Basic Financial Statements

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2011

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 171,061,616	$ 840,620	$ 171,902,236	$ 2,275,525,715
Investments	5,936,176,694	265,822,222	6,201,998,916	3,268,707,939
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles				
Federal government	881,517,022	108,264,286	989,781,308	290,671,953
Departmental accounts	2,477,267,789	781,448,246	3,258,716,035	-
Loans	1,634,838,324	-	1,634,838,324	260,130,591
Mortgages	-	-	-	72,382,000
Other	854,109,264	87,468,787	941,578,051	600,687,733
Internal balances	56,858,853	(56,858,853)	-	-
Due from external parties	9,060,006	-	9,060,006	174,076,344
Inventories	-	-	-	152,591,995
Deferred charges	-	11,803,793	11,803,793	-
Other	330,746,188	-	330,746,188	75,774,879
Total Current Assets	12,351,635,756	1,198,789,101	13,550,424,857	7,170,549,149
Noncurrent Assets				
Investments	-	335,430,609	335,430,609	9,915,499,287
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles				
Loans	-	-	-	3,699,194,627
Mortgages	-	-	-	2,632,937,133
Other	-	-	-	119,679,581
Pension assets	6,450,152	-	6,450,152	-
Capital assets - nondepreciated	8,652,855,977	-	8,652,855,977	4,921,504,701
Capital assets - depreciated, net	14,146,927,197	-	14,146,927,197	16,538,715,155
Derivative instrument asset	-	-	-	45,993,767
Other	216,880,116	-	216,880,116	550,783,563
Total Noncurrent Assets	23,023,113,442	335,430,609	23,358,544,051	38,424,307,814
Deferred Outflows	24,909,599	-	24,909,599	190,566,196
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	35,399,658,797	1,534,219,710	36,933,878,507	45,785,423,159

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2011

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accruals	2,233,768,547	232,280,010	2,466,048,557	1,302,071,321
Due to external parties	115,686,322	-	115,686,322	208,915,081
Interest payable	298,536,168	-	298,536,168	289,887,243
Deferred revenue	411,114,642	-	411,114,642	326,351,086
Current portion of long-term liabilities	1,871,686,978	110,302,504	1,981,989,482	783,851,439
Other	324,739,281	92,179,157	416,918,438	569,596,230
Total Current Liabilities	5,255,531,938	434,761,671	5,690,293,609	3,480,672,400
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Advance from federal government	-	1,547,056,469	1,547,056,469	-
Net pension obligation	10,857,719,370	-	10,857,719,370	26,857,308
Net OPEB obligation	13,501,000,000	-	13,501,000,000	527,514,370
Pollution remediation obligation	80,400,466	-	80,400,466	53,163,300
Derivative instrument liability	386,499,807	-	386,499,807	230,449,958
Other	38,738,681,049	336,455,128	39,075,136,177	24,134,163,011
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	63,564,300,692	1,883,511,597	65,447,812,289	24,972,147,947
Deferred Inflows	-	-	-	7,180,005
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	68,819,832,630	2,318,273,268	71,138,105,898	28,460,000,352
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	6,999,719,543	-	6,999,719,543	9,055,370,617
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	-	-	-	129,724,474
Public safety and criminal justice	33,793,761	-	33,793,761	-
Physical and mental health	2,139,097	-	2,139,097	-
Educational, cultural, and intellectual development	650,101,528	-	650,101,528	-
Community development and environmental management	2,732,679,064	-	2,732,679,064	-
Economic planning, development and security	452,443,657	-	452,443,657	-
Transportation programs	6,164,699	-	6,164,699	-
Debt service	-	-	-	1,053,221,289
Other	-	10,863,699	10,863,699	4,739,784,480
Unrestricted	(44,297,215,182)	(794,917,257)	(45,092,132,439)	2,347,321,947
Total Net Assets	$ (33,420,173,833)	$ (784,053,558)	$ (34,204,227,391)	$ 17,325,422,807

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

		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	$ 3,169,243,224	$ 1,033,572,343	$ 344,404,252	$ 1,762,182
Physical and mental health	11,392,442,440	912,280,297	1,602,991,781	-
Educational, cultural, and intellectual development	14,091,594,552	119,794,744	1,023,643,416	-
Community development and environmental management	1,694,139,928	302,542,204	836,219,883	77,300,628
Economic planning, development, and security	6,729,458,867	1,190,528,424	940,258,725	-
Transportation programs	1,927,528,568	27,535,451	830,707,748	60,416,237
Government direction, management, and control	11,671,622,595	995,334,952	7,736,655,610	-
Special government services	348,911,026	154,524,849	11,262,017	137,257
Interest expense	1,227,682,893	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	52,252,624,093	4,736,113,264	13,326,143,432	139,616,304
Business-type activities:				
State Lottery Fund	1,724,343,261	2,676,881,894	365,309	-
Unemployment Compensation Fund	7,206,655,104	2,780,233,027	4,408,140,359	-
Total business-type activities	8,930,998,365	5,457,114,921	4,408,505,668	-
Total Primary Government	$ 61,183,622,458	$ 10,193,228,185	$ 17,734,649,100	$ 139,616,304
Component Units				
Authorities	$ 5,825,244,331	$ 2,660,194,090	$ 1,867,591,046	$ 1,043,310,406
Colleges and Universities	5,664,515,883	3,094,597,036	2,149,711,040	12,790,003
Total Component Units	$ 11,489,760,214	$ 5,754,791,126	$ 4,017,302,086	$ 1,056,100,409
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 revenues and transfers				
Change in Net Assets				
Net Assets - July 1, 2010 (Restated)				
Net Assets - June 30, 2011				

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
$ (1,789,504,447)	$ -	$ (1,789,504,447)	$ -
(8,877,170,362)	-	(8,877,170,362)	-
(12,948,156,392)	-	(12,948,156,392)	-
(478,077,213)	-	(478,077,213)	-
(4,598,671,718)	-	(4,598,671,718)	-
(1,008,869,132)	-	(1,008,869,132)	-
(2,939,632,033)	-	(2,939,632,033)	-
(182,986,903)	-	(182,986,903)	-
(1,227,682,893)	-	(1,227,682,893)	-
(34,050,751,093)	-	(34,050,751,093)	-
-	952,903,942	952,903,942	-
-	(18,281,718)	(18,281,718)	-
-	934,622,224	934,622,224	-
(34,050,751,093)	934,622,224	(33,116,128,869)	-
-	-	-	(254,148,789)
-	-	-	(407,417,804)
-	-	-	(661,566,593)
10,617,034,179	-	10,617,034,179	-
8,144,397,344	-	8,144,397,344	-
2,344,428,939	-	2,344,428,939	-
5,463,530,394	-	5,463,530,394	-
48,917,327	-	48,917,327	-
-	-	-	1,127,048,695
761,968,256	-	761,968,256	-
1,451,471,652	(952,271,652)	499,200,000	-
28,831,748,091	(952,271,652)	27,879,476,439	1,127,048,695
(5,219,003,002)	(17,649,428)	(5,236,652,430)	465,482,102
(28,201,170,831)	(766,404,130)	(28,967,574,961)	16,859,940,705
$ (33,420,173,833)	$ (784,053,558)	$ (34,204,227,391)	$ 17,325,422,807

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2011

	General Fund	Property Tax Relief Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 59,576,440	$ -	$ 111,485,176	$ 171,061,616
Investments	2,434,362,547	-	3,501,814,147	5,936,176,694
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles				
Federal government	671,217,496	-	101,467,806	772,685,302
Departmental accounts	1,617,316,710	462,636,073	397,315,006	2,477,267,789
Loans	379,447,911	-	1,255,390,413	1,634,838,324
Other	190,741,045	-	293,625,178	484,366,223
Due from other funds	1,024,427,624	219,933,451	429,707,384	1,674,068,459
Other	4,993,856	-	13,313	5,007,169
Total Assets	$ 6,382,083,629	$ 682,569,524	$ 6,090,818,423	$ 13,155,471,576
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accruals	$ 1,563,012,424	$ 40,290,513	$ 630,465,610	$ 2,233,768,547
Deferred revenue	401,246,235	-	159,108,407	560,354,642
Due to other funds	494,084,244	94,860,255	1,134,891,423	1,723,835,922
Other	156,427,715	116,450,180	51,861,386	324,739,281
Total Liabilities	2,614,770,618	251,600,948	1,976,326,826	4,842,698,392
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	20,419,760	-	-	20,419,760
Restricted	985,899,963	-	3,417,751,271	4,403,651,234
Committed	1,896,868,421	430,968,576	696,740,326	3,024,577,323
Unassigned	864,124,867	-	-	864,124,867
Total Fund Balances	3,767,313,011	430,968,576	4,114,491,597	8,312,773,184
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 6,382,083,629	$ 682,569,524	$ 6,090,818,423	$ 13,155,471,576

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, 2011

Total fund balances - governmental funds		$	8,312,773,184
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.			478,574,761
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.			325,739,019
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	$ 19,698,229,843		
Buildings and improvements	3,380,774,749		
Land and land improvements	4,984,315,693		
Other capital assets	4,766,561,426		
Accumulated depreciation	(10,030,098,537)		22,799,783,174
Deferred tobacco settlement revenue recorded in the fund perspective is recognized as revenue and not deferred in the statement of net assets.			149,240,000
Deferred outflows are not current resources and therefore are not reported in the fund perspective.			24,909,599
The pension and other assets are not current resources and therefore are not reported in the fund perspective.			223,330,268
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	(298,536,168)		
Current portion of long-term obligations	(1,871,686,978)		(2,170,223,146)
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Bonds and notes payable	(21,797,506,964)		
Installment obligations	(18,230,949,601)		
Loans payable	(1,279,358,087)		
Capital leases	(482,512,519)		
Compensated absences	(279,899,551)		
Unamortized deferral on refunding bonds	970,473,476		
Unamortized premium	(1,403,948,618)		
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation Bonds	(4,451,177,756)		
Unamortized discount on Capital Appreciation Bonds	8,216,198,571		
Net pension obligation	(10,857,719,370)		
Net OPEB obligation	(13,501,000,000)		
Pollution remediation obligation	(80,400,466)		
Derivative instrument liability	(386,499,807)		(63,564,300,692)
Net assets of governmental activities		$	(33,420,173,833)

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, 2011

	General Fund	Property Tax Relief Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 13,639,804,118	$ 11,233,777,661	$ 1,681,557,347	$ 26,555,139,126
Federal and other grants	11,698,061,097	-	1,083,667,085	12,781,728,182
Licenses and fees	1,185,312,317	-	111,104,265	1,296,416,582
Services and assessments	1,660,637,465	-	1,131,931,313	2,792,568,778
Investment earnings	33,472,956	-	17,506,550	50,979,506
Contributions	2,110	-	87,571	89,681
Other	2,245,999,860	-	365,541,991	2,611,541,851
Total Revenues	30,463,289,923	11,233,777,661	4,391,396,122	46,088,463,706
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety and criminal justice	3,165,461,351	-	101,687,708	3,267,149,059
Physical and mental health	11,009,795,145	135,827,988	261,859,456	11,407,482,589
Educational, cultural, and intellectual development	4,385,848,692	9,672,631,828	255,144,806	14,313,625,326
Community development and environmental management	1,315,075,385	264,614,135	187,128,563	1,766,818,083
Economic planning, development, and security	5,567,333,851	29,678,000	1,176,478,378	6,773,490,229
Transportation programs	483,812,074	-	2,435,805,614	2,919,617,688
Government direction, management, and control	5,199,134,126	712,112,558	259,340,794	6,170,587,478
Special government services	350,275,034	-	187,784	350,462,818
Capital Outlay	81,710,372	-	-	81,710,372
Debt Service:				
Principal	23,355,000	-	399,945,000	423,300,000
Interest	97,035,805	-	737,657,030	834,692,835
Total Expenditures	31,678,836,835	10,814,864,509	5,815,235,133	48,308,936,477
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,215,546,912)	418,913,152	(1,423,839,011)	(2,220,472,771)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Issuance of debt	-	-	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000
Transfers from other funds	2,331,407,499	-	3,153,696,241	5,485,103,740
Transfers to other funds	(1,123,076,333)	-	(2,910,545,008)	(4,033,621,341)
Other sources	2,951,534,929	-	577,062,400	3,528,597,329
Other uses	(2,869,824,558)	-	(563,746,712)	(3,433,571,270)
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,290,041,537	-	1,856,466,921	3,146,508,458
Net Change in Fund Balance	74,494,625	418,913,152	432,627,910	926,035,687
Fund Balances - July 1, 2010 (Restated)	3,692,818,386	12,055,424	3,681,863,687	7,386,737,497
Fund Balances - June 30, 2011	$ 3,767,313,011	$ 430,968,576	$ 4,114,491,597	$ 8,312,773,184

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, 2011

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds		$ 926,035,687
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	$ 1,642,710,772	
Depreciation expense	(636,412,501)	
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense		1,006,298,271
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds. However, issuing debt increases long-term obligations in the statement of net assets. In the current period, proceeds were received from revenue and general obligation bonds.		(1,600,000,000)
Some capital additions were financed through capital leases, certificates of participation and installment obligations. In the governmental funds these arrangements are considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net assets, these arrangements are reported as an obligation.		(81,710,372)
The changes in fair value related to nonqualifying swap agreements are not considered current resourses and are only reported in the statement of activities.		13,632,786
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term obligations in the statement of net assets. In the current year, these amounts consist of:		
Bond principal retirement	418,650,000	
Capital lease payments	66,041,171	
Installment obligation retirement	442,899,649	
Certificates of participation retirement	20,243,625	
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corp. bond retirement	24,805,000	
Total long-term obligations repayment		972,639,445
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 2011 receivable balances decreased by this amount.		(24,237,712)
Some revenues recorded in the statement of activities do not provide current financial resources and therefore are deferred in the fund perspective.		1,765,000
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:		
Decrease in unamortized premiums	99,499,286	
Decrease in deferral on refunding issues	(135,234,363)	
Increase in deferred issuance costs	(16,997,610)	
Decrease in bond discount	(879,685)	
Total capitalized and amortized items		(53,612,372)
Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are reported as expenditures or reductions of revenue in governmental funds. These activities consist of:		
Net increase in accrued interest	(370,570,668)	
Increase in compensated absences, medicaid, and other	(95,764,334)	
Decrease in pension assets	(276,668)	
Increase in net pension and OPEB obligations	(5,926,912,044)	
Decrease in pollution remediation obligation	12,253,356	
Increase in other assets	1,456,623	
Total additional expenditures and revenue reductions		(6,379,813,735)
Change in net assets of governmental activities		$ (5,219,003,002)

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2011

	State Lottery Fund	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 601,305	$ 239,315	$ 840,620
Investments	265,721,364	100,858	265,822,222
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles			
Federal government	-	108,264,286	108,264,286
Departmental accounts	-	781,448,246	781,448,246
Other	28,096,451	59,372,336	87,468,787
Due from other funds	-	48,547,024	48,547,024
Deferred charges	10,007,940	1,795,853	11,803,793
Total Current Assets	304,427,060	999,767,918	1,304,194,978
Noncurrent Assets			
Investments	335,430,609	-	335,430,609
Total Assets	639,857,669	999,767,918	1,639,625,587
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals	77,914,686	154,365,324	232,280,010
Due to other funds	104,321,652	1,084,225	105,405,877
Current portion of long-term obligations	110,302,504	-	110,302,504
Other	-	92,179,157	92,179,157
Total Current Liabilities	292,538,842	247,628,706	540,167,548
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Advance from federal government	-	1,547,056,469	1,547,056,469
Due in more than one year	336,455,128	-	336,455,128
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	336,455,128	1,547,056,469	1,883,511,597
Total Liabilities	628,993,970	1,794,685,175	2,423,679,145
NET ASSETS			
Restricted for:			
Other purposes	10,863,699	-	10,863,699
Unrestricted	-	(794,917,257)	(794,917,257)
Total Net Assets	$ 10,863,699	$ (794,917,257)	$ (784,053,558)

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	State Lottery Fund	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
OPERATING REVENUES			
Sales and charges for services	$ 2,636,447,566	$ -	$ 2,636,447,566
Assessments	-	2,779,897,234	2,779,897,234
From federal agencies	-	4,408,140,359	4,408,140,359
Other	40,434,328	335,793	40,770,121
Total Operating Revenues	2,676,881,894	7,188,373,386	9,865,255,280
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Unemployment compensation	-	7,213,229,565	7,213,229,565
Lottery prize awards	1,543,672,564	-	1,543,672,564
Other	180,670,697	-	180,670,697
Total Operating Expenses	1,724,343,261	7,213,229,565	8,937,572,826
Operating Income (Loss)	952,538,633	(24,856,179)	927,682,454
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Investment income	365,309	-	365,309
Other	-	6,574,461	6,574,461
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	365,309	6,574,461	6,939,770
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	952,903,942	(18,281,718)	934,622,224
Transfers to other funds	(952,271,652)	-	(952,271,652)
Change in Net Assets	632,290	(18,281,718)	(17,649,428)
Net Assets - July 1, 2010	10,231,409	(776,635,539)	(766,404,130)
Net Assets - June 30, 2011	$ 10,863,699	$ (794,917,257)	$ (784,053,558)

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	State Lottery Fund	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts received from customers	$ 1,296,367,920	$ -	$ 1,296,367,920
Receipts from federal and local agencies	-	4,826,507,467	4,826,507,467
Receipts from assessments	-	2,347,937,785	2,347,937,785
Payments to suppliers	(35,615,981)	-	(35,615,981)
Payments to prize winners	(428,455,103)	-	(428,455,103)
Claims paid	-	(6,971,860,874)	(6,971,860,874)
Other receipts (payments)	107,917,560	-	107,917,560
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	940,214,396	202,584,378	1,142,798,774
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan from (payment to) federal government	-	(202,507,065)	(202,507,065)
Transfers to other funds	(941,943,489)	-	(941,943,489)
Other	-	(395,005)	(395,005)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	(941,943,489)	(202,902,070)	(1,144,845,559)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	1,118,113,000	-	1,118,113,000
Purchase of investments	(1,116,400,000)	-	(1,116,400,000)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	1,713,000	-	1,713,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(16,093)	(317,692)	(333,785)
Cash and cash equivalents - July 1, 2010	617,398	557,007	1,174,405
Cash and cash equivalents - June 30, 2011	$ 601,305	$ 239,315	$ 840,620
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Operating income (loss)	$ 952,538,633	$ (24,856,179)	$ 927,682,454
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities			
Net changes in assets and liabilities:			
Current assets	13,284,513	242,425,310	255,709,823
Noncurrent assets	67,393,613	-	67,393,613
Current liabilities	(11,927,324)	(14,984,753)	(26,912,077)
Noncurrent liabilities	(81,075,039)	-	(81,075,039)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ 940,214,396	$ 202,584,378	$ 1,142,798,774

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

Barnegat Lighthouse, Barnegat Lighthouse State Park
P.O. Box 167, Barnegat Light, N.J. 08006
(609) 494-2016

The site of Barnegat Lighthouse on the northern tip of Long Beach Island, Ocean County was regarded as one of the most crucial "change of course" points for coastal vessels. Vessels traveling along the New Jersey coastline depended on Barnegat Lighthouse to avoid the shoals extending from the shoreline. The swift currents, shifting sandbars, and the offshore shoals challenged the skills of even the most experienced sailor. The park is designated as a maritime site on the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail. A panoramic view of Island Beach, Barnegat Bay, and Long Beach Island awaits visitors at the top of the lighthouse.

For more information, visit the web sites at:

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/parks/barnlig.html
or
http://www.friendsofbarnegatlighthouse.org/

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2011

	Agency Funds	Investment Trust Fund
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 9,515,780	$ 353,282
Securities lending collateral	-	-
Investments	91,635,316	3,353,439,203
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles		
Members	43,667	-
Employers	1,274,762	-
Interest and dividends	-	-
Departmental accounts	-	-
Other	-	4,952,246
Due from other funds	25,481,987	-
Total Assets	127,951,512	3,358,744,731
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	126,870,642	10,498,267
Benefits payable	-	-
Securities lending collateral and rebates payable	-	-
Due to other funds	1,080,870	2,077,942
Total Liabilities	127,951,512	12,576,209
NET ASSETS		
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits and Other Purposes	$ -	$ 3,346,168,522

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

Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds
$ 17,800,793	$ 1,821,931
854,857,725	-
77,285,459,641	12,433,570
163,615,463	-
3,026,599,925	-
407,796,903	-
-	-
91,137,002	-
1,333,153,675	-
83,180,421,127	14,255,501
117,172,276	4,189,305
1,135,532,291	-
853,754,528	-
6,641,343	192,518
2,113,100,438	4,381,823
$ 81,067,320,689	$ 9,873,678

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	Investment Trust Fund	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Members	$ -	$ 2,094,692,660	$ -
Employers	-	5,359,263,788	-
Other	13,588,664,989	5,119,179	-
Total Contributions	13,588,664,989	7,459,075,627	-
Investment Income:			
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	-	9,943,476,552	-
Interest and dividends	9,047,245	2,063,599,631	44,305
Total Investment Income	9,047,245	12,007,076,183	44,305
Less investment expense	-	13,416,972	-
Net Investment Income	9,047,245	11,993,659,211	44,305
Miscellaneous	-	-	692,846
Total Additions	13,597,712,234	19,452,734,838	737,151
DEDUCTIONS			
Benefit payments	-	12,820,748,823	-
Refunds of contributions	-	162,706,881	-
Refunds and transfers to other systems	-	-	10,747
Administrative expense	2,077,942	50,126,876	-
Payments in accordance with trust agreements	-	-	886,378
Distributions to shareholders	14,227,141,869	-	-
Total Deductions	14,229,219,811	13,033,582,580	897,125
Total Changes in Net Assets Held in Trust	(631,507,577)	6,419,152,258	(159,974)
Net Assets - July 1, 2010	3,977,676,099	74,648,168,431	10,033,652
Net Assets - June 30, 2011	$ 3,346,168,522	$ 81,067,320,689	$ 9,873,678

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

Batsto Village, Wharton State Forest
Batsto, RD. #9, Hammonton, N.J. 08037
(609) 561-0024

Wharton State Forest is the largest single tract of land within the New Jersey State Park System and the home to Batsto Village. This Pine Barrens village is composed of 33 historic buildings and structures including the Batsto Mansion, gristmill, sawmill, general store, workers' homes and a post office. Batsto Village was a former iron bog and glassmaking industrial center from 1766 to 1867 and currently reflects the agricultural and commercial enterprises that existed there during the late 19th century.

For more information, visit the web site at:

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/parks/wharton.html

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2011

	New Jersey Transit Corporation	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 236,837,656	$ 183,730,835	$ 184,941,000
Investments	-	788,562,540	354,436,000
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles			
Federal government	216,408,004	-	-
Loans	-	-	8,245,000
Mortgages	-	-	-
Other	34,369,865	49,959,551	112,779,000
Due from external parties	97,380,960	1,741,958	-
Inventories	117,852,642	16,158,428	4,261,000
Other	6,713,786	24,678,689	12,965,000
Total Current Assets	709,562,913	1,064,832,001	677,627,000
Noncurrent Assets			
Investments	1,555,744,244	2,500,786,530	984,094,000
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles			
Loans	-	-	28,902,000
Mortgages	-	-	-
Other	5,912,869	-	65,320,000
Capital assets - nondepreciated	1,361,458,566	1,991,330,031	358,210,000
Capital assets - depreciated, net	6,184,234,120	3,763,234,558	1,656,567,000
Derivative instrument asset	-	3,080,107	21,000
Other	17,606	92,125,914	309,530,000
Total Noncurrent Assets	9,107,367,405	8,350,557,140	3,402,644,000
Deferred Outflows	-	154,654,119	10,988,000
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	9,816,930,318	9,570,043,260	4,091,259,000
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	326,426,195	231,300,577	159,928,000
Due to external parties	26,794,675	179,351,583	-
Interest payable	-	149,184,948	10,872,000
Deferred revenue	20,643,631	3,644,113	59,586,000
Current portion of long-term obligations	266,283,837	118,904,910	39,175,000
Other	192,128,508	1,318,047	61,471,000
Total Current Liabilities	832,276,846	683,704,178	331,032,000
Noncurrent liabilities			
Net pension obligation	-	-	-
Net OPEB obligation	247,300,981	161,133,290	-
Pollution remediation	20,733,300	30,080,000	-
Derivative instrument liability	-	154,654,119	10,988,000
Other	3,338,983,792	8,424,737,317	1,112,449,000
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	3,607,018,073	8,770,604,726	1,123,437,000
Deferred Inflows	-	3,080,107	21,000
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	4,439,294,919	9,457,389,011	1,454,490,000
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	5,665,211,444	(110,436,851)	1,142,709,000
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	3,955,292	-	47,904,000
Debt service	-	121,553,806	5,512,000
Other purposes	-	-	773,645,000
Unrestricted	(291,531,337)	101,537,294	666,999,000
Total Net Assets	$ 5,377,635,399	$ 112,654,249	$ 2,636,769,000

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

University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	Non-Major Component Units	Total Component Units
$ 76,369,000	$ 1,593,647,224	$ 2,275,525,715
243,955,000	1,881,754,399	3,268,707,939
16,783,000	57,480,949	290,671,953
4,402,000	247,483,591	260,130,591
-	72,382,000	72,382,000
210,871,000	192,708,317	600,687,733
40,719,000	34,234,426	174,076,344
12,545,000	1,774,925	152,591,995
6,581,000	24,836,404	75,774,879
612,225,000	4,106,302,235	7,170,549,149
202,074,000	4,672,800,513	9,915,499,287
34,027,000	3,636,265,627	3,699,194,627
-	2,632,937,133	2,632,937,133
-	48,446,712	119,679,581
28,740,000	1,181,766,104	4,921,504,701
869,070,000	4,065,609,477	16,538,715,155
-	42,892,660	45,993,767
14,638,000	134,472,043	550,783,563
1,148,549,000	16,415,190,269	38,424,307,814
-	24,924,077	190,566,196
1,760,774,000	20,546,416,581	45,785,423,159
295,684,000	288,732,549	1,302,071,321
-	2,768,823	208,915,081
3,624,000	126,206,295	289,887,243
65,923,000	176,554,342	326,351,086
13,979,000	345,508,692	783,851,439
302,000	314,376,675	569,596,230
379,512,000	1,254,147,376	3,480,672,400
-	26,857,308	26,857,308
-	119,080,099	527,514,370
-	2,350,000	53,163,300
-	64,807,839	230,449,958
692,527,000	10,565,465,902	24,134,163,011
692,527,000	10,778,561,148	24,972,147,947
-	4,078,898	7,180,005
1,072,039,000	12,036,787,422	28,460,000,352
304,875,000	2,053,012,024	9,055,370,617
10,456,000	67,409,182	129,724,474
2,990,000	923,165,483	1,053,221,289
365,063,000	3,601,076,480	4,739,784,480
5,351,000	1,864,965,990	2,347,321,947
$ 688,735,000	$ 8,509,629,159	$ 17,325,422,807

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
COMPONENT UNITS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	New Jersey Transit Corporation	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
Expenses	$ 2,597,814,235	$ 964,099,197	$ 1,800,082,000
Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			
Program Revenues			
Charges for services	942,778,689	1,027,181,519	853,893,000
Operating grants and contributions	815,424,820	1,505,071	875,093,000
Capital grants and contributions	277,945,562	-	8,077,000
Net (Expense) Revenue	(561,665,164)	64,587,393	(63,019,000)
General Revenue			
Payments from State	276,200,000	963,631	273,188,000
Total General Revenue	276,200,000	963,631	273,188,000
Change in Net Assets	(285,465,164)	65,551,024	210,169,000
Net Assets - Beginning of Year (Restated)	5,663,100,563	47,103,225	2,426,600,000
Net Assets - End of Year	$ 5,377,635,399	$ 112,654,249	$ 2,636,769,000

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

University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	Non-Major Component Units	Total Component Units
$ 1,916,968,000	$ 4,210,796,782	$ 11,489,760,214
1,183,805,000	1,747,132,918	5,754,791,126
544,590,000	1,780,689,195	4,017,302,086
-	770,077,847	1,056,100,409
(188,573,000)	87,103,178	(661,566,593)
214,570,000	362,127,064	1,127,048,695
214,570,000	362,127,064	1,127,048,695
25,997,000	449,230,242	465,482,102
662,738,000	8,060,398,917	16,859,940,705
$ 688,735,000	$ 8,509,629,159	$ 17,325,422,807

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INDEX

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 Director of the Office of Management and Budget. 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 Development Authority, the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, and the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority are blended component units since they provide services entirely or almost entirely to the State and thus are fiscally dependent upon 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 18.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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

AUTHORITIES

Atlantic City Convention and Visitors Authority
Casino Reinvestment Development Authority
Garden State Preservation Trust
Higher Education Student Assistance Authority
New Jersey Building Authority
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 Commission
New Jersey Redevelopment Authority
New Jersey Schools Development Authority
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

C. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on 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 long-term obligations. 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, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions.*

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. Generally, these revenues which are considered to be susceptible to accrual include amounts received during the three month period subsequent to June 30 that were earned as of June 30. On an exception basis, the State will occasionally accrue amounts received after this three month period but within twelve months subsequent to 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 and Gross Income 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 FASB pronouncements 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 enterprise funds are the Unemployment Compensation Fund and the State Lottery Fund.

The Unemployment Compensation Fund's principal ongoing operations consist of assessments received 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 principal 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.

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, residual equities or balances, 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 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 Annual Appropriations Act enacted by the State 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 and a portion of the New Jersey Sales and Use Tax. Revenues realized 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. P.L. 2006, c.44 increased the Sales and Use Tax rate to seven percent from six percent. Of the additional one percent, one half of a percent was dedicated to the Property Tax Relief Fund. Annual appropriations are made from the fund, pursuant to formulas established by the State Legislature, to counties, municipalities, and school districts.

c. State Lottery Fund - Monies derived from the sale of State lottery tickets are deposited into this fund. Disbursements are authorized for the payment of prizes to holders of winning lottery tickets and for the administrative expenses of the Division of State Lottery. Remaining balances are paid to the General Fund in support of the amounts annually appropriated for State institutions and for education. The present value of obligations for future installment payments of lottery prizes funded by the purchase of deposit fund contracts are accounted for in this fund.

d. Unemployment Compensation Fund - This fund accounts for monies deposited from contributions of employers and employees for unemployment compensation, amounts credited or advances made by the federal government, and amounts received herein from any other source. After consideration is given to any claim for refund of overpayment of contributions, the remainder is transferred by the Division of Employment Security to the Treasurer of the United States for credit to the State of New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Fund and held by the Treasurer of the United States in the State of New Jersey Unemployment Trust Fund. Drawdowns against the State of New Jersey Unemployment Trust Fund are made by requests submitted to the Treasurer of the United States by the Division of Employment Security on an as-needed basis, whereby amounts are transferred back to the Unemployment Compensation Fund and are then disbursed by the Division of Employment Security to persons entitled to receive unemployment benefits. Any shortfall in the Unemployment Compensation Fund needed to pay benefits is covered by federal statutes, which authorize advances from the federal government for unemployment benefits. Such advances are repayable by increased rates on federally taxable wages reported by New Jersey employers, or the advances may be repaid out of the fund assets at any time by the Governor.

2. Governmental Fund Types

a. Special Revenue Funds **–** These funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The term "proceeds of specific revenue sources" establishes that one or more specific restricted or committed revenues should be the foundation for a special revenue fund.

b. Capital Projects Funds **-** These funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. Capital projects funds exclude those types of capital related outflows financed by proprietary funds or for assets that will be held in trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

3. Fiduciary Fund Types

a. Pension and Other Employee Benefits 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 or 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 domestic and international equities and exchange traded funds; covered call and put options; equity futures contracts; obligations of the U.S. Treasury, government agencies, corporations, international corporations, governments and agencies; bank loans; interest rate swap transactions; credit default swaps; fixed income exchange traded funds; U.S. Treasury futures contracts; 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; funding agreements; money market funds; private equity; real estate; other real assets; and absolute return strategy 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 reflected as investments in the Balance Sheet of the 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. 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, 2011, 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, assessments, loans, interest and dividends, 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, development rights, highways, and right-of-ways.

b. Infrastructure assets such as roads, bridges, and dams.

c. All general government buildings, including hospital, care, and correctional facilities.

d. Land improvements, machinery and equipment, software, and motor vehicles used in general operations with a unit cost of at least $25,000, $20,000, $100,000, and $30,000 respectively. For the purpose of reporting, machinery and equipment, and software are consolidated into one category.

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, easements, 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. See Note 7 for additional details.

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. 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, certain capital leases, installment obligations, certificates of participation, unamortized premium, Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation Bonds (TSFC), 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, pollution remediation obligation, other postemployment benefits, other, advance from federal government, and deposit fund contracts. 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 and as current liabilities-current portion of long-term obligations, if due within a 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: (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of the other governments, or (b) 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. **Nonspendable** - Fund balance includes amounts that are not in a spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (i.e., the principal of a permanent fund).

2. **Restricted** - Fund balance includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers or imposed by law through constitutional provisions, or through enabling legislation.

3. **Committed** - Fund balance includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the government taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally.

4. **Assigned** - Fund balance comprises amounts intended to be used by the government for specific purposes. Intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the amount that is not restricted or committed. This indicates that resources in other governmental funds are, at a minimum, intended to be used for the purpose of that fund.

5. **Unassigned** - Fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all amounts not contained in the other classifications. Unassigned amounts are technically available for any purpose. If another governmental fund has a fund balance deficit, then it will be reported as a negative amount in the unassigned classification in that fund. Based on the definitions of the restricted, committed, and assigned fund balance classifications, positive unassigned amounts can exist only in the General Fund.

K. Fiscal Year End Differences

The following component units have fiscal years that ended on December 31, 2010:

Component Units - Authorities

Atlantic City Convention and Visitors Authority
Casino Reinvestment Development Authority
New Jersey Economic Development Authority
New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority
New Jersey Health Care Facilities Financing Authority
New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency
New Jersey Meadowlands 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 Development Authority (blended component unit)

NOTE 2 - OTHER ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES

A. Change in Accounting Policy/Reclassifications

The State has adopted GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions.* This statement established fund balance classifications and clarified existing governmental fund type definitions. As a result, the following funds previously classified as special revenue funds are now reported as part of the General Fund.

Fund Name	Fund Classification June 30, 2010	Fund Classification June 30, 2011
Beaches and Harbor Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
2007 Blue Acres Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Clean Waters Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
2003 Dam, Lake and Stream Project Revolving Loan Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
2003 Dam, Lake, Stream and Flood Control Project Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1992 Dam Restoration Clean Waters Trust Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1989 Development Potential Bank Transfer Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Development Disabilities Waiting List Reduction Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Dredging and Containment Facility Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1996 Economic Development Site Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Emergency Flood Control Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Emergency Services Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1996 Environmental Cleanup Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1989 Farmland Preservation Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1992 Farmland Preservation Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1995 Farmland Preservation Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
2007 Farmland Preservation Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
2007 Green Acres Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Green Trust Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Hazardous Discharge Fund of 1981	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Hazardous Discharge Fund of 1986	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Higher Education Facility Renovation and Rehabilitation Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1992 Historic Preservation Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1995 Historic Preservation Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
2007 Historic Preservation Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Historic Preservation Revolving Loan Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Housing Assistance Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Jobs, Education and Competitiveness Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1996 Lake Restoration Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Mortgage Assistance Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Natural Resources Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1995 New Jersey Coastal Blue Acres Trust Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
New Jersey Cultural Trust Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1989 New Jersey Green Acres Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1992 New Jersey Green Acres Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1995 New Jersey Green Acres Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1989 New Jersey Green Trust Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1992 New Jersey Green Trust Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1995 New Jersey Green Trust Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1995 New Jersey Inland Blue Acres Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
New Jersey Local Development Financing Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Pinelands Infrastructure Trust Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Remediation Guarantee Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund

Resource Recovery and Solid Waste Disposal Facility Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Shore Protection Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
State Land and Acquisition and Development Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Stormwater Management and Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Urban and Rural Centers Unsafe Buildings Demolition Revolving Loan Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
1992 Wastewater Treatment Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Water Conservation Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
2003 Water Resources and Wastewater Treatment Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund
Water Supply Fund	Special Revenue Fund	General Fund

B. Deficit Net Asset Balance

In order to pay unemployment claims in excess of available resources, it was necessary for the Unemployment Compensation Fund to borrow from the federal government, resulting in a deficit net asset balance of $794.9 million.

C. Joint Ventures

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

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, 2010 disclosed the following (expressed in millions):

Financial Position

	Combined Total
Total Assets	$ 29,555.5
Total Liabilities	18,530.9
Net Assets	$ 11,024.6

Operating Results

Operating Revenues	$ 3,844.4
Operating Expenses	(2,598.6)
Depreciation and Amortization	(865.5)
Net Recoverables (Expenses) Related to the Events of September 11, 2001	53.0
Income from Operations	433.3
Non-operating Revenues (Expense), Net	(86.5)
Net Income	$ 346.8

Changes in Net Assets

Balance January 1, 2010	$ 10,677.8
Net Income	346.8
Balance December 31, 2010	$ 11,024.6

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, 2010, Port Authority debt consisted of the following (expressed in millions):

Bonds, Notes, and Other Obligations

Consolidated Bonds and Notes	$ 13,340.4
Special Project Bonds	1,803.1
Operating Asset Financing	610.7
Capital Asset Financing	607.4
	16,361.6
Less: Unamortized Discount and Premium	(53.0)
Total	$ 16,308.6

D. 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 $651.5 million, the amount of the present value of future lease payments by the State to the New Jersey Building Authority as of December 31, 2010.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 24, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Grants and Other Financial Assistance*, an additional $1.2 billion 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 (c.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, 2011 the State’s bank balances amounted to $235.8 million. Of these balances, $1.9 million 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 and exchange traded funds; covered call and put options; equity futures contracts; obligations of the U.S. Treasury, government agencies, corporations, international governments and agencies; bank loans; interest rate swap transactions; credit default swaps; fixed income exchange traded funds; U.S. Treasury futures contracts; 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; funding agreements; money market funds; private equity funds; real estate funds; 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.

Approximately $445.7 million of investments represents deposit fund contracts for future installment payments of lottery prizes. 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 fixed income securities	$ 33,957.3
Domestic equities	20,184.5
International equities	14,975.0
Private equities	5,381.6
Absolute return strategy funds	3,902.4
Real estate funds	2,731.2
International fixed income securities	2,066.7
Real assets	1,191.4
Bank loan funds	1,174.1
Police and Firemen's mortgages	1,140.4
Annuity contracts	445.7
Mutual funds	119.4
Put options	5.5
Total investments	87,275.2
Unallocated administrative expenses and transaction exchanges	5.2
Net amount recorded as investments	$ 87,280.4

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

	Current Investments	Non-Current Investments	Total
Governmental activities	$ 5,936.2	$ -	$ 5,936.2
Business-type activities	265.8	335.4	601.2
Fiduciary funds	80,743.0	-	80,743.0
Total	$ 86,945.0	$ 335.4	$ 87,280.4

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), Standard & Poor’s Corporation (S&P), or Fitch Ratings (Fitch). 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 of June 30, 2011 the following limits were in effect.

Category	Minimum Rating (1) Moody's	S&P	Fitch	Limitation of Issuers' Outstanding Debt	Limitation of Issue	Other Limitations
Corporate obligations	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	25%	Not more than 5% of fund assets can be invested in one corporation
International corporate obligations	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	25%	Limited to not more than 5% of fund assets in any one issuer; not more than 10% of fund assets can be invested in this category
International government and agency obligations	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	25%	Greater of 25% or $10 million	-
Collateralized notes and mortgages	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	-	25%	Not more than 5% of fund assets can be invested in one issuer; not more than 10% of fund assets (or 20% of the Common Pension Fund B account within the Common Pension Fund pool) can be invested in this category
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1	F1	-	-	-
Certificates of deposit and bankers acceptances:						Certificates of deposit and bankers acceptances cannot exceed 10% of issuer's primary capital
Domestic	A3/P-1	A-/A-1	A-/F1	-	-	
International	Aa3/P-1	AA-/A-1	AA-/F1	-	-	
Credit default swap transactions	A1	A+	A+	-	-	Nominal value of net exposure to any one counterparty shall not exceed 10% of fund assets
Guaranteed income contracts	A3	A-	A-	-	-	-
Money market funds	-	-	-	-	-	Limited to 10% of the assets of the of the fund; limited to 5% of the shares or units outstanding
Interest rate swap transactions	A1	A+	A+	-	-	Notional value of net exposure to any one counterparty shall not exceed 10% of fund assets
Repurchase agreements	Aa3	AA-	AA-	-	-	-
State and municipal obligations	A3	A-	A-	10%	10%	Limit of 2% of fund assets can be invested in debt of any one entity maturing more than 12 months from purchase
Public Authority revenue obligations	A3	A-	A-	-	10%	Limit of 2% of fund assets in any one authority
Mortgage backed pass through securities	A3	A-	A-	-	-	Limit of 5% of fund assets in any one issue
Mortgage backed senior debt securities	-	-	-	-	25%	Limit of 5% of fund assets in any one issue
Non-convertible preferred stocks of U.S. corporations	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	25%	Limit of 5% of fund assets in any one corporation
Bank loans	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	-	Limit of 10% of fund assets

(1) Short term ratings (e.g. P-1, A-1, F-1) are used for commercial paper and certificates of deposit.

Up to five percent of the market value of the combined assets of the pension and annuity funds may be invested in corporate obligations, international corporate obligations, collateralized notes and mortgages, bank loans, non-convertible preferred stocks, and mortgage backed pass through securities that do not meet the minimum credit rating requirements set forth above.

For securities exposed to credit risk in the fixed income portfolio, the following tables disclose aggregate fair value, by major credit quality rating category at June 30, 2011. The first table is for bonds rated by Moody's. The second table uses Standard and Poor's and Fitch's ratings for bonds not rated by Moody's (expressed in millions):

	Moody's Rating					
	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	P-1
United States Treasury bills	$ 7,822.9	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
United States Treasury notes	3,746.0	-	-	-	-	-
United States Treasury TIPS	2,728.9	-	-	-	-	-
United States Treasury bonds	2,218.9	1.7	3.1	-	-	-
United States Treasury strips	568.6	-	-	-	-	-
United States Government Agency	603.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Mortgages/FHLMC/FNMA/GNMA	633.5	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic corporate obligations	870.3	1,316.4	3,940.9	3,768.4	292.6	0.4
International corporate obligations	-	109.1	456.4	284.9	9.2	-
Foreign government obligations	183.5	916.0	26.8	-	0.1	-
SBA pass through certificates	152.6	-	-	-	-	-
Asset backed obligations	-	16.8	25.2	43.7	1.5	-
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	-	615.0
Commercial paper	-	-	-	-	-	2,228.2
Other	103.9	861.4	263.0	14.9	0.5	-
Total	$ 19,632.4	$ 3,222.7	$ 4,716.7	$ 4,111.9	$ 303.9	$ 2,843.6

	Standard & Poor's and Fitch's Rating					
	A	AA	AAA	B	BB	BBB
Domestic corporate obligations	$ 97.7	$ 69.2	$ -	$ 11.0	$ 4.0	$ 107.5
International corporate obligations	-	-	-	3.0	0.6	-
Other	50.1	65.3	34.7	-	-	-
Total	$ 147.8	$ 134.5	$ 34.7	$ 14.0	$ 4.6	$ 107.5

The tables do not include various domestic corporate obligations given a Moody's rating of B ($262.9 million), Ca ($3.2 million), Caa ($119.4 million), and a Standard and Poor's rating of CCC ($5.1 million) international corporate obligations given a Moody's rating of B ($16.5 million), Ca ($0.7 million), Caa ($6.4 million), asset backed obligations given a Moody's rating of Caa ($0.6 million), and other various investment types given a Moody's rating of B ($0.1 million).

In addition, the Police and Firemen's mortgages of $1,140.4 million, domestic corporate obligations of $44.7 million, foreign government obligations of $42.4 million, United State Treasury bonds of $0.4 million, asset backed obligations of $79.8 million, international corporate obligations of $11.2 million, United States Government agency of $0.5 million, and other various investment types of $142.0 million, are unrated.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Commercial paper must mature with 270 days. Certificates of deposits and bankers acceptance are limited to a term of one year or less. Repurchase agreements must mature with 30 days. The investment in guaranteed income contracts and funding agreements is limited to a term of ten years or less.

The following table summarizes the maturities (or, in the case of Remics, Police and Firemen's mortgages, and mortgage backed securities, the expected average life) of the fixed income portfolio at June 30, 2011 (expressed in millions):

		Maturities in Years			
	Total Fair Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10
United States Treasury bills	$ 7,822.9	$ 7,822.9	$ -	$ -	$ -
United States Treasury notes	3,746.0	3,739.0	7.0	-	-
United States Treasury TIPS	2,728.9	-	-	2,297.2	431.7
United States Treasury bonds	2,224.1	1.3	144.2	111.3	1,967.3
United States Treasury strips	568.6	-	-	-	568.6
United States Government Agency	606.4	232.8	13.2	217.9	142.5
Mortgages/FHLMC/FNMA/GNMA	633.5	-	4.6	-	628.9
Domestic corporate obligations	10,913.7	115.0	1,075.4	3,914.8	5,808.5
International corporate obligations	898.0	-	131.1	299.2	467.7
Foreign government obligations	1,168.8	-	122.6	447.7	598.5
Police & Firemen's mortgages	1,140.4	-	0.3	4.7	1,135.4
SBA pass through certificates	152.6	-	-	152.6	-
Asset backed obligations	167.6	-	1.3	17.4	148.9
Certificates of deposit	615.0	615.0	-	-	-
Commercial paper	2,228.2	2,228.2	-	-	-
Other	1,399.3	5.5	22.4	11.2	1,360.2
Total	$ 37,014.0	$ 14,759.7	$ 1,522.1	$ 7,474.0	$ 13,258.2

Due to unavailability, the table does not include terms for the category of other investment types totaling $136.6 million.

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 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 30 percent of the fair value of the Common Pension Fund D account. The market value of emerging market securities cannot exceed more than 1.5 times the percentage derived by dividing the total market capitalization of the companies included in the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Emerging Market Index by the total market value of the assets held by Common Pension Fund D account. Not more than ten percent of the market value of the emerging market securities can be invested in the common and preferred stock of any one corporation. The total amount of stock purchased in any one corporation cannot exceed five percent of its stock classes eligible to vote. State regulations permit entering into foreign exchange contracts for the purpose of hedging the international portfolio. The State held forward contract receivables at June 30, 2011 totaling $1.28 billion and payables totaling approximately $1.31 billion (with a $24.9 million net exposure). At June 30, 2011, the credit ratings of the counterparties to the forward currency contracts had credit ratings of no less than A3 using Moody's rating scale. At June 30, 2011, the State had the following foreign currency exposure based on exchange rates in effect for such day (expressed in millions of U.S. dollars):

Currency	Total Fair Value	Equities	Alternative Investments
Australian dollar	$ 545.1	$ 545.1	$ -
Brazilian real	237.0	237.0	-
Canadian dollar	1,438.1	1,438.1	-
Chilean peso	3.7	3.7	-
Czech koruna	17.0	17.0	-
Danish krone	154.0	154.0	-
Egyptian pound	28.3	28.3	-
Euro dollar	3,045.8	2,719.9	325.9
Hong Kong dollar	666.6	666.6	-
Hungarian forint	19.8	19.8	-
Indonesian rupiah	80.9	80.9	-
Israeli shekel	8.4	8.4	-
Japanese yen	2,033.8	2,033.8	-
Malaysian ringgit	53.0	53.0	-
Mexican peso	40.3	40.3	-
Norwegian krone	116.9	116.9	-
Pakistan rupee	8.0	8.0	-
Philippines peso	17.3	17.3	-
Polish zolty	25.0	25.0	-
Singapore dollar	260.9	260.9	-
South African rand	155.7	155.7	-
South Korean won	325.1	325.1	-
Swedish krona	589.9	589.9	-
Swiss franc	793.9	793.9	-
Taiwan new dollar	20.1	20.1	-
Thailand baht	49.2	49.2	-
Turkish lira	58.9	58.9	-
United Kingdom sterling	1,913.1	1,901.7	11.4
Total	$ 12,705.8	$ 12,368.5	$ 337.3

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. Effective April 18, 2011, State regulations require that not more than 38 percent of the market value of the Pension Fund can be invested in alternative investments, with limits on the individual categories of real estate (nine percent), real assets (seven percent), private equity (12 percent), and absolute return strategy (15 percent). Prior to that, the overall limitation was 28 percent with a seven percent limit on each of the individual categories. The Common Pension Fund E account within the Common Pension Trust Fund pool reflects the State's alternative investments. Not more than five percent of the market value of Common Pension Fund E, plus outstanding commitments, may be committed to any one partnership or investment, without the prior written approval of the State Investment Council. 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 custodial credit risk, credit risk, concentration of credit risk, and interest rate risk. Prior to July 1, 2010, the agreements with the lending agents required minimum credit ratings for certain categories of fixed income obligations and limited the amount that can be invested in any one issuer or issue. These limits are consistent with State regulations and internal policies for funds managed by the Division of Investment, Department of the Treasury. As of June 30, 2011, securities lending was limited to Pension Funds. The Pension Funds did not lend securities from July through December 2010. As of December 2010, securities lending collateral is invested in repurchase agreements, the maturities of which cannot exceed 30 days. The collateral for repurchase agreements is limited to obligations of the U.S. Government or certain U.S. Government agencies, collateralized notes and mortgages, and corporate obligations meeting certain minimum rating criteria. Total exposure to any individual issuer is limited, consistent with internal policies for funds managed by the Division of Investment, Department of the Treasury.

For securities exposed to credit risk in the collateral portfolio, the following table disclosures aggregate fair value, by major credit quality rating category at June 30, 2011 (expressed in millions):

	Rating		
	Aaa/AAA	Not Rated	Total
Repurchase Agreements	$ 847.9	$ -	$ 847.9
Cash	-	5.7	5.7
Totals	$ 847.9	$ 5.7	$ 853.6

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that the Pension Funds will not recover the value of the investments, which are in the possession of an outside party, if the counterparty to the transaction does not fulfill its obligations. The repurchase agreement's underlying securities are held in the Pension Funds' name.

As of June 30, 2011, the Pension Funds had outstanding loaned investment securities with an aggregate fair value of $831.6 million. In accordance with GASB accounting standards, the non-cash collateral is not reflected in the financial statements. There were no borrowers or lending agent default losses, and no recoveries or prior-period losses during the year.

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 19 – 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 $2.5 billion of Federal government awards consisting of encumbrances which are considered unearned and unrecorded as of June 30, 2011.

Federal receivable balances in the Unemployment Compensation Fund ($108.3 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 $3.3 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, 2011 are deemed to be collectible, and are reflected net of allowances ($509.1 million).

C. Loans

Loans receivable of $1.7 billion are reduced by allowances of $63.4 million and include $1.5 billion due from local units of government and other recipients for environmental projects, $35.9 million loaned for economic development within local units of government, and $14.7 million loaned for housing and mortgage assistance.

D. Other

Other receivables totaling $1.4 billion are reduced by allowances of $464.5 million and include tax receivables due of $369.7 million, $188.8 million due from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, $149.9 million from the tobacco companies, and $47.0 million due from proceeds of Motor Vehicle Commission bonds which are held by the trustee.

NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of capital assets and related accumulated depreciation by category as of June 30, 2011 is as follows (expressed in millions):

	Balance July 1, 2010	Additions	Deductions	Transfers/ Adjustments	Balance June 30, 2011
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land and easements	$ 4,669.5	$ 85.8	$ -	$ 9.8	$ 4,765.1
Construction in progress*	3,615.0	1,547.6	17.6	(1,257.3)	3,887.7
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Land improvements	214.2	-	-	5.0	219.2
Buildings and improvements	3,413.7	-	89.3	56.4	3,380.8
Machinery, equipment, and software	716.9	139.5	41.6	64.1	878.9
Infrastructure	18,557.9	-	-	1,140.3	19,698.2
Total at historical cost	31,187.2	1,772.9	148.5	18.3	32,829.9
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements	126.2	7.3	-	(0.2)	133.3
Buildings and improvements	1,733.3	121.6	82.4	17.2	1,789.7
Machinery, equipment, and software	397.0	104.5	35.0	(0.2)	466.3
Infrastructure	7,137.1	503.7	-	-	7,640.8
Total accumulated depreciation	9,393.6	737.1	117.4	16.8	10,030.1
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 21,793.6	$ 1,035.8	$ 31.1	$ 1.5	$ 22,799.8

* Construction in progress includes infrastructure projects and software in development.

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. The State assigned useful lives that were most suitable for the particular assets. Estimated useful lives were in an allowable range as follows:

Asset	Years
Land improvements	10-50
Building and improvements	12-60
Machinery and equipment	4-30
Infrastructure	4-70

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

	Amount
Public safety and criminal justice	$ 76.3
Physical and mental health	23.7
Educational, cultural, and intellectual development	20.1
Community development and environmental management	20.5
Economic planning, development, and security	24.7
Transportation programs	511.6
Government direction, management, and control	52.1
Special government services	8.1
	$ 737.1

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, 2011 are presented below (expressed in millions):

	General Fund	Property Tax Relief Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	State Lottery Fund	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Fiduciary Funds	Total
Due from:							
General Fund	$ -	$ 214.9	$ 163.0	$ -	$ 0.5	$ 115.7	$ 494.1
Property Tax Relief Fund	68.0	-	5.6	-	21.3	-	94.9
Non-Major Governmental Funds	846.6	0.8	260.8	-	26.7	-	1,134.9
State Lottery Fund	104.3	-	-	-	-	-	104.3
Unemployment Compensation Fund	-	0.7	0.4	-	-	-	1.1
Fiduciary Funds	5.5	3.5	-	-	-	0.9	9.9
Total Due from	$ 1,024.4	$ 219.9	$ 429.8	$ -	$ 48.5	$ 116.6	$ 1,839.2
Due to:							
General Fund	$ -	$ 68.0	$ 846.6	$ 104.3	$ -	$ 5.5	$ 1,024.4
Property Tax Relief Fund	214.9	-	0.8	-	0.7	3.5	219.9
Non-Major Governmental Funds	163.0	5.6	260.8	-	0.4	-	429.8
Unemployment Compensation Fund	0.5	21.3	26.7	-	-	-	48.5
Fiduciary Funds	115.7	-	-	-	-	0.9	116.6
Total Due to	$ 494.1	$ 94.9	$ 1,134.9	$ 104.3	$ 1.1	$ 9.9	$ 1,839.2

B. Transfer In/(Out)

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 are presented below (expressed in millions):

	General Fund	Property Tax Relief Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	State Lottery Fund	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Fiduciary Funds	Total
Transfers (out) to:							
General Fund	$ -	$ -	$ (1,379.1)	$ (952.3)	$ -	$ -	$ (2,331.4)
Non-Major Governmental Funds	(1,123.1)*	-	(1,531.4)	-	-	-	(2,654.5)
Total Transfers (Out)	$ (1,123.1)	$ -	$ (2,910.5)	$ (952.3)	$ -	$ -	$ (4,985.9)
Transfers in from:							
General Fund	$ -	$ -	$ 1,622.3 *	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,622.3
Non-Major Governmental Funds	1,379.1	-	1,531.4	-	-	-	2,910.5
State Lottery Fund	952.3	-	-	-	-	-	952.3
Total Transfers In	$ 2,331.4	$ -	$ 3,153.7	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,485.1
Net Transfers	$ 1,208.3	$ -	$ 243.2	$ (952.3)	$ -	$ -	$ 499.2

* The New Jersey Schools Development Authority and the New Jersey Building Authority (blended component units included in the Non-Major Governmental Funds) have a fiscal year end of December 31, 2010. Due to the State having a June 30, 2011 fiscal year end, transactions between the New Jersey Schools Development Authority, the New Jersey Building Authority, 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 $2.25 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, 2011 was as follows (expressed in millions):

	Outstanding July 1, 2010	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding June 30, 2011
Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes	$ -	$ 2,250.0	$ (2,250.0)	$ -

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, Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation Bonds (TSFC), Unamortized Deferral on Refunding, Unamortized Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds, and Unamortized Premium. Non-bonded categories include Accumulated Sick and Vacation Payable, certain Capital Leases, Loans Payable, Net OPEB Obligation, Net Pension Obligation, Pollution Remediation Obligation, Advance from Federal Government, 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, 2010	Additions	Deductions	Outstanding June 30, 2011	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Bonded Debt					
General Obligation Bonds	$ 2,596.8	$ 763.7	$ 793.6	$ 2,566.9	$ 182.2
Revenue Bonds Payable	18,576.7	2,100.0	906.1	19,770.6	422.2
Capital Leases	251.4	-	18.9	232.5	19.9
Installment Obligations	18,968.7	1,990.1	2,244.2	18,714.6	483.7
Certificates of Participation	30.5	75.1	20.2	85.4	21.0
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corp. Bonds (TFSC)	4,493.0	-	24.0	4,469.0	17.8
Unamortized Premium	1,323.8	193.0	112.8	1,404.0	-
Unamortized Deferral on Refunding	(773.2)	(332.5)	(135.2)	(970.5)	-
Unamortized Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds	(8,557.1)	-	(340.9)	(8,216.2)	-
Non-Bonded Debt					
Accumulated Sick and Vacation Payable	566.8	343.3	286.9	623.2	343.3
Capital Leases	351.8	6.6	47.2	311.2	41.4
Loans Payable	1,279.4	-	-	1,279.4	-
Net OPEB Obligation	10,028.8	4,917.1	1,444.9	13,501.0	-
Net Pension Obligation	8,402.9	2,454.8	-	10,857.7	-
Pollution Remediation Obligation	92.6	-	12.2	80.4	-
Other	301.0	344.7	305.4	340.3	340.3
Subtotal Governmental Activities	57,933.9	12,855.9	5,740.3	65,049.5	1,871.8
Business-type Activities					
Accumulated Sick and Vacation Payable	$ 1.0	$ 0.6	$ 0.6	$ 1.0	$ 0.6
Advance from Federal Government	1,749.6	1,447.5	1,650.0	1,547.1	-
Deposit Fund Contracts	526.8	28.6	109.7	445.7	110.3
Subtotal Business-type Activities	2,277.4	1,476.7	1,760.3	1,993.8	110.9
Total Governmental and Business-type Activities	$ 60,211.3	$ 14,332.6	$ 7,500.6	$ 67,043.3	$ 1,982.7

B. Debt Service Payments

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

	Debt Service						
Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Capital Leases	Installment Obligations	Certificates of Participation	TSFC*	Total
2012	$ 182.2	$ 422.2	$ 61.4	$ 483.7	$ 21.0	$ 17.9	$ 1,188.4
2013	333.8	460.6	50.4	1,233.5	16.8	19.8	2,114.9
2014	232.7	469.3	41.5	769.0	11.5	21.8	1,545.8
2015	298.3	497.9	36.4	744.9	9.5	23.8	1,610.8
2016	350.9	524.3	35.5	1,066.1	8.7	49.0	2,034.5
2017-2021	1,033.0	3,130.5	160.0	5,517.3	17.9	354.9	10,213.6
2022-2026	136.0	3,974.4	100.3	4,592.8	-	458.6	9,262.1
2027-2031	-	3,740.5	51.7	3,131.4	-	582.5	7,506.1
2032-2036	-	3,086.8	5.5	1,013.9	-	740.7	4,846.9
2037-2041	-	3,464.1	1.0	162.0	-	2,200.0	5,827.1
Total Principal	**2,566.9**	**19,770.6**	**543.7**	**18,714.6**	**85.4**	**4,469.0**	**46,150.2**
2012	133.8	612.5	45.7	702.8	1.5	155.6	1,651.9
2013	115.3	587.6	40.8	688.7	1.1	154.8	1,588.3
2014	96.4	561.7	36.4	656.1	0.8	153.8	1,505.2
2015	84.2	535.6	33.0	631.9	0.6	152.7	1,438.0
2016	68.7	2,085.5	29.6	604.1	0.4	151.6	2,939.9
2017-2021	161.6	1,435.6	93.7	2,485.8	0.4	715.1	4,892.2
2022-2026	6.4	837.0	38.3	1,748.4	-	624.0	3,254.1
2027-2031	-	533.0	5.9	716.9	-	503.7	1,759.5
2032-2036	-	264.2	1.0	168.0	-	348.9	782.1
2037-2041	-	-	-	9.0	-	146.2	155.2
Total Interest	**666.4**	**7,452.7**	**324.4**	**8,411.7**	**4.8**	**3,106.4**	**19,966.4**
2012	316.0	1,034.7	107.1	1,186.5	22.5	173.5	2,840.3
2013	449.1	1,048.2	91.2	1,922.2	17.9	174.6	3,703.2
2014	329.1	1,031.0	77.9	1,425.1	12.3	175.6	3,051.0
2015	382.5	1,033.5	69.4	1,376.8	10.1	176.5	3,048.8
2016	419.6	2,609.8	65.1	1,670.2	9.1	200.6	4,974.4
2017-2021	1,194.6	4,566.1	253.7	8,003.1	18.3	1,070.0	15,105.8
2022-2026	142.4	4,811.4	138.6	6,341.2	-	1,082.6	12,516.2
2027-2031	-	4,273.5	57.6	3,848.3	-	1,086.2	9,265.6
2032-2036	-	3,351.0	6.5	1,181.9	-	1,089.6	5,629.0
2037-2041	-	3,464.1	1.0	171.0	-	2,346.2	5,982.3
Total Principal and Interest	**$ 3,233.3**	**$ 27,223.3**	**$ 868.1**	**$ 27,126.3**	**$ 90.2**	**$ 7,575.4**	**$ 66,116.6**

* The State is not liable for debt issued by the TSFC.

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, 2011, the State had $2.6 billion of State general obligation bonds outstanding with another $893.2 million of bonding authorization remaining from various State general obligation bond acts. During the fiscal year, $763.7 million of General Obligation debt was issued for various purposes, and the amount provided by the State's General Fund for debt service payments for Fiscal Year 2011 was $132.8 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 or open market U.S. Treasury Securities 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 2011, the State issued $763.7 million of general obligation refunding bonds. As a result, $770.2 million 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 7 years were reduced by $6.3 million and resulted in a net present value savings of $10.7 million. As of June 30, 2011, the amount of defeased general obligation debt outstanding, but removed from the State's long-term obligations amounted to $655.3 million.

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 (NJBA), the Garden State Preservation Trust, and the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority (TTFA). During Fiscal Year 2011, the TTFA issued $2.1 billion of bonds, of which $500.0 million was refunding bonds used to defease $510.8 million of existing debt. As a result, the refunded bonds' liability has been removed from the State's long-term obligations. Total debt service payments over the next 14 years were decreased by $29.7 million which resulted in $15.8 million in present value savings. Total authorized but unissued revenue bonds equal $1.6 billion as of June 30, 2011.

E. Capital Leases (Bonded)

Capital Leases represent long-term contractual debt obligations that the State has with various State authorities, 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, except in the case of the School Facilities Construction Program. During Fiscal Year 2011, these authorities issued $2.0 billion of refunding bonds that were issued in order to defease $1.8 billion of existing debt. The liability on these refunded bonds has been removed from the State's long-term obligations. Total debt service payments over the next 21 years were decreased by $6.8 million and resulted in a net present value gain of $5.7 million. The State's installment obligations outstanding as of June 30, 2011 total $18.7 billion. Total authorized but unissued installment obligations equal $4.7 billion as of June 30, 2011.

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. Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (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 2007, $4.7 billion of refunding bonds were issued, of which $1.1 billion were capital appreciation bonds.

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.

I. 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. During Fiscal Year 2011, the State issued $3.3 billion of refunding bonds that are to be amortized over a time period of one year to twelve 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 $970.5 million.

J. 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.

K. 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.

L. Accumulated Sick and Vacation Payable

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 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 OPEB Obligation

GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2006, requires the reporting of future Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) as a general long-term obligation of the State. Based upon an actuarial valuation, the OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2011 is estimated to be $13.5 billion.

P. Net Pension Obligation

Net Pension Obligation (NPO) represents a $10.9 billion pension fund liability due to the Judicial Retirement System, 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.*

Q. Pollution Remediation Obligation

GASB Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations,* effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2007, requires the reporting of Pollution Remediation Obligations as a general long-term obligation of the State. The Pollution Remediation Obligation represents contractual commitments of the State of New Jersey with either vendors to clean up hazardous waste contaminated sites or the administrative authorization to proceed to clean up identified hazardous waste contaminated sites. Pollution remediation activities include the engagement of contractors to define the extent of the hazardous waste contamination through a remedial investigative contract, outline the method of clean up/remediation through a feasibility study contract, implement the required/recommended remediation action through construction contractors, and maintain and monitor the operations of the clean up remedy at the site.

The Pollution Remediation Obligation estimates that appear in this report are subject to change over time. Cost may vary due to price fluctuations, changes in technology, changes in potential responsible parties, results of environmental studies, changes to statutes or regulations and other factors that could result in revisions to these estimates. Prospective recoveries from responsible parties may reduce the State's obligation.

The estimated liability as of June 30, 2011 is $80.4 million. The reported amount represents the unexpended balances of those cleanup actions in which the State has obligated itself to commence remediation. The reported amounts represent the prospective outlays for existing remediation activities and not anticipated remediation work that may be addressed by the site's responsible parties at some future time or date.

R. Other

This obligation represents unamortized long-term claims which are required to be reported under National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement No. 1 as a general long-term liability of the State. This includes Medicaid benefit claims ($221.8 million of which $108.8 million is federally reimbursable) which have been incurred but not reported. This obligation also includes $118.5 million of capitalized software liability which is required to be reported in accordance with GASB Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets.*

S. Advance from Federal Government

As of June 30, 2011, the Unemployment Compensation Fund owed the Federal Government $1.5 billion. These funds were used in order to pay unemployment benefits. Until the economic conditions in the State improve, such borrowings are likely to continue.

T. Deposit Fund Contracts

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 $445.7 million are recorded as liabilities in both the fund financial statements and the government-wide statements.

U. 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, 2010, 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 2011 in the amount of $7.0 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, 2011 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 2011 and Fiscal Year 2010 are detailed below (expressed in millions):

Type of Claim	Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2010
Tort	$ 24.5	$ 9.2
Workers' compensation	98.6	80.9
Automobile	3.2	2.8

Property exposure is handled by a commercial insurance carrier. There were no reductions in commercial insurance coverage during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. 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 or a lease 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, 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, 2011 the State has 27 active swap agreements with 11 swap providers for a combined, notional amount of $2.9 billion.

B. Interest Rate Swap Agreements – Synthetic Rate

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.

During Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009, a number of actions were taken to reverse the economic terms of existing interest rate swaps for which there were either no longer variable rate bonds outstanding or for which new variable rate bonds were not able to be issued. These actions included entering into fixed receiver swaps in May 2008 and May 2009 to reverse a portion of the payments under existing swaps for a period of time. On June 8, 2010 the State terminated one of these swaps in the notional amount of $250 million. The swap that remains outstanding leaves the State with a net fixed rate of interest on the related agreement through September 1, 2015.

On January 20, 2011 the State terminated various outstanding New Jersey Economic Development Authority swap agreements. That notional amount of the swap agreements was $784.8 million and the termination payment amount paid to the swap providers was $122.6 million.

On February 22, 2011 the State terminated additional outstanding New Jersey Economic Development Authority swap agreements. That notional amount of the swap agreements was $488.4 million and the termination payment amount paid to the swap providers was $63.2 million.

Issuer/Counterparty	Notional Amount ($ Millions)	Effective Date	Fixed Rate	Floating Index
NJ Transportation Trust Fund Authority(NJTTFA)				
Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative, Products L.P.	$ 85.000	1/30/03	3.565 %	67% 1-month LIBOR
Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative, Products L.P.	50.000	1/30/03	3.630	67% 1-month LIBOR
Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative, Products L.P.	85.000	1/30/03	3.537	67% 1-week LIBOR
Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative, Products L.P.	62.500	1/30/03	3.675	67% 1-week LIBOR
Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative, Products L.P.	62.500	1/30/03	3.675	67% 1-week LIBOR
Total NJTTFA	345.000			
NJ Economic Development Authority(NJEDA)				
School Facilities Construction Program				
Variable-to-Fixed Swaps				
Bank of America, N.A.	$ 98.356	9/1/06	4.407	71.98% 1-month LIBOR
Bank of Montreal*	250.000	11/1/09	3.153	No Floating Payment
		11/1/12	4.549	62% 1-month LIBOR + 40 bps
Deutsche Bank AG - New York Branch	10.020	11/1/06	4.324	75% 1-month LIBOR + 5.25 bps
Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative, Products L.P.	78.168	3/1/06	4.296	70.8% 1-month LIBOR
Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative, Products L.P.	93.187	9/1/06	4.407	71.98% 1-month LIBOR
Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative, Products L.P.	112.069	9/1/07	4.399	71.57% 1-month LIBOR
Natixis Financial Products, LLC.	221.028	11/1/08	4.489	62% 1-month LIBOR + 40 bps
Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc.	324.061	5/1/10	4.251	62% 1-month LIBOR + 40 bps
Royal Bank of Canada	144.273	5/1/09	4.512	62% 1-month LIBOR + 40 bps
UBS AG, Stamford Branch	64.323	9/1/04	4.063	71.13% 1-month LIBOR
UBS AG, Stamford Branch	74.573	3/1/05	4.176	74.24% 1-month LIBOR
UBS AG, Stamford Branch	116.098	9/1/07	4.399	71.57% 1-month LIBOR
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	140.596	9/1/04	4.063	71.13% 1-month LIBOR
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	80.045	3/1/05	4.176	74.24% 1-month LIBOR
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	163.445	3/1/06	4.296	70.8% 1-month LIBOR
Fixed-to-Variable Swap				
UBS AG, Stamford Branch	380.515	5/1/08	3.036	75% 1-month LIBOR
Total NJEDA	2,350.757			
NJ Building Authority(NJBA)				
Citibank, N.A., New York	$ 70.595	8/20/03	3.640	62% 1-month LIBOR + 20 bps
Citibank, N.A., New York	30.250	8/20/03	3.640	62% 1-month LIBOR + 20 bps
Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative, Products L.P.	23.525	8/20/03	3.640	62% 1-month LIBOR + 20 bps
Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative, Products L.P.	10.090	8/20/03	3.640	62% 1-month LIBOR + 20 bps
Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc.	23.525	8/20/03	3.640	62% 1-month LIBOR + 20 bps
Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc.	10.090	8/20/03	3.640	62% 1-month LIBOR + 20 bps
Total NJBA	168.075			
Total	$ 2,863.832			

* This swap pays at a fixed rate with no floating rate receipt through November 1, 2012. Beginning November 1, 2012, the swap has both fixed and floating payments as indicated.

The swap agreements listed above have final maturities ranging from November 1, 2011 through March 1, 2035. The swap agreements total current notional amount is $2,863.8 million. Under the swap agreements, the State pays the counterparties a fixed payment ranging from 3.153 percent to 4.549 percent and receives a variable payment as computed for each associated variable rate transaction as shown above. In regards to the fixed rate transaction, the State pays a counterparty a variable rate payment equal to 75 percent of the 1-month LIBOR while receiving a fixed payment at a rate of 3.036 percent. The swap provider calculates the variable rate, as well as the dollar amount that is owed by the swap counterparty. The remarketing agent determines the variable interest rate that is applied to the bonds. The State confirms all calculations to ensure accuracy.

C. Interest Rate Swap Agreements - Fair Value

As of June 30, 2011, the State, acting through its public authorities, is party to 27 swap agreements. General interest rates have declined since the execution of the swap agreements which were executed between January 30, 2003 and May 1, 2010. As a result, the projected net present value of the State's entire portfolio as of June 30, 2011 is negative $386.5 million. A breakdown of this amount is shown below ($ millions):

	Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at June 30, 2011	
Governmental Activities	**Classification**	**Amount**	**Classification**	**Amount**
Cash Flow Hedges:				
Pay fixed interest rate swaps				
NJ Building Authority	Deferred outflows	$ 1.979	Debt	$ (18.177)
NJ Economic Development Authority				
School Facilities Construction Program	Deferred outflows	303.119	Debt	-
NJ Transportation Trust Fund Authority	Deferred outflows	6.052	Debt	(6.733)
Total Cash Flow Hedges		311.150		(24.910)
Investment Derivatives:				
Pay interest rate swaps				
NJ Economic Development Authority				
School Facilities Construction Program	Investment earnings	$ 11.961	Investment	$ (361.676)
NJ Transportation Trust Fund Authority	Investment earnings	1.672	Investment	0.086
Total Investment Derivatives		13.633		(361.590)
Total		$ 324.783		$ (386.500)

The fair values of the swaps take into consideration the prevailing interest rate environment and the specific terms and conditions of each swap. The fair market values were calculated using the zero-coupon method. The zero-coupon method calculates the future net settlement payments required by each swap, assuming that the current forward rates implied by the yield curve correctly anticipate future spot interest rates. These payments are then discounted using the spot rates implied by the current yield curve for hypothetical zero-coupon bonds due on the date of each future net settlement on the swap.

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 on June 30, 2011. 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.

D. Interest Rate Swap Agreements - Credit Risk

The swap agreement contracts required 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 at the onset of the swap contract. 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 Annex. The collateral threshold levels are adjusted based on counterparty ratings as set forth in the Credit Support Annex. Even though some of the mark to market values of the swap agreements have in the past, and are currently positive, none of these positive mark to market values have resulted in collateral posting under the Credit Support Annex. No collateral posting is required as of June 30, 2011.

E. 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 on the related bonds diverge. The effect of this difference in basis is indicated by the difference between the anticipated variable rate and the actual variable rate.

F. 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, generally below "BBB-" or "Baa2". 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. If at the time of a termination the swap agreement has a positive fair value, the State would incur a gain and would be able to settle with the swap counterparty at the swap agreement's fair value.

NOTE 13 - OTHER LIABILITIES – CURRENT

Other liabilities presented in the statement of net assets consist principally of revenue refunds payable to taxpayers of $344.9 million.

In addition, the Unemployment Compensation Interest Repayment Fund reflects other liabilities of $34.1 million to the federal government representing interest accrued on outstanding loans to the Unemployment Compensation Fund. The New Jersey Schools Development Authority reflects other liabilities of $12.6 million which represent deposits received from local school districts to fund the local share portion of Regular Operating District school facility projects or to cover certain ineligible costs pertaining to projects in the New Jersey Schools Development Authority school districts.

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

A. Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation

As of June 30, 2011, $3.9 billion of restricted net assets are reported in the Statement of Net Assets. Net assets are restricted when constraints have been placed upon the use of resources through enabling legislation initiated by voter referendum, constitutional provisions, debt covenants, or other external parties such as the federal government. Unexpended debt proceeds that are recorded as assets and restricted fund balance in the governmental funds ($546.7 million) have been deducted from the restricted net asset balance.

B. Governmental Fund Balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are segregated into the following categories: nonspendable, restricted, committed, and unassigned.

Nonspendable

The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts in the New Jersey Cultural Trust Fund ($20.0 million) and the State of New Tischler Memorial Fund ($0.4 million) that are legally required to remain intact.

Restricted

Similar to the net assets restricted by enabling legislation definition, the restricted fund balance classification is used when constraints have been placed upon the use of resources through enabling legislation initiated by voter referendum, constitutional provisions, debt covenants, or other external parties such as the federal government.

Committed

The committed fund balance classification is used for amounts that can only be used for purposes specified in enabling legislation, with the consent of both the legislative and executive branches. In contrast to the restricted fund balance classification, amounts in this category may be redeployed for other purposes with appropriate due process.

As mentioned above, both restricted and committed fund balances, respectively, may only be used for purposes specified in enabling legislation. Within these balances, however, money has been set aside (encumbered) pending vendor performance. In addition, within these balances are long-term loans and other items such as legally mandated reserves and escrow balances that represent balances that are not currently available for expenditure in subsequent accounting periods.

The following table reflects restricted and committed fund balances in the aggregate that have been encumbered or are currently unavailable for current expenditure as of June 30, 2011 (expressed in millions):

Major Components of:	General Fund	Property Tax Relief Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Restricted Fund Balances	**$ 985.9**	**$ -**	**$ 3,417.8**	**$ 4,403.7**
Encumbrances	266.4	-	425.0	691.4
Long-term loans	379.4	-	1,239.3	1,618.7
Other	-	-	89.6	89.6
Committed Fund Balances	**$ 1,896.9**	**$ 431.0**	**$ 696.7**	**$ 3,024.6**
Encumbrances	692.8	0.7	374.9	1,068.4
Long-term loans	-	-	11.1	11.1

Restricted Fund Balance – Other includes the following:

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 one 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, $89.6 million has been reserved as of June 30, 2011.

Unassigned

The unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been restricted or committed to specific purposes within the General Fund. As of June 30, 2011, the unassigned fund balance was $864.1 million.

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):

	General Fund	Non-Major Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Refunding debt issued	$ 2,690.1	$ 563.7	$ 3,253.8
Premium related to refunding debt	179.7	-	179.7
Premium related to new debt issuances	-	13.3	13.3
Capital lease acquisitions	6.6	-	6.6
Certificates of participation issued	75.1	-	75.1
Payments to escrow agents on refunding bonds	(2,869.8)	(563.7)	(3,433.5)
Other Financing Sources (Uses) - Other	$ 81.7	$ 13.3	$ 95.0

NOTE 16 – OPERATING LEASES

The State of New Jersey has commitments to lease certain land, buildings, and equipment under arrangements representing operating leases. Future minimum rental commitments for noncancelable operating leases as of June 30, 2011 are as follows (expressed in millions):

Fiscal Year	Amount
2012	$ 50.7
2013	39.4
2014	26.9
2015	22.9
2016	18.3
2017-2021	32.8
2022-2026	2.0
2027-2030	1.1
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	$ 194.1

NOTE 17 – RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, HEALTH BENEFITS, AND POST-RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS

A. 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 (CPFPF)--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 five years of successive service as a judge and ten 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 ten 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 eight to ten 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 ten 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 ten 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.

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 CPFPF, POPF, and CPF. This benefit is funded by the State as benefit allowances become payable. The State also administers the Defined Contribution Retirement Program, which is not presented in the Pension statements in the CAFR.

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 trusts. The financial reports may be accessed via the New Jersey Division of Pensions and Benefits website at www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions.

Basis of Accounting

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

Significant Legislation

P.L. 2011, c.78, effective June 28, 2011, made various changes to the manner in which TPAF, PERS, PFRS, SPRS, and JRS operate and to the benefit provisions of those systems.

This new legislation's provisions impacting employee pension and health benefits include:

- New members of TPAF and PERS hired on or after June 28, 2011 (Tier 5 members), will need 30 years of creditable service and age 65 for receipt of the early retirement benefit without a reduction of ¼ of 1 percent for each month that the member is under age 65.
- The eligibility age to qualify for a service retirement in the TPAF and PERS is increased from age 62 to 65 for Tier 5 members.
- The annual benefit under special retirement for new PFRS members enrolled after June 28, 2011 (Tier 3 members), will be 60 percent instead of 65 percent of the member's final compensation plus 1 percent for each year of creditable service over 25 years but not to exceed 30 years.
- Active member contribution rates will increase. TPAF and PERS active member rates increase from 5.5 percent of annual compensation to 6.5 percent plus an additional 1 percent phased-in over 7 years; PFRS and PERS Prosecutors Part active member rates increase from 8.5 percent to 10 percent: SPRS active member rates increase from 7.5 percent to 9 percent; and JRS active member rates increase from 3 percent to 12 percent phased-in over seven years. For Fiscal Year 2012, the member contribution rates will increase in October 2011. The phase-in of the additional incremental member contributions for TPAF, PERS and JRS members will take place in July of each subsequent fiscal year.
- The payment of automatic cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) additional increases to current and future retirees and beneficiaries is suspended until reactivated as permitted by this law.

In addition, this new legislation changes the method for amortizing the pension systems' unfunded accrued liability (from a level percent of pay method to a level dollar of pay).

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.

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of July 1, 2010, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the aggregate funded ratio for the retirement systems (TPAF, PERS, PFRS, POPF, CPFPF, JRS, and SPRS) is 70.5 percent with an unfunded actuarial accrued liability of $36.3 billion. The aggregate funded ratio and unfunded accrued liability for the State-funded systems is 65.2 percent and $25.6 billion, respectively, and the aggregate funded ratio and unfunded accrued liability for local PERS and PFRS is 78.5 percent and $10.7 billion, respectively.

The required supplementary information regarding the funded status and funding progress of the retirement systems includes actuarial valuations which involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. These amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the probability of future events.

The schedule of funding progress in the required supplementary information presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plans assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and are based on the benefits provided under the terms of the retirement systems in effect at the time of each valuation and also consider the pattern of the sharing of costs between the employer and members at that point in time. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations on the pattern of cost sharing between the employer and members in the future.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

In the July 1, 2010 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit was used as the actuarial cost method, and the five year average of market value was used as the asset valuation method for the retirement systems. The actuarial assumptions included (1) 8.25 percent for investment rate of return for all the retirement systems except POPF and CPFPF, and (2) 5.45 percent for projected salary increases for all the retirement systems except TPAF, PFRS, and JRS.

Employer and Employee Pension Contributions

The contribution policy is set by laws of the State of New Jersey and contributions are required by active members and participating employers. Plan member and employer contributions may be amended by State of New Jersey legislation, with the amount of contributions by the State of New Jersey contingent upon the annual Appropriations Act. As defined, the various retirement systems require employee contributions based on percentages ranging from 3.00 percent to 8.50 percent of employees' annual compensation.

Annual Pension Cost (APC)

Per the requirements of GASB Statement No. 27 for the year ended June 30, 2011 for CPFPF and TPAF, which are cost sharing plans with special funding situations, and for JRS, POPF, and SPRS, which are single employer plans, the annual pension cost differs from the annual required contribution. For PFRS and PERS, which are cost sharing multi-employer defined benefit pension plans, annual pension cost equals contributions made. The annual pension cost for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011 and related information, including a summary of the significant actuarial methods and assumptions used by the retirement systems, are presented on the following pages.

The calculation of the employer contribution rates on the following pages, for State and Local, for all the retirement systems except PFRS, is the APC divided by the covered payroll in the Schedule of Funding Progress per the actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2009. PFRS used the covered payroll per the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2008 for this calculation. The actuarial valuations were prepared on July 1 of their respective years.

		CPFPF	JRS	PFRS
Annual Pension Cost (APC)				
State:	**June 30, 2009**	$ (41,617)	$ 30,340,168	$ 20,014,342
	June 30, 2010	1,110,290	33,693,313	7,326,383 *
	June 30, 2011	(785,728)	40,312,651	7,736,000
Local:	**June 30, 2009**	-	-	696,476,702
	June 30, 2010	-	-	751,395,802
	June 30, 2011	-	-	892,167,113
Contributions Made				
State:	**June 30, 2009**	1,256,398	1,696,843	20,014,342
	June 30, 2010	- *	1,032,857 *	7,326,383 *
	June 30, 2011	-	864,000	7,736,000
Local:	**June 30, 2009**	-	-	696,476,702
	June 30, 2010	-	-	751,395,802
	June 30, 2011	-	-	892,167,113
Percentage of APC Contributed				
State:	**June 30, 2009**	(3,019.0)%	5.6%	100.0%
	June 30, 2010	- *	3.1% *	100.0%
	June 30, 2011	-	2.1%	100.0%
Local:	**June 30, 2009**	-	-	100.0%
	June 30, 2010	-	-	100.0%
	June 30, 2011	-	-	100.0%
Net Pension Obligation				
State:	**June 30, 2009**	568,400	53,059,022	-
	June 30, 2010	1,314,442	85,719,478 *	-
	June 30, 2011	528,714	125,168,129	-
Local:	**June 30, 2009**	-	-	-
	June 30, 2010	-	-	-
	June 30, 2011	-	-	-
Contribution rates				
State		N/A	57.5%	1.5%
State-related employers		N/A	N/A	29.1%
Employees		N/A	3.0%	8.5%
Significant Actuarial Assumptions and Methods				
Date of actuarial valuation		06/30/10	06/30/10	06/30/10
Actuarial cost method		Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization method		Level Dollar Closed	Level Dollar Open	Level Dollar Open
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	4.50%	7.20%
Cost-of-Living adjustments		N/A	0.00%	0.00%

* Restated

		POPF	PERS	SPRS	TPAF
Annual Pension Cost (APC)					
State:	**June 30, 2009**	$ (377,664)	$ 49,408,878	$ 93,288,971	$ 1,697,374,216
	June 30, 2010	21,555	27,910,317 *	100,220,381	1,896,879,039
	June 30, 2011	276,668	30,156,774	125,084,190	2,254,837,321
Local:	**June 30, 2009**	-	578,581,071	-	-
	June 30, 2010	-	612,372,679 *	-	-
	June 30, 2011	-	814,203,217	-	-
Contributions Made					
State:	**June 30, 2009**	-	49,408,878	5,574,860	95,863,972
	June 30, 2010	-	27,910,317 *	1,018,200 *	33,199,655 *
	June 30, 2011	-	30,156,774	1,600,000	30,655,332
Local:	**June 30, 2009**	-	578,581,071	-	-
	June 30, 2010	-	612,372,679 *	-	-
	June 30, 2011	-	814,203,217	-	-
Percentage of APC Contributed					
State:	**June 30, 2009**	-	100.0%	6.0%	5.6%
	June 30, 2010	-	100.0%	1.0%*	1.8%*
	June 30, 2011	-	100.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Local:	**June 30, 2009**	-	100.0%	-	-
	June 30, 2010	-	100.0%	-	-
	June 30, 2011	-	100.0%	-	-
Net Pension Obligation					
State:	**June 30, 2009**	(6,748,375)	-	405,518,554	6,015,956,229
	June 30, 2010	(6,726,820)	-	504,720,735 *	7,879,635,613 *
	June 30, 2011	(6,450,152)	-	628,204,925	10,103,817,602
Local:	**June 30, 2009**	-	-	-	-
	June 30, 2010	-	-	-	-
	June 30, 2011	-	-	-	-
Contribution rates					
State		N/A	0.7%	43.5%	23.1%
State-related employers		N/A	11.0%	N/A	N/A
Employees		N/A	5.5% (8.5% for County Prosecutors)	7.5%	5.5%
Significant Actuarial Assumptions and Methods					
Date of actuarial valuation		6/30/10	6/30/10	6/30/10	6/30/10
Actuarial cost method		Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization method		Level Dollar Closed	Level Dollar Open	Level Dollar Open	Level Dollar Open
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%	5.91%
Cost-of-Living adjustments		N/A	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

* Restated

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, 2011 are presented below:

	SINGLE EMPLOYER PLANS		
	JRS	**POPF**	**SPRS**
Annual Required Contribution, June 30, 2011	$ 38,450,553	$ (6,450,152)	$ 114,120,061
Interest adjustment on NPO	7,071,857	(336,341)	41,639,461
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution	(5,209,759)	7,063,161	(30,675,332)
APC as of June 30, 2011	40,312,651	276,668	125,084,190
Total Fiscal Year 2011 Contributions	864,000	-	1,600,000
Increase (Decrease) in NPO	39,448,651	276,668	123,484,190
NPO as of June 30, 2010	85,719,478 *	(6,726,820)	504,720,735 *
NPO as of June 30, 2011	$ 125,168,129	$ (6,450,152)	$ 628,204,925

	COST SHARING PLANS WITH SPECIAL FUNDING SITUATIONS		
	CPFPF	**TPAF**	**Total All Plans**
Annual Required Contribution, June 30, 2011	$ 528,714	$ 2,123,175,950	$ 2,269,825,126
Interest adjustment on NPO	26,289	650,069,938	698,471,204
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution	(1,340,731)	(518,408,567)	(548,571,228)
APC as of June 30, 2011	(785,728)	2,254,837,321	2,419,725,102
Total Fiscal Year 2011 Contributions	-	30,655,332	33,119,332
Increase (Decrease) in NPO	(785,728)	2,224,181,989	2,386,605,770
NPO as of June 30, 2010	1,314,442	7,879,635,613 *	8,464,663,448 *
NPO as of June 30, 2011	$ 528,714	$ 10,103,817,602	$ 10,851,269,218

* Restated

B. HEALTH BENEFITS AND POST-RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS

As a result of implementing GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans* (OPEB), effective for Fiscal Year 2007, the State Health Benefits Program (SHBP), the Prescription Drug Program (PDP), and Post-Retirement Medical (PRM) of the PERS and TPAF are combined and reported as Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds. Specifically, the SHBP-State, the PDP-State, and the PRM of the PERS are combined and reported as Health Benefits Program Fund-State classified as a single employer plan. The SHBP-Local, the PDP-Local, and the PRM of the TPAF-Local are combined and reported as Health Benefits Program Fund-Local Government classified as a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan. The post-retirement benefit programs had a total of 547 state and local participating employers and contributing entities for Fiscal Year 2011.

The State of New Jersey sponsors and administers the following health benefit programs covering substantially all state and local government employees.

Health Benefits Program Fund (HBPF)-Local Education (including Prescription Drug Program Fund) – The State of New Jersey provides free coverage to members of the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund who retire from a board of education or county college with 25 years of service or on a disability retirement. Under the provisions of P.L. 1992, c.126, the State also provides free coverage to members of the Public Employees' Retirement System and Alternate Benefits Program who retire from a board of education or county college with 25 years of service or on a disability retirement if the member's employer does not provide this coverage. Certain local participating employers also provide post-retirement medical coverage to their employees. Retirees who are not eligible for employer paid health coverage at retirement can continue in the program if their employer participates in this program or if they are participating in the health benefits plan of their former employer and are enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B by paying the cost of the insurance for themselves and their covered dependents. Also, education employees are eligible for the PDP coverage after 60 days of employment.

Health Benefits Program Fund (HBPF)-Local Government (including Prescription Drug Program Fund) – Certain local employers who participate in the State Health Benefits Program provide health insurance coverage to their employees at retirement. Under provisions of P.L. 1997, c.330, the State of New Jersey provides partially funded benefits to local police officers and firefighters who retire with 25 years of service (or on disability) from an employer who does not provide coverage. Retirees who are not eligible for employer paid health coverage at retirement can continue in the program by paying the cost of the insurance for themselves and their covered dependents. Also, local employees are eligible for the PDP coverage after 60 days of employment.

Health Benefits Program Fund (HBPF)-State (including Prescription Drug Program Fund) – N.J.S.A. 52:14-17.25 provides medical coverage to qualified active and retired participants. Under P.L. 1977, c.136, the State of New Jersey pays for the health insurance coverage of all enrolled retired State employees (regardless of age) whose pensions are based upon 25 years or more of credited service or a disability retirement regardless of years of service. Retirees who are not eligible for employer paid health coverage at retirement can continue in the program by paying the cost of the insurance for themselves and their covered dependents. The Prescription Drug Program Fund (PDP**)** was established in December 1974, under N.J.S.A. 52:14-17.29 to provide coverage to employees and their eligible dependents for drugs which under federal or State law may be dispensed only upon a prescription written by a physician. State employees are eligible for PDP coverage after 60 days of employment.

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 funds. The financial reports may be accessed via the Division of Pensions and Benefits website at www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions.

Basis of Accounting

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

Significant Legislation

P.L. 2011, c.78, effective October 2011, sets new employee contribution requirements towards the cost of employer-provided health benefit coverage. Employees are required to contribute a certain percentage of the cost of coverage. The rate of contribution is determined based on the employee’s annual salary and the selected level of coverage. The increased employee contributions will be phased in over a 4-year period for those employed prior to this new legislation’s effective date with a minimum contribution required to be at least 1.5% of salary.

Investment Valuation

Investments are reported at fair value. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair values.

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of July 1, 2010, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the State had a $59.3 billion unfunded actuarial accrued liability for OPEB which is made up of $21.1 billion for state active and retired members and $38.2 billion for education employees and retirees that become the obligation of the State of New Jersey upon retirement.

The required supplementary information regarding the funded status and funding progress of the OPEB is based on actuarial valuations which involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events in the future. These amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the probability of future events.

The schedule of funding progress in the required supplementary information presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and are based on the benefits provided under the terms of the OPEB in effect at the time of each valuation and also consider the pattern of the sharing of costs between the employer and members at the point in time. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal contractual funding limitations on the pattern of cost sharing between the employer and members in the future.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

In the July 1, 2010, actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit was used as the actuarial cost method, and the market value was used as the asset valuation method for the OPEB. The actuarial assumptions included 4.50 percent for investment rate of return for the OPEB.

Post-Retirement Medical Benefits Contribution

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, 2011, there were 93,323 retirees receiving post-retirement medical benefits, and the State contributed $935.5 million on their behalf. 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.

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 NJ Direct 10 Plan shall be subject to premium sharing based on the negotiated contracts.

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. The State contributed $108.1 million for 8,161 eligible retired members for Fiscal Year 2011. This benefit covers the Police and Firemen's Retirement System, the Prison Officers' Pension Fund, the Judicial Retirement System, the Central Pension Fund, the State Police Retirement System, and the Alternate Benefit Program.

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 $144 million toward Chapter 126 benefits for 15,709 eligible retired members in Fiscal Year 2011.

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 $34.2 million in the current year to provide benefits under Chapter 330 to qualified retirees.

Annual OPEB Cost (AOC)

The annual OPEB cost for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011 and related information, including a summary of the significant actuarial methods and assumptions used by OPEB, are presented below.

The calculation of the employer contributions rates listed below for OPEB is the AOC divided by the covered payroll in the Schedule of Funding Progress per the actuarial valuations as of July 1, 2010.

OPEB - STATE

Annual OPEB Cost (AOC)			
State:	**June 30, 2009**	$	4,646,100,000
	June 30, 2010		4,719,500,000
	June 30, 2011		4,917,000,000
Contributions Made			
State:	**June 30, 2009**		1,187,200,000
	June 30, 2010		1,327,000,000
	June 30, 2011		1,444,900,000
Percentage of AOC Contributed			
State:	**June 30, 2009**		25.6%
	June 30, 2010		28.1%
	June 30, 2011		29.4%
Net OPEB Obligation (NOO)			
State:	**June 30, 2009**		6,636,300,000
	June 30, 2010		10,028,800,000
	June 30, 2011		13,501,000,000
Contribution rates			
State			23.6%
Employees			N/A

Significant Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Date of actuarial valuation	6/30/10
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization method	Level Percent Open
Remaining amortization period	30 years
Asset valuation method	Market Value
Actuarial assumptions	
Investment rate of return	4.50% (assuming no prefunding)
Projected salary increases	N/A
Cost-of-Living adjustments	N/A

For medical benefits, the healthcare cost trend rate assumption initially is at 8.0 percent or 9.0 percent (depending on the medical plan) and decreases to a 5.0 percent long-term trend rate for all medical benefits after six or eight years. For prescription drug benefits, the initial healthcare cost trend rate assumption is 10.0 percent, decreasing to a 5.0 percent long-term trend rate after ten years. For Medicare Part B reimbursement, the healthcare cost trend rate assumption is 5.0 percent throughout 11 years.

The AOC and NOO for the State-funded post-retirement medical obligations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011 are presented below:

Annual Required Contribution, June 30, 2011	$	4,840,000,000
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution		77,100,000
AOC as of June 30, 2011		4,917,100,000
Total Fiscal Year 2011 Contributions		1,444,900,000
Increase in NOO		3,472,200,000
NOO as of June 30, 2010		10,028,800,000
NOO as of June 30, 2011	$	13,501,000,000

NOTE 18 – COMPONENT UNITS

A. Authorities

Managed independently of the appropriated budget process, the Authorities are legally separate entities with powers generally vested in a governing board. Established for the benefit of the State's citizenry, Authorities exist for a variety of purposes such as financing economic development, public transportation, low-cost housing, environmental protection, and capital development for health and education. Unlike the State itself, Authorities are not subject to State constitutional restrictions on the incurrence of debt; however, similar to the State, Authorities may issue bonds and notes within legislatively authorized amounts.

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

The activities of the Garden State Preservation Trust, the New Jersey Building Authority, the New Jersey Schools Development Authority, 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.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, all other Authorities have been presented discretely as major and non-major component units in the State's financial statements. These component units are included in the State's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationship with the State. Financial statements for the Authorities are derived from their most recently issued financial statements. Descriptions of the discretely presented Authorities, and addresses from which separately issued audited financial statements and accompanying notes may be obtained, are provided below:

Atlantic City Convention & Visitors Authority (N.J.S.A. 52:27H-29 et seq.)
2314 Pacific Avenue
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
http://www.atlanticcitynj.com

The Atlantic City Convention & Visitors Authority was established to promote the tourist, resort, convention, and casino industries, as well as operate and maintain the Atlantic City Convention Center, the Historic Boardwalk Hall, and the West Hall. The Authority serves as the destination's principal marketing arm, stimulating economic growth through convention and leisure tourism development.

Casino Reinvestment Development Authority (N.J.S.A. 5:12-153)
1014 Atlantic Avenue, P.O. Box 749
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
http://www.njcrda.com

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

Higher Education Student Assistance Authority (N.J.S.A. 18A:71A-1 et. seq.)
4 Quakerbridge Plaza, P.O. Box 545
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0545
http://www.hesaa.org

New Jersey's Higher Education Student Assistance Authority (HESAA) was established to provide a single statewide agency for the coordination and delivery of student financial assistance. HESAA 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. In addition to administering the delivery of a number of need- and merit-based State scholarship programs, to include Tuition Aid Grants (TAG), New Jersey Student Tuition Assistance Reward Scholarship (NJSTARS), and World Trade Center Scholarship Fund, HESAA oversees the State's 529 College Savings Program, known as the New Jersey Better Educational Savings Trust (NJBEST).

New Jersey Economic Development Authority (N.J.S.A. 34:1B-4)
36 West State Street, P.O. Box 990
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0990
http://www.njeda.com

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

New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority (N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-4)
103 College Road East, 2nd Floor
Princeton, New Jersey 08540-6612
http://www.njefa.com

The New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority (NJEFA) provides 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 their debt instruments (bonds, notes, and other obligations). NJEFA may finance academic and auxiliary facilities for the State's public and independent institutions of higher education.

New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust (N.J.S.A. 58:11B-4)
3131 Princeton Pike, Bldg. 6, Suite 201
Lawrenceville, New Jersey 08648
http://www.njeit.org

The New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust provides low-cost financing for the construction of environmental infrastructure projects that enhance and protect ground and surface water resources, ensure the safety of drinking water supplies, and make possible responsible and sustainable economic development.

Working in partnership with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the Trust has devised a system to leverage the funds available from the federal government to make money available at the lowest possible cost. The financing program has provided funds to local and county government units, as well as some private water companies, to finance wastewater systems, combined sewer overflow abatement, nonpoint source pollution control, safe drinking water supplies, and open space acquisition.

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 08625-0366
http://www.njhcffa.com

The New Jersey Health Care Facilities Financing Authority provides low-cost capital financing for the State's public and private not-for-profit health care institutions.

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
http://www.state.nj.us/dca/hmfa

The Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (HMFA) 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, HMFA 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, HMFA 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)
One DeKorte Park Plaza
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071
http://www.njmeadowlands.gov

The New Jersey Meadowlands Commission is 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). If needed, the Commission is able to raise funds through the issuance of tax-exempt bonds and notes.

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

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 State Route 120
East Rutherford, New Jersey 07073
http://www.njsea.com

The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority (NJSEA) owns, operates, and manages a variety of sports, entertainment, wagering, and convention facilities throughout New Jersey; it also has been responsible for the financing, construction, and management of the Meadowlands Racetrack, the IZOD Center, and the new stadium. In addition to being authorized to issue bonds and notes and provide the terms and security thereof, NJSEA is charged with the responsibility to own, operate, and build various facilities for athletic and entertainment events, trade shows, and other expositions located throughout the State.

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

New Jersey Transit Corporation (NJ TRANSIT) is empowered to acquire, own, operate, and contract for the operation of public transportation services. Both the State, by legislative appropriation, and the federal government, by defined formula grants under the Federal Transit Administration, provide NJ TRANSIT with operating subsidies. NJ TRANSIT uses these subsidies to operate public transportation services through 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 the cost of maintaining right-of-way as well as propulsion costs.

New Jersey Turnpike Authority (N.J.S.A. 27:23-3)
581 Main Street, P.O. Box 5042
Woodbridge, New Jersey 07095-5042
http://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. Subject to prior approval by the Governor and by either or both the State Treasurer and the Director, Division of Budget and Accounting, the Authority also may issue turnpike revenue bonds or notes that are payable solely from Authority tolls and other revenues. 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)
1851 State Route 31, P.O. Box 5196
Clinton, New Jersey 08809
http://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 Transmission Center, the Spruce Run/Round Valley Reservoirs Complex, and the Manasquan Reservoir Water Supply System. Upon the request of a municipality, county, the State, or agencies thereof, the Authority may 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)
2nd & Beckett Streets
Camden, New Jersey 08103
http://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, to include 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
http://www.sjta.com

The South Jersey Transportation Authority is authorized and empowered to acquire, construct, maintain, operate, and support transportation projects to include the Atlantic City Expressway, the Atlantic City International Airport terminal, and the parking facilities in Atlantic City. Subject to prior approval by the Governor and by either or both the State Treasurer and the Director, Division of Budget and Accounting, the Authority also may issue revenue bonds or notes, which are payable solely from Authority tolls and other revenues.

B. Colleges and Universities

Enactment of P.L. 1986, c.42 and c.43, provided autonomous status for New Jersey's nine State colleges and universities. Prior to the July 1, 1987 effective date of this legislation, revenues and expenses for these public institutions of higher education were included in the General Fund of the State of New Jersey.

The financial statements of all twelve of the State's Senior Public institutions of higher education (three Public Research universities and the aforementioned nine State 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*. Due to the significance of their operational or financial relationships and fiscal dependency with the State, these component units are included in the State's reporting entity. State appropriations, tuition, federal grants, and private donations and grants provide funding for these institutions. Based upon the relative size of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses in relation to the total, the financial statements of these institutions have been presented discretely in either the major or non-major categories in both the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. In addition, pursuant to GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*, the financial statements of all twelve institutions include financial activities related to their foundations and other similar organizations.

Separately issued independent audited financial statements and accompanying notes may be obtained directly from the State's Senior Public institutions of higher education at the following addresses and websites:

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

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

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

New Jersey City University
(N.J.S.A. 18A:62-1)
2039 Kennedy Boulevard
Jersey City, New Jersey 07305-1597
http://www.njcu.edu

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 19 - 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, 2011, 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, 2011 there was approximately $400.0 million of overpayments.

New Jersey Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection

Claims of approximately $18.0 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 $6.4 million. The ultimate disposition of these claims is not determinable at this time.

New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund

Various claims totaling approximately $46.0 million have been filed against this Fund by third parties for damages caused by spills. 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.

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, 2011 there were approximately $873.0 million of overpayments.

Sanitary Landfill Facility Contingency Fund

Various claims totaling approximately $16.8 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.

Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc.

In 2006 through 2010 certain of the tobacco companies withheld a portion of their annual payment claiming that the settling states, of which the State is one, did not diligently enforce a statute (the "Model Statute") in 2003 through 2006 which requires tobacco companies that did not enter into the settlement to make certain payments for in-state tobacco product sales. In the event that the State is determined to not have diligently enforced the Model Statute in any year, the State faces a reduction in the amount of annual payments it receives in the subsequent years. In July 2010, the participating manufacturers filed a Statement of Claim before an arbitration panel regarding the 2003 non-participating manufacturers (NPM) adjustment. From January 2011 through June 30, 2011, the parties to the 2003 NPM adjustment arbitration have engaged in discovery, including document production and depositions and discovery is continuing. While New Jersey believes it has meritorious defenses to any claim by participating manufacturers for a 2003 NPM adjustment, it could stand to lose between $35 million and $185 million. For 2004 through 2010, New Jersey's Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) payments are at risk, with a potential liability of between $200.0 million and $1.8 billion if it is found to not have diligently enforced its Model Statute. Ultimately, New Jersey expects to be able to prove that it diligently enforced its Model Statute.

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 $15.6 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, 2011, audits of expenditures for Fiscal Year 2010 and prior years may not be completed. Disallowances which may result from these audits are not determinable at this time. As of June 30, 2011, it is management's opinion that disallowances, if any, would not be material.

NOTE 20 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Short-term Debt

For Fiscal Year 2012, the State, under a resolution executed by the Treasurer on July 1, 2011, authorized the issuance of Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRAN). The TRAN are short-term obligations 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 September 1, 2011 the State issued $600 million of TRAN with a final maturity of June 21, 2012 through a private placement. The State issued an additional $1.1 billion of TRAN on October 28, 2011, also maturing on June 21, 2012 through a private placement. These notes shall bear interest from their date of issuance through maturity or earlier redemption by the State at a fluctuating rate per annum equal to the adjusted Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) rate plus a spread. On December 15, 2011, the State issued $2.15 billion of TRAN that bear an interest rate of 2.0 percent per annum. These notes mature on June 21, 2012. Part of the proceeds from these notes were used to refund and retire the $1.7 billion of TRAN issued under private placements on September 1, 2011 and October 28, 2011.

The State may also issue additional TRAN in Fiscal Year 2012.

Long-term Obligations

On August 9, 2011, the New Jersey Economic Development Authority issued $8.6 million of installment obligation bonds through a private placement. Interest on the bonds is fixed and payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15, commencing on December 15, 2011. Final maturity on the bonds is June 15, 2023.

On August 31, 2011, the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority issued $86.9 million of refunding bonds. Interest on the 2011 Series A and B is fixed and payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1, commencing on March 1, 2012. The final maturity of the bonds is March 1, 2025.

On November 22, 2011, the New Jersey Building Authority issued $54.4 million of refunding bonds. Interest on the 2011 Series A is fixed and payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15, commencing on June 15, 2012. The final maturity of the bonds is June 15, 2016.

On December 1, 2011, the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority issued $1.3 billion of revenue bonds. Interest on the 2011 Series B is fixed and payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15, commencing on June 15, 2012. The final maturity of the bonds is June 15, 2042.

On December 15, 2011, the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority remarketed $297.5 million of bonds.

Component Unit – New Jersey Transit Corporation

The Access to the Region's Core (ARC) Tunnel Project was cancelled at the Governor's direction due to concerns over projected cost overruns in excess of the project budget of $8.7 billion. Upon cancellation of the project, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), which had funded a portion of the cost of this project, demanded repayment of $271.1 million of federal funds that had been expended. On September 30, 2011, a settlement was agreed upon whereby NJ TRANSIT is liable to repay $95 million in five annual payments of $19 million. NJ TRANSIT has recorded this liability as of June 30, 2011 in the Consolidated Statement of Fund Net Assets, and a corresponding "Special Item" in the Consolidated Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets. The first $19 million is recorded as a current liability, and the balance of $76 million has been recorded as a non-current liability.

Boxwood Hall
1073 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N.J. 07201
(908) 282-7617

Built around 1750, Boxwood Hall was the residence of Elias Boudinot, president of the Continental Congress that ratified the Peace Treaty with Great Britain. After the Constitution was ratified, he served as a U.S. Representative from 1789 to 1795 and then served as the Director of the United States Mint.

For more information, visit the web site at:

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/parks/historic/index.html