Revenue	Capital	Installment	Certificates	
	Obligation Bonds	Bonds	Leases	Obligations	of Participation	
2007	\$ 441.6	\$ 748.2	\$ 116.0	\$ 963.3	\$ 29.9	\$ 2,299.0
2008	439.8	746.6	115.7	1,082.0	18.0	2,402.1
2009	411.0	746.8	117.3	1,079.6	11.2	2,365.9
2010	389.2	786.2	106.5	1,094.7	2.5	2,379.1
2011	373.0	805.2	95.9	1,104.1	1.2	2,379.4
2012-2016	1,448.4	3,905.9	297.6	5,437.1	3.4	11,092.4
2017-2021	663.2	3,929.7	163.9	5,805.8	--	10,562.6
2022-2026	47.6	2,787.1	120.9	5,370.5	--	8,326.1
2027-2031	--	1,735.7	55.1	3,479.9	--	5,270.7
2032-2036	--	1,441.8	6.5	434.7	--	1,883.0
2037-2041	--	288.4	1.3	--	--	289.7
Total Minimum Payments	4,213.8	17,921.6	1,196.7	25,851.7	66.2	49,250.0
Interest	(1,081.0)	(4,945.6)	(457.4)	(8,955.7)	(5.7)	(15,445.4)
Principal	3,132.8	12,976.0	739.3	16,896.0	60.5	33,804.6
Unamortized Premium	166.6	877.1	--	457.2	--	1,500.9
Unamortized Deferral						
on Refunding	(95.5)	(381.8)	--	(127.2)	--	(604.5)
Unamortized Interest						
on Capital						
Appreciation Bonds	(7.4)	(2,794.8)	--	(2,871.3)	--	(5,673.5)
Total	\$ 3,196.5	\$ 10,676.5	\$ 739.3	\$ 14,354.7	\$ 60.5	\$ 29,027.5

C. General Obligation Bonds

The State is empowered by voters to authorize, issue, and incur debt subject to certain constitutional restrictions. General obligation bond acts are both legislatively and voter-approved and are backed by the State's full faith and credit. As of June 30, 2006 the State had \$3.1 billion of State general obligation bonds outstanding with another \$742.4 million of bonding authorization remaining from various State general obligation bond acts. The amount provided by the State's General Fund for debt service payments for Fiscal Year 2006 was \$169.3 million.

The State has refunded various outstanding general obligation bonds. Refunding bond proceeds are used to purchase and deposit United States Treasury Obligations – State and Local Government Series into a separate irrevocable trust fund held by a trustee. The investments and the fixed earnings that accrue are sufficient to fully service the defeased debt until it is called or matures. For financial reporting purposes, the refunded debt is considered defeased at the time the refunding bonds have been issued. Therefore, the refunded debt is removed as a liability from the State's long-term obligations.

During Fiscal Year 2006, the State refunded various general obligation debt by issuing \$203.3 million of General Obligation Refunding Bonds. As a result, \$213.0 million of refunded bonds were defeased and the liability was removed from the State's long-term obligations. This refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 17 years by \$12.3 million. An economic loss of \$2.6 million was realized on the transaction. This refunding transaction provided a positive net present value savings of \$5.1 million. As of June 30, 2006, the amount of defeased general obligation debt outstanding, but removed from the State's long-term obligations amounted to \$1.1 billion.

D. Revenue Bonds Payable

This debt classification represents bond issuances whose segment of debt service is derived solely from legally restricted revenues. Revenue bonds include debt issued by the New Jersey Building Authority, the Garden State Preservation Trust, and the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority. During Fiscal Year 2006, these three Authorities issued \$7.3 billion of bonds, of which, \$1.9 billion were refunding bonds. As a result, \$2.0 billion of bonds have been refunded and are now considered defeased. The liability has been removed from the State's long-term obligations. Total debt service payments over the next nine years were increased by \$527.5 million which resulted in an economic loss of \$90.6 million. These refunding transactions provided a positive net present value savings of \$36.1 million. As of June 30, 2006, the State had \$13.0 billion of revenue bonds outstanding. Another \$7.1 billion of bonding authorization remains.

E. Capital Leases (Bonded)

Capital Leases represent long-term contractual obligations that the State has entered into for the purpose of utilizing office space for State operations and program usage. This includes the design, acquisition, and construction or renovation of facilities such as the Trenton Office Complex and Greystone Psychiatric Hospital.

F. Installment Obligations

Installment obligations represent agreements between the State and several authorities which have issued bonds for the purpose of purchasing or constructing facilities to be rented by the State or to provide financing for other State projects. The State agrees to make payments equal to the corresponding authority's debt service, subject to and dependent upon appropriations being made from time to time by the State Legislature. At the conclusion of the term of the installment obligation agreement, title to the various facilities is transferred to the State. During Fiscal Year 2006, these authorities issued \$2.0 billion of bonds, of which, \$209.2 million were refunding bonds. As a result, \$209.7 million of bonds have been refunded and are now considered to be defeased. The liability has been removed from the State's long-term obligations. Total debt service payments over the next five years were reduced by \$7.7 million which resulted in an economic loss of \$7.5 million. Fiscal Year 2006 refunding transactions provided a positive net present value savings of \$7.6 million. The State's installment obligations outstanding as of June 30, 2006 total \$16.9 billion. Total authorized but unissued installment obligations equal \$3.3 billion as of June 30, 2006.

G. Certificates of Participation

These obligations represent several Lines of Credit that were drawn on to finance State equipment needs through the State's Master Lease Program.

H. Unamortized Premium

GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*, requires bond premiums to be deferred and amortized over the life of the refunding bonds.

I. Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc. (TSFC)

In November, 1998 the State entered into a Master Settlement Agreement with participating cigarette manufacturers, 46 states, and six other United States jurisdictions in the settlement of certain smoking-related litigation. During Fiscal Year 2003, the State sold to the newly established TSFC, the State's right, title, and beneficial ownership interest in the State's right to receive tobacco settlement rights under the Master Settlement Agreement and decree of Final Judgment. In return, the TSFC issued \$3.46 billion of bonds to pay for the tobacco settlement rights. Proceeds of the two bond issuances were used to fund General Fund expenditures during Fiscal Year 2003 and Fiscal Year 2004.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the TSFC was presented as a discreet component unit of the State. Since then, the State adopted GASB Technical Bulletin No. 2004-1, *Tobacco Settlement Recognition and Financial Reporting Issues*. As a result, the TSFC is required to be shown as a blended component unit of the State. Bonds issued by the TSFC are the sole obligation of the TSFC. The State is not liable for any debt issued by the TSFC nor is the debt dependent on any dedicated stream of revenue generated by the State.

J. Unamortized Deferral on Refunding

Under GASB Statement No. 23, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Refundings of Debt Reported by Proprietary Activities*, unamortized deferral on refunding shows the actual gain or loss on refunding transactions. Gains are shown as an asset and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunding bonds or the bonds that were refunded. As of June 30, 2006 the State has issued \$2.3 billion of refunding bonds that are to be amortized over a time period of three years to 23.1 years. GASB Statement No. 23 defines a gain/loss as the total outstanding amount of the old bonds minus the new refunding bonds issued minus the cost of issuance on the new refunding bonds. The refunding bonds have a total loss of \$604.5 million.

K. Unamortized Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds

Unamortized Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds represents the unaccreted interest value on zero coupon bonds that have been issued.

L. Accumulated Sick and Vacation

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Balances*, Accumulated Sick and Vacation payable represents the liability due to employees for unused sick and vacation time.

M. Capital Leases (Non-Bonded)

Capital Leases represent long-term contractual obligations that the State has entered into for the purpose of utilizing office space for State operations and program usage. Examples of non-bonded capital leases include motor vehicle inspection stations, State government office buildings, and group homes for the developmentally disabled.

N. Loans Payable

The New Jersey Automobile Insurance Guaranty Fund has received a \$1.3 billion loan from the New Jersey Property-Liability Insurance Guaranty Association. The loan was made in an effort to depopulate the New Jersey Automobile Insurance Guaranty Fund and to help satisfy its unfunded liability.

O. Net Pension Obligation

Net Pension Obligation (NPO) represents a \$3.0 billion pension fund liability due to the State Police Retirement System, the Consolidated Police and Firemen’s Retirement System, and the Teachers’ Pension and Annuity Fund. Financial reporting requirements for net pension fund obligations fall under the purview of GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers*.

P. Other

This obligation represents unamortized long-term claims which are required to be reported under NCGA Statement No. 1 as a general long-term liability of the State. This includes health (\$140.6 million), dental (\$8.0 million), and Medicaid benefit claims (\$269.1 million of which \$126.5 million is federally reimbursable) which have been incurred but not reported.

Q. Proprietary Funds/Business-type Activities

Large Lottery prizes are paid out to winners over a period of multiple years. Current Lottery proceeds are used to purchase deposit fund contracts which will provide sufficient amounts for future payment of installment prizes. Future payments of installment prizes in the present value of \$798.8 million are recorded as non-current liabilities in both the fund financial statements and the government-wide statements.

R. Moral Obligation Bonds

The authorizing legislation for certain State entities provides for specific budgetary procedures with respect to certain obligations issued by these entities. Pursuant to such legislation, a designated official is required to certify any deficiency in debt service funds maintained to meet payments of principal and interest on the obligations, and a State appropriation in the amount of the deficiency is to be made. However, the State Legislature is not legally bound to make an appropriation. Bonds issued pursuant to authorizing legislation of this type are sometimes referred to as “moral obligation” bonds. There is no statutory limitation on the amount of “moral obligation” bonds which may be issued by eligible State entities. Currently, bonds issued by the South Jersey Port Corporation, the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency, and the Higher Education Student Assistance Authority fall under this category. Furthermore, the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency and the Higher Education Student Assistance Authority have not had a deficiency in their respective debt service funds which required the State to appropriate funds.

The State provides the South Jersey Port Corporation with funds to cover all debt service and property tax requirements when the Corporation’s earned revenues are anticipated to be insufficient to cover these obligations. On December 1, 2005, the Corporation certified that it would be unable to provide sufficient funds from operations for debt service, and therefore, required a State appropriation for Fiscal Year 2006 in the amount of \$6.5 million.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE COVERAGE

The State is self-insured and self-administered for tort, workers’ compensation, and automobile liability claims. As of June 30, 2006 no liability for unpaid claims has been established since the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, however, any unpaid claims are not expected to be material. Claims are reported as expenditures in the General Fund in the year they are paid. Amounts expended for tort, workers’ compensation, and automobile liability claims for Fiscal Year 2006 and Fiscal Year 2005 are detailed below (expressed in millions):

<u>Type of Claim</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2006</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>
Tort	\$ 16.4	\$ 7.5
Workers' compensation	25.5	21.6
Automobile	3.5	1.8

Property exposure is handled by a commercial insurance carrier. There were no reductions in commercial insurance coverage during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. No settlements exceeded commercial insurance coverage during each of the past three fiscal years. The State does not participate in any risk pools.

The State has obtained a financial guaranty policy insurance commitment to cover potential permanent losses on investments by non-state participants in the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund-External Portion (Investment Trust Fund). The State is liable for reimbursement to the issuer of the financial guaranty policy insurance commitment for any payments made. This financial guaranty policy insurance commitment expires on July 1, 2016.

NOTE 12 – DERIVATIVES

A. Interest Rate Swap Agreements

The State has obtained long-term financing in the form of voter-approved General Obligation Debt and other obligations for which voter approval is not needed and has not otherwise been sought. Non-voter approved long-term financings include debt obligations such as revenue bonds, certificates of participation, and installment obligations. The State pays debt service on these debt obligations pursuant to a State contract it enters into with the issuer, subject to annual appropriations made by the State Legislature. These debt obligations include, but are not limited to, certain bonds issued through State public authorities such as the New Jersey Building Authority, the New Jersey Economic Development Authority, the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority, and the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority. In connection with certain bonds issued, or anticipated, through these public authorities, the State has entered into Interest Rate Exchange Agreements (Swap Agreements). As of June 30, 2006 the State has 29 active swap agreements with 12 swap providers for a combined notional amount of \$4.8 billion.

B. Interest Rate Swap Agreements – Synthetic Fixed Rate

The State acting through its public authorities entered into 20 swap agreements in connection with the issuance of \$2,422.5 million in variable rate bonds. In each case, the State, acting through its public authorities, issued bonds bearing interest at a variable rate and simultaneously entered into one or more swap agreements with various swap providers. Under the terms of the swap agreements, the State will pay a fixed rate on a notional amount of bonds outstanding while the swap counterparty pays a variable rate on the same notional amount which is anticipated to, over time, match the variable interest rate on the bonds. In effect, the State has locked in its interest cost at the fixed rate on the swap agreement, at a lower interest cost than issuing fixed rate bonds. A description of each transaction follows:

<u>Issuer/Series</u>	<u>Notional Amounts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Synthetic Fixed Rate</u>	<u>Variable Rate Received</u>
<u>NJ Sports and Exposition Authority</u>				
1992 Series C	\$ 176.530	11/12/92	5.860 %	Floating rate on the bonds
2002 Series B-1, B-2	93.575	1/29/02	4.500	The lesser of the weighted average of the BMA Index or 70% of the 1-Month USD-LIBOR
<u>NJ Transportation Trust Fund Authority</u>				
2003 Series B-1	85.000	1/30/03	3.565	67% of the weekly USD-LIBOR
2003 Series B-2	85.000	1/30/03	3.537	67% of the weekly USD-LIBOR
2003 Series B-3	50.000	1/30/03	3.630	67% of the weekly USD-LIBOR
2003 Series B-4	62.500	1/30/03	3.675	67% of the weekly USD-LIBOR
2003 Series B-5	62.500	1/30/03	3.675	67% of the weekly USD-LIBOR
<u>NJ Economic Development Authority</u>				
Business Employment Incentive Program				
2004 Series B	53.435	11/1/04	4.761	100% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR + 7 Basis Points
School Facilities Construction Program				
2004 Series J (2 swap agreements)	500.000	9/1/04	4.063	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR
2005 Series M (2 swap agreements)	500.000	3/1/05	4.176	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR
2005 Series Q (2 swap agreements)	500.000	3/1/06	4.296	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR
<u>NJ Building Authority</u>				
2003 Series A (6 swap agreements)	184.900	8/20/03	3.640	62% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR + 20 Basis Points

The bonds and the related swap agreements listed above have final maturities ranging from November 1, 2014 through March 1, 2031. The total current notional amount of \$2,353.4 million matches the amount of variable rate bonds that are outstanding as of June 30, 2006. Under the swap agreements, the State pays the counterparties a fixed payment at ranging from 3.537 percent to 5.860 percent and receives a variable payment as computed for each associated transaction as shown above. The swap provider calculates the variable rate, as well as the dollar amount that is owed by the swap counterparty. The remarketing agent or the auction agent, depending on the transaction, determines the variable interest rate that is applied to the bonds.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 the New Jersey Economic Development Authority terminated its \$78.2 million swap agreement for its Business Employment Incentive Program that had an effective date of November 1, 2005. The New Jersey Economic Development Authority would have remitted an amount equal to the fixed rate of 5.366 percent per annum while it would

have received a variable rate equal to 100 percent of the 1-month USD-LIBOR plus seven basis points. The swap agreement was terminated upon the issuance of the Business Employment Incentive Program Bonds, 2005 Series A on October 25, 2005.

The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 defeased \$10.835 million and \$8.430 million of its outstanding State Contract Bonds, 2002 Series B-1 and State Contract Bonds, 2002 Series B-2, respectively, and terminated equivalent notional amounts of the related swap agreements.

C. Interest Rate Swap Agreements – Forward Strategy

The State of New Jersey has entered into nine swap agreements in association with \$2.3 billion of future bond transactions involving the New Jersey Economic Development Authority's Business Employment Incentive Program and School Facilities Construction Program. The purpose of entering into the swap agreements was to take advantage of "locking in" historically low fixed interest rates for bonds that are to be issued in the future. The swap agreements have allowed the State the opportunity to limit its interest rate exposure.

The New Jersey Economic Development Authority entered into two forward interest rate swap agreements associated with \$500 million in bonds anticipated to be issued under the Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act in Fiscal Year 2006. The interest rate swap agreements were designed to commence on September 1, 2005 and to terminate on September 1, 2030. Under the agreements, the Authority would pay a fixed rate of 4.22 percent per annum to the counterparty and receive a variable rate equal to 75 percent of the one-month LIBOR. On September 15, 2005 the Authority amended these interest rate swap agreements to extend the commencement date to September 1, 2007, from September 1, 2005. This is the latest anticipated delivery date of bonds that are expected to be issued under the Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act. As part of the amendment, the final swap amortization date has been extended to September 1, 2032 and the fixed rate of interest to be paid by the Authority has been changed to 4.40 percent.

A description of each swap agreement is as follows:

New Jersey Economic Development Authority

<u>Issuer/Series</u>	<u>Notional Amounts (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Synthetic Fixed Rate</u>	<u>Variable Rate Received</u>
Business Employment Incentive Program	\$ 78.700	11/1/06	5.7650 %	100% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR+ 7 Basis Points
School Facilities Construction Program	250.000	9/1/06	4.4074	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR
School Facilities Construction Program	250.000	9/1/06	4.4074	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR
School Facilities Construction Program	500.000	3/1/07	4.3692	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR
School Facilities Construction Program	250.000	3/1/07	4.6345	67% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR+ 40 Basis Points
School Facilities Construction Program	250.000	3/1/07	4.6425	67% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR+ 40 Basis Points
School Facilities Construction Program	250.000	3/1/07	4.6430	67% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR+ 40 Basis Points
School Facilities Construction Program	250.000	9/1/07	4.3990	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR
School Facilities Construction Program	250.000	9/1/07	4.3990	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR

D. Interest Rate Swap Agreements - Fair Value

Between November 12, 1992 and June 30, 2006, the State, acting through its public authorities, has entered into 29 swap agreements. During this time, general interest rates have declined since the execution of the swap agreements. As a result, the net present value of the State's entire portfolio as of June 30, 2006 is a negative of \$45.9 million. A breakdown of this amount is shown below:

Authority/Issuer	Net Present Value (\$ Millions)
NJ Building Authority	\$ 1.076
NJ Economic Development Authority	
Business Employment Incentive Program	1.720
School Facilities Construction Program	(26.632)
NJ Sports and Exposition Authority	(36.434)
NJ Transportation Trust Fund Authority	14.341
Total	\$ (45.929)

The amounts shown above are the amounts that the State would pay to swap counterparties in the event that all the State's swap agreements were terminated. The swap agreements could only be terminated for certain events of default listed in each swap agreement document, including a swap counterparty default. In the event of a swap counterparty default, it is likely that this event would be remedied through the assignment to an alternate swap counterparty.

E. Interest Rate Swap Agreements - Credit Risk

The swap agreement contracts require that each swap counterparty shall have a credit rating from at least one nationally recognized statistical rating agency that is within the two highest investment grade categories. Ratings, which are obtained from any other nationally recognized statistical rating agencies for such swap counterparty shall also be within the three highest investment rated categories, or the payment obligations of the swap counterparty shall also be unconditionally guaranteed by an entity with such credit ratings. The swap agreements also require that should the credit rating of a swap counterparty fall below the rating required, that the obligations of such swap counterparty shall be fully and continuously collateralized by direct obligations of, or obligations the principal and interest on which are guaranteed by, the United States of America, at the agreed upon collateral threshold levels pursuant to the Credit Support Agreement. The collateral threshold levels are adjusted based on counterparty ratings as set forth in the Credit Support Agreement. Even though some of the mark to market values of the swap agreements have become positive, all of the swap counterparties' ratings have remained in the two highest investment grade categories. Therefore, no collateral posting is required.

F. Interest Rate Swap Agreements - Basis Risk

The swap agreements expose the State to basis risk should the relationship between LIBOR and actual variable rate payments diverge. The effect of this difference in basis is indicated by the difference between the anticipated variable rate and the actual variable rate resulting from future market conditions.

G. Interest Rate Swap Agreements - Termination Risk

Each swap agreement contract uses the International Swap Dealers Association Master Agreement, which includes standard termination events, such as failure to pay and bankruptcy. The schedule to the Master Agreement includes "additional termination events", providing that the swap agreements may be terminated if either the State's or a swap counterparty's credit quality rating falls below certain levels. The State or the swap counterparties may terminate the swap agreements if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. If one or more of the swap agreements is terminated, the related variable rate bonds would no longer be hedged and the State would no longer be effectively paying a synthetic fixed rate with respect to those bonds. Also, if at the time of termination the swap agreement has a negative fair value, the State would incur a loss and would be required to settle with the swap counterparty at the swap agreement's fair value.

NOTE 13 - OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities presented in the statement of net assets consist principally of revenue refunds payable to taxpayers of \$258.0 million.

NOTE 14 - FUND BALANCES/NET ASSETS RESTRICTED BY ENABLING LEGISLATION

A. Reserved - Other

In the fund financial statements, reservations of fund balance classified as "reserved - other" consist principally of legally mandated escrow balances and long-term loans and receivables due from individuals, municipalities, and authorities that are considered not currently available for expenditure in subsequent accounting periods. In addition, balances have been reserved in the following funds for purposes described below.

General Fund

The \$368.1 million reservation in the General Fund that is considered not currently available for appropriations consists principally of monies not available for expenditure because the asset is not an available financial resource for current appropriations (\$246.8 million), a portion of bond receipts which is earmarked to pay debt service in the next fiscal year (\$46.4 million), a portion of the 4 percent constitutionally dedicated Corporation Business Tax revenues reserved for environmental cleanup projects in excess of allowable expenditures (\$37.8 million), potential Federal disallowance for the Department of Human Services' claims (\$21.0 million), and other items (\$16.1 million).

Fund for Support of Free Public Schools

New Jersey statutes provide for the establishment of a school bond reserve within this fund. The school bond reserve consists of two accounts, the old school bond reserve account and the new school bond reserve account. The old school bond reserve account shall be funded in an amount equal to at least 1.5 percent of the aggregate issued and outstanding bonded indebtedness of counties, municipalities, or school districts for school purposes for all such indebtedness issued prior to July 1, 2003. The new school bond reserve account shall be funded in an amount equal to at least 1 percent of the aggregate issued and outstanding bonded indebtedness of counties, municipalities, or school districts for school purposes for all such indebtedness issued on or after July 1, 2003, exclusive of bonds for debt service, which is provided by State appropriations. Accordingly, \$103.3 million has been reserved as of June 30, 2006.

New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation

In this fund, \$3.7 million has been reserved for Qualified Zone Academies and prepayments.

New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority

An amount of \$42.5 million has been reserved for future debt service payments.

Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc.

The \$367.4 million reservation represents money reserved for future debt service payments on outstanding bonds payable.

B. Unreserved

In the fund financial statements, unreserved consists of designated for continuing appropriations, designated for unrealized gains, and undesignated.

General Fund

The \$2.5 billion unreserved balance consists of \$1,279.0 million designated for continuing appropriations, \$27.1 million designated for unrealized gains, and \$1,216.7 million undesignated.

Property Tax Relief Fund

The \$10.1 million unreserved balance consists of \$7.5 million designated for continuing appropriations and \$2.6 million undesignated.

C. Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation

As of June 30, 2006, the Statement of Net Assets reported \$5.6 billion of restricted net assets. Net assets are restricted when constraints from external parties can compel the State to comply with legally enforceable enabling legislation requiring that resources be used for a specific purpose.

NOTE 15 – OTHER FINANCING SOURCES/USES-OTHER

The following items were recorded as other financing sources (uses) –other in the fund financial statements (expressed in millions):

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Non-Major Funds</u>
Installment obligations issued	\$ 1,713.9	\$ --
Refunding debt issued	412.5	1,899.5
Premium related to refunding debt issued	40.6	157.8
Capital lease acquisitions	241.7	--
Premium related to revenue bonds	--	113.1
Premium related to installment obligations	74.8	--
Certificates of participation issued	27.2	--
Payments to escrow agents on refunding bonds	(453.1)	(2,096.9)
Other Financing Sources (Uses) - Other	<u>\$ 2,057.6</u>	<u>\$ 73.5</u>

NOTE 16 – OPERATING LEASES

The State of New Jersey has commitments to lease certain buildings and equipment under arrangements representing operating leases. Future minimum rental commitments for noncancelable operating leases as of June 30, 2006 are as follows (expressed in millions):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2007	\$ 38.2
2008	21.1
2009	16.4
2010	12.2
2011	8.5
2012-2016	20.7
2017-2021	3.0
2022	<u>0.5</u>
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 120.6</u>

NOTE 17 – RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

The State of New Jersey sponsors and administers the following contributory defined benefit public employee retirement systems (retirement systems) covering substantially all state and local government employees:

Consolidated Police and Firemen's Pension Fund (CPFPPF)--established in January 1952, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 43:16 to provide coverage to municipal police and firemen who were appointed prior to July 1, 1944. The fund is a closed system with no active members.

Judicial Retirement System (JRS)--established in June 1973, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 43:6A to provide coverage to all members of the State judiciary system. Membership is mandatory for such employees with vesting after 5 years of successive service as a judge and 10 years in the aggregate of public service.

Police and Firemen's Retirement System (PFRS)--established in July 1944, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 43:16A to provide coverage to substantially all full time county and municipal police or firemen and State firemen appointed after June 30, 1944. Membership is mandatory for such employees with vesting occurring after 10 years of membership.

Prison Officers' Pension Fund (POPF)--established in January 1941, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 43:7 to provide coverage to various employees of the State penal institutions who were appointed prior to January 1, 1960. The fund is a closed system with no active members. New employees of the State penal institutions are enrolled in the Police and Firemen's Retirement System.

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)--established in January 1955, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 43:15A to provide coverage, including post-retirement health care, to substantially all full time employees of the State or any county, municipality, school district, or public agency provided the employee is not a member of another State-administered retirement system. Membership is mandatory for such employees and vesting occurs after 8 to 10 years of service for pension benefits and 25 years for post-retirement health care coverage.

State Police Retirement System (SPRS)--established in July 1965, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 53:5A to provide coverage to all uniformed officers and troopers of the State Police in the State. Membership is mandatory and vesting occurs after 10 years of membership.

Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF)--established in January 1955, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:66 to provide coverage including post-retirement health care to substantially all full time certified teachers or professional staff of the public school systems in the State. Membership is mandatory for such employees and vesting occurs after 10 years of service for pension benefits and 25 years for post-retirement health care coverage.

Other Pension Funds

The State established and administers a Supplemental Annuity Collective Trust Fund (SACT) which is available to active members of the State-administered retirement systems to purchase annuities to supplement the guaranteed benefits provided by their retirement system. The state or local governmental employers do not appropriate funds to SACT.

The State also administers the Central Pension Fund (CPF) which is a single-employer noncontributory defined benefit plan for special groups which are not included in other State-administered systems. There are no employees covered by CPF.

The State also administers the Pensions Adjustment Fund (PAF) which provides cost of living increases, equal to 60 percent of the change in the average consumer price index, to eligible retirees in some State-sponsored pension systems which are the CPFPPF, POPF, and CPF. This benefit is funded by the State as benefit allowances become payable.

The cost of living increase for PFRS, PERS, TPAF, SPRS, and JRS are funded directly by each of the respective systems and are considered in the annual actuarial calculation of the required State contribution for the system.

According to state law, all obligations of each retirement system will be assumed by the State of New Jersey should any retirement system be terminated.

The State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits, issues publicly available financial reports that include the financial statements and required supplementary information of each of the above systems, funds, and trust. The financial reports may be obtained by writing to the State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits, P.O. Box 295, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0295.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Funds are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Employer contributions are recognized when payable to the Funds. Benefits or refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Funds.

Investment Valuation

Investments are reported at fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Mortgages are valued on the basis of future principal and interest payments, and are discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments. The fair value of real estate investments is based on independent appraisals. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair values.

The State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, Division of Investment, issues publicly available financial reports that include the financial statements of the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund, Common Pension Fund A, Common Pension Fund B, Common Pension Fund D, and Common Pension Fund E. The financial reports may be obtained by writing to the State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, Division of Investment, P.O. Box 290, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0290.

Significant Legislation

Chapter 108, P.L. 2003, effective July 1, 2003 provided that the State Treasurer shall reduce the normal and accrued liability contributions payable by employers other than the State, excluding the contribution payable from the benefit enhancement fund, to a percentage of the amount certified annually by the retirement system, which for PERS will be as follows: for payments due in the State fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, 20 percent; for payments due in the State fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, not more than 40 percent; for payments due in the State fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, not more than 60 percent; and for payments due in the State fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, not more than 80 percent. The law provides that local employers' PFRS normal and accrued liability contributions shall be as follows: for payments due in the State fiscal year ending June 30, 2004, 20 percent; for payments due in the State fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, not more than 40 percent; for payments due in the State fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, not more than 60 percent; and for payments due in the State fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, not more than 80 percent.

Chapter 42, P.L. 2002 permitted local government units to issue refunding bonds to retire unfunded accrued liability resulting from early retirement benefits under TPAF, PERS, or PFRS, effective July 12, 2002.

Contribution Requirements

The contribution policy is set by laws of the State of New Jersey and, in most retirement systems, contributions are required by active members and contributing employers. Plan member and employer contributions may be amended by State of New Jersey legislation. The various pension funds provide for employee contributions based on percentages ranging from 3.00 percent to 8.50 percent of employees' annual compensation, as defined. Employers are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate in all Funds except the SACT, CPF, and PAF. The actuarially determined employer contribution includes funding for cost-of-living adjustments and noncontributory death benefits in the JRS, PFRS, PERS, SPRS, and TPAF. In the PERS and TPAF, the employer contribution includes funding for post-retirement medical premiums.

During the year ended June 30, 2006 for CPFPF and TPAF, which are cost sharing plans with special funding situations, and for JRS, POPF, and SPRS, which are single employer plans, annual pension cost equals annual required contribution. For PFRS and PERS, which are cost sharing multi-employer defined benefit pension plans, the annual pension cost differs from the annual required contribution due to the enactment of Chapter 114, P.L. 1997.

The annual pension cost for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006 and related information, including a summary of the significant actuarial methods and assumptions used by the Funds, are presented on the following pages. Note that the assumption regarding post-retirement benefit increases has not been disclosed because post-retirement health care benefits are currently being funded on a modified pay-as-you-go basis and not on an actuarial reserve basis.

		<u>CPFPF</u>	<u>JRS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
Annual Pension Cost (APC)				
State:	06/30/04	\$ 4,494,183	\$ 17,080,677	\$ 22,215,429
	06/30/05	10,948,923	21,379,105	49,326,846
	06/30/06	6,571,593	22,849,429	73,541,000
Local:	06/30/04	--	--	53,396,685
	06/30/05	--	--	132,740,650
	06/30/06	--	--	260,986,583
Contributions Made				
State:	06/30/04	1,950,425	3,355,438	22,215,439
	06/30/05	7,046,000	6,162,076	49,326,846
	06/30/06	6,396,222	7,972,000	73,541,000
Local:	06/30/04	--	--	53,396,685
	06/30/05	--	--	132,740,650
	06/30/06	--	--	260,986,583
Percentage of APC Contributed				
State:	06/30/04	43.4%	19.6%	100.0%
	06/30/05	64.4%	28.8%	100.0%
	06/30/06	97.3%	34.9%	100.0%
Local:	06/30/04	--	--	100.0%
	06/30/05	--	--	100.0%
	06/30/06	--	--	100.0%
Net Pension Obligation				
State:	06/30/04	3,380,289	(31,930,670)	--
	06/30/05	7,283,212	(16,713,641)	--
	06/30/06	7,458,583	(1,836,212)	--
Local:	06/30/04	--	--	--
	06/30/05	--	--	--
	06/30/06	--	--	--
Contribution rates				
State		N/A	37.1%	16.4%
State-related employers		N/A	N/A	10.9%
Employees		N/A	3.0%	8.5%

Significant Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Date of actuarial valuation	6/30/05	6/30/05	6/30/05
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization method	Level Dollar Closed	Level Dollar Closed	Level Percent Closed
Remaining amortization period	1 year	30 years	30 years
Asset valuation method	Five Year Average of Market Value	Five Year Average of Market Value	Five Year Average of Market Value
Actuarial assumptions			
Investment rate of return	2.00%	8.25%	8.25%
Projected salary increases	N/A	5.45%	7.20%
Cost-of-Living adjustments	N/A	1.80%	1.80%

	POPF	PERS	SPRS	TPAF
Annual Pension Cost (APC)				
State:				
06/30/04	\$ (938,653)	\$ 526,505	\$ 41,701,749	\$ 881,968,280
06/30/05	(467,005)	463,342	43,542,005	903,979,061
06/30/06	801,063	568,139	51,525,290	1,212,219,609
Local:				
06/30/04	--	20,882,718	--	--
06/30/05	--	56,916,883	--	--
06/30/06	--	141,498,069	--	--
Contributions Made				
State:				
06/30/04	--	526,505	--	--
06/30/05	--	463,342	187,909	--
06/30/06	--	568,139	12,941,000	93,834,999
Local:				
06/30/04	--	20,882,718	--	--
06/30/05	--	56,916,883	--	--
06/30/06	--	141,498,069	--	--
Percentage of APC Contributed				
State:				
06/30/04	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
06/30/05	0.0%	100.0%	0.4%	0.0%
06/30/06	0.0%	100.0%	25.1%	7.7%
Local:				
06/30/04	--	100.0%	--	--
06/30/05	--	100.0%	--	--
06/30/06	--	100.0%	--	--
Net Pension Obligation				
State:				
06/30/04	(6,754,707)	--	155,898,255	686,284,850
06/30/05	(7,221,712)	--	199,252,351	1,590,263,911
06/30/06	(6,420,649)	--	237,836,641	2,708,648,521
Local:				
06/30/04	--	--	--	--
06/30/05	--	--	--	--
06/30/06	--	--	--	--
Contribution rates				
State	N/A	0.0%	23.0%	15.1%
State-related employers	N/A	2.3%	N/A	N/A
Employees	N/A	5.0% (7.5% for County Prosecutors)	7.5%	5.0%
Significant Actuarial Assumptions and Methods				
Date of actuarial valuation	6/30/05	6/30/05	6/30/05	6/30/05
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization method	Level Dollar Closed	Level Percent Closed	Level Dollar Closed	Level Percent Closed
Remaining amortization period	1 year	30 years	30 years	30 years
Asset valuation method	Market Value	Five Year Average Market Value	Five Year Average Market Value	Five Year Average Market Value
Actuarial assumptions				
Investment rate of return	5.00%	8.25%	8.25%	8.25%
Projected salary increases	N/A	5.45%	5.45%	5.45%
Cost-of-Living adjustments	N/A	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%

The Annual Pension Cost (APC) and Net Pension Obligation (NPO) for the single employer plans and cost sharing plans with special funding situations, which are administered by the State of New Jersey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006 are presented below:

	SINGLE EMPLOYER PLANS		
	JRS	POPF	SPRS
Annual Required Contribution, 6/30/06	\$ 23,212,502	\$ (6,420,649)	\$ 47,196,900
Interest adjustment on NPO	(1,378,875)	(361,086)	16,438,319
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution	<u>1,015,802</u>	<u>7,582,798</u>	<u>(12,109,929)</u>
APC as of June 30, 2006	22,849,429	801,063	51,525,290
Total Fiscal Year 2006 Contributions	<u>7,972,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>12,941,000</u>
Increase in NPO	14,877,429	801,063	38,584,290
NPO as of June 30, 2005	<u>(16,713,641)</u>	<u>(7,221,712)</u>	<u>199,252,351</u>
NPO as of June 30, 2006	<u>\$ (1,836,212)</u>	<u>\$ (6,420,649)</u>	<u>\$ 237,836,641</u>

	COST SHARING PLANS WITH SPECIAL FUNDING SITUATIONS		
	CPFPF	TPAF	TOTAL ALL PLANS
Annual Required Contribution, 6/30/06	\$ 13,854,805	\$ 1,177,674,055	\$ 1,255,517,613
Interest adjustment on NPO	145,664	131,196,773	146,040,795
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution	<u>(7,428,876)</u>	<u>(96,651,219)</u>	<u>(107,591,424)</u>
APC as of June 30, 2006	6,571,593	1,212,219,609	1,293,966,984
Total Fiscal Year 2006 Contributions	<u>6,396,222</u>	<u>93,834,999</u>	<u>121,144,221</u>
Increase in NPO	175,371	1,118,384,610	1,172,822,763
NPO as of June 30, 2005	<u>7,283,212</u>	<u>1,590,263,911</u>	<u>1,772,864,121</u>
NPO as of June 30, 2006	<u>\$ 7,458,583</u>	<u>\$ 2,708,648,521</u>	<u>\$ 2,945,686,884</u>

NOTE 18 - POST-RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS

P.L. 1987, c.384 and P.L. 1990, c.6 required the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) and the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), respectively, to fund post-retirement medical benefits for those State employees who retire after accumulating 25 years of credited service or on a disability retirement. As of June 30, 2006, there were 71,719 retirees receiving post-retirement medical benefits. The cost of these benefits is funded through contributions by the State in accordance with P.L. 1994, c.62. Funding of post-retirement medical benefits changed from a pre-funding basis to a pay-as-you-go basis beginning in Fiscal Year 1994 with an additional contribution beginning in Fiscal Year 1996 to maintain a medical reserve that increases by one half of one percent of the active State payroll each year.

Commencing on July 1, 1997, State employees attaining 25 years of service credit after this date in a State administered retirement system and those who retire on disability who elect the Traditional Plan shall be subject to premium sharing based on the negotiated contracts.

The State made post-retirement medical (PRM) contributions of \$555.3 million for TPAF and \$211.5 million for PERS in Fiscal Year 2006.

P.L. 1977, c.136, provides for the State's General Fund to pay health benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis for all enrolled retired State employees, regardless of retirement date, under two provisions. The first is for State employees whose pensions are based on 25 years or more of credited service (except those who elect a deferred retirement). The second is for retired State employees who are eligible for a disability retirement regardless of years of service. PERS and TPAF retirees are excluded from the provisions set forth in P.L. 1977, c.136 since their health benefits coverage is funded through each of their respective pension fund systems. The State contributed \$76.9 million for 5,965 eligible retired members for Fiscal Year 2006.

The State is also responsible for the cost attributable to P.L. 1992 c.126 which provides free health benefits to members of PERS and the Alternate Benefit Program who retired from a board of education or county college with 25 years of service. The State paid \$100.7 million toward Chapter 126 benefits for 10,777 eligible retired members in Fiscal Year 2006.

P.L. 1997, c.330 provides State paid post-retirement health benefits to qualified retirees of the Police and Firemen's Retirement System and the Consolidated Police and Firemen's Pension Fund and to dependents of qualified retirees. The State is responsible for

80 percent of the premium for the category of coverage elected by the retiree under the State managed care plan or a health maintenance organization participating in the program, whichever provides the lower charge. The State contributed \$19.6 million in the current year to provide benefits under Chapter 330 to qualified retirees.

NOTE 19 - COMPONENT UNITS

A. Authorities

The accounts of public authorities, private not-for-profit corporations, and similar entities (hereinafter called Authorities) in the accompanying financial statements are derived from their most recently issued annual financial statements. Authorities are legally separate entities that are not operating departments of the State.

The activities of the Garden State Preservation Trust, the New Jersey Building Authority, the New Jersey School Construction Corporation, the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority, and the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation have been blended into the financial activities of the State as special revenue funds. All other Authorities have been discretely presented as major and nonmajor component units in the State's financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*.

The Authorities are managed independently, outside the appropriated budget process, and their powers generally are vested in a governing board. Authorities are established for a variety of purposes for the benefit of the State's citizenry, such as financing economic development, public transportation, low cost housing, environmental protection, and capital development for health and education. In addition, they are not subject to State constitutional restrictions on the incurrence of debt, which apply to the State itself, and may issue bonds and notes within legislatively authorized amounts.

The Governor, with the approval of the State Senate, appoints the members of the board of most Authorities. Authorities generally submit annual reports to the Governor, the State Legislature, and the State Comptroller on their operations and finances accompanied by an independent auditor's report thereon. Authorities also submit to the Governor and the State Legislature annual budget information on operations and capital construction. The Governor has from time to time exercised the statutory power to veto actions.

These component units are included in the State's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationship with the State. Descriptions of the discretely presented Authorities and addresses from which separately issued audited financial statements may be obtained are provided below:

Casino Reinvestment Development Authority (N.J.S.A. 5:12-153)
1014 Atlantic Avenue
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
www.njcrda.com

The Authority was created to maintain public confidence in the casino gaming industry as a tool of urban redevelopment throughout New Jersey and to directly facilitate the redevelopment of blighted areas by providing eligible projects in which licensees (casinos) can invest. The Authority encourages investment in, or financing of, projects which are made as part of a comprehensive plan to improve blighted areas or are targeted to benefit low through middle income residents. The Authority is also responsible for promoting the tourist industry in New Jersey, especially in Atlantic County.

New Jersey Commerce, Economic Growth and Tourism Commission (P.L. 1998, c.44)
20 West State Street, P.O. Box 820
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0820
www.newjerseycommerce.org

The New Jersey Commerce, Economic Growth and Tourism Commission's mission is to serve as the lead agency for promoting job growth, business growth, and economic development in New Jersey.

New Jersey Development Authority for Small Businesses, Minorities and Women's Enterprises (P.L. 1985, c.386)
36 West State Street, P.O. Box 990
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
www.fieldus.org/directory/records/335.htm

The New Jersey Development Authority for Small Businesses, Minorities and Women's Enterprises was established to provide financial assistance to small businesses and businesses owned by minorities and women in order to encourage entrepreneurship within these groups.

New Jersey Economic Development Authority (N.J.S.A. 34:1B-4)
36 West State Street, P.O. Box 990
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
www.njeda.com

The New Jersey Economic Development Authority is authorized to arrange long-term, low-interest financing, and other forms of assistance to private firms and companies for the purpose of maintaining and expanding employment opportunities and enlarging state and local government's tax base.

New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority (N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-4)
103 College Road East
Princeton, New Jersey 08540-6601
www.njefa.com

The New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority was established to provide a means for New Jersey public and independent colleges and universities to construct additional facilities through the financial resources of a public authority empowered to sell its debt instruments (bonds, notes, and other obligations). The Authority may finance academic and auxiliary facilities for the public and independent institutions of higher education.

New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust (N.J.S.A. 58:11B-4)
3131 Princeton Pike - Building 6, P. O. Box 440
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
www.njeit.org

The New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust was established to make loans and guarantee debt incurred by local government units in financing the cost of wastewater treatment system projects. The Trust may from time to time issue bonds, notes, or other obligations in any principal amounts that the Trust deems necessary, up to an aggregate principal amount of \$600 million, in order to provide sufficient funds to carry out its statutory purpose.

New Jersey Health Care Facilities Financing Authority (N.J.S.A. 26:2I-4)
South Clinton and Yard Avenues, Station Plaza Bldg. #4
P.O. Box 366
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
www.njhcffa.com

The New Jersey Health Care Facilities Financing Authority was established to provide low-cost capital financing for the public and private not-for-profit health care institutions of the State.

New Jersey Higher Education Student Assistance Authority (N.J.S.A. 18A:71A-1 et. seq.)
4 Quakerbridge Plaza, P.O. Box 547
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0540
www.hesaa.org

This Authority was established to provide a single agency for the coordination and delivery of student financial assistance in the State. The Authority serves as the Guaranty Agency for the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program and the issuer of State of New Jersey College Loans to Assist State Students (NJCLASS) supplementary loan program. The authority also administers the State Tuition Aid Grants (TAG), scholarship programs, and the State College Savings Program, known as the New Jersey Better Educational Savings Trust (NJBEST).

New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (N.J.S.A. 55:14K-4)
637 South Clinton Avenue, P. O. Box 18550
Trenton, New Jersey 08650-2085
www.state.nj.us/dca/hmfa

The Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency makes mortgage and improvement loans to nonprofit and limited dividend sponsors for the construction or major rehabilitation of rental apartment housing for low and moderate-income families and senior citizens. In addition to providing financing, the Agency monitors and provides technical support in the planning, construction, and management of all developments in its portfolio. Its mortgage loan funds come from the sale of tax-exempt revenue bonds.

In promoting the availability of affordable homeownership financing, the Agency also provides low-interest mortgage and improvement loans to eligible residents throughout the State. Proceeds from the sale of tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds enable the Agency to finance the purchase and improvement of one to four unit residences.

New Jersey Meadowlands Commission (N.J.S.A. 13:17-5)
1 De Korte Park Plaza
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071
www.meadowlands.state.nj.us

The New Jersey Meadowlands Commission is authorized and empowered to be the planning and zoning agency for the reclaiming, planning, development, redevelopment, and enhancement, including open space acquisition of the 19,730 acre Meadowlands District. The District consists of waterways, tidal flow lands, woodlands, marsh, and meadows contained within portions of 14 municipalities and two counties; Bergen and Hudson. Through the issuance, if needed, of tax-exempt bonds and notes, the Commission is able to raise needed funds.

New Jersey Redevelopment Authority (P.L. 1996, c.62)
150 West State Street, P. O. Box 790
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
www.state.nj.us/njra

The New Jersey Redevelopment Authority provides assistance in the redevelopment and revitalization of New Jersey cities. The Authority provides financial, managerial, and technical assistance to persons, firms, or corporations that wish to undertake industrial, commercial, or civic projects within qualified municipalities.

New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority (N.J.S.A. 5:10-4)
50 Route 120
East Rutherford, New Jersey 07073
www.njsea.com

The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority is engaged in the business of owning, operating, and managing sports, entertainment, wagering, and convention facilities throughout the State. It has been responsible for the financing, construction, and management of the Meadowlands Racetrack and Giants Stadium, both of which opened in 1976, and the Continental Airlines Arena which opened in July, 1981. The Authority is charged with the responsibility to own, operate, and build various facilities, located in the State, including the Atlantic City Convention and Visitors Authority, for athletic and entertainment events, trade shows, and other expositions, and is authorized to issue bonds and notes and to provide the terms and security thereof.

New Jersey Transit Corporation (N.J.S.A. 27:25-1)
One Penn Plaza East
Newark, New Jersey 07105
www.njtransit.com

New Jersey Transit Corporation (NJ TRANSIT) is empowered to acquire, own, operate, and contract for the operation of public transportation services. NJ TRANSIT receives operating subsidies principally from the State by legislative appropriation and the Federal Government by defined formula grants under the Federal Transit Administration. These government grants are used to support the operation of public transportation services. NJ TRANSIT provides these services through the operation of bus and commuter rail subsidiaries. NJ TRANSIT also contracts with several motor bus carriers for certain transportation services. Under these contracts, NJ TRANSIT has the right to set fares and coordinate service levels and schedules. In addition, NJ TRANSIT contracts with the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) for the use of Amtrak's northeast corridor, including propulsion costs and the cost of maintaining right-of-way.

New Jersey Turnpike Authority (N.J.S.A. 27:23-3)
P. O. Box 1121
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
www.state.nj.us/turnpike

The New Jersey Turnpike Authority is authorized to construct, maintain, repair, and operate turnpike projects at locations established by law. Furthermore, the Authority may issue turnpike revenue bonds or notes of the Authority, subject to prior approval by the Governor and by either or both the State Treasurer and Comptroller, payable solely from tolls and other revenues of the Authority. Effective July 9, 2003, the New Jersey Highway Authority merged and became part of the New Jersey Turnpike Authority.

New Jersey Water Supply Authority (N.J.S.A. 58:1B-4)
P. O. Box 5196
Clinton, New Jersey 08809
www.njwsa.org

The New Jersey Water Supply Authority is authorized to acquire, finance, construct, and operate water supply systems. The Authority currently operates and maintains the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Spruce Run/Round Valley Reservoir water supply system. The Authority may, upon the request of a municipality, county, the State, or agencies thereof, enter into a contract to provide services for any water system project. All projects undertaken by the Authority shall conform to the recommendations of the New Jersey Statewide Water Supply Plan. Bonds of the Authority may be issued to finance these projects and the debt service on the bonds is payable from the revenues and other funds of the Authority.

South Jersey Port Corporation (N.J.S.A. 12:11A-1)
Second and Beckett Streets
Camden, New Jersey 08101
www.southjerseyport.com

The South Jersey Port Corporation is empowered to establish, acquire, construct, rehabilitate, improve, operate, and maintain marine terminals in the South Jersey Port District, including Mercer, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May counties. To this end, the Corporation may issue tax-exempt revenue bonds subject to the provisions and restrictions of its Marine Terminal Bond Resolution, which mandates the distribution of funds to various Port Corporation funds.

South Jersey Transportation Authority (P.L. 1991, c.252)
Farley Service Plaza, P. O. Box 351
Hammonton, New Jersey 08037
www.sjta.com

The South Jersey Transportation Authority is authorized and empowered to acquire, construct, maintain, operate, and support transportation projects including the Atlantic City Expressway and the Atlantic County International Airport. The Authority may issue revenue bonds or notes of the Authority subject to prior approval by the Governor and by either or both the State Treasurer and State Comptroller, payable solely from tolls and other revenues of the Authority.

B. Colleges and Universities

As a result of P.L. 1986, c.42 and c.43, State colleges, whose revenues and expenditures were previously accounted for in the General Fund of the State of New Jersey, were given autonomous status effective July 1, 1987.

The financial statements of the colleges and universities have been prepared in accordance with GASB Statement No. 35, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management’s Discussion and Analysis – for Public Colleges and Universities*. These component units are included in the State’s reporting entity due to the significance of their operational or financial relationships and fiscal dependency with the State. The colleges and universities are funded through State appropriations, tuition, federal grants, and private donations and grants. Since the colleges and universities are similar in nature and function, their statements have been discretely presented in the statement of net assets and the statement of activities. They are presented in two categories, major and nonmajor. This distinction is determined by the relative size of an entity’s assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures in relation to the total of all the colleges and universities. Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*, all of the State colleges and universities’ financial statements include the financial activity related to foundations and other similar organization within the colleges and universities.

Separately issued independent audited financial statements may be directly obtained from the colleges and universities. Addresses and web-sites of the colleges and universities are presented below:

The College of New Jersey
(N.J.S.A. 18A:62-1)
2000 Pennington Road
Ewing, New Jersey 08628
www.tcnj.edu

Thomas Edison State College
(N.J.S.A. 18A:62-1)
101 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08608
www.tesc.edu

Kean University
(N.J.S.A. 18A:62-1)
1000 Morris Avenue
Union, New Jersey 07083
www.kean.edu

Montclair State University
(N.J.S.A. 18A:62-1)
One Normal Avenue
Upper Montclair, New Jersey 07043
www.montclair.edu

New Jersey City University
(N.J.S.A. 18A:62-1)
2039 Kennedy Boulevard
Jersey City, New Jersey 07305
www.njcu.edu

The William Paterson University of New Jersey
(N.J.S.A. 18A:62-1)
358 Hamburg Turnpike
Wayne, New Jersey 07470
www.wpunj.edu

Ramapo College of New Jersey
(N.J.S.A. 18A:62-1)
505 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, New Jersey 07430
www.ramapo.edu

Rowan University
(N.J.S.A. 18A:62-1)
201 Mullica Hill Road
Glassboro, New Jersey 08028
www.rowan.edu

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
(N.J.S.A. 18A:65-12)
65 Davidson Road
Piscataway, New Jersey 08854
www.rutgers.edu

The Richard Stockton State College of New Jersey
(N.J.S.A. 18A:62-1)
P.O. Box 195
Pomona, New Jersey 08420
www2.stockton.edu

New Jersey Institute of Technology
(N.J.S.A. 18A:64E-4)
323 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard
University Heights
Newark, New Jersey 07102
www.njit.edu

University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
(N.J.S.A. 18A:64G-4)
335 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
www.umdnj.edu

NOTE 20 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

General Fund

At any given time, there are various numbers of tort, contract, and other claims and cases pending against the State, State agencies, and employees, seeking recovery of monetary damages. The claims filed can represent significant amounts and include, but are not limited to, issues regarding pensions and education funding. The majority of these claims have historically proven to be substantially less value than originally claimed. The State does not formally estimate its reserve representing potential exposure for these claims and cases. As of June 30, 2006, the exact amount involved in these legal proceedings is not fully determinable.

Unapplied overpayments of Corporate Business Tax are recorded when a final determination is made as to the ultimate disposition of the overpayment. These overpayments only become a liability based upon a taxpayer filing a request for the refund. As of June 30, 2006 there was approximately \$191.0 million of overpayments.

New Jersey Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection

Claims of approximately \$17.3 million have been filed against this Fund by individuals and companies seeking reimbursement for losses resulting from the alleged dishonest conduct by members of the Bar of the State of New Jersey. Under present rules and regulations of the Fund, the total maximum amount that may be awarded from this Fund is \$5.1 million. The ultimate disposition of these claims is not determinable at this time.

New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund

As of June 30, 2006, various claims have been filed against the Fund by third parties for damages caused by spills. These claims have not reached the stage in the judicial process where reasonable amounts have been established, and therefore, are not classified as liabilities under generally accepted accounting principles.

Property Tax Relief Fund

Unapplied overpayments of Gross Income Tax are recorded when a final determination is made as to the ultimate disposition of the overpayment. These overpayments only become a liability based upon a taxpayer filing a request for the refund. As of June 30, 2006 there were approximately \$571.0 million of overpayments.

Sanitary Landfill Facility Contingency Fund

Various claims totaling approximately \$24.0 million have been filed against this Fund by individuals, local municipalities, and school districts. In addition, there are a number of similar claims for unspecified dollar amounts which are pending. The ultimate disposition of these claims is not determinable at this time.

University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey – Self Insurance Reserve Fund

The State has the ultimate liability for tort and malpractice claims in excess of the resources of the Fund.

Capital Projects Funds

Due to delays in construction and design problems, various claims for damages have been filed with respect to the Special Transportation Fund in the amount of \$47.3 million. Fund management is presently evaluating the claims. There has been no determination as to the ultimate amount for which this Fund will be liable.

Federal Programs

Under the terms of various grant awards, expenditures from Federal funds are subject to audit. As of June 30, 2006, audits of expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006 and prior years may not be completed. Disallowances which may result from these audits are not determinable at this time. As of June 30, 2006, it is management's opinion that disallowances, if any, would not be material.

NOTE 21 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Short-term Debt

For Fiscal Year 2007, the State authorized the issuance of \$2.5 billion in short-term debt. The aggregate principal is to be used to provide effective cash flow management to fund the imbalances that occur in the collection of revenues and the disbursement of appropriations. On October, 5, 2006 the State issued \$1.75 billion of tax and revenue anticipation notes that bear an interest rate of 4.5 percent per annum. The notes have a June 22, 2007 final maturity. The State has another \$750.0 million remaining in Fiscal Year 2007 borrowing authorization, should the State need additional funds in order to manage its cash flow more effectively.

Long-term Debt

On August 17, 2006 the New Jersey Building Authority issued \$48.7 million of its State Building Revenue Bonds, 2006 Series A. The proceeds are to be used to construct an approximate 275,000 square foot public health, agricultural, and environmental laboratory to be located in Ewing Township. Interest on the bonds is payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15, commencing on December 15, 2006. Final maturity on the bonds is June 15, 2027.

On October 26, 2006 the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority issued its Revenue Refunding Bonds, Higher Education Capital Improvement Fund Issue, Series 2006 A in the aggregate principal amount of \$155.5 million. The proceeds will refund \$10.5 million of the Authority's Series 2000 A Bonds, \$11.4 million of the Authority's Series 2000 B Bonds, \$102.8 million of its Series 2002 A Bonds, and \$22.8 million of its Series 2004 A Bonds. Interest on the bonds is payable semi-annually on each March 1 and September 1, beginning on March 1, 2007. Final maturity on the bonds is September 1, 2024.

On November 2, 2006 the New Jersey Economic Development Authority, in accordance with the Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act, issued \$100.0 million of School Facilities Construction Bonds 2006 Series S, and \$500.0 million of School Facilities Construction Bonds 2006 Series R. Proceeds are to be used for the purpose of partially funding the school facilities construction program. The 2006 Series S Bonds were issued as fixed rate debt. Interest on the bonds is payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1, commencing on March 1, 2007. The final maturity on the 2006 Series S Bonds is September 1, 2036. The 2006 Series R Bonds were issued as variable rate debt and have a final maturity of September 1, 2031.