STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2003

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 95,065,717	$ 5,491,163	$ 100,556,880	$ 634,578,643
Investments	4,978,666,446	504,530,294	5,483,196,740	11,286,340,338
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles				
Federal government	705,496,647	1,928,783,501	2,634,280,148	71,430,279
Departmental accounts	2,078,800,064	407,181,522	2,485,981,586	--
Loans	934,384,983	--	934,384,983	1,300,467,668
Mortgages	--	--	--	2,112,103,091
Other	2,102,019,647	119,120,544	2,221,140,191	1,743,112,281
Internal balances	89,675,448	(89,675,448)	--	--
Due from external parties	17,332,977	--	17,332,977	28,368,595
Due from primary government	--	--	--	197,779,915
Inventories	--	--	--	74,190,584
Other	80,291,027	11,861,099	92,152,126	1,512,705,611
Noncurrent Assets				
Investments	--	874,227,407	874,227,407	--
Capital assets, net	12,960,840,314	--	12,960,840,314	15,048,067,803
Total Assets	24,042,573,270	3,761,520,082	27,804,093,352	34,009,144,808
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,952,654,847	435,782,354	2,388,437,201	905,058,720
Due to external parties	15,581,717	--	15,581,717	56,061,266
Due to primary government	--	--	--	1,517,632,430
Due to component units	--	--	--	11,280,493
Interest payable	188,038,910	--	188,038,910	181,998,106
Deferred revenue	950,488,786	4,540,421	955,029,207	158,145,475
Other	1,114,837,956	61,505,860	1,176,343,816	455,220,929
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Due within one year	1,315,032,107	164,801,704	1,479,833,811	1,064,149,100
Due in more than one year	17,506,376,235	875,024,454	18,381,400,689	20,906,319,832
Total Liabilities	23,043,010,558	1,541,654,793	24,584,665,351	25,255,866,351
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	4,907,382,220	--	4,907,382,220	7,277,217,225
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	--	--	--	199,891,223
Educational, cultural, and intellectual development	789,281,203	--	789,281,203	--
Community development and environmental management	1,809,668,678	--	1,809,668,678	--
Economic planning, development, and security	841,717,903	--	841,717,903	--
Debt service	--	--	--	1,357,293,768
Unclaimed property	239,618,605	--	239,618,605	--
Unemployment	--	2,135,720,664	2,135,720,664	--
Other	336,759,239	84,144,625	420,903,864	1,815,433,458
Unrestricted	(7,924,865,136)	--	(7,924,865,136)	(1,896,557,217)
Total Net Assets	$ 999,562,712	$ 2,219,865,289	$ 3,219,428,001	$ 8,753,278,457

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Functions - Programs				
Primary Government:				
Governmental activities:				
Public safety and criminal justice	$ 2,504,468,636	$ 1,136,008,605	$ 181,465,837	$ 2,276,006
Physical and mental health	9,305,627,482	626,187,502	1,656,337,635	--
Educational, cultural, and intellectual development	10,686,326,286	319,377,108	754,361,872	160,201
Community development and environmental management	1,959,036,077	270,834,981	447,361,936	15,895,001
Economic planning, development, and security	4,050,206,346	569,414,208	370,208,107	--
Transportation programs	1,561,120,910	5,782,766	749,272,472	6,401,875
Government direction, management, and control	5,694,522,523	876,390,091	4,974,466,746	--
Special government services	236,308,934	96,727,287	5,431,394	5,842,121
Interest expense	460,005,915	--	--	--
Total governmental activities	36,457,623,109	3,900,722,548	9,138,905,999	30,575,204
Business-type activities:				
State Lottery Fund	1,338,975,464	2,113,003,588	2,052,933	--
Unemployment Compensation Fund	2,876,296,923	1,177,425,563	894,333,589	--
Other	1,367,055,670	1,415,954,897	1,378,803	--
Total business-type activities	5,582,328,057	4,706,384,048	897,765,325	--
Total primary government	$ 42,039,951,166	$ 8,607,106,596	$ 10,036,671,324	$ 30,575,204
Component Units:				
Authorities	6,285,019,488	1,767,282,736	938,816,316	923,249,829
Colleges and Universities	3,936,177,840	1,848,654,509	974,589,397	146,338,336
Total Component Units	$ 10,221,197,328	$ 3,615,937,245	$ 1,913,405,713	$ 1,069,588,165

General Revenues:
Taxes:
Gross Income Tax
Sales and Use Tax
Corporate Business Tax
Other taxes
Investment earnings
Payments from State
Miscellaneous
Special Item-gain on sale of tobacco rights
Transfers
Total general revenue, special item, and transfers
Change in net assets

Net Assets July 1, 2002
Net Assets June 30, 2003

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
$ (1,184,718,188)	$ --	$ (1,184,718,188)	$ --
(7,023,102,345)	--	(7,023,102,345)	--
(9,612,427,105)	--	(9,612,427,105)	--
(1,224,944,159)	--	(1,224,944,159)	--
	--		
(3,110,584,031)	--	(3,110,584,031)	--
(799,663,797)	--	(799,663,797)	--
156,334,314	--	156,334,314	--
(128,308,132)	--	(128,308,132)	--
(460,005,915)	--	(460,005,915)	--
(23,387,419,358)	--	(23,387,419,358)	--
--	776,081,057	776,081,057	--
--	(804,537,771)	(804,537,771)	--
--	50,278,030	50,278,030	--
--	21,821,316	21,821,316	--
(23,387,419,358)	21,821,316	(23,365,598,042)	--
--	--	--	(2,655,670,607)
--	--	--	(966,595,598)
--	--	--	(3,622,266,205)
6,622,282,357	--	6,622,282,357	--
5,909,809,728	--	5,909,809,728	--
2,499,041,956	--	2,499,041,956	--
4,266,509,404	--	4,266,509,404	--
61,122,032	--	61,122,032	--
--	--	--	1,048,567,686
1,587,422,977	--	1,587,422,977	--
2,757,336,818	--	2,757,336,818	--
716,848,577	(716,848,577)	--	--
24,420,373,849	(716,848,577)	23,703,525,272	1,048,567,686
1,032,954,491	(695,027,261)	337,927,230	(2,573,698,519)
(33,391,779)	2,914,892,550	2,881,500,771	11,326,976,976
$ 999,562,712	$ 2,219,865,289	$ 3,219,428,001	$ 8,753,278,457

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2003

	General Fund	Property Tax Relief Fund
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 61,039,187	$ --
Investments	1,376,204,620	--
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles		
Federal government	478,484,211	--
Departmental accounts	1,369,267,299	379,294,846
Loans	18,819,500	--
Other	210,904,715	--
Due from other funds	1,249,765,827	631,092,559
Other		
Deferred charges	2,940,000	--
Other	8,912,984	--
Total Assets	$ 4,776,338,343	$ 1,010,387,405
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 1,459,056,214	$ 13,915,507
Deferred revenue	261,830,877	--
Due to other funds	743,907,788	815,554,911
Other	59,799,838	150,890,384
Interest payable	--	--
Total Liabilities	2,524,594,717	980,360,802
Fund Balances		
Reserved for:		
Encumbrances	630,786,520	30,026,603
Other	377,186,989	--
Unreserved:		
General Fund	1,243,770,117	--
Special Revenue Funds	--	--
Debt Service Fund	--	--
Capital Projects Funds	--	--
Total Fund Balances	2,251,743,626	30,026,603
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 4,776,338,343	$ 1,010,387,405

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

Tobacco Settlement Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
$ --	$ 34,026,530	$ 95,065,717
23,007,946	3,579,453,880	4,978,666,446
--	121,717,534	600,201,745
--	330,237,919	2,078,800,064
--	915,565,483	934,384,983
1,487,326,818	35,790,938	1,734,022,471
--	249,300,691	2,130,159,077
--	--	2,940,000
--	7,622,479	16,535,463
$ 1,510,334,764	$ 5,273,715,454	$ 12,570,775,966
$ --	$ 479,683,126	$ 1,952,654,847
--	9,589,594	271,420,471
6,160,450	473,109,220	2,038,732,369
--	348,147,734	558,837,956
--	10,743,899	10,743,899
6,160,450	1,321,273,573	4,832,389,542
--	670,059,375	1,330,872,498
--	1,064,158,586	1,441,345,575
--	--	1,243,770,117
1,504,174,314	2,218,267,259	3,722,441,573
--	(10,193,778)	(10,193,778)
--	10,150,439	10,150,439
1,504,174,314	3,952,441,881	7,738,386,424
$ 1,510,334,764	$ 5,273,715,454	$ 12,570,775,966

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2003

Total fund balances-governmental funds		$ 7,738,386,424
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.		473,292,078
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.		60,815,564
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	$ 15,010,226,246	
Buildings and improvements	2,540,415,973	
Land and land improvements	659,974,999	
Other capital assets	487,495,986	
Accumulated depreciation	(5,737,272,890)	12,960,840,314
In the government-wide statements certain revenues are deferred based on the period in which they are earned, but are reported as revenue in the fund perspective.		(679,068,315)
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:		
Refunds due to taxpayers	$ (556,000,000)	
Accrued interest	(177,295,011)	(733,295,011)
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Bonds and notes payable	(9,526,117,605)	
Installment obligations	(6,341,261,534)	
Loans payable	(1,279,358,087)	
Capital leases	(542,684,894)	
Compensated absences	(449,934,048)	
Unamortized deferral on refunding bonds	211,909,490	
Unamortized premium	(365,248,334)	
Other noncurrent liabilities	(528,713,330)	(18,821,408,342)
Net assets of governmental activities		$ 999,562,712

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

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

	General Fund	Property Tax Relief Fund
REVENUES		
Taxes	$ 11,234,979,182	$ 6,735,282,357
Federal and other grants	7,159,907,110	--
Licenses and fees	878,472,321	--
Services and assessments	1,343,734,586	--
Investment earnings	38,444,308	--
Contributions	510,204,967	--
Other	3,394,039,232	--
Total Revenues	24,559,781,706	6,735,282,357
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
Public safety and criminal justice	2,476,854,764	--
Physical and mental health	8,890,951,220	--
Educational, cultural, and intellectual development	5,618,660,976	4,958,423,483
Community development and environmental management	908,589,106	935,335,660
Economic planning, development, and security	2,890,053,202	--
Transportation programs	436,551,021	--
Government direction, management, and control	4,165,566,011	1,265,958,928
Special government services	238,950,111	--
Capital Outlay	863,063,000	--
Debt Service:		
Principal	--	--
Interest	--	--
Total Expenditures	26,489,239,411	7,159,718,071
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,929,457,705)	(424,435,714)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Proceeds from sale of bonds	--	--
Transfers from (to) other funds	745,201,921	447,165,670
Other	1,507,298,419	--
Total other financing sources (uses)	2,252,500,340	447,165,670
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	323,042,635	22,729,956
Fund balances - July 1, 2002	1,928,700,991	7,296,647
Fund balances - June 30, 2003	$ 2,251,743,626	$ 30,026,603

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

Tobacco Settlement Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
$ --	$ 1,520,858,924	$ 19,491,120,463
--	794,619,301	7,954,526,411
--	100,583,290	979,055,611
--	454,837,638	1,798,572,224
6,160,450	58,355,716	102,960,474
--	143,957	510,348,924
3,035,549,111	131,305,203	6,560,893,546
3,041,709,561	3,060,704,029	37,397,477,653
--	71,182,083	2,548,036,847
--	424,224,206	9,315,175,426
5,000,000	230,920,178	10,813,004,637
--	206,077,631	2,050,002,397
--	1,197,092,250	4,087,145,452
--	1,789,125,872	2,225,676,893
--	203,142,084	5,634,667,023
--	186,093	239,136,204
--	--	863,063,000
--	418,660,065	418,660,065
--	457,786,874	457,786,874
5,000,000	4,998,397,336	38,652,354,818
3,036,709,561	(1,937,693,307)	(1,254,877,165)
--	894,999,410	894,999,410
(1,556,674,074)	1,081,194,527	716,888,044
--	290,215,370	1,797,513,789
(1,556,674,074)	2,266,409,307	3,409,401,243
1,480,035,487	328,716,000	2,154,524,078
24,138,827	3,623,725,881	5,583,862,346
$ 1,504,174,314	$ 3,952,441,881	$ 7,738,386,424

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
RECONCILIATION OF THE CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
JUNE 30, 2003

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds		$ 2,154,524,078
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	$ 1,110,572,496	
Depreciation expense	(409,504,966)	
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense		701,067,530
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds. However, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. In the current period, proceeds were received from revenue and general obligation bonds.		(1,001,499,410)
Some capital additions were financed through capital leases, certificates of participation and installment obligations. In governmental funds these arrangements are considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net assets, these arrangements are reported as a liability.		(1,224,503,368)
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. In the current year these amounts consist of:		
Bond principal retirement	447,054,981	
Capital lease payments	39,297,506	
Installment obligation retirement	144,553,776	
Certificates of participation retirement	40,709,273	
Total long-term debt repayment		671,615,536
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the State's fiscal year ends, they are not considered "available" revenues and are not accrued in the governmental funds. The Fiscal Year 2003 receivable balances declined by this amount.		(49,684,230)
In the government-wide statements certain revenues are deferred based on the period in which they are earned, but are reported as revenue in the fund perspective. The Fiscal Year 2003 deferred revenue balance increased by this amount.		(36,474,479)
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 activites consist of:		
Increase in unamortized premiums	(171,287,685)	
Increase in deferral on refunding issues	106,924,891	
Increase in deferred issuance costs	52,694,861	
Total capitalized and amortized items		(11,667,933)
Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures or reductions of revenue in governmental funds. These activities consist of:		
Net increase in accrued interest	(8,210,563)	
Increase in compensated absences and other	(18,212,670)	
Increase in revenue refunds payable	(144,000,000)	
Total additional expenditures and revenue reductions		(170,423,233)
Change in net assets of governmental activities		$ 1,032,954,491

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2003

	State Lottery Fund	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Total Non-Major Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,008,947	$ 90,064	$ 3,392,152	$ 5,491,163
Investments	305,115,104	9,750,183	189,665,007	504,530,294
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles				
Federal government	--	1,928,783,501	--	1,928,783,501
Departmental accounts	--	407,181,522	--	407,181,522
Other	20,566,151	18,477,560	80,076,833	119,120,544
Due from other funds	--	17,004,284	4,391,213	21,395,497
Other	11,861,099	--	--	11,861,099
Noncurrent Assets				
Investments	874,227,407	--	--	874,227,407
Total Assets	1,213,778,708	2,381,287,114	277,525,205	3,872,591,027
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable	64,742,210	165,854,040	205,186,104	435,782,354
Deferred revenue	--	--	4,540,421	4,540,421
Due to other funds	91,498,389	18,206,550	1,366,006	111,070,945
Other	--	61,505,860	--	61,505,860
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Due within one year	164,801,704	--	--	164,801,704
Due in more than one year	875,024,454	--	--	875,024,454
Total Liabilities	1,196,066,757	245,566,450	211,092,531	1,652,725,738
NET ASSETS				
Restricted for:				
Unemployment compensation	--	2,135,720,664	--	2,135,720,664
Other purposes	17,711,951	--	66,432,674	84,144,625
Total Net Assets	$ 17,711,951	$ 2,135,720,664	$ 66,432,674	$ 2,219,865,289

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, 2003

	State Lottery Fund	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Non-Major Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds
OPERATING REVENUES				
Sales and charges for services	$ 2,073,824,347	$ --	$ --	$ 2,073,824,347
Assessments	--	1,171,439,089	--	1,171,439,089
Contributions	--	--	1,402,157,399	1,402,157,399
From federal agencies	--	754,143,879	--	754,143,879
Other	39,179,241	5,986,474	13,797,498	58,963,213
Total Operating Revenues	2,113,003,588	1,931,569,442	1,415,954,897	5,460,527,927
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Unemployment compensation	--	2,859,368,630	--	2,859,368,630
Benefit payments	--	--	1,367,055,670	1,367,055,670
Lottery prize awards	1,171,456,861	--	--	1,171,456,861
Other	167,518,603	--	--	167,518,603
Total Operating Expenses	1,338,975,464	2,859,368,630	1,367,055,670	5,565,399,764
Operating Income (Loss)	774,028,124	(927,799,188)	48,899,227	(104,871,837)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Investment income	2,052,933	140,189,710	1,378,803	143,621,446
Miscellaneous revenue (expense)	--	(16,928,293)	--	(16,928,293)
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	2,052,933	123,261,417	1,378,803	126,693,153
Income (loss) before transfers	776,081,057	(804,537,771)	50,278,030	21,821,316
Transfers in (out)	(787,498,389)	--	70,649,812	(716,848,577)
Change in net assets	(11,417,332)	(804,537,771)	120,927,842	(695,027,261)
Total Net Assets - July 1, 2002	29,129,283	2,940,258,435	(54,495,168)	2,914,892,550
Total Net Assets - June 30, 2003	$ 17,711,951	$ 2,135,720,664	$ 66,432,674	$ 2,219,865,289

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

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

	State Lottery Fund	Unemployment Compensation Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts received from customers	$ 1,079,567,156	$ --
Receipts from federal and local agencies	--	940,440,482
Receipts from assessments	--	1,821,262,837
Payments to suppliers	(53,305,606)	--
Payments to prize winners	(417,874,084)	--
Claims paid	--	(2,884,905,237)
Other receipts (payments)	155,175,626	--
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	763,563,092	(123,201,918)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Operating subsidies and transfers to other funds	(723,091,643)	(16,928,293)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	(723,091,643)	(16,928,293)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	998,049,000	--
Interest and dividends	--	140,189,709
Purchase of investments	(1,037,025,000)	--
Other	--	--
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(38,976,000)	140,189,709
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,495,449	59,498
Cash and cash equivalents - July 1, 2002	513,498	30,566
Cash and cash equivalents - June 30, 2003	$ 2,008,947	$ 90,064
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Operating income (loss)	$ 774,028,124	$ (927,799,188)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Net changes in assets and liabilities:		
Current assets	410,986	895,606,426
Noncurrent assets	70,677,106	--
Current liabilities	(9,893,976)	(91,009,156)
Noncurrent liabilities	(71,659,148)	--
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ 763,563,092	$ (123,201,918)

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

Non-Major Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds
75,023,841	$ 1,154,590,997
1,336,026,215	2,276,466,697
--	1,821,262,837
--	(53,305,606)
--	(417,874,084)
(1,349,734,964)	(4,234,640,201)
(4,369,731)	150,805,895
56,945,361	697,306,535
70,649,812	(669,370,124)
70,649,812	(669,370,124)
--	998,049,000
1,417,849	141,607,558
(129,709,669)	(1,166,734,669)
(39,046)	(39,046)
(128,330,866)	(27,117,157)
(735,693)	819,254
4,127,845	4,671,909
$ 3,392,152	$ 5,491,163
$ 48,899,227	$ (104,871,837)
(4,904,842)	891,112,570
--	70,677,106
12,950,976	(87,952,156)
--	(71,659,148)
$ 56,945,361	$ 697,306,535

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2003

	Agency Funds	Investment Trust Fund
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,793,621	$ 1,157,467,177
Investments	94,500,853	5,808,437,973
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles		
Members	--	--
Employers	--	--
Departmental accounts	549,257	--
Other	2,849,523	5,670,439
Due from other funds	5,115,011	--
Total Assets	107,808,265	6,971,575,589
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	102,547,344	--
Benefits payable	--	--
Due to other funds	5,260,921	3,255,741
Total Liabilities	107,808,265	3,255,741
NET ASSETS		
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits and Other Purposes	$ --	$ 6,968,319,848

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

Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Total Fiduciary Funds
$ 3,641,789	$ 52,814	$ 1,165,955,401
63,775,942,426	9,674,673	69,688,555,925
1,343,854,108	--	1,343,854,108
412,848,458	--	412,848,458
--	--	549,257
388,885,244	--	397,405,206
13,450,768	--	18,565,779
65,938,622,793	9,727,487	73,027,734,134
43,459,542	1,950,206	147,957,092
344,597,247	--	344,597,247
9,506,952	2,293,425	20,317,039
397,563,741	4,243,631	512,871,378
$ 65,541,059,052	$ 5,483,856	$ 72,514,862,756

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

	Investment Trust Fund	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
Members	$ --	$ 1,062,340,136
Employers	--	385,788,887
Other	19,771,277,972	12,374,992
Total Contributions	19,771,277,972	1,460,504,015
Investment Income:		
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	--	16,762,886
Interest and dividends	98,918,080	2,006,411,614
Total Investment Income	98,918,080	2,023,174,500
Less investment expense	--	9,252,816
Net Investment Income	98,918,080	2,013,921,684
Miscellaneous	--	--
Total Additions	19,870,196,052	3,474,425,699
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefit payments	--	4,822,638,795
Refunds of contributions	--	197,852,441
Refunds and transfers to other systems	--	--
Administrative expense	--	34,545,410
Payments in accordance with trust agreements	--	--
Distributions to shareholders	17,766,824,504	--
Total Deductions	17,766,824,504	5,055,036,646
Total Changes in Net Assets Held In Trust	2,103,371,548	(1,580,610,947)
Net Assets - July 1, 2002	4,864,948,300	67,121,669,999
Net Assets - June 30, 2003	$ 6,968,319,848	$ 65,541,059,052

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

Private Purpose Trust Funds	Total Fiduciary Funds
$ --	$ 1,062,340,136
--	385,788,887
--	19,783,652,964
--	21,231,781,987
--	16,762,886
162,023	2,105,491,717
162,023	2,122,254,603
--	9,252,816
162,023	2,113,001,787
266,661	266,661
428,684	23,345,050,435
--	4,822,638,795
--	197,852,441
39,467	39,467
--	34,545,410
121,403	121,403
--	17,766,824,504
160,870	22,822,022,020
267,814	523,028,415
5,216,042	71,991,834,341
$ 5,483,856	$ 72,514,862,756

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2003

	New Jersey Transit Corporation	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 243,605,998	$ 24,445,313	$ 27,416,000
Investments	2,055,691,118	1,200,851,345	728,700,000
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles			
Federal government	19,726,586	--	--
Loans	--	--	7,575,000
Mortgages	--	--	--
Other	--	10,430,548	115,548,000
Due from external parties	--	--	--
Due from primary government	100,106,975	3,754,779	--
Inventories	65,177,404	--	3,702,000
Other	86,051,841	979,510,558	180,048,000
Noncurrent Assets			
Fixed assets, net	6,563,000,135	1,806,995,502	1,439,879,000
Total Assets	9,133,360,057	4,025,988,045	2,502,868,000
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	295,854,484	8,123,114	75,573,000
Due to external parties	--	9,230,438	--
Due to primary government	--	3,715,879	--
Due to component units	--	--	--
Interest payable	--	78,351,813	--
Deferred revenue	--	--	34,807,000
Other	46,737,361	34,632,534	2,112,000
Noncurrent			
Due within one year	346,952,324	74,904,242	54,258,000
Due in more than one year	3,963,686,081	3,482,496,360	540,983,000
Total Liabilities	4,653,230,250	3,691,454,380	707,733,000
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	4,573,965,728	--	970,139,000
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	--	--	69,650,000
Debt service	--	75,785,000	33,029,000
Other purposes	13,953,327	258,748,665	436,462,000
Unrestricted	(107,789,248)	--	285,855,000
Total Net Assets	$ 4,480,129,807	$ 334,533,665	$ 1,795,135,000

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
$ 1,501,000	$ 337,610,332	$ 634,578,643
694,040,000	6,607,057,875	11,286,340,338
15,370,000	36,333,693	71,430,279
26,481,000	1,266,411,668	1,300,467,668
--	2,112,103,091	2,112,103,091
163,443,000	1,453,690,733	1,743,112,281
--	28,368,595	28,368,595
66,478,000	27,440,161	197,779,915
2,488,000	2,823,180	74,190,584
18,046,000	249,049,212	1,512,705,611
832,499,000	4,405,694,166	15,048,067,803
1,820,346,000	16,526,582,706	34,009,144,808
195,410,000	330,098,122	905,058,720
--	46,830,828	56,061,266
--	1,513,916,551	1,517,632,430
--	11,280,493	11,280,493
3,029,000	100,617,293	181,998,106
38,190,000	85,148,475	158,145,475
--	371,739,034	455,220,929
53,539,000	534,495,534	1,064,149,100
666,915,000	12,252,239,391	20,906,319,832
957,083,000	15,246,365,721	25,255,866,351
422,954,000	1,310,158,497	7,277,217,225
67,459,000	62,782,223	199,891,223
33,441,000	1,215,038,768	1,357,293,768
267,503,000	838,766,466	1,815,433,458
71,906,000	(2,146,528,969)	(1,896,557,217)
$ 863,263,000	$ 1,280,216,985	$ 8,753,278,457

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
COMPONENT UNITS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

	New Jersey Transit Corporation	New Jersey Turnpike Authority	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
Expenses	$ 1,549,991,264	$ 510,468,768	$ 1,299,032,000
Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			
Program Revenues			
Charges for services	569,115,969	465,759,096	469,155,000
Operating grants and contributiions	405,009,677	51,788,503	419,731,000
Capital grants and contributions	797,927,787	--	81,852,000
Net (Expense) Revenue	222,062,169	7,078,831	(328,294,000)
General Revenue			
Payments from state	260,027,000	670,064	436,122,000
Total General Revenue	260,027,000	670,064	436,122,000
Change in Net Assets	482,089,169	7,748,895	107,828,000
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	3,998,040,638	326,784,770	1,687,307,000
Net Assets - End of Year	$ 4,480,129,807	$ 334,533,665	$ 1,795,135,000

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
$ 1,440,853,000	$ 5,420,852,296	$ 10,221,197,328
859,228,000	1,252,679,180	3,615,937,245
285,332,000	751,544,533	1,913,405,713
--	189,808,378	1,069,588,165
(296,293,000)	(3,226,820,205)	(3,622,266,205)
350,233,000	1,515,622	1,048,567,686
350,233,000	1,515,622	1,048,567,686
53,940,000	(3,225,304,583)	(2,573,698,519)
809,323,000	4,505,521,568	11,326,976,976
$ 863,263,000	$ 1,280,216,985	$ 8,753,278,457

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Index
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). In 1999 the GASB issued Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments, and Statement No. 35, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for Public Colleges and Universities. These Statements establish new financial reporting requirements for state and local governments and public colleges and universities throughout the United States. They require new information and restructure much of the information that governments have presented in the past. The State began implementing these standards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2002.

Other GASB Statements were also required to be implemented in conjunction with GASB Statements No. 34 and No. 35. Therefore, the State implemented for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2002, Statement No. 37 – Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments: Omnibus, and Statement No. 38 – Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures.

The financial statements have been prepared primarily from accounts and records maintained by the State Comptroller. The financial data for the various public benefit corporations, authorities, commissions, colleges and universities has been derived from reports prepared by those organizations based on their independent accounting systems.

B. Financial Reporting Entity

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

1. The State is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (a) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (b) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the State.

2. The State may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the State regardless of whether the organization has (a) a separately elected governing board or (b) a jointly appointed board.

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

The following organizations comprise the State's component units. The Garden State Preservation Trust, the New Jersey Building Authority, the New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation, and the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority are blended component units since they provide services entirely, or almost entirely to the State. Additional pertinent information related to them is disclosed in the notes of the primary government. All other component units have been discretely presented. Descriptions of the discretely presented component units and addresses from which complete financial statements of the respective component units can be obtained is detailed in Note 18.

AUTHORITIES

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

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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

C. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Fund Accounting

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

1. Major Funds

The State reports the General Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, and the Tobacco Settlement 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 - The fund accounts for all State revenues, not otherwise restricted by statute. The largest part of the total financial operations of the State is accounted for in the General Fund. Most revenues received from taxes, federal sources, and certain miscellaneous revenue items are recorded in this fund. The Appropriations Act enacted by the Legislature provides the basic framework for the operations of the General Fund.

b. Property Tax Relief Fund – This fund accounts for revenues from the New Jersey Gross Income Tax. Revenues realized from the Gross Income Tax are dedicated by the State Constitution. All receipts from taxes levied on personal income of individuals, estates, and trusts must be appropriated exclusively for the purpose of reducing or offsetting property taxes. Annual appropriations are made from the fund, pursuant to formulas established by the Legislature, to counties, municipalities, and school districts.

c. Tobacco Settlement Fund – This fund was established to account for monies received as a result of an agreement reached with the tobacco industry and participating states. During the fiscal year 2003, the State sold its rights under this agreement for $2.8 billion plus any accrued interest on monies held in escrow. Funds are made available for use by the General Fund to support State programs.

d. State Lottery Fund – This fund accounts for monies derived from the sale of lottery tickets and the subsequent payment of prizes to holders of winning lottery tickets.

e. Unemployment Compensation Fund – This fund accounts for monies deposited from contributions of employers and employees for unemployment compensation, and amounts credited or advances made by the Federal government to be used to provide benefits to eligible unemployed workers.

2. Governmental Fund Types

a. Special Revenue Funds - Are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than special assessments, private-purpose trusts, or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes such as education, environment and health care.

b. Debt Service Fund - Accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest. Amounts provided by the General Fund are deposited with banks that serve as paying agents.

c. Capital Projects Funds - Account for financial resources, usually general obligation bonds, to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities for State use such as mental health, educational and correctional facilities, and public transportation projects. Funds granted to other units of government are not classified as capital projects funds and are included as expenditures of special revenue funds.

3. Fiduciary Fund Types

a. Pension (and other employee benefit) Trust Funds - These funds report resources that are required to be held in trust for members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, other post-employment benefit plans, and other employee benefit plans, such as the deferred compensation plan.

b. Investment Trust Fund - This fund reports an investment pool that consolidates monies from municipalities, counties, school districts, and any other public body, corporate or politic.

c. Private-purpose Trust Funds - These funds report all other trust arrangements for which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

d. Agency Funds - These funds report resources held by the State in a purely custodial capacity. These funds typically involve only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of the resources to external parties.

4. Proprietary Fund Types

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

F. Appropriations and Outstanding Debt

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

G. Assets

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2. Investments

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

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

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

3. Receivables

Receivables in the State's governmental, fiduciary, and proprietary funds, Component Units - Authorities, and Component Units - College and University Funds are stated net of allowances for uncollectable amounts and primarily consist of federal revenues, taxes, loans, interest, contributions due from employers and members to the respective pension funds, mortgages, and other receivables. See Note 5 for details.

4. 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 and forests.

b. Infrastructure assets such as roads, bridges, dams, highway lands, and rights-of-way.

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

d. Land improvements, machinery and equipment, and motor vehicles used in general operations, with unit costs above $25,000, $20,000, and $30,000 respectively.

e. Capital projects in the process of construction.

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

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

The State does not capitalize works of art, historical treasures, and similar assets. Capital assets utilized in the governmental funds are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements.

5. 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 expection 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 and food stamp inventory (in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 24, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Grants and Other Financial Assistance).

2. Deferred Compensation

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

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

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

3. Accumulated Unpaid Sick and Vacation Benefits

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

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

4. Other Long-term Obligations

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

Bond and note premiums and discounts are amortized to interest expense based on the straight-line method. Bonds and notes payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges in other assets and are amortized over the term of the related debt.

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

I. Net Assets

1. Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt **-** This component of net assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

2. Restricted **-** Net assets are reported as restricted when constraints placed on net asset use are either: (1) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of the other governments, or (2) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

3. Unrestricted **-** Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

4. Held in Trust for Pension Benefits and Other Purposes - Used to accumulate all active member, State, and other employer contributions and investment income from which all benefit payments are made; also used to accumulate resources received as a result of trust arrangements or to accumulate resources held for investment.

J. Fund Balances

1. Reserved Encumbrances - Used to segregate a portion of fund balance to provide for expenditure upon vendor performance of purchase agreements.

2. Reserved Other - Used to earmark a portion of the fund balance to indicate it is either a resource currently unavailable for appropriation or expenditure, or a statutory restriction on current fund balance.

3. Unreserved - General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund, and Capital Projects Funds - Represents the following:

   a. Unreserved Designated - Continuing Appropriations - Used to represent that portion of fund balance which has been appropriated by the Legislature, as well as those portions of fund balance of non-budgeted governmental funds so designated by management.

   b. Unreserved Designated - Unrealized Gains - Used to represent the portion of fund balance that resulted from the fair value reporting of investments, i.e., the difference between investments reported at fair value and the amortized cost of those investments.

   c. Unreserved Undesignated – Used to represent that portion of fund balance resources available for appropriation.

K. Fiscal Year End Differences

The following component units have fiscal years that ended on December 31, 2002:

Special Revenue Funds

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

Component Units - Authorities

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

NOTE 2 - OTHER ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES

A. Change in Accounting Policy

The State has adopted GASB Technical Bulletin 2003-1, "Disclosure Requirements for Derivatives Not Reported at Fair Value on the Statement of Net Assets". For additional details, see Note 11.

B. Reclassification/Special Item

The Tobacco Settlement Fund has been reclassified from a special revenue, non-major governmental fund to a major governmental fund. During Fiscal Year 2003, the State sold its rights of future installments acquired via the Master Settlement Agreement, which were routinely credited to this fund, to the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc.

(a component unit) for $2.8 billion. The proceeds from this sale were credited to the Tobacco Settlement Fund. Balances in the fund now meet the criteria for the establishment of a major fund. Proceeds from this sale are recorded as a special item in the Statement of Activities.

C. Restatement of Fund Balance

The opening fund balances of the Capital City Redevelopment Loan and Grant Fund and the 1996 Economic Development Site Fund have been increased by $746,127 and $2,500,000, respectively, in order to reflect loans made in prior fiscal years erroneously recorded as expenditures.

The opening fund balance of the New Jersey Lawyers' Assistance Program has been increased by $358,704. This fund had financial activity in prior years which was not recorded in the State's financial statements. The restated opening balance represents the accumulated balance of prior years' activity.

D. Deficit Fund Balances

It is anticipated that bond sales during Fiscal Year 2004 will relieve deficit fund balances in the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority ($38.2 million), the Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation Fund ($1.5 million), and the Energy Conservation Fund ($0.2 million).

In addition, a deficit fund balance exists in the Korean Veteran's Memorial Fund ($1.0 million). It is anticipated that private and public charitable donations during Fiscal Year 2004 will relieve the deficit in the Korean Veteran's Memorial Fund.

E. Joint Ventures

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

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

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

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

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

Consolidated financial statements for the Port Authority including the Passenger Facility Charges Program for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 disclosed the following (expressed in millions):

Financial Position

	Combined Total
Total Assets	$ 16,903.0
Total Liabilities	10,983.7
Net Assets	$ 5,919.3

Operating Results

Operating Revenues	$ 2,781.1
Operating Expenses	(1,886.2)
Depreciation and Amortization	(435.2)
Net Recoverables (Expenses) Related to the Events of September 11, 2001	474.6
Income from Operations	934.3
Non-operating Revenues (Expense), Net	(194.3)
Net Income	$ 740.0

Changes in Net Assets

Balance January 1, 2002	$ 5,179.3
Net Income	740.0
Balance December 31, 2002	$ 5,919.3

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, 2002, Port Authority debt consisted of the following (expressed in millions):

Bonds, Notes and Other Obligations

Consolidated Bonds and Notes	$ 6,630.2
Special Project Bonds	1,442.5
Operating Asset Financing	531.6
Capital Asset Financing	891.0
	9,495.3
Less: Unamortized Discount and Premium	(160.6)
Total	$ 9,334.7

F. Other

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, “The Financial Reporting Entity,” the debt and assets of the New Jersey Building Authority have been reduced for presentation herein in the amount of $694.4 million, the amount of the present value of future lease payments by the State to the New Jersey Building Authority as of December 31, 2002.

In accordance with GASB Statement 24, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Grants and Other Financial Assistance," an additional $335.5 million in federal grant revenues and economic planning, development, and security expenditures and $0.7 million in other assets and deferred revenues relating to the State's food stamp program have been recorded.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

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

Collateral requirements for demand accounts and time accounts for banks having less than $15 million in State deposits per month require 100% 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% 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.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 3 requires the bank balances of deposits to be categorized to indicate the level of risk assumed by the entity. Category 1 consists of deposits that are insured or collateralized with securities held by the entity or by its agent in the entity's name. Category 2 consists of deposits collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions trust department or agent in the entity's name. Category 3 consists of deposits which are uncollateralized.

Cash and cash equivalents are categorized below for all funds excluding discretely presented component units (expressed in millions).

	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Total Bank Balance	Total Carrying Amount
Cash	$ 118.4	$ --	$ 9.0	$ 127.4	$ 98.6
Certificates of deposit and related items	--	--	1,167.9	1,167.9	1,167.9
Totals	$ 118.4	$ --	$ 1,176.9	$ 1,295.3	$ 1,266.5

Negative book balances representing a managed overdraft have been reclassified as accounts payable. Carrying amount balances and negative book balances for all fund types excluding discretely presented component units are reported on the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets as follows (expressed in millions):

	Total Carrying Amount	Negative Book Balances
Governmental activities	$ 95.1	$ 263.7
Business-type activities	5.5	67.2
Fiduciary funds	1,165.9	1.4
Total	$ 1,266.5	$ 332.3

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 obligations of the U.S. Treasury, foreign governments, agencies, municipal or political subdivisions of the State, commercial paper, bankers acceptances, revenue obligations of public authorities, debt instruments of banks, collateralized notes and mortgages, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, equity and convertible equity securities, and other common types of investment securities. 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 reflected as investments in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets, Investment Trust Fund.

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

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

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

Approximately $1.0 billion of investments represents deposit fund contracts for future installment payments of lottery prizes due beyond one year from the balance sheet date. Lottery prizes are funded by the purchase of deposit fund contracts which, when matured, will provide amounts sufficient for future payment of installment prizes. Purchases of deposit fund contracts are recorded as an expenditure in the State Lottery Fund in the year of purchase. Annuity contracts are carried at their current contract values which are based upon their original purchase price adjusted for credited interest and amounts already received. The estimated fair value of annuity contracts approximates the carrying value reflected in the balance sheet. In the event of default in making future payments by the insurance company from which the contracts were purchased, the State Lottery Commission would be liable for such future payments. The projected future costs of installment prize obligations amount to $1.5 billion which are due in installments ranging from ten years to the lifetime of the recipient.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 3 requires investments be categorized to indicate the level of risk assumed by the entity. Category 1 consists of investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the entity or its agent in the entity's name. Category 2 consists of uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the entity's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the entity's name. Investments for all funds are classified as Category 1 and are detailed as follows (expressed in millions):

	Amount Reported As Investments
Common stock	$ 30,108.8
Finance companies - senior debt	3,127.4
Foreign government bonds and notes	2,539.2
Foreign stock	9,164.7
Gas, electric, and water bonds	501.8
Government bonds and obligations	13,945.0
Industrial bonds and commercial paper	11,999.2
Mortgage - backed certificates	3,122.5
Repurchase agreements	50.3
Telephone bonds	416.6
Investments subject to risk categorization	74,975.5
Annuity contracts	1,039.0
Miscellaneous	22.1
Mutual funds	9.4
Total	$ 76,046.0

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

	Current Investments	**Non-Current Investments**	**Total**
Governmental activities	$ 4,978.7	$ --	$ 4,978.7
Business-type activities	504.5	874.2	1,378.7
Fiduciary funds	69,688.6	--	69,688.6
	$ 75,171.8	$ 874.2	$ 76,046.0

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES

Fiduciary funds' receivables are not disclosed in the statement of net assets. However, these receivables are disclosed in the fund financial statements and consists 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 $3.0 billion of Federal government awards consisting of encumbrances and appropriation balances which are considered unearned and unrecorded as of June 30, 2003.

Federal receivable balances in the Unemployment Compensation Fund ($1.9 billion) 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 $2.5 billion include amounts which were substantially collected within the one month period subsequent to June 30 and include most major tax revenues. Amounts included in these receivables but not collected within the one month period subsequent to June 30 are deemed to be collectible, and are reflected net of allowances ($297.2 million).

C. Loans

Loans receivable of $947.5 million are reduced by allowances of $13.1 million and include $845.7 million due from local units of government and other recipients for environmental projects, $44.2 million loaned for economic development within local units of government, and $14.9 million loaned for housing and mortgage assistance.

D. Other

Other receivables totaling $2,852.9 million are reduced by allowances of $631.7 million and include $1,487.3 million due from the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Inc., tax receivables due of $368.0 million, $209.7 million due from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and contributions due from employers and members to the Health Benefits Local Government Employers Program Fund of $73.0 million.

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of capital assets and related accumulated depreciation by category as of June 30, 2003 is as follows (expressed in millions):

		Balance July 1, 2002		Additions		Retirements		Balance June 30, 2003
Land	$	530.1	$	49.4	$	--	$	579.5
Land improvements		79.8		1.1		0.4		80.5
Buildings and improvements		2,493.3		68.0		20.9		2,540.4
Machinery and equipment		287.1		32.5		21.2		298.4
Construction in progress		166.9		37.8		15.6		189.1
Infrastructure		14,046.4		963.8		--		15,010.2
Total at historical cost		17,603.6		1,152.6		58.1		18,698.1
Less accumulated depreciation:								
Land improvements		52.4		3.2		--		55.6
Buildings and improvements		1,070.0		81.7		2.2		1,149.5
Machinery and equipment		194.0		23.1		13.8		203.3
Infrastructure		4,027.4		301.5		--		4,328.9
Total accumulated depreciation		5,343.8		409.5		16.0		5,737.3
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$	12,259.8	$	743.1	$	42.1	$	12,960.8

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, works of art and historical treasures; such as statues; monuments; historical documents; paintings; forts and lighthouses; rare library books; various capitol-related artifacts and furnishings.

B. Depreciation and Useful Lives

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

Asset	Years
Land improvements	10-25
Building and improvements	12-45
Machinery and equipment	5-15
Infrastructure	8-70

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

		Amount
Public safety and criminal justice	$	26.7
Physical and mental health		8.2
Educational, cultural, and intellectual development		4.2
Community development and environmental management		5.7
Economic planning, development, and security		2.5
Transportation programs		311.1
Government direction, management, and control		51.0
Special government services		0.1
	$	409.5

NOTE 7 - 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 balance of current interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2003 are presented below (expressed in millions):

	Due From						
Due To	General Fund	Property Tax Relief Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Unemployment Compensation Trust	Non-Major Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Total
General Fund	$ --	$ 620.3	$ 100.0	$ 4.6	$ 3.4	$ 15.6	$ 743.9
Property Tax Relief Fund	793.6	--	9.5	12.4	--	--	815.5
Tobacco Settlement Fund	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	6.2
Non-Major Governmental Funds	346.3	4.3	122.5	--	--	--	473.1
Unemployment Compensation Trust	--	0.9	17.3	--	--	--	18.2
Lottery Fund	91.5	--	--	--	--	--	91.5
Non-Major Proprietary Funds	0.4	--	--	--	1.0	--	1.4
Fiduciary Funds	11.7	5.6	--	--	--	3.0	20.3
Total	**$** 1,249.7	$ 631.1	$ 249.3	$ 17.0	$ 4.4	$ 18.6	$ 2,170.1

B. Transfer In/(Out)

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 are presented below (expressed in millions):

	General Fund	Property Tax Relief Fund	Tobacco Settlement Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	State Lottery Fund	Non-Major Proprietary Funds	Total
Transfers (out) to:							
General Fund	$ --	$ --	$ (1,556.7)	$ (873.4)	$ (787.5)	$ --	$ (3,217.6)
Property Tax Relief Fund	(459.9)	--	--	--	--	--	(459.9)
Non-Major Governmental Funds	(1,954.6)	--	--	(2,053.8)	--	--	(4,008.4)
State Lottery Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Major Proprietary Funds	(57.9)	(12.7)	--	--	--	--	(70.6)
Fiduciary Funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Transfers (Out)	$ (2,472.4)	$ (12.7)	$ (1,556.7)	$ (2,927.2)	$ (787.5)	$ --	$ (7,756.5)
Transfers in from:							
General Fund	$ --	$ 459.9	$ --	$ 1,954.6	$ --	$ 57.9	$ 2,472.4
Property Tax Relief Fund	--	--	--	--	--	12.7	12.7
Tobacco Settlement Fund	1,556.7	--	--	--	--	--	1,556.7
Non-Major Governmental Funds	873.4	--	--	2,053.8	--	--	2,927.2
State Lottery Fund	787.5	--	--	--	--	--	787.5
Non-Major Proprietary Funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fiduciary Funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Transfers In	3,217.6	459.9	--	4,008.4	--	70.6	7,756.5
Net Transfers In (Out)	$ 745.2	$ 447.2	$ (1,556.7)	$ 1,081.2	$ (787.5)	$ 70.6	$ --

NOTE 8 - 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 $1.9 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, 2003 was as follows (expressed in millions):

	Outstanding July 1, 2002	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding June 30, 2003
Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes	$ --	$ 1,900.0	$ (1,900.0)	$ --

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. Changes in Long-term Debt

The following schedule represents the changes in the Long-term Debt (expressed in millions):

Governmental Activities	Outstanding July 1, 2002	Additions	Deductions	Outstanding June 30, 2003	Amounts Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds	$ 3,170.9	$ 695.4	$ 572.1	$ 3,294.2	$ 277.1
Revenue bonds	5,800.7	1,454.0	1,022.8	6,231.9	227.7
Accumulated sick and vacation payable	477.0	231.9	259.0	449.9	231.9
Capital leases	548.3	33.7	39.3	542.7	42.4
Installment obligations	5,316.4	1,544.4	519.5	6,341.3	165.1
Certificates of participation	101.0	21.4	40.7	81.7	38.8
Loans payable	1,279.4	--	--	1,279.4	--
Net pension obligation	81.7	33.3	--	115.0	--
Other	320.1	332.0	320.1	332.0	332.0
Unamortized premium	194.0	191.2	20.0	365.2	--
Unamortized deferral on refunding	(105.0)	(118.7)	(11.8)	(211.9)	--
Subtotal Governmental Activities	17,184.5	4,418.6	2,781.7	18,821.4	1,315.0
Business-type Activities					
Accumulated sick and vacation payable	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	--
Deposit fund contracts	1,110.6	96.0	167.6	1,039.0	164.8
Subtotal Business-type Activities	1,111.5	96.4	168.1	1,039.8	164.8
Total Governmental and Business-type	$ 18,296.0	$ 4,515.0	$ 2,949.8	$ 19,861.2	$ 1,479.8

B. Debt Service Payments

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

	Long-term Debt		
Fiscal Year	General Obligation Debt	Revenue Bonds	Total
2004	$ 277.1	$ 227.7	$ 504.8
2005	266.6	268.6	535.2
2006	249.5	285.7	535.2
2007	245.6	303.4	549.0
2008	244.5	318.1	562.6
2009-2013	1,162.3	1,953.7	3,116.0
2014-2018	609.2	2,023.8	2,633.0
2019-2023	239.4	771.8	1,011.2
2024-2028	--	67.7	67.7
2029-2033	--	11.4	11.4
Subtotal	3,294.2	6,231.9	9,526.1
Unamortized premium	93.1	226.3	319.4
Unamortized deferral on refunding	(53.7)	(153.3)	(207.0)
Total	$ 3,333.6	$ 6,304.9	$ 9,638.5

The general obligation bonded debt outstanding as of June 30, 2003 is $3.3 billion which is secured by the State's (the General Fund) full faith and credit.

The New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund issued $678.1 million in bonds during fiscal year 2003.

The amount provided by the General Fund to the Debt Service Fund for interest and principal payments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 was $430.4 million. This is reflected in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds, as a transfer between the General Fund and Non-major Funds (Debt Service Fund).

In prior years, the State has refunded various bond issuances by creating separate irrevocable trust funds. Refunding debt has been issued and the proceeds have been used to purchase United States Treasury Obligations--State and Local Government Series that were placed in the trust funds. The investments and fixed earnings from the investments are sufficient to fully service the defeased debt until the debt is called or matures. For financial reporting purposes, the debt has been considered defeased and therefore removed as a liability from the State's long-term debt. As of June 30, 2003, the amount of defeased general obligation debt outstanding, but removed from the long-term debt amounted to $698 million.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the State advance refunded various general obligation bond issues. The State issued $300.4 million of general obligation refunding bonds to provide resources to purchase securities that were placed in escrow for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from long-term debt. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 6 years by $32.8 million. An economic loss of $13.5 million was realized on the transaction.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the State advance refunded revenue bonds with a revenue bond refunding. The State issued $888.6 million of revenue refunding bonds to provide resources to purchase securities that were placed in escrow for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from long-term debt. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 14 years by $34.9 million and to obtain an economic gain of $28.0 million.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the State advance refunded installment obligation bonds with a installment obligation bond refunding. The State issued $375.0 million of installment obligation refunding bonds to provide resources to purchase securities that were placed in escrow for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the refunded debt. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from long-term debt. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 26 years by $7.2 million. An economic loss of $6.2 million was realized on the transaction.

In addition, the State (the General Fund) has assisted the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority with two types of debt. The first involves use of the State's guarantee on certain bonds issued by the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority. The State's liability is contingent upon the Authority's inability to meet such debt service requirements through derived revenues. The State believes that the revenue of the Authority will be sufficient to provide for the payment of debt service on these obligations without recourse to the State's guarantee. The amount outstanding on these bonds as of December 31, 2002, is $55.7 million. The State has never had to make any State guaranteed debt service payments. The second type of debt involves the issuance of State Contract Bonds. The State has contracted with the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority to provide annual appropriations to the Authority in amounts sufficient to provide for the debt service on the bonds. As of June 30, 2003, the amount outstanding on New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority State Contract Bonds was $679.2 million.

The State may be required to provide appropriations to meet any annual deficiencies in debt service for the South Jersey Port Corporation and the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency. However, the Legislature is not legally bound to make such appropriations for these "moral obligation" bonds. Furthermore, the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency has not had a deficiency in debt service reserve 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, 2002, the Corporation certified that it would be unable to provide sufficient funds from operations for debt reserve and, therefore, required a State appropriation for Fiscal Year 2003 in the amount of $3.1 million.

C. Capital Lease and Installment Obligations

The State has entered into various lease and installment purchase agreements as a means of acquiring capital assets.

The following is a schedule, by fiscal year, of future minimum lease payments under capital leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2003 (expressed in millions):

Fiscal Year	Amount
2004	$ 87.2
2005	86.8
2006	83.5
2007	82.2
2008	82.3
2009-2013	281.4
2014-2018	119.4
2019-2023	54.6
2023-2027	17.2
Total minimum lease payments	894.6
Less: Amount representing interest	351.9
Present value of lease principal payments	$ 542.7

Installment obligations represent agreements between the State and several authorities which have issued their obligations to purchase or construct facilities to be rented by the State or to provide financing for other State projects. The State agrees to make payments equal to the debt service of the respective authorities' funds, subject to and dependent upon appropriations being made by the State Legislature for such purchases. At the conclusion of the term of the installment agreements, title to the various facilities is to be transferred to the State. The following is a schedule, by fiscal year, of future installment payments together with the present value of net minimum installment payments, as of June 30, 2003 (expressed in millions) for both installment purchases as well as various other installment obligations of the State:

Fiscal Year	Amount
2004	$ 466.1
2005	463.9
2006	480.3
2007	523.2
2008	535.9
2009-2013	2,814.4
2014-2018	3,094.8
2019-2023	3,298.3
2024-2028	2,840.1
2029-2034	506.4
Total minimum installment payments	15,023.4
Less: Amount representing interest	8,682.1
Subtotal	6,341.3
Add: Unamortized premium	45.8
Add: Unamortized deferral on refunding	(4.9)
Total principal payments	$ 6,382.2

Those obligations identified as certificates of participation represent a series of master lease agreements with a trustee from the sale of certificates of participation. The State is required to make payments that approximate the principal and interest payments to be made by the trustee to certified holders. The following is a schedule, by fiscal year, of future payments together with the present value of net minimum payments, as of June 30, 2003 (expressed in millions):

Fiscal Year	Amount
2004	$ 42.7
2005	25.8
2006	10.3
2007	4.3
2008	1.2
2009-2013	5.7
2014-2018	1.1
Total minimum certificates of participation payments	91.1
Less: Amount representing interest	9.4
Total principal payments	$ 81.7

D. Loans Payable

The New Jersey Automobile Insurance Guaranty Fund has received a loan of $1.3 billion from the New Jersey Property-Liability Insurance Guaranty Association. Loan repayments are subject to appropriation and will be repaid to the Association when the financial obligations of the Joint Underwriters Association (JUA) have been fully satisfied.

E. Net Pension Obligation

As of June 30, 2003, the net pension obligation (NPO) for the State Police Retirement System and the Consolidated Police and Firemen's Retirement System amounted to $115.0 million.

F. Other

This obligation is claims that represent unmatured long-term indebtedness which is required (NCGA Statement 1) to be reported as general long-term liabilities of the government. This includes health ($107.0 million), dental ($3.3 million), and medicaid benefit claims ($221.7 million of which $105.3 million is federally reimbursable) which have been incurred but not reported.

G. Proprietary Funds/Business-type Activities

Lottery prizes are funded by the purchase of deposit fund contracts which, when matured, will provide amounts sufficient for future payment of installment prizes. Future payment of installment prizes in the amount of $1.0 billion are recorded as noncurrent liabilities in both the fund financial statements and the government-wide statements.

NOTE 10 - 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, 2003 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 2003 and Fiscal Year 2002 are detailed below (expressed in millions):

Type of Claim	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2002
Tort	$ 12.0	$ 8.3
Workers' compensation	18.4	17.4
Automobile	3.4	1.5

Property exposure is handled by a commercial insurance carrier. There were no reductions in commercial insurance coverage during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003. 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 December 1, 2012.

NOTE 11 – 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 the State pays pursuant to contractual obligations it enters into with the issuer. These 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 further described below.

B. Interest Rate Swap Agreements – Synthetic Fixed Rate

The State acting through its public authorities entered into six swap agreements in connection with the issuance of $720.0 million in variable rate bonds. These bonds, and their associated swap agreements, were part of two separate refunding transactions that produced $35.0 million in net present value savings for the State's General Fund. In each case, the State, 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, whereby the State will pay a fixed rate on a notional amount of bonds outstanding while the swap provider pays a variable rate on the same notional amount which is anticipated to, over time, match the variable interest rate on the bonds. In effect, the State has fixed its interest cost at the fixed rate on the swap agreement, at a lower interest cost than issuing fixed rate bonds. A description of each transaction follows:

Issuer/Series	Notional Amounts ($ Millions)	Effective Date	Synthetic Fixed Rate	Variable Rate Received
NJ Transportation Trust Fund Authority				
2003 Series B-1	$ 85.0	1/24/03	3.565 %	67% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR
2003 Series B-2	85.0	1/24/03	3.537	67% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR
2003 Series B-3	50.0	1/24/03	3.630	67% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR
2003 Series B-4	62.5	1/24/03	3.675	67% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR
2003 Series B-5	62.5	1/24/03	3.675	67% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR
NJ Economic Development Authority				
Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2003	375.0	8/15/03	7.600	1-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.50% on the same notional amount

The bonds and the related swap agreements have final maturities ranging from December 15, 2017 through February 15, 2029. The total notional amount of $720.0 million matches the $720.0 million of variable rate bonds that were issued. Under the swap agreement with the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority, the State through the Authority pays a fixed payment at rates ranging from 3.537 percent to 3.675 percent and receives a variable payment computed as 67.0 percent of the one month London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR). The variable interest rate on these bonds is based on rates determined by the auction rate agent for the bonds. Under the swap agreement with the New Jersey Economic Development Authority, the State through the Authority pays a fixed payment at a rate of 7.60 percent and receives a variable payment computed as the one month LIBOR plus 50.0 basis points on the same notional amount. The remarketing agent for the bonds determines the variable interest rates.

C. Interest Rate Swap Agreements – Forward Strategy

During April and May 2003, the State of New Jersey entered into eleven swap agreements in association with $3.0 billion of future bond transactions involving the New Jersey Economic Development Authority's School Construction Program. The effective date of the first swap agreement commences on September 1, 2004 and the others become effective every six months thereafter through March 1, 2007. Under the swap agreements, the State pays a synthetic fixed interest rate between 4.0625 percent and 4.4074 percent and receives a variable payment computed as 75.0 percent of the one month LIBOR. The purpose of the swap agreements was to take advantage of today's historically low fixed interest rates and "lock in" these current rates on future bonds. The swap agreements have allowed the State the opportunity to limit its interest rate exposure. A description of each swap agreement is as follows:

New Jersey Economic Development Authority
School Facilities Construction Bonds - Swap Agreement Description

Notional Amounts ($ Millions)	Effective Date	Synthetic Fixed Rate	Variable Rate Received	Swap Termination Date	Counterparty Credit Rating
$ 250.0	9/1/04	4.06250 %	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR	9/1/29	Aa2/A+
250.0	9/1/04	4.06250	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR	9/1/29	Aa2/A+
250.0	3/1/05	4.17625	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR	3/1/30	Aa2/A+
250.0	3/1/05	4.17625	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR	3/1/30	Aa2/A+
250.0	9/1/05	4.21840	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR	9/1/30	Aaa/AA+
250.0	9/1/05	4.21840	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR	9/1/30	Aa2/A+
250.0	3/1/06	4.29590	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR	3/1/31	Aaa/AA+
250.0	3/1/06	4.29590	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR	3/1/31	Aa2/A+
250.0	9/1/06	4.40740	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR	9/1/31	Aaa/AA+
250.0	9/1/06	4.40740	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR	9/1/31	Aa1/AA-
500.0	3/1/07	4.36920	75% of 1-Month USD-LIBOR	3/1/32	Aa3/A+

The swap agreements that impact the New Jersey Economic Development Authority's School Construction Program have final maturities ranging from September 1, 2029 through March 1, 2032. The total notional amount of $3.0 billion will match the $3.0 billion of variable rate bonds that will be issued. Under the swap agreement, the State through the Authority will pay a fixed payment at rates ranging from 4.0625 percent to 4.4074 percent and receive a variable payment computed as 75.0 percent of the one month LIBOR. The method for determining the variable interest rate on these bonds will be determined by the issuer.

D. Interest Rate Swap Agreements - Fair Value

Between January 24, 2003 and May 5, 2003 the State acting through its public authorities, has entered into seventeen swap agreements. During Fiscal Year 2003, general interest rates continued to decline and eventually bottomed out during mid-June 2003. Since then, interest rates have begun an upward climb. Due to the fact that interest rates have slightly declined since the execution of the swap agreements, the swap agreements have an estimated negative fair value equal to their termination value at March 1, 2032. The swap agreements estimated negative fair value may be countered by a reduction in total interest payments required under the variable rate bonds, creating a lower synthetic fixed interest rate as compared to traditional fixed rate bonds issued at the same time.

E. Interest Rate Swap Agreements - Credit Risk

The swap agreement contracts require that each counterparty shall have a credit rating from at least one nationally recognized statistical rating agency that is within the two highest investment grade categories. Ratings, which are obtained from any other nationally recognized statistical rating agencies for such counterparty shall also be within the three highest investment rated categories, or the payment obligations of the counterparty shall be unconditionally guaranteed by an entity with such credit ratings. The swap agreements also require that should the credit rating of a counterparty fall below the rating required, that the obligations of such 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, with a net market value of at least 102.0 percent of the net market value of the contract to the State and such collateral shall be deposited with the State or its agent.

As of June 30, 2003 the State was not exposed to credit risk because the swap agreements had a negative fair value. However, should interest rates change and the fair value of the swap agreements becomes positive, the State would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the positive fair value.

F. Interest Rate Swap Agreements - Basis Risk

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

G. Interest Rate Swap Agreements - Termination Risk

Each swap agreement contract uses the International Swap Dealers Association Master Agreement, which includes standard termination events, such as failure to pay and bankruptcy. The schedule to the Master Agreement includes "additional termination events", providing that the swap agreements may be terminated if either the State's or a counterparty's credit quality rating falls below certain levels. The State or the 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 counterparty at the swap agreement's fair value.

NOTE 12 - OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities presented in the statement of net assets consists principally of revenue refunds payable to taxpayers ($802.4 million) and balances due to the Property Liability Insurance Guaranty Association ($329.6 million).

NOTE 13 - FUND BALANCES

A. Reserved - Other

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

General Fund

The $377.2 million reservation in the General Fund that is considered not currently available for appropriations consists principally of monies set aside to pay claimants whose property has been previously escheated to the State ($227.6 million), monies set aside to pay employee dental, prescription, and health benefits ($55.9 million), a portion of the 4 percent constitutionally dedicated Corporation Business Tax revenues reserved for environmental cleanup projects in excess of allowable expenditures ($33.9 million), long-term advances, receivables due from individuals, estates, municipalities, railroads and other funds ($16.1 million), excess Federal stimulus funds ($37.1 million) and a portion of bond receipts which is earmarked to pay debt service in the next fiscal year ($6.6 million).

Fund for Support of Free Public Schools

New Jersey statutes provide for the establishment of a school bond reserve within this fund. The school bond reserve consists of two accounts, the old school bond reserve account and the new school bond reserve account. The old school bond reserve account shall be funded in an amount equal to at least 1 ½ percent of the aggregate issued and outstanding bonded indebtedness of counties, municipalities, or school districts for school purposes for all such indebtedness issued prior to July 1, 2003. The new school bond reserve account shall be funded in an amount equal to at least 1 percent of the aggregate issued and outstanding bonded indebtedness of counties, municipalities, or school districts for school purposes for all such indebtedness issued on or after July 1, 2003, exclusive of bonds for debt service, which is provided by State appropriations. Accordingly, $96.0 million has been reserved as of June 30, 2003.

New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation

In this fund, $33.8 million has been reserved for Qualified Zone Academies.

B. Unreserved

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

General Fund

The $1.2 billion unreserved balance consists of $863.9 million designated for continuing appropriations, $6.8 million designated for unrealized gains, and $373.0 million undesignated.

NOTE 14 - 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
Refunding bonds issued	$ 674.1	$ 678.1
Proceeds from installment obligations issued by New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA) - a component unit	600.0	--
Installment obligations issued	532.1	--
Revenue bonds issued	275.9	--
Transfer from NJEDA - a component unit	--	229.2
Capital lease acquisitions	33.7	--
QZAB bond proceeds	37.3	--
Premium from installment obligations issued by NJEDA - a component unit	25.9	--
Premium related to refunding bonds	24.3	40.4
Certificates of participation issued	21.4	--
Premium related to revenue bonds issued by the Garden State Preservation Trust	--	39.4
Premium related to the issuance of general obligation bonds	--	21.6
Payment to escrow agent on refunding bonds	(334.5)	(718.5)
Refunding bond proceeds disbursed to NJEDA - a component unit	(375.0)	--
QZAB bond proceeds disbursed to New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation	(7.9)	--
Other Financing Sources (Uses) - Other	$ 1,507.3	$ 290.2

NOTE 15 - OPERATING LEASES

The State of New Jersey has commitments to lease certain buildings and equipment under arrangements representing operating leases. Future minimum rental commitments for noncancelable operating leases as of June 30, 2003 are as follows (expressed in millions):

Fiscal Year	Amount
2004	$ 31.3
2005	24.0
2006	20.3
2007	14.0
2008	11.0
2009-2012	18.4
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	$ 119.0

NOTE 16 – 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 5 years of successive service as a judge and 10 years in the aggregate of public service.

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

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

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

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

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

Other Pension Funds

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

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

The State also administers the Pension Adjustment Fund (PAF) which provides cost of living increases, equal to 60% of the change in the average consumer price index, to eligible retirees in all State-sponsored pension systems except SACT. In the CPFPF, POPF, and CPF, the cost of living increases are payable from the State of New Jersey Pension Adjustment Fund which is funded by the State as benefit allowances become payable. The cost of living increases 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 that system.

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

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

Basis of Accounting

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

Investment Valuation

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

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

Significant Legislation

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

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

Chapter 54, P.L. 2002 allows members of the JRS to elect to receive a reduced retirement allowance in order to provide a benefit to a named beneficiary, effective September 2, 2003. The five optional settlements in this law are the same as the ones available to members of Public Employees' Retirement System and Teachers' Pension Annuity Fund.

Chapter 23, Public Law of 2002 provides early retirement incentive benefits to State employees enrolled in the PERS and TPAF who meet specified age and service requirements and who retire within a specified time period that generally extends from February 1, 2002 to July 1, 2002. The incentive benefits include an additional three years of service credit to employees who are at least 50 years of age with at least 25 years of service credit; State paid health care benefits to employees who are at least 60 years of age with a at least 20 but less than 25 years of service credit; an additional monthly benefit of $500 per month for 24 months following the date of retirement to employees who are at least 60 years of age with at least 10, but not more than 20 years of service credit; and an additional pension benefit of 3/55 of the compensation upon which the retirement benefit is based to employees who are at least 55 years of age with 25 or more years of service credit and who retire on a veteran's retirement.

Due to the enactment of 1997 legislation, Chapter 114, P.L. 1997 and Chapter 115, P.L. 1997, the State of New Jersey's portion of the unfunded accrued liability under each retirement system was eliminated. In addition, excess valuation assets have been available to fund, in full or in part, the State of New Jersey's normal contribution from 1997 to 2002, excluding the contribution for post-retirement medical benefits in the PERS and TPAF.

Contribution Requirements

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

During the year ended June 30, 2003 for CPFPF and TPAF, which are cost sharing plans with special funding situations, and for JRS, POPF, and SPRS, which are single employer plans, annual pension cost equals annual required contribution. For PFRS and PERS, which are cost sharing multi-employer defined benefit pension plans, the annual pension cost differs from the annual required contribution due to the enactment of Chapter 114, P.L. 1997.

The annual pension cost for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003 and related information, including a summary of the significant actuarial methods and assumptions used by the Funds, are presented on the following pages. Note that the assumption regarding post-retirement benefit increases has not been disclosed because post-retirement health care benefits are currently being funded on a modified pay-as-you-go basis and not on an actuarial reserve basis.

		CPFPF	JRS	PFRS
Annual Pension Cost (APC)				
State:	**06/30/01**	$ 1,347,945	$ 9,886,598	$ --
	06/30/02	2,670,718	13,093,605	--
	06/30/03	3,506,122	14,982,569	--
Local:	**06/30/01**	--	--	75,670,018
	06/30/02	--	--	185,415
	06/30/03	--	--	364,850
Contributions Made				
State:	**06/30/01**	--	--	--
	06/30/02	506,541	--	--
	06/30/03	2,713,914	8,467,287	--
Local:	**06/30/01**	--	--	75,670,018
	06/30/02	--	--	185,415
	06/30/03	--	--	364,850
Percentage of APC Contributed				
State:	**06/30/01**	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	06/30/02	19.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	06/30/03	77.4%	56.5%	100.0%
Local:	**06/30/01**	--	--	100.0%
	06/30/02	--	--	100.0%
	06/30/03	--	--	100.0%
Net Pension Obligation				
State:	**06/30/01**	(2,119,854)	(65,264,797)	--
	06/30/02	44,323	(52,171,192)	--
	06/30/03	836,531	(45,655,910)	--
Local:	**06/30/01**	--	--	--
	06/30/02	--	--	--
	06/30/03	--	--	--
Contribution rates				
State		N/A	25.9%	0.0%
State-related employers		N/A	N/A	0.0%
Employees		N/A	3.0%	8.5%
Significant Actuarial Assumptions and Methods				
Date of actuarial valuation		6/30/02	6/30/02	6/30/02
Actuarial cost method		Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization method		Level Dollar Closed	Level Dollar Closed	Level Percent Closed
Remaining amortization period		1 year	30 years	30 years
Asset valuation method		Five Year Average of Market Value	Five Year Average of Market Value	Five Year Average of Market Value
Actuarial assumptions				
Investment rate of return		8.75%	8.75%	8.75%
Projected salary increases		N/A	5.95%	5.95%
Cost-of-Living adjustments		N/A	2.40%	2.40%

		POPF	PERS	SPRS	TPAF
Annual Pension Cost (APC)					
State:	**06/30/01**	$ 2,257,482	$ --	$ 36,063,044	$ 77,627,755
	06/30/02	2,362,253	--	27,066,170	35,021,527
	06/30/03	1,354,894	--	32,553,999	226,078,274
Local:	**06/30/01**	--	21,670,774	--	--
	06/30/02	--	16,174,534	--	--
	06/30/03	--	16,987,033	--	--
Contributions Made					
State:	**06/30/01**	--	--	--	--
	06/30/02	--	--	--	--
	06/30/03	--	--	--	--
Local:	**06/30/01**	--	21,670,774	--	--
	06/30/02	--	16,174,534	--	--
	06/30/03	--	16,987,033	--	--
Percentage of APC Contributed					
State:	**06/30/01**	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	06/30/02	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	06/30/03	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Local:	**06/30/01**	--	100.0%	--	--
	06/30/02	--	100.0%	--	--
	06/30/03	--	100.0%	--	--
Net Pension Obligation					
State:	**06/30/01**	(9,533,201)	--	54,576,337	(456,783,231)
	06/30/02	(7,170,948)	--	81,642,507	(421,761,704)
	06/30/03	(5,816,054)	--	114,196,506	(195,683,430)
Local:	**06/30/01**	--	--	--	--
	06/30/02	--	--	--	--
	06/30/03	--	--	--	--
Contribution rates					
State		N/A	0.0%	16.3%	3.3%
State-related employers		N/A	0.3%	N/A	N/A
Employees		N/A	3.0%	7.5%	3.0%
Significant Actuarial Assumptions and Methods					
Date of actuarial valuation		6/30/02	6/30/02	6/30/02	6/30/02
Actuarial cost method		Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization method		Level Dollar Closed	Level Percent Closed	Level Dollar Closed	Level Percent Closed
Remaining amortization period		1 year	39 years for UAAL 9 years for Asset Method Change	30 years	1 year
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%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%
Projected salary increases		N/A	5.95%	5.95%	5.95%
Cost-of-Living adjustments		N/A	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%

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, 2003 are presented below:

	SINGLE EMPLOYER PLANS		
	JRS	POPF	SPRS
Annual Required Contribution, 6/30/03	$ 16,913,237	$ (5,816,054)	$ 29,449,164
Interest Adjustment on NPO	(4,564,979)	(358,547)	7,143,719
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution	2,634,311	7,529,495	(4,038,884)
APC as of 6/30/03	14,982,569	1,354,894	32,553,999
Total Fiscal Year 2003 Contributions	8,467,287	--	--
Increase in NPO	6,515,282	1,354,894	32,553,999
NPO as of June 30, 2002	(52,171,192)	(7,170,948)	81,642,507
NPO as of June 30, 2003	$ (45,655,910)	$ (5,816,054)	$ 114,196,506

	COST SHARING PLANS WITH SPECIAL FUNDING SITUATIONS		
	CPFPF	TPAF	TOTAL ALL PLANS
Annual Required Contribution, 6/30/03	$ 3,550,445	$ 194,435,594	$ 238,532,386
Interest Adjustment on NPO	3,878	(36,904,149)	(34,680,078)
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution	(48,201)	68,546,829	74,623,550
APC as of 6/30/03	3,506,122	226,078,274	278,475,858
Total Fiscal Year 2003 Contributions	2,713,914	--	11,181,201
Increase in NPO	792,208	226,078,274	267,294,657
NPO as of June 30, 2002	44,323	(421,761,704)	(399,417,014)
NPO as of June 30, 2003	$ 836,531	$ (195,683,430)	$ (132,122,357)

NOTE 17 - POST-RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS

P.L. 1987, c.384 and P.L. 1990, c.6 required the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) and the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), respectively, to fund post-retirement medical benefits for those State employees who retire after accumulating 25 years of credited service or on a disability retirement. As of June 30, 2003, there were 61,549 retirees receiving post-retirement medical benefits. The cost of these benefits is funded through contributions by the State in accordance with P.L. 1994, c.62 Funding of post-retirement medical benefits changed from a pre-funding basis to a pay-as-you-go basis beginning in Fiscal Year 1994 with an additional contribution beginning in Fiscal Year 1996 to maintain a medical reserve that increases by one half of one percent of the active State payroll each year.

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

The State did not make a contribution to the PERS and TPAF in Fiscal Year 2003 toward the cost of post-retirement medical benefits in accordance with P.L. 2002, c.11; which allowed the State to use available reserves in the Post-Retirement Medical Reserve Funds to cover required pay-as-you-go medical premiums. This legislation also suspended in Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003 the additional post retirement medical contribution to increase the fund balance by one half of one percent of active member salaries for the valuation period. State law provides that post retirement medical contributions resume in Fiscal Year 2004.

P.L. 1977, c.136, provides for the State's General Fund to pay health benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis for all enrolled retired State employees, regardless of retirement date, under two provisions. The first is for State employees whose pensions are based on 25 years or more of credited service (except those who elect a deferred retirement). The second is for retired State employees who are eligible for a disability retirement regardless of years of service. PERS and TPAF retirees are excluded from the provisions set forth in P.L. 1977, c.136 since their health benefits coverage is funded through each of their respective pension fund systems. The State contributed $46.1 million for 5,091 eligible retired members for Fiscal Year 2003.

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 $57.9 million toward Chapter 126 benefits for 8,362 eligible retired members in Fiscal Year 2003.

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% 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 $13.2 million in the current year to provide benefits under Chapter 330 to qualified retirees.

NOTE 18 - COMPONENT UNITS

A. Authorities

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

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

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

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

An inadvertent omission for the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency was discovered after the printing process in the Fiscal Year 2002 CAFR. The amounts were reported as thousands instead of millions. The total net assets should have been $728,302,000.

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

Casino Reinvestment Development Authority (N.J.S.A. 5:12-153)
1014 Atlantic Avenue
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2002
www.njcrda.com

The Authority was created in 1984 to maintain public confidence in the casino gaming industry as a tool of urban redevelopment throughout New Jersey and to directly facilitate the redevelopment of blighted areas by providing eligible projects in which licensees (casinos) can invest. The Authority encourages investment in, or financing of, projects which are made as part of a comprehensive plan to improve blighted areas or are targeted to benefit low through middle income residents. The Authority is also responsible for promoting the tourist industry in New Jersey, especially in Atlantic County.

New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission (P.L. 1998, c.44)
20 West State Street
P.O. Box 820
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0820
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2003
www.newjerseycommerce.org

In accordance with P.L. 1998, c.44 the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, the principal economic development department in the Executive Branch of State Government, was abolished and the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission was created. Its mission is to serve as the lead agency for promoting job growth, business growth, and economic development in New Jersey.

New Jersey Development Authority for Small Businesses, Minorities' and Women's Enterprises (P.L. 1985, c.386)
36 West State Street
P.O. Box 990
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2002
www.fieldus.org/directory/records/335.htm

The New Jersey Development Authority for Small Businesses, Minorities' and Women's Enterprise was established as a public body corporate and politic of the State. The Authority was established to provide financial assistance to small businesses and businesses owned by minorities and women in order to encourage entrepreneurship within these groups.

New Jersey Economic Development Authority (N.J.S.A. 34:1B-4)
36 West State Street
P.O. Box 990
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2002
www.njeda.com

Created in 1974 as a public body corporate and politic, the New Jersey Economic Development Authority is authorized to arrange long-term, low-interest financing, and other forms of assistance to private firms and companies for the purpose of maintaining and expanding employment opportunities and enlarging state and local governments tax base.

New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority (N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-4)
101 College Road East
Princeton, New Jersey 08540-6601
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2002
www.njefa.com

The New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority was established in 1966 to provide a means for New Jersey public and independent colleges and universities to construct additional facilities through the financial resources of a public authority empowered to sell its debt instruments (bonds, notes, and other obligations). The Authority may finance academic and auxiliary facilities for the public and independent institutions of higher education.

New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust (N.J.S.A. 58:11B-4)
3131 Princeton Pike - Building 6
P. O. Box 440
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2003
www.njeit.org

The New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust established in, but not of, the Department of Environmental Protection in 1985, is a body corporate and politic, with corporate succession. The purpose of the Trust is to make loans and guarantee debt incurred by local government units in financing the cost of wastewater treatment system projects.

The Trust may from time to time issue bonds, notes, or other obligations in any principal amounts that the Trust deems necessary, up to an aggregate principal amount of $600 million, in order to provide sufficient funds to carry out its statutory purpose.

New Jersey Health Care Facilities Financing Authority (N.J.S.A. 26:2I-4)
Station Plaza Bldg. #4
South Clinton and Yard Avenues
P.O. Box 366
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2002
www.njhcffa.com

The New Jersey Health Care Facilities Financing Authority, established in 1972 as a public body corporate and politic of the State, provides low-cost capital financing for the public and private not-for-profit health care institutions of the State.

New Jersey Higher Education Student Assistance Authority (N.J.S.A. 18A:71A-1 et. seq.)
P.O. Box 540
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0540
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2003
www.hesaa.org

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

New Jersey Highway Authority (N.J.S.A. 27:12B-4)
Executive Offices
Garden State Parkway
Woodbridge, New Jersey 07095
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2002

The New Jersey Highway Authority, created in 1952 as a body corporate and politic, is authorized to acquire, construct, operate, and maintain highway projects (specifically the toll portions of the Garden State Parkway) with the provision that the Governor shall have the right to veto any action, except collective bargaining; and that the approval of the Governor and State Treasurer or Comptroller shall be required prior to adoption of any bond resolution or revision of tolls. The Authority has also been responsible for construction and maintenance of the PNC Arts Center.

Effective July 9, 2003, the New Jersey Highway Authority merged and became a part of the New Jersey Turnpike Authority.

New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (N.J.S.A. 55:14K-4)
637 South Clinton Avenue
P. O. Box 18550
Trenton, New Jersey 08650-2085
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2003
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, the Agency monitors and provides technical support in the planning, construction, and management of all developments in its portfolio. HMFA mortgage loan funds come from the sale of tax-exempt revenue bonds.

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

New Jersey Meadowlands Commission (N.J.S.A. 13:17-5)
1 De Korte Park Plaza
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2002
www.meadowlands.state.nj.us

The New Jersey Meadowlands Commission is a body corporate and politic established within the Department of Community Affairs under the provisions of the Hackensack Meadowlands Reclamation and Development Act of 1968. The Commission is authorized and empowered to be the planning and zoning agency for the reclaiming, planning, development, redevelopment, and enhancement, including open space acquisition of the 19,730 acre Meadowlands District.

The District consists of waterways, tidal flow lands, woodlands, marsh, and meadows contained within portions of fourteen municipalities and two counties; Bergen and Hudson. Through the issuance, if needed, of tax-exempt bonds and notes, the Commission is able to raise needed funds.

New Jersey Redevelopment Authority (P.L. 1996, c.62)
225 East State Street
P. O. Box 790
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2002
www.state.nj.us/njra

The New Jersey Redevelopment Authority was created on July 13, 1996 to provide assistance in the redevelopment and revitalization of New Jersey cities. The Authority is to provide financial, managerial, and technical assistance to persons, firms, or corporations that wish to undertake industrial, commercial, or civic projects within qualified municipalities.

New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority (N.J.S.A. 5:10-4)
50 Route 120
East Rutherford, New Jersey 07073
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2002
www.njsea.com

The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority, established in 1971 as a public body corporate and politic with corporate succession, is engaged in the business of owning, operating, and managing sports, entertainment, wagering, and convention facilities throughout the State. It has been responsible for the financing, construction, and management of the Meadowlands Racetrack and Giants Stadium, both of which opened in 1976, and the Continental Airlines Arena which opened in July, 1981. The Authority is charged with the responsibility to own, operate, and build various facilities, located in the State of New Jersey, including the Atlantic City Convention Center Authority, for athletic and entertainment events, trade shows, and other expositions, and is authorized to issue bonds and notes and to provide the terms and security thereof.

New Jersey Transit Corporation (N.J.S.A. 27:25-1)
One Penn Plaza East
Newark, New Jersey 07105
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2003
www.njtransit.com

New Jersey Transit Corporation (NJ TRANSIT) was created by the New Jersey Public Transportation Act of 1979 and is empowered to acquire, own, operate, and contract for the operation of public transportation services.

NJ TRANSIT receives operating subsidies principally from the State of New Jersey by legislative appropriation and the Federal Government by defined formula grants under the Federal Transit Administration. These government grants are used to support the operation of public transportation services.

NJ TRANSIT provides these services through the operation of bus and commuter rail subsidiaries. NJ TRANSIT also contracts with several motor bus carriers for certain transportation services. Under these contracts, NJ TRANSIT has the right to set fares and coordinate service levels and schedules. In addition, NJ TRANSIT contracts with the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) for the use of Amtrak's northeast corridor, including propulsion costs and the cost of maintaining right-of-way.

New Jersey Turnpike Authority (N.J.S.A. 27:23-3)
P. O. Box 1121
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2002
www.state.nj.us/turnpike

The New Jersey Turnpike Authority, created as a body corporate and politic by the New Jersey Turnpike Authority Act of 1948, is authorized to construct, maintain, repair, and operate turnpike projects at locations established by law. Furthermore, the Authority may issue turnpike revenue bonds or notes of the Authority, subject to prior approval by the Governor and by either or both the State Treasurer and Comptroller, payable solely from tolls and other revenues of the Authority.

Effective July 9, 2003, the New Jersey Highway Authority merged and became part of the New Jersey Turnpike Authority. The New Jersey Turnpike Authority has assumed all operations of the New Jersey Highway Authority.

New Jersey Water Supply Authority (N.J.S.A. 58:1B-4)
P. O. Box 5196
Clinton, New Jersey 08809
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2003
www.njwsa.org

The New Jersey Water Supply Authority, created in 1981 as a public body corporate and politic, is authorized to acquire, finance, construct, and operate water supply systems. The Authority currently operates and maintains the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Spruce Run/Round Valley Reservoir water supply system.

The Authority may, upon the request of a municipality, county, the State, or agencies thereof, enter into a contract to provide services for any water system project. All projects undertaken by the Authority shall conform to the recommendations of the New Jersey Statewide Water Supply Plan. Bonds of the Authority may be issued to finance these projects and the debt service on the bonds is payable from the revenues and other funds of the Authority.

South Jersey Port Corporation (N.J.S.A. 12:11A-1)
Second and Beck Streets
Camden, New Jersey 08104
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2002
www.southjerseyport.com

The South Jersey Port Corporation, established as a public body corporate and politic of the State, was created in 1968 by the South Jersey Port Corporation Act. The Act conferred upon the Corporation the powers to establish, acquire, construct, rehabilitate, improve, operate, and maintain marine terminals in the South Jersey Port District, including Mercer, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May counties. To this end, the Corporation may issue tax-exempt revenue bonds subject to the provisions and restrictions of the Marine Terminal Revenue Bond Resolution adopted November 30, 1970, 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
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2002
www.sjta.com

The South Jersey Transportation Authority created in 1992 is authorized and empowered to acquire, construct, maintain, operate, and support transportation projects including the Atlantic City Expressway and the Atlantic County International Airport. The Authority may issue revenue bonds or notes of the Authority subject to prior approval by the Governor and by either or both the State Treasurer and Comptroller, payable solely from tolls and other revenues of the Authority.

Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation
50 West State Street
P.O. Box 002
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2003

In accordance with P.L. 2002, c.32, the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation is a body corporate and politic established in, but not of, the Department of the Treasury. During Fiscal Year 2003 the State of New Jersey sold to the Corporation all of its rights, title, and interest in, and the right to receive the amounts payable under the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement reached between 46 states and the major tobacco companies. The Corporation generated $3.46 billion in Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds to pay for New Jersey's rightful share under the Master Settlement Agreement.

B. Colleges and Universities

As a result of P.L. 1988, c.42 and c.88, State colleges, whose revenues and expenditures were previously accounted for in the General Fund of the State of New Jersey, were given autonomous status effective July 1, 1987.

The financial statements of the colleges and universities have been prepared in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 35, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for Public Colleges and Universities. These component units are included in the State's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the State and fiscal dependency on the State. The colleges and universities are funded through State appropriations, tuition, federal grants, and private donations and grants. Since the colleges and universities are similar in nature and function, their statements have been discretely presented in the statement of net assets and the statement of activities. They are presented in two categories, major and nonmajor. This distinction is determined by the relative size of an entity's assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures in relation to the total of all the colleges and universities. Except for New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT) and Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey (Rutgers), the financial statements do not include the financial activity related to foundations and similar organizations within the colleges and universities. Because of their significant operational and fiscal relationship with the universities, NJIT and Rutgers foundations are presented as component units of these universities.

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

The College of New Jersey (N.J.S.A. 18A:62-1)
2000 Pennington Road
Ewing, New Jersey 08628-0718
www.tcnj.edu

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

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

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

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

New Jersey Institute of Technology (N.J.S.A. 18A:64E-4)
323 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard
University Heights
Newark, New Jersey 07102-1982
www.njit.edu

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

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

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

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey (N.J.S.A. 18A:65-12)
65 Davidson Road
Piscataway, New Jersey 08854-5603
www.rutgers.edu

The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey (N.J.S.A. 18A:62-1)
P.O. Box 195
Pomona, New Jersey 08240-195
www2.stockton.edu/stockton.html

University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (N.J.S.A. 18A:64G-4)
335 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903-2688
www.umdnj.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 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, 2003, the exact amount involved in these legal proceedings is not fully determinable.

Special Revenue Funds

New Jersey Lawyers Fund for Client Protection

Claims of approximately $17.1 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 is $11.2 million. The ultimate disposition of these claims is not determinable at this time.

New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund

As of June 30, 2003, various claims have been filed against the Fund by third parties for damages caused by spills. These claims have not reached the stage in the judicial process where reasonable amounts have been established, and therefore, are not classified as liabilities under generally accepted accounting principles.

Real Estate Guaranty Fund

Claim payments, as certified by court orders, are made to persons aggrieved by the unlawful practices of real estate brokers or salesmen. As of June 30, 2003, there were various cases pending with a maximum possible exposure to the Fund of approximately $0.6 million. The ultimate disposition of these claims is not determinable at this time.

Sanitary Landfill Facility Contingency Fund

Various claims totaling approximately $13.0 million have been filed against this Fund by individuals, local municipalities, and school districts. In addition, there are a number of similar claims for unspecified dollar amounts which are pending. The ultimate disposition of these claims is not determinable at this time.

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

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

Capital Projects Funds

Due to delays in construction and design problems, various claims for damages have been filed with respect to the Special Transportation Fund in the amount of $20.4 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, 2003, audits of expenditures for Fiscal Year 2003 and prior years may not be completed. Disallowances which may result from these audits are not determinable at this time. As of June 30, 2003, it is management's opinion that disallowances, if any, would not be material.

NOTE 20 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Short-term Debt

For Fiscal Year 2004, the State authorized the issuance of $3.1 billion in short-term debt. The aggregate principal is to be used to provide effective cash flow management to fund the imbalances that occur in the collection of revenues and the disbursement of appropriations. On September 25, 2003, the State issued $1.5 billion of tax and revenue anticipation notes. The final maturity of these notes is June 24, 2004. Should the State need to issue additional short-term debt in order to manage its cash flow, it has $1.6 billion remaining in Fiscal Year 2004 borrowing authorization.

Long-term Debt

On July 31, 2003 the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority issued $924.8 million in bonds on behalf of both the New Jersey Department of Transportation and New Jersey Transit for various system improvements. Interest on the bonds is payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15, commencing on December 15, 2003. Final maturity on the bonds is June 15, 2024.

On August 6, 2003 the New Jersey Economic Development Authority issued $90.7 million of Economic Recovery Fund Refunding Bonds. The bonds were issued to partially refund the 1992 Series A and 1992 Series B bonds. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15, commencing on September 15, 2003. Final maturity on the bonds is March 15, 2021.

On August 7, 2003 the New Jersey Economic Development Authority, in accordance with the Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act, issued $600.0 million in school construction bonds for the purpose of partially funding the school facilities construction program. Interest is payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15, commencing on December 15, 2003. Final maturity on the bonds is June 15, 2028.

On August 22, 2003 the New Jersey Building Authority issued $190.0 million of 2003 Series A, State Building Revenue Bonds. The bonds were issued to partially refund the 1994 Series Bonds, the 1999 Series Bonds, and the 2002 Series A Bonds. The 2003 Series A Bonds are variable rate, Auction Rate Securities. In order to manage interest rate exposures and achieve a synthetic fixed rate refunding on the bonds to be refunded, the New Jersey Building Authority entered into six separate swap agreements with swap providers to hedge the Authority's interest rate exposure with respect to the full principal amount of the 2003 Series A Bonds. The swap agreements shall be in effect during the entire term of the 2003 Series A Bonds. Each swap agreement provides that the Authority will pay the respective swap provider a fixed rate of 3.64 percent on a notional amount equal to the principal amount of the 2003 Series A Bonds being hedged and that the respective swap provider will pay the New Jersey Building Authority a floating amount based on 62 percent of the one month LIBOR plus 0.20 percent on the same notional amount. As the 2003 Series A Bonds are redeemed, the notional amounts of the respective swap agreements shall decrease proportionately. The parties' obligations are expected to be settled on a net basis in accordance with the prevailing practice in the interest rate exchange market.

On October 7, 2003 the State of New Jersey issued $159.4 million of State General Obligation Bonds, Refunding Bonds, Series K in order to refund various general obligation bonds of the State. Interest is payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15, commencing on January 15, 2004. Final maturity on the bonds is July 15, 2018.

On October 9, 2003 the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority, in accordance with the Dormitory Safety Trust Fund Act, issued $5.4 million of bonds for the purpose of partially funding Dormitory Fire Suppression loans to public and private institutions of higher education, public and private secondary schools, and military and boarding schools in the State. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1, commencing on March 1, 2004. Final maturity on the bonds is March 1, 2018.

On October 29, 2003 the South Jersey Port Corporation issued $11.3 million in Marine Terminal Revenue Bonds, Series 2003 M. The bonds are considered a moral obligation of the State of New Jersey. Interest is payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1, commencing on January 1, 2004. Final maturity on the bonds is January 1, 2030.