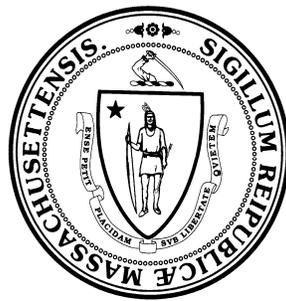


**THE
COMMONWEALTH
OF
MASSACHUSETTS**



INFORMATION STATEMENT

Dated November 7, 2012

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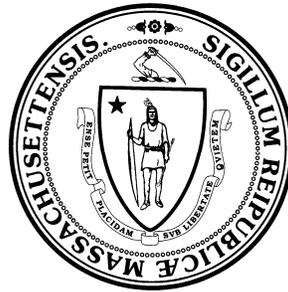
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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS



CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Deval L. Patrick Governor
Timothy P. Murray Lieutenant Governor
William F. Galvin Secretary of the Commonwealth
Martha Coakley Attorney General
Steven Grossman Treasurer and Receiver-General
Suzanne M. Bump Auditor

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS

Therese Murray President of the Senate
Robert A. DeLeo Speaker of the House

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

INFORMATION STATEMENT

November 7, 2012

This Information Statement, together with its Exhibits (included by reference as described below), is furnished by The Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the Commonwealth). It contains certain fiscal, financial and economic information concerning the Commonwealth and its ability to meet its financial obligations. This Information Statement contains information only through its date, or as otherwise provided for herein, and should be read in its entirety.

The ability of the Commonwealth to meet its obligations will be affected by future social, environmental and economic conditions, among other things, as well as by legislative policies and the financial condition of the Commonwealth. Many of these conditions are not within the control of the Commonwealth.

Exhibit A to this Information Statement is the Statement of Economic Information as of October 1, 2012. Exhibit A sets forth certain economic, demographic and statistical information concerning the Commonwealth.

Exhibits B and C, respectively, are the Commonwealth's Statutory Basis Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2012 and the Commonwealth's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, reported in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), for the year ended June 30, 2011. The Commonwealth's independent auditor has not been engaged to perform, and has not performed, since the respective dates of its reports included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in such reports, nor has said independent auditor performed any procedures relating to the official statement of which this Information Statement is a part.

Specific reference is made to said Exhibits A, B and C, copies of which are attached hereto and have also been filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) System. The financial statements are also available at the home page of the Comptroller of the Commonwealth located at <http://www.mass.gov/osc> by clicking on "Financial Reports" under the "Publications and Reports" tab.

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THE GOVERNMENT

The government of the Commonwealth is divided into three branches: the Executive, the bicameral Legislature and the Judiciary.

Executive Branch

Governor. The Governor is the chief executive officer of the Commonwealth. Other elected members of the executive branch are the Lieutenant Governor (elected with the Governor), the Treasurer and Receiver-General (State Treasurer), the Secretary of the Commonwealth (State Secretary), the Attorney General and the State Auditor. All are elected to four-year terms. The terms of the current office holders began in January, 2011.

The Executive Council, also referred to as the “Governor’s Council,” consists of eight members who are elected to two-year terms in even-numbered years. The Executive Council is responsible for the confirmation of certain gubernatorial appointments, particularly judges, and must approve all warrants (other than for debt service) prepared by the Comptroller for payment by the State Treasurer.

Also within the Executive Branch are certain independent offices, each of which performs a defined function, such as the Office of the Comptroller, the Board of Library Commissioners, the Office of the Inspector General, the State Ethics Commission and the Office of Campaign and Political Finance.

Governor’s Cabinet. The Governor’s Cabinet, which assists the Governor in administration and policy making, is comprised of the secretaries who head the seven Executive Offices, which are the Executive Office for Administration and Finance, the Executive Office of Health and Human Services, the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, the Executive Office of Housing and Economic Development, the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development, the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs and the Executive Office of Education. In addition, the Secretary of Transportation, who is the chief executive of the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT), is a member of the Governor’s Cabinet. (MassDOT has a legal existence separate from the Commonwealth but houses several former departments of state government, including the Executive Office of Transportation, the Highway Department and the Department of Conservation and Recreation.) Cabinet secretaries and executive department chiefs, as well as the Secretary of Transportation, serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Most other agencies are grouped under one of the seven Executive Offices for administrative purposes.

The Governor’s chief fiscal officer is the Secretary of Administration and Finance. The activities of the Executive Office for Administration and Finance fall within five broad categories: (i) administrative and fiscal supervision, including supervision of the implementation of the Commonwealth’s budget and monitoring of all agency expenditures during the fiscal year; (ii) enforcement of the Commonwealth’s tax laws and collection of tax revenues through the Department of Revenue for remittance to the State Treasurer; (iii) human resource management, including administration of the state personnel system, civil service system and employee benefit programs and negotiation of collective bargaining agreements with certain of the Commonwealth’s public employee unions; (iv) capital facilities management, including coordinating and overseeing the construction, management and leasing of all state facilities; and (v) administration of general services, including information technology services. In addition, the Secretary of Administration and Finance chairs the Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector Authority and co-chairs the Massachusetts Life Sciences Center.

State Treasurer. The State Treasurer has four primary statutory responsibilities: (i) the collection of all state revenues (other than small amounts of funds held by certain agencies); (ii) the management of both short-term and long-term investments of Commonwealth funds (other than the state employee and teacher pension funds), including all cash receipts; (iii) the disbursement of Commonwealth moneys and oversight of reconciliation of the state’s accounts; and (iv) the issuance of almost all debt obligations of the Commonwealth, including notes, commercial paper and long-term bonds.

In addition to these responsibilities, the State Treasurer serves as Chairperson of the Massachusetts Lottery Commission, the State Board of Retirement, the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board, the Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust and the Massachusetts School Building Authority. The State Treasurer also serves as a member of numerous other state boards and commissions, including the Municipal Finance Oversight Board.

State Auditor. The State Auditor is charged with improving the efficiency of state government by auditing the administration and expenditure of public funds and reporting the findings to the public. The State Auditor reviews the activities and operations of approximately 750 state entities and contract compliance of private vendors doing business with the Commonwealth. See “COMMONWEALTH BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CONTROLS.”

Attorney General. The Attorney General represents the Commonwealth in all legal proceedings in both the state and federal courts, including defending the Commonwealth in actions in which a state law or executive action is challenged. The Attorney General also brings actions to enforce environmental and consumer protection statutes, among others, and represents the Commonwealth in public utility and automobile and health insurance rate setting procedures. The Attorney General works in conjunction with the general counsel of the various state agencies and executive departments to coordinate and monitor all pending litigation.

State Comptroller. Accounting policies and practices, publication of official financial reports and oversight of fiscal management functions are the responsibility of the Comptroller. The Comptroller also administers the Commonwealth’s annual state single audit and manages the state accounting system. The Comptroller is appointed by the Governor for a term coterminous with the Governor’s and may be removed by the Governor only for cause. The annual financial reports of the Commonwealth, single audit reports and any rules and regulations promulgated by the Comptroller must be reviewed by an advisory board. This board is chaired by the Secretary of Administration and Finance and includes the State Treasurer, the Attorney General, the State Auditor, the Chief Administrative Justice of the Trial Court and two persons with relevant experience appointed by the Governor for three-year terms. The Commonwealth’s annual reports include financial statements on the statutory basis of accounting (the Statutory Basis Financial Report, or SBFR) and audited financial statements on the GAAP basis (the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, or CAFR). The Statutory Basis Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2012, included herein by reference as Exhibit B was reviewed, and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2011, included herein by reference as Exhibit C was audited, by KPMG LLP, as stated in its reports appearing therein. KPMG LLP has not been engaged to perform, and has not performed, since the respective dates of its reports included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in such reports, nor has it performed any procedures relating to the official statement of which this Information Statement is a part. See “COMMONWEALTH BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CONTROLS.”

State Secretary. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is responsible for collection and storage of public records and archives, securities regulation, state elections, administration of state lobbying laws and custody of the seal of the Commonwealth.

Legislative Branch

The Legislature (formally called the General Court) is the bicameral legislative body of the Commonwealth, consisting of a Senate of 40 members and a House of Representatives of 160 members. Members of both the Senate and the House are elected to two-year terms in even-numbered years. The Legislature meets every year. The joint rules of the House and Senate require all formal business to be concluded by the end of July in even-numbered years and by the third Wednesday in November in odd-numbered years.

The House of Representatives must originate any bill that imposes a tax. Once a tax bill is originated by the House and forwarded to the Senate for consideration, the Senate may amend it. All bills are presented to the Governor for approval or veto. The Legislature may override the Governor’s veto of any bill by a two-thirds vote of each house. The Governor also has the power to return a bill to the chamber of the Legislature in which it was originated with a recommendation that certain amendments be made; such a bill is then before the Legislature and is subject to amendment or re-enactment, at which point the Governor has no further right to return the bill a second time with a recommendation to amend but may still veto the bill.

Judicial Branch

The judicial branch of state government is composed of the Supreme Judicial Court, the Appeals Court and the Trial Court. The Supreme Judicial Court has original jurisdiction over certain cases and hears appeals from both the Appeals Court, which is an intermediate appellate court, and in some cases, directly from the Trial Court. The Supreme Judicial Court is authorized to render advisory opinions on certain questions of law to the Governor, the Legislature and the Governor's Council. Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, the Appeals Court and the Trial Court are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Governor's Council, to serve until the mandatory retirement age of 70 years.

Independent Authorities and Agencies

The Legislature has established a number of independent authorities and agencies within the Commonwealth, the budgets of which are not included in the Commonwealth's annual budget. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements 14 and 39 articulate standards for determining significant financial or operational relationships between the primary government and its independent entities. In fiscal 2011, the Commonwealth had significant operational or financial relationships, or both, as defined by GASB Statements 14 and 39 (as amended), with 16 of these authorities. A discussion of these entities and the relationship to the Commonwealth is included in footnote 1 to the fiscal 2011 Basic Financial Statements in the CAFR, included herein by reference as Exhibit C.

Local Government

All territory in the Commonwealth is in one of the 351 incorporated cities and towns that exercise the functions of local government, which include public safety, fire protection and public construction. Cities and towns or regional school districts established by them also provide elementary and secondary education. Cities are governed by several variations of the mayor-and-council or manager-and-council form. Most towns place executive power in a board of three or five selectmen elected to one- or three-year terms and retain legislative powers in the voters themselves, who assemble in periodic open or representative town meetings. Various local and regional districts exist for schools, water and wastewater administration and certain other governmental functions.

Municipal revenues consist of taxes on real and personal property, distributions from the Commonwealth under a variety of programs and formulas, local receipts (including motor vehicle excise taxes, local option taxes, fines, licenses and permits, charges for utility and other services and investment income) and appropriations from other available funds (including general and dedicated reserve funds). See "COMMONWEALTH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES – Local Aid."

The cities and towns of the Commonwealth are also organized into 14 counties, but county government has been abolished in seven of those counties. The county governments that remain are responsible principally for the operation of courthouses and registries of deeds. Where county government has been abolished, the functions, duties and responsibilities of the government have been transferred to the Commonwealth, including all employees, assets, valid liabilities and debts.

Initiative Petitions

Under the Massachusetts constitution, legislation may be enacted in the Commonwealth pursuant to a voter initiative process. Initiative petitions which have been certified by the Attorney General as to proper form and as to which the requisite number of voter signatures has been collected are submitted to the Legislature for consideration. If the Legislature fails to enact the measure into law as submitted, the petitioner may place the initiative on the ballot for the next statewide general election by collecting additional voter signatures. If approved by a majority of the voters at the general election, the petition becomes law 30 days after the date of the election. Initiative petitions so approved by the voters do not constitute constitutional amendments and may be subsequently amended or repealed by the Legislature. Initiative petitions may not make appropriations. In recent years, ballots at statewide general elections typically have presented a variety of initiative petitions, sometimes including petitions relating to tax and fiscal policy. A number of these have been approved and become law. See particularly "COMMONWEALTH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES – Limitations on Tax Revenues" and "COMMONWEALTH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES – Local Aid."

Constitutional amendments also may be initiated by citizens, but they follow a longer adoption process, which includes gaining at least 25% of the votes of the House of Representatives and Senate jointly assembled in constitutional convention in two successive biennial legislative sessions before being decided by the voters.

COMMONWEALTH BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

Operating Fund Structure

The Commonwealth's operating fund structure satisfies the requirements of state finance law and is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The General Fund and other funds that are appropriated in the annual state budget receive most of the non-bond and non-federal grant revenues of the Commonwealth. These funds are referred to in this Information Statement as the "budgeted operating funds" of the Commonwealth. Budgeted operating funds are created and repealed from time to time through the enactment of legislation, and existing funds may become inactive when no appropriations are made from them. Budgeted operating funds do not include the capital projects funds of the Commonwealth, into which the proceeds of Commonwealth bonds are deposited. See "Capital Investment Process and Controls" below.

Two of the budgeted operating funds account for most of the Commonwealth's appropriated spending: the General Fund and the Commonwealth Transportation Fund (the "Transportation Fund") (formerly the Highway Fund), from which approximately 98.2% of the statutory basis budgeted operating fund outflows in fiscal 2012 were made. The remaining approximately 1.8% of statutory operating fund outflows occurred in other operating funds: the Commonwealth Stabilization Fund, the Intragovernmental Service Fund, the Inland Fisheries and Game Fund, the Marine Recreational Fisheries Development Fund, the Workforce Training Fund, the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Fund, and the Massachusetts Tourism Fund. There were also 12 funds which were authorized by law but had no activity: the Collective Bargaining Reserve Fund, the Tax Reduction Fund, the Dam Safety Trust Fund, the International Educational and Foreign Language Grant Program Fund, the Highway Fund, the Gaming Local Aid Fund, the Education Fund, the Local Stabilization Fund, the Gaming Economic Development Fund, the Manufacturing Fund, the Community College Fund and the Healthcare Payment Reform Fund. In fiscal 2012, the Commonwealth Stabilization Fund had both inflows and outflows. At the end of a fiscal year, undesignated balances in the budgeted operating funds, unless excluded by law, are used to calculate the consolidated net surplus. Under state finance law, balances in the Stabilization Fund and the Tax Reduction Fund, both of which may receive consolidated net surplus funds, and the Inland Fisheries and Game Fund are excluded from the consolidated net surplus calculation.

Overview of Operating Budget Process

Generally, funds for the Commonwealth's programs and services must be appropriated by the Legislature. The process of preparing a budget begins with the executive branch early in the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the budget will take effect. The legislative budgetary process begins in late January (or, in the case of a newly elected Governor, not later than early March) with the Governor's budget submission to the Legislature for the fiscal year commencing in the ensuing July. The Massachusetts constitution requires that the Governor recommend to the Legislature a budget which contains a statement of all proposed expenditures of the Commonwealth for the upcoming fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures are to be defrayed. State finance law requires the Legislature and the Governor to approve a balanced budget for each fiscal year, and the Governor may approve no supplementary appropriation bills that would result in an unbalanced budget. However, this is a statutory requirement that may be superseded by an appropriation act.

The House Ways and Means Committee considers the Governor's budget recommendations and, with revisions, proposes a budget to the full House of Representatives. Once approved by the House, the budget is considered by the Senate Ways and Means Committee, which in turn proposes a budget to be considered by the full Senate. In recent years, the legislative budget review process has included joint hearings by the Ways and Means Committees of the Senate and the House. After Senate action, a legislative conference committee develops a joint budget recommendation for consideration by both houses of the Legislature, which upon adoption is sent to the

Governor. Under the Massachusetts constitution, the Governor may veto the budget in whole or disapprove or reduce specific line items (line item veto). The Legislature may override the Governor's veto or specific line-item vetoes by a two-thirds vote of both the House and Senate. The annual budget legislation, as finally enacted, is known as the general appropriations act.

In years in which the general appropriations act is not approved by the Legislature and the Governor before the beginning of the applicable fiscal year, the Legislature and the Governor generally approve a temporary budget under which funds for the Commonwealth's programs and services are appropriated based upon the level of appropriations from the prior fiscal year budget.

In May, 2012, the Executive Office for Administration and Finance published a long-term fiscal policy framework to inform and guide annual budgetary decisions. The framework is intended to promote the achievement of three goals: (i) structural budgetary balance (budgetary spending based on sustainable levels of revenue, excluding fluctuations that occur as a result of economic cycles), (ii) sustainable spending growth (targeted to maintain structural balance throughout a five-year rolling forecast period and evaluated by comparing annual spending growth to projected long-term rates of revenue growth) and (iii) disciplined management of long-term liabilities (to protect intergenerational equity by preventing the costs associated with debt and unfunded retirement benefit obligations from crowding out other government services and investments in the future). The framework does not attempt to assess the proper level of services and investments, but rather how to ensure that any particular level of services is sustainable over time based on existing resources.

State finance law requires the Commonwealth to monitor revenues and expenditures during a fiscal year. For example, the Secretary of Administration and Finance is required to provide quarterly revenue estimates to the Governor and the Legislature, and the Comptroller publishes a quarterly report of planned and actual revenues. See "COMMONWEALTH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES – Tax Revenue Forecasting." Department heads are required to notify the Secretary of Administration and Finance and the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means of any anticipated decrease in estimated revenues for their departments from the federal government or other sources or if it appears that any appropriation will be insufficient to meet all expenditures required in the fiscal year by any law, rule, regulation or order not subject to the administrative control. The Secretary of Administration and Finance must notify the Governor and the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means whenever the Secretary determines that revenues will be insufficient to meet authorized expenditures. The Secretary of Administration and Finance is then required to compute projected deficiencies and, under Section 9C of Chapter 29 of the General Laws, the Governor is required to reduce allotments, to the extent lawfully permitted to do so, or submit proposals to the Legislature to raise additional revenues or to make appropriations from the Stabilization Fund to cover such deficiencies. The Supreme Judicial Court has ruled that, under current law, the Governor's authority to reduce allotments of appropriated funds extends only to appropriations of funds to state agencies under the Governor's control.

Cash and Budgetary Controls

The Commonwealth has in place controls designed to ensure that sufficient cash is available to meet the Commonwealth's obligations, that state expenditures are consistent with periodic allotments of annual appropriations and that moneys are expended consistently with statutory and public purposes. Two independently elected Executive Branch officials, the State Treasurer and the State Auditor, conduct the cash management and audit functions, respectively. Regarding periodic allotments, at the beginning of each fiscal year the Executive Office for Administration and Finance schedules the rate at which agencies will have access to funds included in their appropriation through a published periodic allotment calendar. This calendar is reviewed regularly, and depending on the fiscal climate, the Executive Office for Administration and Finance may choose to adjust the allotment schedule in order to tighten spending controls. In some cases agencies may request an ad hoc allotment in order to gain access to funds faster than the existing periodic allotment schedule would allow (*e.g.*, exceptional cases where unique payment concerns must be considered); such requests are carefully reviewed by the Executive Office for Administration and Finance before they are approved. The Comptroller conducts the expenditure control function. The Secretary of Administration and Finance is the Governor's chief fiscal officer and provides overall coordination of fiscal activities.

Capital Investment Process and Controls

Capital expenditures are primarily financed with debt proceeds and federal grants. Authorization for capital investments requires approval by the Legislature, and the issuance of debt must be approved by a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature. Upon such approval to issue debt, the Governor submits a bill to the Legislature, as required by the state constitution, to set the terms and conditions of the borrowing for the authorized debt. The State Treasurer issues authorized debt at the request of the Governor, and the Governor, through the Secretary of Administration and Finance, controls the amount of capital expenditures through the allotment of funds pursuant to such authorizations.

Based on outstanding authorizations, the Executive Office for Administration and Finance, at the direction of the Governor and in conjunction with the cabinet and other officials, establishes a capital investment plan. The plan is an administrative guideline and subject to amendment at any time. The plan assigns authority for secretariats and agencies to spend on capital projects and is reviewed each fiscal year. The primary policy objectives of the plan are to determine and prioritize the Commonwealth's investment needs, to determine the affordable level of debt that may be issued and the other funding sources available to address these investment needs, and to allocate these limited capital investment resources among the highest priority projects. See "COMMONWEALTH CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN."

The Comptroller has established various funds to account for financial activity related to the acquisition or construction of capital assets. In addition, accounting procedures and financial controls have been instituted to limit agency capital spending to the levels approved by the Governor. All agency capital spending is tracked against the capital investment plan on both a cash and encumbrance accounting basis on the state's accounting system, and federal reimbursements are budgeted and monitored against anticipated receipts.

Cash Management Practices of State Treasurer

The State Treasurer is responsible for ensuring that all Commonwealth financial obligations are met on a timely basis. The Massachusetts constitution requires that all payments by the Commonwealth (other than debt service) be made pursuant to a warrant approved by the Governor's Council. The Comptroller prepares certificates which, with the advice and consent of the Governor's Council and approval of the Governor, become the warrant to the State Treasurer. Once the warrant is approved, the State Treasurer's office disburses the money.

The Cash Management Division of the State Treasurer's office utilizes approximately 900 operating accounts to track cash collections and disbursements for the Commonwealth. The Division relies primarily upon electronic receipt and disbursement systems.

The State Treasurer, in conjunction with the Executive Office for Administration and Finance, is required to submit quarterly cash flow projections for the then current fiscal year to the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means on or before the last day of August, November, February and May. The projections must include estimated sources and uses of cash, together with the assumptions from which such estimates were derived and identification of any cash flow gaps. See "FISCAL 2012 AND FISCAL 2013 – Cash Flow." The State Treasurer's office, in conjunction with the Executive Office for Administration and Finance, is also required to develop quarterly and annual cash management plans to address any gap identified by the cash flow projections and variance reports. The State Treasurer's office oversees the issuance of short-term debt to meet cash flow needs, including the issuance of commercial paper and revenue anticipation notes. See "LONG-TERM LIABILITIES – General Obligation Debt."

Under state finance law, the State Treasurer may invest Commonwealth funds in obligations of the United States Treasury, bonds or notes of various states and municipalities, corporate commercial paper meeting specified ratings criteria, bankers acceptances, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements secured by United States Treasury obligations, money market funds meeting specified ratings criteria, securities eligible for purchase by a money market fund operated in accordance with Rule 2a-7 of the federal Securities and Exchange Commission or investment agreements meeting specified ratings criteria. Cash that is not needed for immediate funding needs is invested in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust. The State Treasurer serves as trustee of the Trust and has sole authority pertaining to rules, regulations and operations of the Trust. The Trust has two investment options: a money market fund and a short-term bond fund. General operating cash is invested in the money market fund, which

is administered in accordance with Rule 2a-7 of the Securities and Exchange Commission and additional policies and investment restrictions adopted by the State Treasurer. The three objectives for the money market fund are safety, liquidity and yield. The money market fund maintains a stable net asset value of one dollar and is marked to market daily. Moneys in the Stabilization Fund, which are not used by the Commonwealth for liquidity, are invested in both the money market fund and the short-term bond fund. The short-term bond fund invests in a diversified portfolio of high-quality investment-grade fixed-income assets that seeks to obtain the highest possible level of current income consistent with preservation of capital and liquidity. The portfolio is required to maintain an average credit rating of A-. The duration of the portfolio is managed to within +/- one half year duration of the benchmark. The benchmark for the short-term bond fund is the Barclays Capital 1-to-5-year Government/Credit Index, which includes all medium and larger issues of United States government, investment-grade corporate and investment-grade international dollar-denominated bonds.

Fiscal Control, Accounting and Reporting Practices of Comptroller

The Comptroller is responsible for oversight of fiscal management functions, establishment of accounting policies and practices and publication of official financial reports. The Comptroller maintains the Massachusetts Management Accounting and Reporting System (MMARS), the centralized state accounting system that is used by all state agencies and departments but not independent state authorities. MMARS provides a ledger-based system of revenue and expenditure accounts enabling the Comptroller to control obligations and expenditures effectively and to ensure that appropriations are not exceeded during the course of the fiscal year. The Commonwealth's statewide accounting system also has various modules for receivables, payables, fixed assets and other processes management.

Expenditure Controls. The Comptroller requires that the amount of all obligations under purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditures of moneys be recorded as encumbrances. Once encumbered, these amounts are not available to support additional spending commitments. As a result of these encumbrances, spending agencies can use MMARS to determine at any given time the amount of their appropriations available for future commitments.

The Comptroller is responsible for compiling expenditure requests into the certificates for approval by the Governor's Council. In preparing these certificates, which become the warrant, the Comptroller's office has systems in place to ensure that the necessary moneys for payment have been both appropriated by the Legislature and allotted by the Governor in each account and sub-account. By law, certain obligations may be placed upon the warrant even if the supporting appropriation or allotment is insufficient. These obligations include debt service, which is specifically exempted by the state constitution from the warrant requirement, and Medicaid payments, which are mandated by federal law.

Although state finance law generally does not create priorities among types of payments to be made by the Commonwealth in the event of a cash shortfall, the Comptroller has developed procedures, in consultation with the State Treasurer and the Executive Office for Administration and Finance, for prioritizing payments based upon state finance law and sound fiscal management practices. Under those procedures, debt service on the Commonwealth's bonds and notes is given the highest priority among the Commonwealth's various payment obligations.

Internal Controls. The Comptroller establishes internal control policies and procedures in accordance with state finance law. Agencies are required to adhere to such policies and procedures. All unaccounted-for variances, losses, shortages or thefts of funds or property must be reported to the State Auditor, who is authorized to investigate and recommend corrective action.

Statutory Basis of Accounting. In accordance with state law, the Commonwealth adopts its budget and maintains financial information on a statutory basis of accounting. Under the statutory basis, tax and departmental revenues are accounted for on a modified cash basis by reconciling revenue to actual cash receipts confirmed by the State Treasurer. Certain limited revenue accruals are also recognized, including receivables from federal reimbursements with respect to paid expenditures. Expenditures are measured on a modified cash basis including actual cash disbursements and encumbrances for goods or services received prior to the end of a fiscal year.

For certain programs, such as Medicaid, expenditures are recognized under the statutory basis of accounting only to the extent of disbursements supported by current-year appropriations. Some prior year services billed after the start of a fiscal year have been paid from the new fiscal year's appropriation, in an amount

determined by the specific timing of billings and the amount of prior year funds that remained after June 30 to pay the prior year's accrued billings, though this practice may vary from year to year.

GAAP Basis of Accounting. The Comptroller also prepares Commonwealth financial statements on a GAAP basis. In addition to the primary government, certain independent authorities and agencies of the Commonwealth are included as component units within the Commonwealth's reporting entity, primarily as non-budgeted enterprise funds.

GAAP employs an economic resources management focus and a current financial resources management focus as two bases for accounting and reporting. Under the economic resources management focus (also called the "entity-wide perspective"), revenues and expenses (different from expenditures) are presented similarly to private-sector entities. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Capital assets, including infrastructure assets net of depreciation, and the long-term portion of all liabilities are reported on the statement of net assets.

Under the current financial resources management focus of GAAP (also called the "fund perspective"), the primary emphasis is to demonstrate inter-period equity. Revenues are reported in the period in which they become both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are expected to be collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

Significant revenues susceptible to accrual include income, sales and use, corporation and other taxes, federal grants and reimbursements and reimbursements for the use of materials and services. Tax accruals, which include the estimated amounts due to the Commonwealth on previous filings, over- and under-withholdings, estimated payments on income earned and tax refunds and abatements payable, are all recorded as adjustments to statutory basis tax revenues.

Major expenditure accruals are recorded for the cost of Medicaid claims that have been incurred but not paid, claims and judgments and workers' compensation claims incurred but not reported and contract assistance to state authorities. See Exhibit C - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2011; Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

Audit Practices of State Auditor

The State Auditor is mandated under state law to conduct an audit at least once every two years of all activities of the Commonwealth. The audit encompasses 750 entities, including the court system and the independent authorities, and includes an overall evaluation of management operations. The State Auditor also has the authority to audit federally aided programs and vendors under contract with the Commonwealth, as well as to conduct special audit projects. The State Auditor conducts both financial compliance and performance audits in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. In addition, and in conjunction with an independent public accounting firm, the State Auditor performs a significant portion of the audit work relating to the state single audit.

Within the State Auditor's office is the Division of Local Mandates, which evaluates all proposed and actual legislation to determine the financial impact on the Commonwealth's cities and towns. In accordance with state law, the Commonwealth is required to reimburse cities and towns for any costs incurred through mandated programs established after the passage of Proposition 2½, the statewide tax limitation enacted by the voters in 1980, unless expressly exempted from those provisions, and the State Auditor's financial analysis is used to establish the amount of reimbursement due to the Commonwealth's cities and towns. See "COMMONWEALTH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES – Local Aid; *Property Tax Limits.*"

Also within the State Auditor's office is the Bureau of Special Investigations, which is charged with the responsibility of investigating fraud within public assistance programs.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

This section contains a description of the major categories of Commonwealth revenues and expenditures, beginning with a table presenting combined revenues and expenditures in the budgeted operating funds, followed by descriptions of categories of revenues and expenditures.

In order to fund its programs and services, the Commonwealth collects a variety of taxes and receives revenues from other non-tax sources, including the federal government and various fees, fines, court revenues, assessments, reimbursements, interest earnings and transfers from its non-budgeted funds, which are deposited in the General Fund, the Transportation Fund (formerly the Highway Fund) and other operating budgeted funds. For purposes of this Information Statement, these funds will be referred to as budgeted operating funds, and revenues deposited in such funds will be referred to as budgeted operating revenues. In fiscal 2012, on a statutory basis, approximately 60.4% of the Commonwealth's budgeted operating revenues and other financing sources were derived from state taxes. In addition, the federal government provided approximately 24.5% of such revenues, with the remaining 15.1% provided from departmental revenues and transfers from non-budgeted funds. The measurement of revenues for the budgeted operating funds on a statutory basis differs from governmental revenues on a GAAP basis. See "Selected Financial Data – GAAP Basis; Revenues – GAAP Basis." The Commonwealth's executive and legislative branches establish the Commonwealth's budget using the statutory basis of accounting.

Statutory Basis Distribution of Budgetary Revenues and Expenditures

The revenues and expenditures of the budgeted operating funds presented in the following table are derived from the Commonwealth's statutory basis financial statements for fiscal 2008 through 2012. Projections for fiscal 2013 have been prepared by the Executive Office for Administration and Finance. Except where otherwise indicated, they are based on the office's most recent estimate of tax revenue (as officially issued) and non-tax revenue, on enacted appropriations adjusted for projected reversions and on supplemental appropriations filed by the Governor that remain before the Legislature. The financial information presented includes all budgeted operating funds of the Commonwealth. See "COMMONWEALTH BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CONTROLS — Operating Fund Structure" for additional detail.

The following table sets forth the Commonwealth's revenues and expenditures for fiscal 2008 through fiscal 2012 and projected revenues and expenditures for fiscal 2013.

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Budgeted Operating Funds – Statutory Basis (in millions)(1)

	<u>Fiscal 2008</u>	<u>Fiscal 2009</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Projected Fiscal 2013</u>
<u>Beginning Fund Balances</u>						
Reserved or Designated	\$351.3	\$171.5	\$68.9	\$122.0	\$400.1	\$170.4
Bay State Competitiveness Investment Fund	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Fund	2,335.0	2,119.2	841.3	669.8	1,379.1	1,652.1
Undesignated	<u>114.7</u>	<u>115.1</u>	<u>106.4</u>	<u>111.3</u>	<u>121.7</u>	<u>167.2</u>
Total	<u>\$2,901.0</u>	<u>\$2,405.8</u>	<u>\$1,016.6</u>	<u>\$903.1</u>	<u>\$1,900.8</u>	<u>\$1,989.7</u>
<u>Revenues and Other Sources(2)</u>						
Alcoholic Beverages	71.2	71.9	71.0	72.7	76.1	79.5
Banks	547.8	242.6	234.9	(11.0)	266.6	83.8
Cigarettes	436.9	456.8	456.2	453.6	451.0	455.5
Corporations	1,512.2	1,548.6	1,600.3	1,951.4	1,771.1	1,733.6
Deeds	153.9	105.5	137.9	140.2	158.8	165.4
Income	12,483.8	10,583.7	10,110.3	11,576.0	11,911.4	12,720.5
Inheritance and Estate	254.0	259.7	221.4	309.6	293.3	281.4
Insurance	417.7	356.7	330.0	340.3	363.6	387.7
Motor Fuel	672.2	654.0	654.6	660.8	661.9	685.6
Public Utilities	120.2	(1.7)	(0.3)	(8.8)	(35.9)	(35.1)
Room Occupancy	119.2	109.5	101.6	110.4	121.6	126.6
Sales:						
Regular	2,952.2	2,799.7	3,282.8	3,476.3	3,544.4	3,703.8
Meals	632.9	629.6	759.6	813.3	868.8	920.7
Motor Vehicles	<u>501.6</u>	<u>439.3</u>	<u>569.3</u>	<u>615.2</u>	<u>646.1</u>	<u>685.6</u>
Sub-Total-Sales	4,086.7	3,868.6	4,611.7	4,904.8	5,059.3	5,310.1
Miscellaneous	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>16.1</u>
Total Tax Revenues	<u>\$20,879.2</u>	<u>\$18,259.5</u>	<u>\$18,543.7</u>	<u>\$20,516.6</u>	<u>\$21,114.7</u>	<u>\$22,010.7</u>
MBTA Transfer	(756.0)	(767.1)	(767.1)	(767.1)	(779.1)	(786.9)
MSBA Transfer	<u>(634.7)</u>	<u>(702.3)</u>	<u>(605.2)</u>	<u>(654.6)</u>	<u>(670.5)</u>	<u>(702.3)</u>
WTF Transfer(3)	-	-	-	-	<u>(21.4)</u>	<u>(21.4)</u>
Total Budgeted Operating Tax Revenues	<u>\$19,488.5</u>	<u>\$16,790.0</u>	<u>\$17,171.4</u>	<u>\$19,094.9</u>	<u>\$19,643.7</u>	<u>\$20,500.1</u>
Federal Reimbursements	6,429.5	8,250.9	8,548.8	9,299.5	7,971.7	8,221.9
Departmental and Other Revenues	2,355.9	2,326.2	2,800.9	2,912.3	2,921.4	3,316.4
Inter-fund Transfers from Non-budgeted Funds and other sources (4)	<u>2,039.3</u>	<u>1,850.3</u>	<u>1,788.8</u>	<u>1,768.6</u>	<u>2,009.7</u>	<u>1,754.1</u>
Budgeted Revenues and Other Sources	<u>\$30,313.2</u>	<u>\$29,217.4</u>	<u>\$30,310.0</u>	<u>\$33,075.3</u>	<u>\$32,546.5</u>	<u>\$33,792.5</u>
Inter-fund Transfers	<u>2,226.3</u>	<u>1,963.8</u>	<u>770.8</u>	<u>3,460.9</u>	<u>1,032.3</u>	<u>882.0</u>
Total Budgeted Revenues and Other Sources	<u>\$32,539.5</u>	<u>\$31,181.2</u>	<u>\$31,080.8</u>	<u>\$36,536.3</u>	<u>\$33,578.8</u>	<u>\$34,674.5</u>
<u>Expenditures and Uses</u>						
Direct Local Aid	5,040.5	4,723.6	4,837.4	4,784.7	4,929.5	5,114.3
Medicaid (5)	8,246.3	8,679.2	9,287.6	10,237.3	10,431.1	10,991.0
Other Health and Human Services	4,796.5	4,828.3	4,616.6	4,614.8	4,710.5	4,911.4
Group Insurance	852.5	973.1	1,063.8	1,130.3	1,206.2	1,294.4
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	485.8	495.9	358.1	349.4	435.9	551.8
Higher Education	1,084.4	1,035.5	845.6	943.0	937.1	987.7
Department of Early Education and Care	549.9	560.3	513.5	515.1	494.3	498.3
Public Safety	1,544.4	1,514.3	1,423.2	905.0	929.7	1,466.2
Energy and Environmental Affairs	227.1	215.9	202.2	185.6	186.8	206.2
Debt Service	1,990.1	2,011.7	1,979.9	1,663.9	1,923.2	2,423.1
Post Employment Benefits (6)	1,398.6	1,314.4	1,748.6	1,838.9	1,892.3	1,967.0

Other Program Expenditures	<u>2,414.1</u>	<u>2,350.9</u>	<u>2,509.0</u>	<u>2,850.4</u>	<u>2,898.7</u>	<u>2,122.4</u>
Total - Programs and Services before transfers to Non-budgeted funds	\$28,630.2	\$28,703.1	\$29,384.5	\$30,018.6	\$30,975.3	\$32,533.8
Inter-fund Transfers to Non-budgeted Funds						
Commonwealth Care Trust Fund	1,045.9	987.6	631.7	739.0	614.9	740.3
State Retiree Benefit Trust Fund (7)	\$354.7	\$352.0	-	-	-	-
Medical Assistance Trust Fund	376.7	374.0	313.3	886.1	220.9	566.3
Massachusetts Transportation Trust Fund	-	-	(6.0)	195.1	180.1	166.6
Other	<u>400.9</u>	<u>189.9</u>	<u>94.1</u>	<u>238.8</u>	<u>466.4</u>	<u>375.6</u>
Total Inter-Fund Transfers to Non-Budgeted Funds	\$2,178.2	\$1,903.5	\$1,039.1	\$2,059.0	\$1,482.3	\$1,848.8
Budgeted Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>\$30,808.4</u>	<u>\$30,606.6</u>	<u>\$30,423.6</u>	<u>\$32,077.6</u>	<u>\$32,457.6</u>	<u>\$34,382.6</u>
Inter-fund Transfers	<u>2,226.3</u>	<u>1,963.8</u>	<u>770.8</u>	<u>3,460.9</u>	<u>1,032.3</u>	<u>882.0</u>
Total Budgeted Expenditures and Other Uses	\$33,034.7	\$32,570.4	\$31,194.4	\$35,538.5	\$33,489.9	\$35,264.6
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	(\$495.2)	(\$1,389.2)	(\$113.6)	\$997.8	88.9	(\$590.1)
Ending Fund Balances						
Reserved or Designated (8)	171.5	68.9	122.0	400.1	170.5	7.6
Stabilization Fund	2,119.2	841.3	669.8	1,379.1	1,652.1	1,392.0
Undesignated	<u>115.1</u>	<u>106.4</u>	<u>111.3</u>	<u>121.7</u>	<u>167.1</u>	-
Total	\$2,405.8	\$1,016.6	\$903.1	\$1,900.8	\$1,989.7	\$1,399.6

SOURCES: Fiscal 2008-2012, Office of the Comptroller; fiscal 2013, Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

- (1) Totals may not add due to rounding.
- (2) Distribution of fiscal 2013 tax estimate by various tax categories is subject to revision if and when the fiscal 2013 estimate is revised during fiscal 2013.
- (3) The fiscal year 2012 budget adopted changes to the Workforce Training Fund, which annually is funded through employer contributions for workforce training initiatives for incumbent workers in the private sector. Beginning in fiscal 2012 the WTF will not be subject to annual appropriation and the employer contributions are transferred directly to the WTF after their collection.
- (4) Inter-fund Transfers from Non-budgeted Funds and Other Sources include profits from the State Lottery, transfer of tobacco settlement funds to allow their expenditure, abandoned property proceeds as well as other inter-fund transfers.
- (5) Fiscal 2008 through fiscal 2009 included program administration.
- (6) Starting in fiscal 2010 Post Employment Benefits include budgeted pension transfers and State Retiree Benefit Trust Fund.
- (7) Transfers of approximately \$133.4 million in fiscal 2010 are included in "Other Program Expenditures" above.
- (8) Consists largely of appropriations from previous years, authorized to be expended in current years.

State Taxes

The major components of state taxes are the income tax, which accounted for approximately 56.4% of the total tax revenues in fiscal 2012, the sales and use tax, which accounted for approximately 24.0%, and the corporations and other business and excise taxes (including taxes on insurance companies, financial institutions and public utility corporations), which accounted for approximately 11.2%. Other tax and excise sources accounted for the remaining 8.4% of total fiscal 2012 tax revenues.

Income Tax. The Commonwealth assesses personal income taxes at flat rates, according to classes of income, after specified deductions and exemptions. A rate of 5.3% has been applied to most types of income since January 1, 2002, although the rate was recently reduced to 5.25%, as described below. The tax rate on gains from the sale of capital assets held for one year or less and from the sale of collectibles is 12%, and the tax rate on gains from the sale of capital assets owned more than one year is now 5.25% (effective January 1, 2012). Interest on obligations of the United States and of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions is exempt from taxation.

Under current law, the state personal income tax rate on most classes of taxable income is scheduled to be gradually reduced to 5.0%, contingent upon "baseline" state tax revenue growth (*i.e.*, revenue growth after factoring out the impact of tax law and administrative processing changes) growing by 2.5% more than the rate of inflation as measured by the consumer price index for all urban consumers in Boston. In the tax year following that in which the

personal income tax rate is reduced to 5.0%, the charitable deduction, which was in effect for tax year 2000 but subsequently suspended, would be restored. Pursuant to this law, the state income tax rate on most classes of taxable income was reduced from 5.3% to 5.25%, effective January 1, 2012, because the growth in fiscal 2011 inflation-adjusted baseline revenues, as defined in the law, over fiscal 2010 exceeded 2.5%, and because, for each consecutive three-month period starting in August and ending in November, 2011, there was positive inflation-adjusted baseline revenue growth as compared to the same consecutive three-month period in calendar 2010. The Department of Revenue estimates that the revenue impact of this rate reduction (5.3% to 5.25%) for fiscal 2012 was between \$52 million and \$56 million. The revenue impact for fiscal 2013 (assuming no further rate reduction in calendar year 2013) is expected to be between \$111 million and \$117 million.

The state income tax rate will be reduced further from 5.25% to 5.20%, effective January 1, 2013, if the growth in fiscal 2012 inflation-adjusted baseline revenues, as defined in the law, over fiscal 2011 exceeds 2.5%, and if for each consecutive three-month period starting in August and ending in November, 2012 there is positive inflation-adjusted baseline revenue growth as compared to the same consecutive three-month period in calendar 2011. On September 6, 2012, the Commissioner of Revenue certified that fiscal 2012 inflation-adjusted baseline revenues grew by 2.77% from fiscal 2011, exceeding the initial trigger (2.5%) for the income tax rate reduction. As a part of this process, the Commissioner has so far issued two “three-month period” certifications, which indicated that there was positive inflation-adjusted baseline revenue growth during each of the three-month periods ended August, 2012 and September, 2012 as compared to the same consecutive three-month periods in calendar 2011. The Commissioner has yet to issue two additional growth certifications for the periods ending October, 2012 and November, 2012 (expected on November 15, 2012 and December 17, 2012, respectively). It will not be known if the rate reduction will be triggered until the Commissioner issues these additional certifications as to whether all of the statutory triggers were met. The Department of Revenue estimates that the revenue impact of this rate reduction (5.25% to 5.20%) for fiscal 2013 would be between \$50 million and \$64 million. The revenue impact for fiscal 2014 (assuming no further rate reduction in calendar year 2014) would be between \$110 million and \$124 million.

As of July 1, 2010, the Department of Revenue is required to issue a report by November 30 of each year estimating the total revenues collected during the preceding fiscal year from capital gains. If this amount is in excess of \$1 billion it is to be transferred to the Commonwealth’s Stabilization Fund. As a part of this annual certification process the Department of Revenue has provided quarterly estimates of tax revenues collected from capital gains income after each quarter to the State Comptroller during fiscal 2012. On July 20, 2012, the Department of Revenue certified this amount for fiscal 2012 to be \$915.5 million. In November, 2012, the Department of Revenue will determine and certify the final amount for fiscal 2012 after compiling and reviewing more complete data. The same quarterly and annual certification process will be repeated during fiscal 2013.

Sales and Use Tax. Effective August 1, 2009, the sales tax rate imposed on retail sales of certain tangible property (including retail sales of meals) transacted in the Commonwealth and a corresponding use tax rate on the storage, use or other consumption of like tangible properties brought into the Commonwealth was raised from 5% to 6.25%. Food, clothing, prescribed medicine, materials and produce used in food production, machinery, materials, tools and fuel used in certain industries and property subject to other excises (except for cigarettes) are exempt from sales taxation. The sales and use tax is also applied to sales of electricity, gas and steam for certain nonresidential use and to nonresidential and a portion of residential use of telecommunications services.

In August, 2009, when the sales tax rate increase was enacted, it was projected to produce an additional \$759 million in fiscal 2010 and \$900 million annually thereafter. Based on the most recently available data, reflecting both the economic recession and the recovery, the Department of Revenue currently estimates that the sales tax increase resulted in additional revenues of approximately \$739 million in fiscal 2010, \$918 million in fiscal 2011 and \$916 million to \$954 million in fiscal 2012, and that it will result in additional revenues of \$945 million to \$985 million in fiscal 2013.

As part of the same legislation that increased the sales tax rate, the sales tax exemption on alcohol sales was eliminated effective August 1, 2009. However, on November 2, 2010, an initiative passed by the voters reinstated this exemption and removed the sales tax on alcoholic beverages effective January 1, 2011. The Department of Revenue estimates that the Commonwealth’s collections from eliminating the alcoholic beverages exemption were approximately \$96.6 million in fiscal 2010 and approximately \$81 million during the first seven months of fiscal 2011. The Department of Revenue estimates that the tax revenue loss resulting from the removal of the sales tax on

alcoholic beverage was approximately \$40 million to \$52 million for fiscal 2011 and between \$120 million and \$130 million annually thereafter.

Sales tax receipts from establishments that first opened on or after July 1, 1997 and that are located near the site of the Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, sales tax receipts from retail vendors in hotels in Boston and Cambridge that first opened on or after July 1, 1997 and sales tax receipts from retail vendors located in the Springfield Civic and Convention Center or in hotels near the Springfield Civic and Convention Center that first opened on or after July 1, 2000 are required to be credited to the Convention Center Fund. As of enactment of the fiscal 2004 general appropriations act, this fund is no longer included in the calculation of revenues for budgeted operating funds. See “LONG-TERM LIABILITIES—Special Obligation Debt; *Convention Center Fund*.”

A portion of the Commonwealth’s receipts from the sales tax (other than the tax on meals) is dedicated through trust funds to the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) and the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA). The amount dedicated to the MBTA is the amount raised by a 1% sales tax (not including meals), with an inflation-adjusted floor. A comparable amount, though without the floor, is dedicated to the MSBA beginning in fiscal 2010, with lesser amounts dedicated to the MSBA from fiscal 2005 through fiscal 2009.

Beginning in fiscal 2011, a portion of the Commonwealth’s receipts from the sales tax (other than taxes required to be credited to the Convention Center Fund) is dedicated to the Commonwealth Transportation Fund. The amount dedicated is the amount raised by a portion of the sales tax equal to a 0.385% sales tax, with a floor of \$275 million per fiscal year. Included in this amount is \$100 million of general obligation contract assistance payments from the Commonwealth to the Massachusetts Department of Transportation. See “LONG TERM LIABILITIES – General Obligation Contract Assistance Liabilities” herein.

Business Corporations Tax. Business corporations doing business in the Commonwealth, other than banks and other financial institutions, insurance companies, railroads, public utilities and safe deposit companies, are subject to an excise that has a property measure and an income measure. The value of Massachusetts tangible property (not taxed locally) or net worth allocated to the Commonwealth is taxed at \$2.60 per \$1,000 of value. The net income allocated to Massachusetts, which is based on net income for federal taxes, is taxed at 8.00%, as of January 1, 2012. The minimum tax is \$456. See discussion below under “Corporate Tax Reform” for a discussion of changes to the corporate tax structure and the business corporations’ tax rates.

Corporate Tax Reform. On July 3, 2008, the Governor approved legislation that changed the corporate tax structure in Massachusetts from a “separate company” reporting state to a “combined reporting” state, effective January 1, 2009. Under a combined reporting structure, commonly owned business corporations (together with financial institutions, public utilities and certain other entities) engaged in a “unitary” business, whether or not they have nexus in Massachusetts, determine their income as one combined business in the aggregate. The combined income of the group is then apportioned to Massachusetts in accordance with the existing apportionment rules and taxed to those members of the group that have nexus in Massachusetts. Transactions between member companies are generally disregarded.

The legislation also repealed the differences between federal and Massachusetts business entity classification rules for tax purposes so that companies will be classified as the same type of legal entity for federal and Massachusetts tax purposes. The new law retained the existing structure for different types of corporations – business corporations, manufacturers, financial institutions, utilities and S corporations, with different tax rates and apportionment rules.

Together with these structural changes, the legislation reduced the then current 9.5% business corporations’ tax rate to 8.75% as of January 1, 2010, 8.25% as of January 1, 2011 and 8.00% as of January 1, 2012 and thereafter.

Massachusetts tax law imposes an entity level tax on S corporations with more than \$6 million in annual receipts. The corporate tax reform legislation also reduced the tax rate for S corporations with more than \$9 million in annual receipts so that the regular, non-S corporation rate (for a business corporation or financial institution, as applicable) for the year minus the personal income tax rate for the year equals the rate for such S corporations. The tax rate for S corporations with between \$6 million and \$9 million in annual receipts will equal two-thirds of the rate applicable to the larger S corporations.

The Department of Revenue estimates that, prior to the so-called FAS 109 deduction (described in the following paragraph), the structural corporate tax law changes, combined with the gradual reductions in the business corporations tax rate, the large S corporations tax rates and the financial institutions tax rate (see “*Financial Institutions Tax*” below), increased revenues by approximately \$185.2 million in fiscal 2009 (reflecting less than a full year’s impact of the changes), \$252.8 million in fiscal 2010 and \$173.8 million in fiscal 2011, and will increase revenues by \$128.5 million in fiscal 2012 and \$107.7 million in fiscal 2013 and thereafter.

FAS 109 Deduction. The corporate tax reform described above included a new tax deduction designed to limit the impact of combined reporting in the Commonwealth on certain publicly traded corporations’ financial statements. The deduction is generally referred to as the “FAS 109” deduction, in reference to the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. The Department of Revenue issued a report on “FAS 109” deductions on September 23, 2009, based on notices filed by the companies intending to claim FAS 109 deductions. The Department of Revenue used the aggregate amount of FAS 109 deductions intending to be claimed to calculate the aggregate potential tax benefit to such companies, and corresponding tax revenue reduction for the Commonwealth.

The Department of Revenue report indicated that the companies filing such notices stated that their FAS 109 deductions would total approximately \$178.1 billion, which would result in corporate tax savings of \$535 million at the applicable tax rates in the years in which the deductions will be claimed. Corporations are required to claim deductions over a seven-year period starting in tax year 2012. These deductions are expected to result in corporate tax savings (and corresponding Commonwealth corporate tax revenue reductions) of \$76 million to \$79 million annually for tax years 2012 through 2018, inclusive. See “FISCAL 2012 AND FISCAL 2013 – Fiscal 2013” for information on the delay of the implementation of the FAS 109 deduction for one year, which was enacted as part of the fiscal 2013 budget.

In general, corporations apportion their income to Massachusetts based on the proportion of payroll, property and sales within the Commonwealth, with sales being double-weighted. However, beginning January 1, 1996, legislation was phased in over five years establishing a “single sales factor” apportionment formula for the business corporations tax for manufacturing companies. The formula calculates a firm’s taxable income as its net income times the percentage of its total sales that are in Massachusetts, as opposed to the prior formula that took other factors, such as payroll and property into account. Beginning January 1, 1997, legislation was phased in which sourced income of mutual fund service corporations to the states of domicile of the shareholders of the mutual funds that receive services instead of sourcing the sales to the state where the mutual fund provider bore the cost of performing services.

Financial Institutions Tax. Financial institutions (which include commercial and savings banks) are subject to an excise tax. The corporate tax reform legislation discussed above also provides for a reduction in the financial institutions tax rate from 10.5% to 10% as of January 1, 2010, 9.5% as of January 1, 2011 and 9.0% as of January 1, 2012 and thereafter.

Insurance Taxes. Life insurance companies are subject to a 2% tax on gross premiums. Domestic companies also pay a 14% tax on net investment income. Property and casualty insurance companies are subject to a 2.28% tax on gross premiums. Domestic companies also pay a 1% tax on gross investment income.

Public Utility Corporation Taxes. Public utility corporations are subject to an excise tax of 6.5% on net income.

Other Taxes. Other tax revenues are derived by the Commonwealth from excise taxes on motor fuels, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and deeds, and hotel/motel room occupancy, among other tax sources. The excise tax on motor fuels is 21¢ per gallon. The state tax on hotel/motel room occupancy is 5.7%.

On July 1, 2008, the Governor approved legislation raising the tax on cigarettes from \$1.51 per pack to \$2.51 per pack. The Department of Revenue estimates that the \$1.00 per pack cigarette tax increase resulted in a fiscal 2009 revenue increase of between \$140 million and \$150 million, and resulted in a fiscal 2010 revenue increase of \$124 million, compared to revenue generated at the \$1.51 per pack rate. The Department of Revenue estimates that revenue increases in subsequent years should also be between \$115 million and \$130 million annually.

ARRA “De-coupling.” The fiscal 2010 budget included several provisions “decoupling” Commonwealth tax law from certain federal tax law changes made by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) and, in one instance, from the impact of an interpretation by the federal Internal Revenue Service that was effectively repealed (but only prospectively) by ARRA. The purpose of the decoupling provisions is to prevent revenue losses to the Commonwealth. The federal provisions at issue are ones that affect the scope of income or deductions of businesses under the federal Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and, in the absence of decoupling, would also apply for purposes of Commonwealth taxation. The specific federal provisions from which the Commonwealth legislation decouples include: (a) deferral of the recognition of certain cancellation of indebtedness income under the IRC; (b) suspension of IRC rules that would otherwise disallow or defer deductions for original issue discount claimed by issuers of debt obligations; and (c) relief from certain limitations on the use of losses after changes of ownership of a business under (i) IRS Notice 2008-83 (for periods prior to its effective repeal by ARRA) and (ii) new IRC Section 382(n) as added by ARRA.

In addition, the Commonwealth legislation specifically adopts a new federal exclusion from gross income of certain individuals. ARRA provides a subsidy of 65% of the cost of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (or “COBRA,” which gives workers and their families who lose their health benefits the right to choose to continue group health benefits provided by their group health plan for limited periods of time under certain circumstances) continuation premiums for up to nine months for certain involuntarily terminated employees and for their families. This subsidy also applies to health care continuation coverage if required by states for small employers. ARRA provides for an exclusion from federal gross income of the COBRA subsidy. Because Commonwealth personal income tax law generally adopts IRC rules defining the scope of gross income as of January 1, 2005, it was necessary to adopt a specific Commonwealth exclusion to prevent this 2009 federal subsidy from being included in the Commonwealth taxable income of affected employees.

Tax Credits and Other Incentives. Massachusetts law provides for a variety of tax credits that may be applied against corporate excise or personal income taxes due, as applicable under relevant law. These credits are designed as benefits for specified economic activities as a means to encourage such business in the state. Certain of these credits, to the extent not used to reduce a current tax liability, may be carried forward, transferred or refunded, as specified in the applicable statute. In addition, certain statutory provisions may also provide an exemption from sales and use taxes for qualifying expenditures, or other specified tax benefits. The annual “tax expenditure budget” filed by the Governor provides a list, description and revenue estimate of various tax credits and incentives (the fiscal 2013 tax expenditure budget is available on the Commonwealth’s website at www.mass.gov and clicking on the link to “Transparency,” then “Your State Budget.”)

In July, 2007, the Commonwealth revised its film tax credit to provide tax credits of 25% of certain production costs incurred by film production companies in Massachusetts that incurred at least \$50,000 of film production costs in the state. Such production companies were also granted a sales and use tax exemption for goods purchased in the Commonwealth. A film production company may elect either to transfer all or part of its production credit to another taxpayer or to claim a refund of 90% of the amount that is not currently used. There is no cap on the amount of film tax credits that may be claimed. Under current law, the film tax credit will expire on January 1, 2023. Since the program’s inception, approximately \$276.1 million in tax credits have been approved or are currently in the process of being approved by the Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue estimates that the tax credits reduced fiscal 2007 tax revenues by approximately \$11.9 million, fiscal 2008 tax revenues by approximately \$10.5 million, fiscal 2009 tax revenues by approximately \$110.0 million, fiscal 2010 tax revenues by approximately \$90.8 million, fiscal 2011 tax revenues by approximately \$45.4 million and fiscal 2012 revenues by between \$70 million and \$90 million, and will reduce fiscal 2013 revenues by between \$70 million and \$90 million, not including any offsetting tax revenue from the film-related economic activity generated by the tax incentives. Virtually all of the reduction in tax payments resulting from credits that have been transferred or sold is reflected in the insurance, financial institutions, public utilities, and corporate tax categories. The Department of Revenue is required to prepare an annual report of the impact of the film tax credit (the most recent report is available at the Department’s website at www.mass.gov/dor and by clicking on “Tax Professionals; News and Reports; Other Reports; Massachusetts Film Industry Tax Incentive Report.”)

Under legislation approved June 16, 2008 in support of the life sciences industry, up to \$25 million per year in tax incentives is available to certified life sciences companies over a ten-year period, commencing January 1, 2009 for an aggregate amount of \$250 million. The fiscal 2012 budget administratively reduced fiscal year 2012 tax

expenditures by about \$5 million (without reducing statutory authorizations) by limiting the actual tax credits that would be refunded or used by eligible corporations. The fiscal 2013 budget does not include a similar reduction.

The Department of Revenue estimates that this program resulted in a revenue reduction of \$5 million in fiscal 2010, a revenue reduction of \$20 million in fiscal 2011 and a probable revenue reduction between \$18 million and \$22 million in fiscal 2012, and that it will result in a revenue reduction between \$23 million and \$27 million in fiscal 2013.

Tax Expenditure Commission. The fiscal 2012 budget established a study commission on tax expenditures which was chaired by the Secretary of Administration and Finance and included legislators and economists. The commission was charged with reviewing and evaluating the administration and fiscal impact of tax expenditures and making recommendations to the Legislature on the administrative efficiency and cost benefit of tax expenditures. Tax expenditures include credits, deductions and exemptions from the basic provisions of the state tax code. The commission filed its report on April 30, 2012. The report includes recommendations to reduce the number and cost of existing tax expenditures, based on identified criteria, to provide for periodic review of tax expenditures, including an automatic sunset of discretionary “grant-like” tax expenditures every five years, based on data-driven analysis and reports regarding effectiveness, and to establish clawbacks and other enforcement measures for grant-like tax expenditures to ensure that recipients meet commitments.

Tax Revenue Forecasting

Under state law, on or before October 15 and March 15 of each year, the Secretary of Administration and Finance is required to submit to the Governor and to the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means estimates of revenues available to meet appropriations and other needs in the following fiscal year. On or before October 15, January 15 and April 15, the Secretary is required to submit revised estimates for the current fiscal year unless, in his opinion, no significant changes have occurred since the last estimate of total available revenues. On or before January 15 of each year, the Secretary is required to develop jointly with the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means a consensus tax revenue forecast for the following fiscal year. Beginning in fiscal 2005, state finance law has required that the consensus tax revenue forecasts be net of the amount necessary to fully fund the pension system according to the applicable funding schedule, which amount is to be transferred without further appropriation from the General Fund to the Commonwealth’s Pension Liability Fund. See “Employee Benefits; Pension” below.

The following table compares actual budgeted tax revenues to consensus tax revenue forecasts for fiscal 2008 to 2013. Figures for fiscal 2013 are projected. The figures include sales tax receipts dedicated to the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority and the Massachusetts School Building Authority and amounts transferred to the state pension system.

Tax Revenue Forecasting (in millions)						
	<u>Fiscal 2008</u>	<u>Fiscal 2009</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Projected Fiscal 2013</u>
Consensus forecast	\$19,879	\$20,987	\$17,989	\$19,050	\$20,525	\$21,950
Total taxes per enacted budget	<u>\$19,879</u>	<u>\$21,402</u>	<u>\$18,879</u>	<u>\$19,078</u>	<u>\$20,615</u>	<u>\$22,011</u>
October revision	20,225	20,302	18,279	-	21,010	-
January revision	20,225	19,450	18,460	19,784	-	-
April revision	-	19,333	-	-	-	-
May revision	-	18,436	-	-	-	-
Actual budgeted operating tax revenues	<u>\$20,879</u>	<u>\$18,260</u>	<u>\$18,544</u>	<u>\$20,517</u>	<u>\$21,115</u>	N/A
Actual revenues as a percentage of consensus forecast	105%	87%	103%	108%	103%	N/A
Actual revenues as a percentage of total taxes per enacted budget	105%	85%	98%	108%	102%	N/A

SOURCE: Executive Office for Administration and Finance; actual budgeted operating tax revenues, Office of the Comptroller

Fiscal 2012 and Fiscal 2013 Tax Revenues

Fiscal 2012. The fiscal 2012 budget approved by the Governor on July 11, 2011 assumed tax revenues of \$20.636 billion, reflecting the fiscal 2012 consensus tax estimate of \$20.525 billion which was adjusted for the impact of revenue initiatives enacted as part of the budget, most notably including a one-year delay of the FAS 109 deductions (\$45.9 million) and enhanced tax enforcement initiatives (\$61.5 million). On August 1, 2011, the Governor approved legislation establishing a sales tax holiday on August 13-14, 2011. The \$20.615 billion estimate also reflected the revenue loss impact from this two-day sales tax holiday, which was expected to be \$20.9 million. (The estimate of \$20.9 million was certified by the Commissioner of Revenue on December 30, 2011). On October 17, 2011, the Secretary of Administration and Finance, based on available data on tax revenue collections and economic trends, revised the fiscal 2012 tax revenue estimate from \$20.615 billion to \$21.010 billion.

Tax revenues for fiscal 2012, ended June 30, 2012, totaled approximately \$21.115 billion, an increase of approximately \$598 million, or 2.9%, over fiscal 2011. The following table shows the tax collections for fiscal 2012 and the change from tax collections in the same period in the prior year, both in dollars and as a percentage. The table also notes the amount of tax collections in each month of fiscal 2012 that were dedicated to the MBTA and the MSBA.

Fiscal 2012 Tax Collections (in millions)						
Month	Tax Collections	Change from Prior Year	Percentage Change	MBTA Portion(2)	MSBA Portion	Tax Collections: Net of MBTA and MSBA
July	\$1,444.6	\$91.9	6.8%	\$59.6	\$59.6	\$1,325.3
August	1,425.3	39.7	2.9	54.1	54.1	1,317.0
September	2,195.8	180.8	9.0	81.0	52.4	2,062.4
October	1,448.8	105.8	7.9	56.4	56.5	1,335.9
November	1,363.3	(63.3)	(4.4)	52.9	52.9	1,257.5
December	1,967.3	(105.0)	(5.1)	85.4	57.3	1,824.5
January	2,038.6	(14.1)	(0.7)	67.4	67.4	1,903.7
February	1,011.1	78.5	8.4	49.6	49.6	911.8
March	1,802.1	28.3	1.6	77.7	49.6	1,674.7
April	2,507.5	2.1	0.1	58.0	58.0	2,391.6
May	1,616.9	112.2	7.5	54.7	54.7	1,507.4
June	2,293.5	141.2	6.6	82.1	58.3	2,153.2
Total (1)	\$21,114.7	\$598.1	2.9%	\$779.1	\$670.5	\$19,665.1

SOURCE: Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(2) Figures for September, December, March and June include quarterly adjustments of \$28.6 million, \$28.1 million, \$28.1 million and \$23.8 million, respectively, to cover shortfalls between fiscal 2012 dedicated sales tax revenue and the base revenue amount statutorily required to be credited to the MBTA. These adjustments are reflected in the final month of each quarter, but are calculated and transferred to the MBTA following the close of each quarter.

The tax revenue increase of approximately \$598 million in fiscal 2012 from fiscal 2011 is attributable, in large part, to an increase of approximately \$330.9 million, or 3.5%, in withholding collections, an increase of approximately \$17.0 million, or 1.0%, in income payments with returns and bills, a decrease of approximately \$6.7 million, or 0.5%, in income cash refunds, an increase of approximately \$154.6 million, or 3.2%, in sales and use tax collections and an increase of approximately \$92.2 million, or 4.1%, in corporate and business collections, which were partly offset by a decrease of approximately \$24.2 million, or 1.3%, in income cash estimated payments. Fiscal 2012 total tax collections were approximately \$105 million above the fiscal 2012 tax revenue estimate of \$21.010 billion.

Fiscal 2013. On January 12, 2012, a fiscal 2013 consensus tax revenue estimate of \$21.950 billion was agreed upon by the Secretary of Administration and Finance and the chairs of the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means. The fiscal 2013 consensus tax revenue estimate of \$21.950 billion represents revenue growth of 4.5% actual and 5.4% baseline from the revised fiscal 2012 estimate of \$21.010 billion. The revenue estimate in the fiscal 2013 budget is \$22.011 billion and reflects the consensus estimate of \$21.950 billion adjusted for the impact of fiscal 2013 revenue initiatives enacted as part of the budget, including a one-year delay of the FAS 109 deductions (increase of \$45.9 million), enhanced tax enforcement initiatives (increase of \$36.3 million) and the revenue loss impact of \$21.6 million for the subsequently enacted two-day sales tax holiday on August 11-12, 2012.

On October 15, 2012, the Secretary of Administration and Finance kept the fiscal 2012 tax revenue estimate of \$22.011 billion unchanged based on available data on tax revenue collections and economic trends.

Tax revenues for the first four months of fiscal 2013, ended October 31, 2012, totaled approximately \$6.482 billion, a decrease of approximately \$32.9 million, or 0.5%, compared to the same period in fiscal 2012. The following table shows the tax collections for the first four months of fiscal 2012 and the change from tax collections in the same period in the prior year, both in dollars and as a percentage. The table also notes the amount of tax collections during the same four-month period that are dedicated to the MBTA and the MSBA.

Fiscal 2013 Tax Collections (in millions) (1)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Tax Collections</u>	<u>Change from Prior Year</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>	<u>MBTA Portion(3)</u>	<u>MSBA Portion</u>	<u>Tax Collections: Net of MBTA and MSBA</u>
July	\$1,453.4	\$8.8	0.6%	\$60.5	\$60.5	\$1,332.4
August	1,422.6	(2.7)	(0.2)	56.2	56.2	1,310.1
September (3)	2,204.8	9.0	0.4	80.0	53.3	2,071.6
October	1,400.8	(48.0)	3.3	57.6	57.6	1,285.6
Total (2)	\$6,481.6	(32.9)	(0.5%)	\$254.3	\$227.6	\$5,999.7

SOURCE: Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

(1) Figures are preliminary.

(2) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(3) The figure for September includes a quarterly adjustment of \$26.7 million to cover the shortfall between the dedicated sales tax revenue and the base revenue amount statutorily required to be credited to the MBTA during the first quarter of fiscal 2013.

The year-to-date tax revenue decline of approximately \$32.9 million through October 31, 2012 from the same period in fiscal 2012 is attributable, in large part, to a decrease of approximately \$11.0 million, or 0.4%, in withholding collections, a decrease of approximately \$79.9 million, or 13.6%, in corporate and business collections, an increase of approximately \$22.9 million, or 18.4%, in income tax cash refunds, which were partly offset by an increase of approximately \$15.5 million, or 9.5%, in income payments with returns and bills, an increase of approximately \$28.7 million, or 6.0%, in income cash estimated payments and an increase of approximately \$52.0 million, or 3.1%, in sales and use tax collections. Year-to-date fiscal 2013 tax collections (through October) were approximately \$256 million below the benchmark for the fiscal 2013 tax revenue estimate of \$22.011 billion.

Federal and Other Non-Tax Revenues

Federal revenues are collected through reimbursements for the federal share of entitlement programs such as Medicaid and through block grants for programs such as Transitional Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). The amount of federal reimbursements to be received is determined by state expenditures for these programs. The Commonwealth receives reimbursement for approximately 50% of its spending for Medicaid programs. Block grant funding for TANF is received quarterly and is contingent upon a maintenance-of-effort spending level determined annually by the federal government. Federal reimbursements for fiscal 2012 were approximately \$8.0 billion and are projected to be \$8.222 billion for fiscal 2013.

Departmental and other non-tax revenues are derived from licenses, tuition, fees and reimbursements and assessments for services. For fiscal 2012, departmental and other non-tax revenues were \$2.921 billion. The largest budgeted departmental revenues, assessments and miscellaneous revenues in fiscal 2012 included \$474.1 million for Registry of Motor Vehicles fees, fines and assessments, \$217.6 million from filing, registration and other fees paid to the Secretary of State's office, \$114.1 million in fees, fines and assessments charged by the court systems and \$79.7 million in tuition remitted to schools of higher education. Fiscal 2013 departmental and other non-tax revenues are projected to be \$3.316 billion.

Lottery Revenues. For the budgeted operating funds, inter-fund transfers include transfers of profits from the State Lottery Fund and the Arts Lottery Fund and reimbursements for the budgeted costs of the State Lottery Commission, which accounted for transfers from the Lottery of \$1.128 billion, \$1.003 billion, \$989.7 million, \$976.5 million and \$1.075 billion in fiscal 2008 through 2012, respectively. Under state law, the net balance in the State Lottery Fund, as determined by the Comptroller on each September 30, December 31, March 31 and June 30, is to be used to provide local aid.

The Lottery Commission's operating revenues for fiscal 2012 were \$1.075 billion. The result was a surplus of \$63.7 million against the actual \$1.011 billion budget to fund various commitments appropriated by the Legislature from the State Lottery Fund and Arts Lottery Fund, including Lottery administrative expenses, and \$834 million in appropriations for local aid to cities and towns.

As enacted, the fiscal 2013 budget assumed total transfers from the Lottery of \$1.026 billion to fund various commitments appropriated by the Legislature from the State Lottery Fund and the Arts Lottery Fund, including Lottery administrative expenses and \$840.2 million in appropriations for local aid to cities and towns, with the balance, if any to be transferred to the General Fund for the general activities of the Commonwealth.

A five-year history of Lottery revenues and profits is shown in the following table as well as current projections for fiscal 2013.

Lottery Revenues and Profits
(amounts in thousands)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Net Operating Revenues</u>	<u>Net Profits</u>
2013 (1)	\$4,669,605	\$1,026,239	\$926,830
2012	4,741,417	1,074,927	983,786
2011	4,427,961	976,547	887,913
2010	4,423,732	989,727	903,486
2009	4,442,924	959,007	859,407
2008	4,709,343	1,014,430	913,048

Source: State Lottery Commission
(1) Fiscal 2013 figures are projected.

Tobacco Settlement. In November, 1998, the Commonwealth joined with other states in a master settlement agreement that resolved the Commonwealth's and other states' litigation against the cigarette industry. Under the agreement, cigarette companies have agreed to make both annual payments (in perpetuity) and five initial payments (for the calendar years 1999 to 2003, inclusive) to the settling states. Each payment amount is subject to applicable adjustments, reductions and offsets, including upward adjustments for inflation and downward adjustments for decreased domestic cigarette sales volume.

The Commonwealth's allocable share of the base amounts payable under the master settlement agreement is approximately 4.04% which equals more than \$8.3 billion through 2025, subject to adjustments, reductions and offsets. However, in pending litigation tobacco manufacturers are claiming that because of certain developments they are entitled to reduce future payments under the master settlement agreement, and certain manufacturers withheld payments to the states due in April, 2006, April, 2007, April, 2008, April, 2009, April, 2010 and April, 2011. The Commonwealth believes it is due the full amount and is pursuing its claim to unreduced payments. See "LEGAL MATTERS – Other Revenues." The Commonwealth was also awarded \$414.3 million from a separate Strategic Contribution Fund established under the master settlement agreement to reward certain states' particular contributions to the national tobacco litigation effort. This additional amount, also subject to a number of adjustments, reductions and offsets, is payable in equal annual installments during the years 2008 through 2017.

Tobacco settlement payments were initially deposited in a permanent trust fund (the Health Care Security Trust), with only a portion of the moneys made available for appropriation. Beginning in fiscal 2003, however, the Commonwealth has appropriated the full amount of tobacco settlement receipts in each year's budget. The balance accumulated in the Health Care Security Trust amounted to \$509.7 million at the end of fiscal 2007. The fiscal 2008 budget established the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund for the purposes of depositing, investing and disbursing amounts set aside solely to meet liabilities of the state employee' retirement system for health care and other non-pension benefits for retired members of the system. In fiscal 2008 the Health Care Security Trust's balance was transferred to the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund. The fiscal 2010, 2011 and 2012 budgets transfer all payments received by the Commonwealth in fiscal 2010, 2011 and 2012 pursuant to the master settlement agreement from the Health Care Security Trust to the General Fund. The fiscal 2012 budget included a requirement that, beginning in fiscal 2013, 10% of the annual tobacco payments are to be transferred to the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund (projected to be approximately \$27.6 million in fiscal 2013), with the difference deposited to the General Fund, and

that the amount deposited to the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund is to increase by 10% increments annually thereafter until 100% of all payments are transferred to that Fund. The fiscal 2013 budget, as enacted by the Legislature, disregarded this provision and would have deposited all fiscal 2013 tobacco payments into the General Fund. The Governor vetoed this section of the fiscal 2013 budget because of its inconsistency with the fiscal 2012 budget requirement to deposit 10% of such payments in the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund. See “PENSION AND OPEB FUNDING – Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations (OPEB).”

The following table sets forth the tobacco settlement amounts received by the Commonwealth to date. Since fiscal 2006 certain amounts have been withheld from each year’s payments by tobacco manufacturers in relation to ongoing disputes of payment calculations. Those withheld amounts have ranged from \$21 million to \$35 million and are not included in the table below. The Commonwealth continues to pursue these disputed payments. See “LEGAL MATTERS – Other Revenues.”

Payments Received Pursuant to the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (in millions) (1)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Initial Payments</u>	<u>Annual Payments</u>	<u>Total Payments</u>
2000	\$186.6 (2)	\$139.6	\$326.2(2)
2001	78.2	164.2	242.5
2002	82.8	221.7	304.5
2003	86.4	213.6	300.0
2004	-	253.6	253.6
2005	-	257.4	257.4
2006	-	236.3	236.3
2007	-	245.4	245.4
2008	-	288.5	288.5
2009	-	315.2	315.2
2010	-	263.7	263.7
2011	-	248.7	248.7
2012	-	253.6	253.6
Total	<u>\$434.00</u>	<u>\$3,101.50</u>	<u>\$3,535.60</u>

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller.

(1) Amounts are approximate. Totals may not add due to rounding.

(2) Payments received for both 1999 and 2000.

Settlements and Judgments. The fiscal 2012 budget amended state finance law to provide that any one-time settlement or judgment amounting to \$10 million or more is to be deposited in the Stabilization Fund rather than used as miscellaneous revenue for the current fiscal year. Upon receiving a joint certification from the Commissioner of Revenue and the Attorney General that a state agency is in receipt of a one-time settlement or judgment for the Commonwealth in excess of \$10 million in any one fiscal year, the Comptroller is to transfer the proceeds of the settlement or judgment from the General Fund to the Stabilization Fund. In fiscal 2012, the Comptroller transferred \$375.0 million received on account of settlements and judgments. Such transfers are made on a bi-monthly basis. Such settlement and judgment payments totaled \$15 million during the first four months of fiscal 2013.

Gaming. On November 22, 2011 the Governor approved legislation that authorize the licensing of up to three regional resort casinos (one per region) and one slot facility (up to 1,250 slots) in the Commonwealth. The legislation established an appointed, independent state gaming commission to oversee the implementation of the law and the regulation of the resultant gaming facilities. Licensing fees collected by the commission are to be applied to a variety of one-time state and local purposes, and gaming revenues received by the Commonwealth are to be applied to a variety of ongoing expenses, including local aid and education, with stipulated percentages also to be deposited in the Stabilization Fund and applied to debt reduction. The legislation stipulates that initial licensing fees, which are to be set by the gaming commission, must be at least \$85 million per casino and \$25 million for the slot facility. Neither the sponsors of the legislation nor the Executive Office for Administration and Finance have released any cost or revenue projections. The fiscal 2013 budget does not assume any revenue from expanded gaming.

Limitations on Tax Revenues

Chapter 62F of the General Laws, which was enacted by the voters in November, 1986, establishes a state tax revenue growth limit for each fiscal year equal to the average positive rate of growth in total wages and salaries in the Commonwealth, as reported by the federal government, during the three calendar years immediately preceding the end of such fiscal year. The growth limit is used to calculate “allowable state tax revenue” for each fiscal year. Chapter 62F also requires that allowable state tax revenues be reduced by the aggregate amount received by local governmental units from any newly authorized or increased local option taxes or excises. Any excess in state tax revenue collections for a given fiscal year over the prescribed limit, as determined by the State Auditor, is to be applied as a credit against the then-current personal income tax liability of all taxpayers in the Commonwealth in proportion to the personal income tax liability of all taxpayers in the Commonwealth for the immediately preceding tax year. The law does not exclude principal and interest payments on Commonwealth debt obligations from the scope of its tax limit. However, the preamble contained in Chapter 62F provides that “although not specifically required by anything contained in this chapter, it is assumed that from allowable state tax revenues as defined herein the Commonwealth will give priority attention to the funding of state financial assistance to local governmental units, obligations under the state governmental pension systems and payment of principal and interest on debt and other obligations of the Commonwealth.”

Tax revenues in fiscal 2007 through 2011 were lower than the “allowable state tax revenue” limit set by Chapter 62F, and are expected to be lower than the limit in fiscal 2012.

Local Aid

Commonwealth Financial Support for Local Governments. The Commonwealth makes substantial payments to its cities, towns and regional school districts (local aid) to mitigate the impact of local property tax limits on local programs and services. See “*Property Tax Limits*” below. Local aid payments to cities, towns and regional school districts take the form of both direct and indirect assistance. Direct local aid consists of general revenue sharing funds and specific program funds sent directly to local governments and regional school districts as reported on the so-called “cherry sheet” prepared by the Department of Revenue, excluding certain pension funds and non-appropriated funds. In fiscal 2012, approximately \$4.93 billion of the Commonwealth’s budget was allocated to direct local aid. The Commonwealth’s budget for fiscal 2013 provides \$5.12 billion of state-funded local aid to municipalities.

As a result of comprehensive education reform legislation enacted in June, 1993, a large portion of general revenue sharing funds is earmarked for public education and is distributed through a formula specified in Chapter 70 of the General Laws designed to provide more aid to the Commonwealth’s poorer communities. The legislation requires the Commonwealth to distribute aid to ensure that each district reaches at least a minimum level of spending per public education pupil. Since fiscal 1994, the Commonwealth has fully funded the requirements imposed by this legislation in each of its annual budgets. Beginning in fiscal 2007, the Legislature implemented a new model for the Chapter 70 program which was adjusted to resolve aspects of the formulas that were perceived to be creating inequities in the aid distribution. The fiscal 2013 budget includes state funding for Chapter 70 education aid of \$4.17 billion. This level of funding for Chapter 70 brings all school districts to the foundation level called for by 1993 education reform legislation, ensures that all local educational authorities receive an increase of funding of at least \$40 per pupil, and is an increase of \$173 million over the fiscal 2012 state-supported amount of \$3.99 billion.

The fiscal 2010 budget eliminated lottery local aid and additional assistance and created a new local aid funding source called unrestricted general government aid. This account is now the other major component of direct local aid, providing unrestricted funds for municipal use. The fiscal 2013 budget provided for cities and towns to receive \$898.9 million in unrestricted general government aid, with funding allocated to ensure level funding to fiscal year 2012 levels to all municipalities.

Property Tax Limits. In November, 1980, voters in the Commonwealth approved a statewide tax limitation initiative petition, commonly known as Proposition 2½, to constrain levels of property taxation and to limit the charges and fees imposed on cities and towns by certain governmental entities, including county governments. Proposition 2½ is not a provision of the state constitution and accordingly is subject to amendment or repeal by the

Legislature. Proposition 2½, as amended to date, limits the property taxes that may be levied by any city or town in any fiscal year to the lesser of (i) 2.5% of the full and fair cash valuation of the real estate and personal property therein or (ii) 2.5% over the previous year's levy limit plus any growth in the tax base from certain new construction and parcel subdivisions. The law contains certain voter override provisions and, in addition, permits debt service on specific bonds and notes and expenditures for identified capital projects to be excluded from the limits by a majority vote at a general or special election. Between fiscal 1981 and fiscal 2012, the aggregate property tax levy grew from \$3.347 billion to \$12.5 billion, a compound annual growth rate of 4.34%.

Medicaid and the Commonwealth Care Trust Fund

MassHealth. The Commonwealth's Medicaid program, called MassHealth, provides health care to low-income children and families, certain low-income adults, disabled individuals and low-income elders. The program, administered by the Office of Medicaid within the Executive Office of Health and Human Services, generally receives 50% in federal reimbursement on most expenditures. Starting from fiscal 1999, payments for some children's benefits became 65% federally reimbursable under the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

For fiscal 2012, 33.44% of the Commonwealth's budget is devoted to MassHealth and Commonwealth Care. Health care expenditure is the largest and has been one of the fastest growing items in the Commonwealth's budget. Medicaid spending from fiscal 2007 to fiscal 2012 is estimated to have grown by 6.08% on a compound annual basis (including Medicaid administrative expenses and off-budget Medicaid expenses). During the same period, Medicaid enrollment is estimated to have increased 3.9% on a compound annual basis, driven largely by eligibility expansions and the individual mandate prescribed by the 2006 health care reform legislation. The economic recession has additionally contributed to Medicaid membership increases from fiscal year 2009 to 2012.

Spending in fiscal 2012 was \$10.431 billion for MassHealth programs and included almost \$588 million in savings achieved through a variety of initiatives, including but not limited to rate restructuring, program integrity efforts, capitation cost control and payment strategies. In fiscal 2012, the Governor and the Legislature approved \$35 million in additional funding to cover the restoration of Adult Day Health Medicaid benefit cut in the original fiscal 2012 budget. MassHealth ended fiscal 2012 without further supplemental funding.

The fiscal 2013 budget includes \$10.991 billion for the MassHealth program. This is approximately 5.3%, or \$560 million, higher than fiscal 2012 spending of \$10.431 billion. Between fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2013 MassHealth has controlled health care cost growth for an annual average increase of 3.6%. The fiscal 2013 budget fully maintains eligibility for MassHealth and funds projected enrollment growth of 2.79%. The budget keeps MassHealth costs affordable for the Commonwealth and members by maintaining appropriate discipline on rates, instituting new program integrity measures and restructuring certain benefits. In light of fiscal challenges, the MassHealth adult dental benefit will continue to be restructured to cover preventative and emergency services but not full restorative dental services. The fiscal 2013 budget provides funding for adult dental fillings for front teeth, effective January, 2013, which was previously cut under the dental restructuring. The restructuring of dental benefits is not expected to affect children or developmentally disabled members (DDS), and other members are expected to be able to have access to restorative dental services at Community Health Centers through the Health Safety Net.

The fiscal 2013 budget expands funding for MassHealth in several areas, eliminates some savings initiatives assumed in the Governor's fiscal 2013 budget recommendations and increases investments in key areas. The fiscal 2013 budget supports a total investment of \$26 million for infrastructure capacity building grants for non-safety net hospitals (\$20 million), critical-access hospitals (\$3 million), and community health centers and patient centered medical homes (\$3 million). Nursing home rates received level funding from fiscal 2012 and include \$2.8 million for pay-for-performance incentive payments. MassHealth plans to expand hospice benefits to MassHealth Essential and Basic members and anticipates savings by facilitating transitions from inpatient to community settings for end-of-life care. The fiscal 2013 budget also adds administrative funding to ramp up MassHealth operations (\$1 million) and funding for the implementation of national health care reform initiatives and payment reform (\$0.75 million).

Medicaid Expenditures and Enrollment (in millions)

	<u>Fiscal 2008</u>	<u>Fiscal 2009</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010 (2)</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2013 (1)</u>
Budgeted Medicaid program expenses	\$8,113.9	\$8,535.5	\$9,287.6	\$10,237.3	\$10,431.1	\$10,991
Budgeted Medicaid administrative expenses	132.4	143.7	90.8	\$86.5	\$84.3	\$87.2
Off-Budget Medicaid expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	\$8,246.3	\$8,679.2	\$9,378.4	\$10,323.8	\$10,515.4	\$11,078.6
Annual percentage growth in total expenditures	5.2%	5.2%	8.1%	10.1%	1.9%	5.3%
Enrollment (in member months)	1,139,284	1,177,922	1,235,907	1,316,625	1,357,881	1,392,852
Annual percentage growth in enrollment	4.1%	3.4%	4.9%	4.11%	3.10%	2.79%

SOURCE: Fiscal 2008-2012, Office of the Comptroller; fiscal 2013, Executive Office for Administration and Finance. Enrollment, Executive Office of Health and Human Services.

(1) Fiscal 2013 figures are estimated.

(2) The Executive Office of Health and Human Services and Medicaid administrative budget for fiscal 2010 was reduced due to the shifting of information technology resources to a new account.

Commonwealth Care. State health care reform legislation enacted in 2006 created the Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector Authority to, among other things, administer the new Commonwealth Care program, a subsidized health insurance coverage program for adults whose income is up to 300% of the federal poverty level and who do not have access to employer-sponsored insurance. Commonwealth Care began enrolling individuals on October 1, 2006.

In addition to the Commonwealth Care program, the Connector Authority also administered the Commonwealth Care Bridge program during fiscal 2010 through fiscal 2012. The Commonwealth Care Bridge program was established to provide coverage for certain legal permanent residents known as aliens with special status (AWSS) that were enrolled in Commonwealth Care prior to the suspension of their eligibility by the Legislature at the beginning of fiscal 2010. On January 5, 2012, the Supreme Judicial Court held that the Massachusetts statute limiting the eligibility of many legal immigrants for Commonwealth Care violates the equal protection provisions of the Massachusetts Constitution. The Connector Authority has since re-integrated the former Commonwealth Care Bridge population into the Commonwealth Care program and has reinstated eligibility for the remaining AWSS population to apply for and enroll in the program. The Connector Authority estimates that over 24,000 new members, in addition to the 13,400 previously enrolled in Commonwealth Care Bridge, will enroll in the Commonwealth Care program as a result. While current Commonwealth Care members are eligible for federal reimbursement, AWSS members are not eligible.

At the end of fiscal 2012, approximately 187,364 members were enrolled in Commonwealth Care. Enrollment includes integrated legal immigrants previously enrolled in the Bridge program. Fiscal 2012 spending on Commonwealth Care members, including AWSS members, was \$777 million. This cost estimate reflects gross funding needs of the program (net of enrollee contributions) and does not account for federal reimbursement under the Commonwealth's Medicaid waiver nor for the non-federally reimbursable members. The fiscal 2012 spending figure also includes funding of \$43 million to cover both the continuation of the Bridge program from July, 2011 to February, 2012 and the re-integration of legal immigrants into Commonwealth Care from March, 2012 through the end of the fiscal year.

The fiscal 2013 budget provides \$904 million for both the federally reimbursable and non-reimbursable populations in Commonwealth Care. These funds are designed to maintain eligibility for the program and pay for additional enrollment (including coverage for individuals that transition from the Medical Security Plan to Commonwealth Care after their unemployment benefits expire). The budget does not assume any increases in Commonwealth Care base enrollee premiums. The fiscal 2013 budget includes \$143 million for those Commonwealth Care members who are not eligible for federal reimbursement. Also included in the fiscal 2013 budget is \$0.5 million to fund a program enacted in 2010 that requires the Connector to offer premium discounts, as rebates, for certain small businesses that purchase coverage through Commonwealth Choice and set up wellness programs for their employees. The fiscal 2012 budget saw an expansion in the premium rebates to 15% of the premium cost. This expansion continued to be supported in the fiscal 2013 budget. The fiscal 2013 budget also provides \$30 million to support the Health Safety Net Trust Fund.

Commonwealth Care, the Commonwealth Choice wellness subsidy and support for the Health Safety Net Trust Fund are funded through the Commonwealth Care Trust Fund (CCTF). The trust fund is supported by transfers from the General Fund and several dedicated revenue sources, including:

- Fair Share Assessment: The “Fair Share” test requires employers with over 11 full-time equivalents to either make a “fair and reasonable” contribution to health insurance for their full-time employees or pay a \$295 per employee annual assessment to the state. Revenue estimates for the fair share assessment average over \$15 million annually.
- Cigarette Tax Revenue: Starting in fiscal 2009, the state raised taxes on cigarettes by \$1 per pack and dedicated the increased revenues to the Commonwealth Care Trust Fund. These revenues are projected to total over \$120 million per year.
- Individual Tax Penalties: Adults who can afford health insurance but fail to purchase coverage are required to pay monetary penalties when filing their tax returns. These revenues are projected to generate over \$15 million in fiscal 2012 and 2013.

Federal 1115 MassHealth Demonstration Waiver. The Commonwealth’s 1115 waiver expired on June 30, 2011, but the Commonwealth received six successive one-month extensions from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) while renewal negotiations continued. On December 20, 2011 the waiver was renewed by CMS and will extend through June 30, 2014. The \$26.750 billion agreement, which represents a \$5.690 billion increase over the previous waiver, preserves existing eligibility and benefit levels in the Medicaid and Commonwealth Care programs and includes more than \$13.3 billion in revenue to the Commonwealth through federal financial participation. During the three-year waiver period, the Commonwealth will fully implement the federal Affordable Care Act, whose major provisions go into effect on January 1, 2014. The waiver supports spending authority to support alternative payment models and integrated care through Delivery System Transformation Initiative (DSTI) incentive payments to eligible safety net hospitals. The total amount of payments to these safety net providers over the three year period is up to \$628 million, of which up to \$82.2 million is expected to be covered by state resources annually. Legislation approved in June, 2012 supported the establishment and full funding for the trust fund, and MassHealth began implementation of the program at the end of fiscal 2012.

Health Safety Net/Health Safety Net Trust Fund. Overseen by the state’s Division of Health Care Finance and Policy, the Health Safety Net reimburses hospitals and community health centers for health care services provided to low- and moderate-income uninsured or underinsured residents. It was formerly known as the Uncompensated Care Pool.

Success in expanding enrollment in health insurance through health care reform has resulted in decreased Health Safety Net utilization and payments. As compared to Uncompensated Care Pool fiscal 2007, Health Safety Net payments sustained a record drop through Health Safety Net fiscal 2008 (from \$661 million to \$396 million). However, recent economic conditions have caused demand in the Health Safety Net usage to increase from this level.

The fiscal 2013 budget provides \$420 million in dedicated resources for the Health Safety Net, including \$320 million from hospital and insurer assessments, \$70 million from supplemental payments made by other sources

and a \$30 million contribution from the General Fund. The Division of Health Care Finance and Policy continues to monitor Health Safety Net service volume and costs, to update evolving trends relating to Trust Fund care demand. Projections will likely change as more data emerges regarding demand on the Health Safety Net, and a Health Safety Net shortfall of funding for the Health Safety Net's fiscal year 2012 of \$130 million is anticipated. These projections are largely influenced by the current economic conditions and their impacts on the Health Safety Net.

Both Commonwealth Care and Health Safety Net spending occurs in the Commonwealth Care Trust Fund. As noted above, both the Commonwealth Care program and Health Safety Net are financed by a number of different sources. The transfer to the Commonwealth Care Trust Fund detailed in the Statutory Basis Distribution of Budgetary Revenues and Expenditures table above only reflects the General Fund-supported portion of Commonwealth Care and the Health Safety Net.

Federal Health Care Reform. On March 23, 2010 the President signed into law a comprehensive national health reform measure, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148). The United States Supreme Court rejected challenges to this law on June 21, 2012. Many of the provisions that were passed in the Affordable Care Act are similar to the Massachusetts health care reform model, including the introduction of a health insurance exchange, insurance market reforms, individual mandate requirements to ensure that individuals are accessing health insurance, and rules designed to encourage employers to contribute to health insurance for their employees. Unlike many other states, the Commonwealth will not need to devote new state funding to cover populations under the federal Medicaid expansions, as the Commonwealth is already providing coverage exceeding the new federal coverage levels. Instead, the Affordable Care Act will provide the Commonwealth with significant additional federal funding for the Commonwealth's health insurance programs for low-income individuals starting in 2014. The Commonwealth continues to analyze this legislation aggressively to identify funding opportunities and compliance requirements for the Commonwealth and to plan for regulatory and statutory adjustments needed as key provisions of national health care reform are gradually phased in (with many taking effect in 2014).

The Executive Office of Health and Human Services is coordinating a statewide effort to implement the federal health reform law and to actively pursue federal health reform grants and demonstration project opportunities to transform how health care is delivered, to expand access to health care and to support healthcare workforce training. To date, the Commonwealth has been awarded more than \$198 million in federal grant funds under the Affordable Care Act (most notably the Early Innovator Grant which was awarded on February 16, 2011 to seven states). Projects already underway for fiscal 2013 include transforming the Health Connector into an ACA-compliant health insurance exchange, planning for the implementation of a Basic Health Plan administered by MassHealth, the development of an integrated care Dual Demonstration to improve health outcomes for individuals with both Medicare and Medicaid, enhancing the availability of community-based long-term care services and supports that help elders and persons with disabilities of all ages remain in their own homes and continued work to design and implement a single integrated eligibility system for all individuals to determine their eligibility, in real time, for state and federal subsidies when applying for health insurance coverage. These projects will be further supported by a number of key provisions enacted through supplemental appropriation acts during fiscal 2012. The provisions in these laws, among other things, designate the Health Connector as the Commonwealth's Health Insurance Exchange for purposes of the Affordable Care Act, which the Governor recently affirmed in a letter sent on July 10, 2012 to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Health Care Cost Containment. The Governor's fiscal 2013 budget proposal also assumes growth in spending for the Commonwealth's health care coverage programs, including MassHealth, Commonwealth Care and the Group Insurance Commission, will be mitigated in fiscal 2013 based on new procurement and enrollment strategies expected to drive care to lower-cost settings. Through its procurement the Connector was able to reduce premiums by 5% from the fiscal 2012 level, which is expected to save the Commonwealth tens of millions of dollars. In addition the Group Insurance Commission has held premium growth to 1.43% for fiscal 2013, the lowest increase in the last ten years which will result in further savings to the Commonwealth. With respect to MassHealth, other steps to control growth in costs are being taken, as described above under "MassHealth." In the absence of these steps to control growth in costs, the Executive Office for Administration and Finance estimates that costs in the Commonwealth's health care coverage programs would grow by approximately \$694 million in fiscal 2013.

Payment Reform Legislation. On August 6, 2012, the Governor approved comprehensive health payment reform legislation which was a compromise version of the bill he had filed in February, 2011. The law will move

providers and payers away from fee-for-service payments toward alternative payment structures that are designed to reward integration and coordination of care for patients, reduce costs and improve quality. In addition, the new law will extend the presumptive disapproval criteria of the state Division of Insurance for premium rates in the small and non-group market. A newly created Health Policy Commission will oversee policy development necessary for the implementation of the law. The law establishes a cost growth target for the Commonwealth based on Potential Gross State Product (PGSP), which is estimated to be 3.6% for the 2012-2013 period. The growth rate of PGSP is the long-run average growth rate of the Commonwealth's economy, ignoring fluctuations due to business cycles. The cost growth target equals PGSP for the period from 2013 through 2017, PGSP minus 0.5% for the period from 2018 through 2022 and PGSP from 2023 on. However, the Health Policy Commission and the Legislature have some ability to change those growth targets after 2018. Insurers and providers with cost growth exceeding the growth target may be required by the Health Policy Commission to file performance improvement plans describing specific strategies, adjustments and action steps they propose to implement to improve cost performance. If cost growth targets are met, it is estimated that the new law could result in statewide savings of up to \$200 billion over the next 15 years.

On October 10, 2012, the Group Insurance Commission released a request for proposals (RFP), a key requirement of implementing the new legislation which is expected to accelerate changes to the way doctors, hospitals and other health care providers are paid for their services. The RFP initiates the annual bidding and contracting process between health plans and the Commonwealth. The RFP process is expected to help limit growth in premiums, avoid higher copays and deductibles and improve patient health. The GIC estimates it will save taxpayers \$1.29 billion over the five-year term of the contract with improved quality of care and no reduction in benefits.

Other Health and Human Services

Other Health and Human Services—Budgeted Operating Funds (in millions)

<u>Expenditure Category</u>	<u>Fiscal 2008</u>	<u>Fiscal 2009</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Projected Fiscal 2013</u>
Office of Health Services						
Department of Mental Health	\$651.0	\$623.5	\$614.0	\$598.2	\$613.1	\$681.40
Department of Public Health	546.8	548.5	493.7	488.1	488.3	519.3
Division of Healthcare and Finance Policy	<u>11.7</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>32.1</u>
Sub Total	\$1,209.6	\$1,186.0	\$1,121.2	\$1,101.1	\$1,115.5	\$1,232.80
Office of Children, Youth, and Family Services						
Department of Social Services	\$816.2	\$810.0	\$772.1	\$741.6	\$741.6	\$761.00
Department of Transitional Assistance	814.2	859.5	724.5	736.7	733.6	778.8
Department of Youth Services	157.3	154.7	147.1	142.1	141.2	155.4
Office for Refugees and Immigrants	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Sub Total	\$1,789.3	\$1,823.5	\$1,644.8	\$1,621.4	\$1,616.8	\$1,695.40
Office of Disabilities and Community Services						
Department of Developmental Services	\$1,228.9	\$1,250.6	\$1,247.0	\$1,278.5	\$1,314.6	\$1,383.10
Other	<u>135.9</u>	<u>133.6</u>	<u>125.7</u>	<u>124.6</u>	<u>126.8</u>	<u>115.2</u>
Sub Total	\$1,364.8	\$1,384.2	\$1,372.1	\$1,403.1	\$1,441.4	\$1,498.30
Department of Elder Affairs	\$293.9	\$279.7	\$257.7	\$250.2	\$265.8	\$241.30
Executive Office of Human Services (1)	92.6	101.0	192.4 (2)	210.1	240.5	210.7
Veterans' Services (3)	46.4	51.9	28.2	28.9	30.5	32.9
Sub Total	\$432.9	\$432.6	\$478.5	\$489.2	\$536.8	\$484.90
Budgeted Expenditures and Other Uses	\$4,796.6	\$4,828.3	\$4,616.6	\$4,614.8	\$4,710.5	\$4,911.40

SOURCES: Fiscal 2008-2012 Office of the State Comptroller; fiscal 2013, Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

(1) Includes the Department of Medical Assistance (DMA) which was a separate department through fiscal 2004; but consolidated into the Executive Office of Human Services in fiscal 2005. Fiscal 2011 includes Medicaid program administration.

(2) Fiscal 2010 and 2011 spending includes a new IT chargeback account that incorporates IT spending in other departments within the Executive Office of Health and Human Services.

(3) Beginning in fiscal 2010, the Veterans' Benefits account, worth approximately \$30.0 million, is included in the Direct Local Aid category.

Office of Health Services. The Office of Health Services encompasses programs and services from the Department of Public Health, the Department of Mental Health and the Division of Health Care Finance and Policy. Their goal is to promote healthy people, families, communities and environments through coordinated care. The departments work in unison to determine that individuals and families can live and work in their communities self sufficiently and safely. The following are a few examples of programs and services provided by this office: substance abuse programs, immunization services, early intervention programs, environmental health services, youth violence programs, supportive housing and residential services for the mentally ill of all ages, and emergency and acute hospital services. The Division of Health Care Finance and Policy works to improve the delivery of and financing of health care by providing information, developing policies and promoting efficiency that benefit the people of the Commonwealth.

Office of Children, Youth and Family Services. The Office of Children, Youth and Family Services works to provide services to children and their families through a variety of programs and services. The programs and services are offered through the Department of Social Services, the Department of Youth Services, the Department of Transitional Assistance and the Office of Refugees and Immigrants. The collaborative goal of this office is to work to ensure that individuals, children and families are provided with public assistance needed as well as access to programs that will allow for them to be safe and self-sufficient.

Through the Department of Transitional Assistance (Department), the Commonwealth funds three major programs of public assistance for eligible state residents: transitional aid to families with dependent children (TAFDC); emergency aid to the elderly, disabled and children (EAEDC); and the state supplemental benefits for residents enrolled in the federal supplemental security income (SSI) program. In addition, the Department is responsible for administering the entirely federally funded Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps), which provides food assistance to low-income families and individuals. Lastly, beginning in fiscal 2008, the Department established a new supplemental nutritional assistance (SNA) program, which provides small supplemental benefits to certain working families currently enrolled in the SNAP program. As noted below, this program was terminated in 2010 and reinstated in 2012.

The SNAP program provides critical nutritional support to low-income households in the Commonwealth by helping families and individuals buy healthy food. The program serves as the first line of defense against hunger. SNAP benefits are federally funded and provide an economic benefit to the state. DTA issues more than \$115 million in SNAP benefits each month. This represents more than \$2.3 billion per year in local production, sales and jobs for the Commonwealth, since it is estimated that each dollar in SNAP assistance generates nearly \$2 in economic activity for the state.

The SNAP caseload has increased by more than 364% since the beginning of fiscal 2002, while total Department staffing levels have decreased by more than 30% in that same time period. Between June, 2009 and March, 2011, due to its inability to meet statutory case recertification requirements and in order to avoid placing clients in jeopardy of losing their benefits, the Department processed SNAP overpayments that have been estimated at \$21 million. Subsequent process reviews showed that such over issuances had also been made to recipients of SNAP-and-Cash benefits. To prevent overpayments from recurring, the Department has since implemented automatic closure of both SNAP and SNAP-and-Cash cases with expired recertification periods. The Department is currently working with the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to confirm the total amounts of overpayments that were issued. The overpayments may give rise to a liability to the Commonwealth upon completion of discussions between the Commonwealth and USDA.

The federal welfare reform legislation that was enacted on August 22, 1996 eliminated the federal entitlement program of aid to families with dependent children and replaced it with block grant funding for transitional assistance to needy families (TANF). The TANF program replaced Title IV-A of the Social Security Act and allows states greater flexibility in designing programs that promote work and self-sufficiency. The block grant for the Commonwealth was established at \$459.4 million annually for federal fiscal years 1997 through 2006. The Commonwealth must meet federal maintenance-of-effort requirements in order to be eligible for the full TANF grant award. In February, 2006, federal legislation reauthorized the TANF block grant providing \$459.4 million annually to the Commonwealth for the next five years, provided that the Commonwealth meets federal work requirements outlined below. Congress has continued to extend the TANF block grant multiple times. The most recent extension runs through March 27, 2013.

Under federal TANF program rules, the Commonwealth must meet the federal work participation rate (*i.e.*, the percentage of work-eligible individuals receiving assistance who are participating in work or training-related activities allowed under the program) of 50% for all families and 90% for two-parent families. The Commonwealth remains eligible under the federal program rules to lower the state's work participation rate requirement by applying credits earned through annual caseload reductions while continuing to meet federal requirements for state maintenance of effort spending. Beginning in fiscal 2008, the Commonwealth became subject to a revised methodology in determining the total annual caseload reduction credit that could be applied to the state's work participation target. Because the revised methodology, the worsened economy, and the large percentage of federally work-eligible cases with state exemptions diminished the state's ability to meet its work participation target, the state established a supplemental nutrition assistance program. Working families enrolled in this new program were counted towards the work participation rate and allowed the state to meet the federal participation rate. This avoided potential losses in federal revenue due to penalties, while providing the working poor with a supplemental food assistance benefit. In February, 2010, the Commonwealth was informed that, based on the caseload reduction credit for 2008, the revised target was 0%. Consistent with federal guidance in 2009 (under the Recovery Act), the Commonwealth's target participation rate for 2008 through 2011 was the lower of the 2008 or 2009 targets. Based on the 0% for 2008, the targets for 2008 through 2011 were 0%. Since the supplemental nutrition program was no longer needed to enable the Commonwealth to meet its target, the program was suspended. When the Recovery Act-based target participation rates were eliminated in 2012, the SNA program was reinstated.

Office of Disabilities and Community Services. The Office of Disabilities and Community Services assists in the welfare of many disadvantaged residents of the Commonwealth through a variety of agencies. Programs and services are provided by the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission, the Massachusetts Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, the Department of Developmental Services (previously the Department of Mental Retardation) and the Soldiers' Homes in Chelsea and Holyoke. These agencies provide assistance to this population and create public awareness to the citizens of the Commonwealth. Other facets of the Office of Disabilities and Community Services include both oversight and inter-agency collaboration which attend to the needs of the community, disabled and multi-disabled population. This holistic approach is designed to ensure that those of all ages with disabilities are able to lead functionally equivalent lives despite limitations that they may face.

Department of Elder Affairs. The Department of Elder Affairs (Elder Affairs) provides a variety of services and programs to eligible seniors and their families. Elder Affairs administers supportive and congregate housing programs, regulates assisted living residences, provides home care and caregiver support services, and nutrition programs. Eligibility for services is based largely on age, income, and disability status. The Department of Elder Affairs also administers the Prescription Advantage Program.

Department of Veterans' Services. The Department of Veterans' Services provides a variety of services, programs and benefits to eligible veterans and their families. The Department of Veterans' Services provides outreach services to help eligible veterans enroll in a variety of programs, administers supportive housing and homeless services, and provides over 65,000 veterans, veterans' spouses and parents with annuity and benefit payments.

Education

Executive Office of Education. In fiscal 2008, enacted reorganization legislation created an Executive Office of Education encompassing the Department of Early Education and Care, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (previously the Department of Education), the Department of Higher Education (previously the Board of Higher Education) and the University of Massachusetts system. The office is, committed to advancing actions and initiatives that will improve achievement for all students, close persistent achievement gaps, and to create a 21st century public education system that prepares students for higher education, work and life in a world economy and global society.

Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education serves the student population from kindergarten through twelfth grade by providing support for students, educators, schools and districts and by providing state leadership. The Department of Elementary and Secondary

Education is governed by the Executive Office of Education and by the Board of Education, which will now include 13 members. There are 328 school districts in the Commonwealth, serving over 950,000 students.

Department of Higher Education. The Commonwealth's system of higher education includes the five-campus University of Massachusetts, nine state universities and 15 community colleges. The higher education system is coordinated by the Department of Higher Education which has a governing board, the Board of Higher Education, and each institution of higher education is governed by a separate board of trustees. The Board of Higher Education nominates, and the Secretary of Education appoints, a Commissioner of Higher Education, who is responsible for carrying out the policies established by the board at the Department of Higher Education.

The operating revenues of each institution consist primarily of state appropriations and of student fees that are set by the board of trustees of each institution. Tuition levels are set by the Board of Higher Education. State-supported tuition revenue is required to be remitted to the State Treasurer by each institution; however, the Massachusetts College of Art and Design and the Massachusetts Maritime Academy have the authority to retain tuition indefinitely and all higher education institutions are able to retain tuition received from out-of-state students. The board of trustees of each institution submits annually audited financial statements to the Comptroller and the Board of Higher Education. The Department of Higher Education prepares annual operating budget requests on behalf of all institutions, which are submitted to the Executive Office of Education and subsequently to the Executive Office for Administration and Finance and to the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means. The Legislature appropriates funds for the higher education system in the Commonwealth's annual operating budget in various line items for each institution.

Department of Early Education and Care. The Department of Early Education and Care provides support to children and families seeking a foundational education. Additionally, the Department strives to educate current and prospective early education and care providers in a variety of instructive aspects. Included within the Department's programs and services are supportive child care, TANF-related child care, low-income child care, Head Start grants, universal pre-kindergarten, quality enhancement programs, professional development programs, mental health programs, healthy families programs and family support and engagement programs. Two of these programs, the supportive and TANF-related child care, help children receiving or referred services by the Department of Social Services or the Department of Transitional Assistance.

Public Safety

Twelve state agencies fall under the umbrella of the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security. The largest is the Department of Correction, which operates 18 correctional facilities and centers across the Commonwealth. Other public safety agencies include the State Police, Parole Board, the Department of Fire Services, the Military Division, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and six other public safety related agencies.

In addition to expenditures for these twelve state public safety agencies, the Commonwealth provides funding for the departments of the 14 independently elected Sheriffs that operate 23 jails and correctional facilities. In fiscal 2010, through enactment of chapter 61 of the Acts of 2009, as later amended by Chapter 102 of the Acts of 2009, all 14 Massachusetts state and county sheriffs were aligned under the state budgeting and finance laws. Prior to the transfer, the Commonwealth had seven sheriffs operating as state agencies under the state accounting and budgeting system and seven sheriffs operating as county entities. The sheriff departments have successfully transitioned onto the state budgeting and accounting system, and all sheriff employees have been placed on the state payroll. Appropriations have been established to support sheriff department operations for the balance of this fiscal year. Thus, all 14 sheriff departments are now functioning as independent state agencies within the Executive Branch.

Energy and Environmental Affairs

In fiscal 2008, the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs was reorganized into the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. This reorganization included the transfer of the Department of Energy Resources and Department of Public Utilities from the Executive Office of Economic Development to the new secretariat. The Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs is responsible for policy development, environmental law enforcements services and oversight of agencies and programs. Six state agencies and numerous boards fall under

the umbrella of the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. The largest is the Department of Conservation and Recreation, which operates over 600,000 acres of public parkland, recreational facilities, watersheds and forests across the Commonwealth. Other environmental agencies include the Department of Agricultural Resources, responsible for the state's agricultural and food safety programs, the Department of Environmental Protection, responsible for clean air, water, recycling and environmental remediation programs, and the Department of Fish and Game, responsible for the management and protection of endangered species, fisheries and habitat. Additional agencies include the Department of Public Utilities, responsible for oversight of electric, gas, water and transportation utilities and the Department of Energy Resources, responsible for energy planning, management and oversight.

Debt Service

Debt service expenditures relate to general obligation bonds and notes, special obligation bonds and federal grant anticipation notes issued by the Commonwealth. See "LONG-TERM LIABILITIES."

Other Program Expenditures

The remaining expenditures on other programs and services for state government include the judiciary district attorneys, the Attorney General, the Executive Office for Administration and Finance, the Executive Office for Housing and Economic Development, the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development and various other programs.

Employee Benefits

Group Insurance. The Group Insurance Commission (GIC) provides health insurance benefits to approximately 375,000 people, including active and retired state employees and dependents, participating municipalities, and certain retired municipal teachers. The fiscal 2013 budget funds the GIC at \$1.721 billion. State employee contributions are based on date of hire; employees hired on or before June 30, 2003 contribute 20% of total premium costs, and employees hired after June 30, 2003 pay 25% of premium costs. Similarly, state retiree contributions are based on retirement date, and are either 10, 15 or 20 percent. In an effort to control employee health care costs, the Commonwealth required state employees to re-enroll in a health plan for fiscal 2012. The Commonwealth offered a three-month premium holiday for state employees who selected a limited network plan. The purpose of the mandatory re-enrollment was to require employees to reexamine their health plan choices, which included considering lower-cost, narrower-network options. The re-enrollment initiative is estimated to save the Commonwealth \$20 million in fiscal 2012. Fiscal 2012 spending at the GIC to fund health coverage for active and retired state and municipal employees and their dependents is estimated at \$1.522 billion.

During fiscal 2012 the GIC brought five municipalities into the program, adding 8,400 enrollees. The GIC provides the health insurance benefits for participating municipalities; the municipalities reimburse the state for their enrollees' premium costs. The contribution ratio(s) for municipal enrollees is set through a collective bargaining process. Nine more municipalities joined the GIC for fiscal 2013, adding approximately 12,000 GIC enrollees. As of July 1, 2012, the GIC is expected to provide health insurance to employees and retirees of 45 municipalities: nine cities, 24 towns, eight regional school districts and four planning councils.

The fiscal 2013 budget is consistent with Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 45 and the state's intent to account separately for spending for current retirees with deposits towards the Commonwealth's non-pension retiree liability. See "*Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations (OPEB)*" below. The fiscal 2013 budget for the GIC, to fund health coverage for active employees, their dependents and municipal employees, both active and retired, that have joined the GIC for fiscal 2013 is estimated at \$1.123 billion. The fiscal 2013 budget authorizes transfers of up to \$415 million to the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund for the purpose of making expenditures for current retirees and their dependents.

Pensions. The Commonwealth is responsible for the payment of pension benefits for Commonwealth employees (members of the state employees' retirement system) and for teachers of the cities, towns and regional school districts throughout the state (including members of the Massachusetts teachers' retirement system and teachers in the Boston public schools, who are members of the State-Boston retirement system but whose pensions are also the responsibility of the Commonwealth). See "PENSION AND OPEB FUNDING."

Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations (OPEB). In addition to providing pension benefits, under Chapter 32A of the Massachusetts General Laws, the Commonwealth is required to provide certain health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees of the Commonwealth, housing authorities, redevelopment authorities and certain other governmental agencies. Substantially all of the Commonwealth’s employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach retirement age while working for the Commonwealth. Eligible retirees are required to contribute a specified percentage of the health care / benefit costs which are comparable to contributions required from employees. The Commonwealth is reimbursed for the cost of benefits to retirees of the eligible authorities and non-state agencies. See “PENSION AND OPEB FUNDING – Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations (OPEB).”

PENSION AND OPEB FUNDING

Retirement Systems

Almost all non-federal public employees in the Commonwealth participate in defined-benefit pension plans administered pursuant to state law by 105 public retirement systems. The Commonwealth is responsible for the payment of pension benefits for Commonwealth employees (members of the state employees’ retirement system) and for teachers of the cities, towns and regional school districts throughout the state (including members of the Massachusetts teachers’ retirement system and teachers in the Boston public schools, who are members of the State Boston retirement system but whose pensions are also the responsibility of the Commonwealth). The members of the retirement system do not participate in the Social Security System. Employees of certain independent authorities and agencies, such as the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, and of counties, cities and towns (other than teachers) are covered by 103 separate retirement systems and the Commonwealth is not responsible for making contributions towards the funding of these retirement systems. Pension benefits for state employees are administered by the State Board of Retirement, and pension benefits for teachers are administered by the Teachers’ Retirement Board. Investment of the assets of the state employees’ and Massachusetts teachers’ retirement systems is managed by the Pension Reserves Investment Management (PRIM) Board. In the case of all other retirement systems, the retirement board for the system administers pension benefits and manages investment of assets. Retirement board members are required to complete 18 hours of training and to file annual statements of financial interest with the Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission. Many such retirement boards invest their assets with the PRIM Board, and legislation approved in 2007 allows the PRIM Board to take over the assets of local retirement systems that are less than 65% funded and have failed to come within 2% of the PRIM Board’s performance over a ten-year period. With a very small number of exceptions, the members of these state and local retirement systems do not participate in the federal Social Security System.

The Massachusetts State Employees’ Retirement System (MSERS) and the Massachusetts Teachers’ Retirement System (MTRS) are the two largest plans of the public contributory retirement systems operated in the Commonwealth. Membership in MSERS as of January 1, 2012 and of the MTRS as of January 1, 2012, the date of the most recent valuations, is as follows:

Retirement Systems Membership

	<u>MSERS</u>	<u>MTRS</u>
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	54,544	57,406
Terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	4,129	N/A
Subtotal	58,673	57,406
Current Members	85,935	86,860
Total	144,608	144,266

SOURCE: Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission

The MSERS is a single-employer defined-benefit public employee retirement system. The MTRS is a defined-benefit public employee retirement system managed by the Commonwealth on behalf of municipal teachers

and municipal teacher retirees. The Commonwealth is a non-employer contributor and is responsible for all contributions and future benefits of the MTRS. Members become vested after ten years of creditable service. For members who joined the system prior to April 2, 2012 superannuation retirement allowance may be received upon the completion of 20 years of service or upon reaching the age of 55 with ten years of service. Normal retirement for those employees who were system members before April 2, 2012 occurs at age 65; for certain hazardous duty and public safety positions, normal retirement is at age 55. Most members who joined the system after April 1, 2012 cannot retire prior to age 60.

The retirement systems' funding policies have been established by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. The Legislature has the authority to amend these policies. The annuity portion of the MSERS and the MTRS retirement allowance is funded by employees, who contribute a percentage of their regular compensation. Costs of administering the plan are funded out of plan assets. The policies provide for uniform benefit and contribution requirements for all contributory public employee retirement systems. These requirements generally provide for superannuation retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest three-year average annual rate of regular compensation. For employees hired after April 1, 2012, retirement allowances are calculated on the basis of the last five years or any five consecutive years, whichever is greater in terms of compensation. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service and group creditable service, and group classification.

Boston teachers are not included in the membership data shown above for the MTRS. Legislation approved in May, 2010 changed the methodology for the Commonwealth's funding of pension benefits paid to Boston teachers. Prior to this change, the Commonwealth reimbursed the City of Boston for pension benefits paid to Boston teachers as certified by the State Boston Retirement System (SBRS). Those costs were funded one fiscal year in arrears. The cost of pension benefits of the other participants of the SBRS is the responsibility of the City of Boston. The SBRS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer pension system that is not administered by the Commonwealth and is not part of the reporting entity of the Commonwealth for accounting purposes. The 2010 legislation clarified that the Commonwealth is responsible for all employer contributions and future benefit requirements for Boston teachers that are members of the SBRS. The Commonwealth's actuarially required contribution to the SBRS was \$90.4 million for fiscal 2012.

Subject to legislative approval, annual increases in cost-of-living allowances are provided in an amount equal to the lesser of 3% or the previous year's percentage increase in the United States consumer price index on the first \$13,000 of benefits for members of the MSERS and MTRS. The Commonwealth pension funding schedule (discussed below) assumes that annual increases of 3% will be approved for its retirees. Local retirement systems that have established pension funding schedules may opt in to the requirement as well, with the costs and actuarial liabilities attributable to the cost-of-living allowances required to be reflected in such systems' funding schedules. Legislation approved in 1999 allows local retirement systems to increase the cost-of-living allowance up to 3% during years that the previous year's percentage increase in the United States consumer price index is less than 3%.

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Employee Contributions

The MSERS and MTRS are partially funded by employee contributions of regular compensation. The following tables indicate current employee contribution rates (figures are approximate):

Employee Contribution Rates			
<u>MTRS (1)</u>			
<u>Hire Date</u>	<u>% of Compensation (1)</u>	<u>Active Members</u>	<u>% of Total Active</u>
Pre-1975	5%	663	0.8%
1975-1983	7%	1,217	1.4%
1984-June 30, 1996	8%	9,781	11.3%
July 1, 1996-Present	9%	12,297	14.2%
July 1, 2001-Present	11%	<u>62,902</u>	<u>72.3%</u>
Totals		<u>86,860</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

SOURCE: Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission. Membership data from Teachers' Retirement System January 1, 2012 Actuarial Valuation.

(1) Employees hired after January 1, 1979 (except those contributing 11%) contribute an additional 2% of any regular compensation in excess of \$30,000 annually. Legislation enacted in fiscal 2000 established an alternative superannuation retirement benefit program for teachers hired on or after July 1, 2001 (and others who opt in) with an 11% contribution requirement for a minimum of five years. The contribution rate for most employees hired after April 1, 2012 will be reduced to 6% after 30 years of creditable service.

<u>MSERS (1)</u>			
<u>Hire Date</u>	<u>% of Compensation (1)</u>	<u>Active Members</u>	<u>% of Total Active</u>
Pre-1975	5%	1,698	2.0%
1975-1983	7%	8,176	9.5%
1984-June 30, 1996	8%	23,386	27.2%
July 1, 1996-Present	9%	52,142	60.7%
State Police 1996-Present	12%	533	0.6%
Totals		<u>85,935</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

SOURCE: Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission. Membership data from State Board of Retirement January 1, 2012 Actuarial Valuation.

(1) Employees hired after January 1, 1979 contribute an additional 2% of any regular compensation in excess of \$30,000 annually.

Funding Schedule

The retirement systems were originally established as "pay-as-you-go" systems, meaning that amounts were appropriated each year to pay current benefits, and no provision was made to fund currently the future liabilities already incurred. In fiscal 1988, the Commonwealth began to address the unfunded liabilities of the two state systems by making appropriations to pension reserves. Under current law such unfunded liability is required to be amortized to zero by June 30, 2040.

The most recently approved pension funding schedule for payments into the Commonwealth's Pension Liability Fund was filed by the Secretary of Administration and Finance on January 18, 2011. The schedule is based on the valuation of assets and liabilities as of January 1, 2010, an annual rate of return on assets of 8.25%, and an increase in the appropriation level of 5% per year in fiscal years 2013 and 2014 and 6% per year during fiscal years 2015 to 2017. The fiscal 2012 budget required that the pension funding amounts for fiscal 2012 through fiscal 2017 must be equal to or greater than the amounts for those years specified in the funding schedule filed in January, 2011. The next triennial funding schedule is due to be filed by the Secretary of Administration and Finance on January 15, 2014.

Current Funding Schedule for Pension Obligations (in thousands)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Payments</u>
2011	\$1,442,000	2026	\$2,955,572
2012	1,478,000	2027	3,084,218
2013	1,552,000	2028	3,218,582
2014	1,630,000	2029	3,358,926
2015	1,728,000	2030	3,505,522
2016	1,831,000	2031	3,658,655
2017	1,941,000	2032	3,818,623
2018	2,104,651	2033	3,985,740
2019	2,195,628	2034	4,160,331
2020	2,290,619	2035	4,342,740
2021	2,389,802	2036	4,533,325
2022	2,493,369	2037	4,732,461
2023	2,601,517	2038	4,940,543
2024	2,714,454	2039	5,157,980
2025	2,832,397	2040	5,385,205

SOURCE: Executive Office for Administration and Finance

Actuarial Valuations

On October 2, 2012, the Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission (PERAC) released its actuarial valuation of the Commonwealth's total pension obligation as of January 1, 2012. This valuation was based on the plan provisions in effect at the time and on member data and asset information as of December 31, 2011.

The unfunded actuarial accrued liability as of that date for the total obligation was approximately \$23.605 billion, including approximately \$7.277 billion for the Massachusetts State Employees' Retirement System (MSERS), \$14.342 billion for the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS), \$1.723 billion for Boston Teachers and \$263 million for cost-of-living increases reimbursable to local systems. The valuation study estimated the total actuarial accrued liability as of January 1, 2011 to be approximately \$67.547 billion (comprised of \$27.785 billion for MSERS, \$36.483 billion for MTRS, \$3.015 billion for Boston Teachers and \$263 million for cost-of-living increases reimbursable to local systems). Total assets were valued on an actuarial basis at approximately \$43.941 billion based on a five-year average valuation method, which equaled 110% of the January 1, 2012 total asset market value.

The principal assumptions used in the valuations were an investment return assumption of 8.25% and a salary increase assumption based on Group and years of service. (The 2012 report includes a recommendation that the investment return assumption be reduced to 8.0%, in conjunction with the completion of an ongoing review of other assumptions related to a current experience analysis being conducted by PERAC. The experience analysis is expected to be completed in time for the January 1, 2013 actuarial valuation.) The ultimate salary increase rate is 4.5% for Groups 1 and 2, 5.0% for Groups 3 and 4, and 4.75% for teachers. The assumption is higher in early years of employment and grades down to the ultimate rate. All assumptions other than the investment return assumption are based on PERAC's most recent Experience Study Analysis for the State Retirement System, published in 2007 and the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System, published in 2008. A recent change to the Actuarial Standards of Practice, moving toward "fully generational" mortality, necessitated a change to the mortality assumption. For the 2012 valuation, mortality improvement for state employees was assumed to be an additional five years for retirees and ten years for active members, compared to the 2011 valuation. For teachers, liabilities were increased over the prior assumption by 1.25%. These changes increased the actuarial liability by approximately 1.1%. The adoption of a "fully generational" mortality table (mortality improvement projected indefinitely) would have increased the actuarial liability by approximately 2.0%. The 2012 valuation also reflects the \$1,000 increase in the level of pension income that is protected by cost-of-living adjustments (from \$12,000 to \$13,000) which was included in pension reform legislation passed in 2011. This change increased the actuarial liability by 0.4%.

The Actuarial Cost Method which was used to determine pension liabilities in this valuation is known as the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under this method, the Normal Cost for each active member on the valuation

date is determined as the level percent of salary, which, if paid annually from the date the employee first became a retirement system member, would fully fund by retirement, death, disability or termination, the projected benefits which the member is expected to receive. The Actuarial Liability for each member is determined as the present value as of the valuation date of all projected benefits which the member is expected to receive, minus the present value of future annual Normal Cost payments expected to be made to the fund. Since only active members have a Normal Cost, the Actuarial Liability for inactive members, retirees and survivors is simply equal to the present value of all projected benefits. The Unfunded Actuarial Liability is the Actuarial Liability less current assets.

The Normal Cost for a member will remain a level percent of salary for each year of membership, except for changes in provisions of the plan or the actuarial assumptions employed in projection of benefits and present value determinations. The Normal Cost for the entire system will also be changed by the addition of new members or the retirement, death, disability, or termination of members. The Actuarial Liability for a member will increase each year to reflect the additional accrual of Normal Cost. It will also change if the plan provisions or actuarial assumptions change.

Differences each year between the actual experience of the plan and the experience projected by the actuarial assumptions are reflected by adjustments to the Unfunded Actuarial Liability. An experience difference which increases the Unfunded Actuarial Liability is an Actuarial Loss and one which decreases the Unfunded Actuarial Liability is an Actuarial Gain.

The Actuarial Value of Assets is determined in accordance with the deferred recognition method under which 20% of the gains or losses occurring in the prior year are recognized, 40% of those occurring two years prior are recognized, etc., so that 100% of gains and losses occurring five years ago are recognized. This has the effect of smoothing the short-term volatility of market values over a five-year period. The actuarial value of assets will be adjusted, if necessary, in order to remain between 90% and 110% of market value. In valuations prior to 1998, plan assets were determined at market value. As part of the 1998 valuation, this methodology was adjusted to reduce the potential volatility in the market value approach from year to year. The actuarial value of assets as of January 1, 2012 is 110% of the market value (the 110% limit has applied as of January 1, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012). The unfunded actuarial liability increased from \$18.6 billion on January 1, 2011 to \$23.6 billion on January 1, 2012. Approximately \$1.0 billion of this increase is due to the change in the mortality assumption and an increase in the cost of living base to \$13,000. The unfunded liability is expected to increase again as of January 1, 2013 as the remaining 2008 investment loss is recognized.

The following table shows, with respect to the Commonwealth's aggregate pension obligations, a ten-year comparison of the actuarial value of assets to the market values, the ratio of the actuarial value to market value, and the funded ratio based on actuarial value compared to the funded ratio based on the market value of assets:

Ten Year Comparison of Actuarial and Market Values of Pension Assets (in millions)

<u>Valuation Date (Jan. 1)</u>	<u>Actuarial Value of Assets (1)</u>	<u>Market Value of Assets</u>	<u>% of Actuarial Value to Market Value</u>	<u>Funded Ratio (Actuarial Value)</u>	<u>Funded Ratio (Market Value)</u>
2003	\$29,629	\$25,764	115.0%	68.9%	59.9%
2004	34,045	31,709	107.4%	73.9%	84.0%
2005	34,939	35,497	98.4%	72.3%	82.8%
2006	36,377	39,020	93.2%	71.5%	81.5%
2007	40,412	44,902	90.0%	75.2%	83.5%
2008	44,532	49,235	90.4%	78.6%	86.9%
2009	37,058	33,689	110.0%	62.7%	57.0%
2010	41,589	37,809	110.0%	67.5%	61.4%
2011	45,631	41,482	110.0%	71.1%	64.6%
2012	43,942	39,947	110.0%	65.1%	59.1%

SOURCE: Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission.
 (1) Based on five-year average smoothing methodology.

The following tables show, for each of the MSERS and the MTRS and for Commonwealth obligations in the aggregate (including Boston Teachers and cost-of-living allowances as well as MSERS and MTRS), the historical funded status for the most recent ten years, based on actuarial values and market values of assets:

Historical Pension Funding Progress for the Last Ten Fiscal Years- Actuarial Value
(Amounts in thousands except for percentages)

	Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as % of Covered Payroll
State Employees' Retirement System						
Actuarial Valuation as of Jan. 1						
2012	\$20,507,604	\$27,784,731	\$7,277,127	73.8%	\$4,922,388	185.7%
2011	21,244,900	26,242,776	4,997,876	81.0%	4,808,250	103.9%
2010	19,019,062	24,862,421	5,843,359	76.5%	4,711,563	124.0%
2009	16,992,214	23,723,240	6,731,026	71.6%	4,712,655	142.8%
2008	20,400,656	22,820,502	2,419,846	89.4%	4,574,233	52.9%
2007	18,445,225	21,670,810	3,225,585	85.1%	4,391,891	73.4%
2006	16,638,043	20,406,926	3,768,883	81.5%	4,200,577	89.7%
2005	16,211,000	19,575,000	3,364,000	82.8%	3,967,000	84.8%
2004	15,931,000	18,996,000	3,065,000	83.9%	3,842,000	79.8%
2003	13,947,000	17,551,000	3,604,000	79.5%	3,779,000	95.4%
Teachers' Retirement System						
Actuarial Valuation as of Jan. 1						
2012	\$22,141,475	\$36,483,027	\$14,341,552	60.7%	\$5,655,353	253.6%
2011	23,117,952	34,890,991	11,773,039	66.3%	5,558,311	211.8%
2010	21,262,462	33,738,966	12,476,504	63.0%	5,509,698	226.4%
2009	18,927,731	32,543,782	13,616,051	58.2%	5,389,895	252.6%
2008	22,883,553	30,955,504	8,071,951	73.9%	5,163,498	156.3%
2007	20,820,392	29,320,714	8,500,322	71.0%	4,969,092	171.1%
2006	18,683,295	27,787,716	9,104,421	67.2%	4,819,325	188.9%
2005	17,684,000	26,167,000	8,483,000	67.6%	4,643,000	182.7%
2004	17,075,000	24,519,000	7,444,000	69.6%	4,556,000	163.4%
2003	14,762,000	22,892,000	8,130,000	64.5%	4,406,000	184.5%
Aggregate Commonwealth Pension Obligations						
Actuarial Valuation as of Jan. 1						
2012	\$43,941,682	\$67,546,587	\$23,604,905	65.1%	\$11,011,466	214.4%
2011	45,630,507	64,219,135	18,588,628	71.1%	10,811,975	171.9%
2010	41,589,706	61,575,676	19,985,970	67.5%	10,655,881	187.6%
2009	37,057,703	59,142,155	22,084,452	62.7%	10,537,212	209.6%
2008	44,531,652	56,636,710	12,105,058	78.6%	10,156,252	119.2%
2007	40,411,920	53,761,095	13,349,175	75.2%	9,766,122	136.7%
2006	36,376,773	50,864,974	14,488,201	71.5%	9,406,336	154.0%
2005	34,938,529	48,357,694	13,419,165	72.3%	8,989,134	149.3%
2004	34,045,177	46,059,209	12,014,032	73.9%	8,765,592	137.1%
2003	29,628,897	43,030,338	13,401,442	68.9%	8,573,114	156.3%

SOURCE: Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission.

Historical Pension Funding Progress for the Last Ten Fiscal Years- Market Value

(Amounts in thousands except for percentages)

	<u>Market Value of Plan Assets</u>	<u>Actuarial Accrued Liability</u>	<u>Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAAL)- Market Value</u>	<u>Funded Ratio</u>	<u>Annual Covered Payroll</u>	<u>UAAL as % of Covered Payroll</u>
State Employees'						
<u>Retirement System</u>						
Actuarial Valuation as of Jan. 1						
2012	\$18,643,313	\$27,784,731	\$9,141,418	67.1%	\$4,922,388	185.7%
2011	19,313,545	26,242,776	6,929,231	73.6%	4,808,250	144.1%
2010	17,290,056	24,862,421	7,572,365	69.5%	4,711,563	160.7%
2009	15,447,467	23,723,240	8,275,773	65.1%	4,712,655	175.6%
2008	22,538,610	22,820,502	281,892	98.8%	4,574,233	6.2%
2007	20,494,694	21,670,810	1,176,116	94.6%	4,391,891	26.8%
2006	17,875,032	20,406,926	2,531,894	81.5%	4,200,577	89.7%
2005	16,489,000	19,575,000	3,086,000	82.8%	3,967,000	84.8%
2004	14,834,000	18,996,000	4,162,000	84.0%	3,842,000	79.8%
2003	12,128,000	17,551,000	5,423,000	69.1%	3,779,000	143.5%
Teachers'						
<u>Retirement System</u>						
Actuarial Valuation as of Jan. 1						
2012	\$20,128,614	\$36,483,027	\$16,354,413	55.2%	\$5,655,353	289.2%
2011	21,016,320	34,890,991	13,874,671	60.2%	5,558,311	249.6%
2010	19,329,511	33,738,966	14,409,455	57.3%	5,509,698	261.5%
2009	17,207,028	32,543,782	15,336,754	52.9%	5,389,895	284.5%
2008	25,316,044	30,955,504	5,639,460	81.8%	5,163,498	109.2%
2007	23,133,769	29,320,714	6,186,945	78.9%	4,969,092	124.5%
2006	20,013,412	27,787,716	7,774,304	67.2%	4,819,325	188.9%
2005	17,946,000	26,167,000	8,221,000	67.6%	4,643,000	182.7%
2004	15,907,000	24,519,000	8,612,000	69.6%	4,556,000	163.4%
2003	12,837,000	22,892,000	10,055,000	56.1%	4,406,000	228.2%
Aggregate						
<u>Commonwealth</u>						
<u>Pension Obligations</u>						
Actuarial Valuation as of Jan. 1						
2012	\$39,946,984	\$67,546,587	\$27,599,603	59.1%	\$11,011,466	250.6%
2011	41,482,279	64,219,135	22,736,856	64.6%	10,811,975	210.3%
2010	37,808,823	61,575,676	23,766,853	61.4%	10,655,881	223.0%
2009	33,688,821	59,142,155	25,453,334	57.0%	10,537,212	241.3%
2008	49,234,569	56,636,710	7,402,141	86.9%	10,156,252	72.9%
2007	44,902,133	53,761,095	8,858,962	83.5%	9,766,122	90.7%
2006	39,020,885	50,864,974	11,844,089	76.7%	9,406,336	125.9%
2005	35,496,704	48,357,694	12,860,990	73.4%	8,989,134	143.1%
2004	31,709,129	46,059,209	14,350,080	68.8%	8,765,592	163.7%
2003	25,764,258	43,030,338	17,266,080	59.9%	8,573,114	201.4%

SOURCE: Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission.

PERAC expects to provide five-year projections of the prospective funded status of the Commonwealth's pension systems after the January 1, 2013 valuation is completed.

Annual Required Contributions

The following table sets forth the annual required contribution (ARC) by the Commonwealth under generally accepted accounting principles, its reimbursement to Boston for its payments to SBRS (the fiscal 2010 payment includes both the final payment in arrears and the first annual contribution under the 2010 legislation described above) and payments for municipal COLAs for each of the fiscal years indicated. The ARC is determined

annually based on the most recent Commonwealth valuation. Valuations have been performed annually since January 1, 2000. As noted above, the Commonwealth also develops a revised funding schedule by statute at least every three years, and the Commonwealth made the full contribution required, under the then-current funding schedule, for each year displayed in the table. Since the funding schedule can be several years old when the ARC is determined, the funding schedule information lags the more current ARC information except in the year in which the funding schedule is developed. Accordingly, in some years the ARC will exceed the contribution made and in other years the contribution made will exceed the ARC. Due to significant investment losses in 2008, the unfunded liability (and therefore the ARC) increased significantly for fiscal 2009. However, the funding schedule was based on the 2008 valuation before the market downturn. This accounts for the discrepancy between the ARC and contributions made in fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2010 the discrepancy is accounted for by the market downturn and the double payment to SBRS described above. As noted above, in January, 2011 a revised Commonwealth schedule was filed that extended the amortization period to 2040.

Annual Required Contributions and Other Pension Contributions

(amounts in thousands)

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>MTRS</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>COLA(1)</u>	<u>BTRS(1)</u>
<u>2012</u>					
Annual required contribution (ARC).....	\$620,274	\$941,918	\$1,562,192	n/a	n/a
Contributions made, excluding COLAs.....	<u>518,918</u>	<u>849,496</u>	<u>1,368,414</u>	<u>19,187</u>	<u>90,399</u>
% Funded for the fiscal year.....	84%	90%	88%		
ARC as ratio of total government expenditures (2)	1.6%	2.6%	4.2%	n/a	n/a
<u>2011</u>					
Annual required contribution (ARC).....	\$471,096	\$767,960	\$1,239,056	n/a	n/a
Contributions made, excluding COLAs.....	<u>431,166</u>	<u>855,201</u>	<u>1,286,367</u>	<u>34,153</u>	<u>121,290</u>
% Funded for the fiscal year.....	92%	111%	104%		
ARC as ratio of total government expenditures (2)	1.5%	2.4%	3.9%	n/a	n/a
<u>2010</u>					
Annual required contribution (ARC).....	\$646,932	\$1,106,052	\$1,752,984	n/a	n/a
Contributions made, excluding COLAs.....	<u>410,682</u>	<u>690,397</u>	<u>1,101,079</u>	<u>32,683</u>	<u>242,857</u>
% Funded for the fiscal year.....	63%	62%	63%		
ARC as ratio of total government expenditures (2)	2.1%	3.6%	5.8%	n/a	n/a
<u>2009</u>					
Annual required contribution.....	697,340	1,149,629	1,846,969	n/a	n/a
Contributions made, excluding COLAs.....	<u>397,482</u>	<u>781,026</u>	<u>1,178,508</u>	<u>34,696</u>	<u>122,216</u>
% Funded for the fiscal year.....	57%	68%	64%		
ARC as ratio of total government expenditures (2)	2.3%	3.8%	6.0%	n/a	n/a
<u>2008</u>					
Annual required contribution.....	369,866	749,853	1,119,719	n/a	n/a
Contributions made, excluding COLAs.....	<u>460,788</u>	<u>809,000</u>	<u>1,269,788</u>	<u>34,000</u>	<u>98,000</u>
% Funded for the fiscal year.....	125%	108%	113%		
ARC as ratio of total government expenditures (2)	1.2%	2.4%	3.6%	n/a	n/a

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller.

(1) COLA and BTRS contributions are additional amounts funded by the Commonwealth, but are not part of the Commonwealth's funding of ARC.

(2) Based on total budgeted fund expenditures and other uses.

On June 25, 2012, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) voted to approve new standards that will modify the accounting and financial reporting of the Commonwealth's pension obligations. The new standard for governments that provide employee pension benefits will require the Commonwealth to report in its statement of net position a net pension liability, defined as the difference between the total pension liability (the present value of projected benefit payments to employees based on their past service) and the assets (mostly investments reported at fair value) set aside in a trust and restricted to paying benefits to current employees, retirees and their beneficiaries. The new standard will require immediate recognition of more pension expense than is currently required. The rate used to discount projected benefit payments to their present value will be based on a single rate that reflects (a) the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments as long as the plan net position is projected under specified conditions to be sufficient to pay pensions of current employees and retirees and the pension plan assets are expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve that return and (b) a yield or index rate on tax-exempt 20-year AA-or-higher rated municipal bonds to the extent that the conditions for use of the long-term expected rate of return are not met. The new standard will be effective for the Commonwealth's fiscal 2015.

PRIT Fund Investments

The PRIM Board's overall investment performance goal is to achieve an annual rate of return that exceeds the targeted actuarial rate of return used in determining the Commonwealth's pension obligations (currently 8.25%). The investment policy statement adopted by the PRIM Board requires a comprehensive review of the PRIM Board's asset allocation plan and its underlying assumptions at reasonable intervals of not more than three to five years. In addition, the investment policy statement requires that the PRIM Board conduct an annual evaluation of the PRIT Fund's asset allocation. The PRIM Board's last comprehensive review of the PRIT Fund asset allocation was conducted in the beginning of fiscal 2011.

In August of 2011, the PRIM Board approved several asset allocation changes in an effort to improve the PRIT Fund's expected rate of return per unit of risk (standard deviation). These asset allocation changes included a 6% reduction to Global Equities (comprised of a 2% reduction to Domestic Equities and a 4% reduction to International Equities), a 4% increase to Value-Added Fixed Income (comprised of a 1% increase to High Yield/Bank Loans, a 1% increase to Private Debt, and a 2% allocation to Emerging Markets Debt – Local Currency), and a 2% increase to Hedge Funds.

In addition to asset allocation diversification, the PRIM Board seeks to diversify the PRIT Fund by choosing complementary investment styles and strategies within asset classes. The PRIM Board also develops detailed investment guidelines for each investment manager to ensure that portfolios are adequately diversified at the individual manager level.

The PRIT Fund's asset allocation plan currently uses the following categories of investments (the description is as of June 30, 2012):

Domestic Equity. Domestic Equity constitutes 19.3% of the PRIT Fund portfolio, approximately 79% of which is invested using a large capitalization stock strategy (two active managers and one passive manager), with the remaining 21% invested under a Russell 2500 index strategy (one passive manager). The portfolio is style neutral as between growth- and value-oriented stocks.

International Equity. International Equity constitutes 16.7% of the PRIT Fund portfolio which is allocated to one passively managed account (which comprises 47% of the portfolio) and three actively managed accounts (53% of the portfolio). The PRIM Board maintains a target weighting of 50% passive and 50% active for the international equity portfolio. The primary strategy for this portfolio is investing in companies in developed market, industrialized nations outside of the United States.

Emerging Markets. Emerging Markets constitutes 6.7% of the PRIT Fund portfolio, which is allocated to three active core managers (which comprise about 45% of the emerging market portfolio), one passive manager (49%) and two active small CAP managers (6%). The PRIM Board has targeted a weighting of 50% active and 50% passive for this portfolio.

Core Fixed Income. Core Fixed Income constitutes 13% of the PRIT Fund portfolio, 73% of which is invested in corporate, government and mortgage-backed securities in the investment grade bond market (49% active, 51% passive). Approximately 15% is invested in global inflation linked bonds, and approximately 8% in U. S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities. The balance of the portfolio (4%) contains investments under the PRIM Board's economically targeted investment (ETI) program.

Value-Added Fixed Income. Value Added Fixed Income constitutes 8.6% of the PRIT Fund portfolio, which is invested in distressed debt (32%), high-yield bonds (18%), emerging markets debt (18%) bank loans (11%), and emerging market debt - local currency (21%).

Private Equity. Private Equity constitutes 12.1 % of the PRIT Fund portfolio. Two components comprise the private equity portfolio: venture capital (early-stage and multi-stage) and special equity partnerships (large market buyout, middle market buyout, and growth equity). These private market investments are illiquid and typically have 10- to 15-year life cycles. The portfolio is highly diversified at the underlying portfolio company level.

Real Estate. Real estate holdings constitute 9.7% of the PRIT Fund portfolio, which consists of directly owned properties (75%) and real estate investment trusts (25%).

Timber/Natural Resources. Timber/Natural Resources constitutes 3.9% of the PRIT Fund portfolio, which is invested in both timberland investments (63%), and natural resource-oriented companies (37%) such as oil, mining and energy companies.

Hedge Funds. Hedge Funds constitute 9.9% of the PRIT Fund portfolio. This portfolio has investments in twenty direct hedge fund managers, one active hedge fund of funds manager, and one residual liquidating portfolio.

PRIT Fund Asset Allocation
(As of June 30)

	<u>2012(2)</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Domestic Equity	19.3%	22.0%	19.9%	24.4%	26.1%
International Equity	16.7%	21.7%	20.0%	19.0%	20.0%
Emerging Markets	6.7%	6.6%	5.7%	5.0%	5.5%
Fixed Income	13.0%	13.2%	14.0%	13.0%	16.8%
Value-Added Fixed Income	8.6%	6.0%	7.0%	7.7%	5.0%
Private Equity	12.1%	10.7%	10.6%	9.6%	8.4%
Real Estate	9.7%	8.2%	9.1%	10.9%	10.9%
Timber/Natural Resources	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%	4.7%	2.1%
Hedge Funds	9.9%	7.2%	7.7%	5.7%	5.2%
Portable Alpha Wind Down(1)	.1%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%

SOURCE: Pension Reserves Investment Management Board.

(1) Prior to January 1, 2010, Portable Alpha Assets were reflected in the Domestic Equity portfolio.

(2) Figures are preliminary and unaudited.

The following table sets forth the gross investment rates of return for the assets in the PRIT Fund for the last ten fiscal years:

PRIT Fund Rates of Return

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Rate of Return</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Rate of Return</u>
2012	(0.08)%	2007	19.92%
2011	22.30%	2006	15.47%
2010	12.82%	2005	13.39%
2009	(23.87)%	2004	19.43%
2008	(1.81)%	2003	4.02%
	3yr average		11.30%
	5yr average		0.61%
	10yr average		7.23%
	Assumed Rate		8.25%

SOURCE: Pension Reserves Investment Management Board.

Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations (OPEB)

In addition to providing pension benefits, under Chapter 32A of the Massachusetts General Laws, the Commonwealth is required to provide certain health care and life insurance benefits (“other post-employment benefits” or “OPEB”) for retired employees of the Commonwealth, housing authorities, redevelopment authorities and certain other governmental agencies. Substantially all of the Commonwealth’s employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach retirement age while working for the Commonwealth. Eligible retirees are required to contribute a specified percentage of the health care / benefit costs which are comparable to contributions required from employees. The Commonwealth is reimbursed for the cost of benefits to retirees of the eligible authorities and non-state agencies. (Although, as noted above, the Commonwealth is required to pay pensions to retired municipal teachers, the Commonwealth has no OPEB obligations with respect to retired municipal teachers.)

The Group Insurance Commission (GIC) of the Commonwealth manages the Commonwealth’s defined benefit OPEB plan as an agent multiple employer program including the Commonwealth and 370 municipalities and other non-Commonwealth governmental entities. These entities that participate in the GIC are responsible for paying premiums at the same rate to the GIC and therefore benefit from the Commonwealth’s premium rates. The GIC has representation on the Board of Trustees of the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund (SRBTF). The SRBTF is set up solely to pay for OPEB benefits and the cost to administer those benefits and can only be dissolved when all such health care and other non-pension benefits, current and future, have been paid or defeased. The GIC administers benefit payments, while the Trustees are responsible for investment decisions.

Employer and employee contribution rates are set by statute. The Commonwealth recognizes its share of the costs on an actuarial basis. As of June 30, 2009, Commonwealth participants contributed 0% to 20% of premium costs, depending on the date of hire and whether the participant is active, retiree or survivor status. As of July 1, 2009, all active employees were required to pay an additional 5% of premium costs. There were 151,304 participants eligible to receive benefits as of January 1, 2012.

Accounting standards promulgated in 2004 by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) required the Commonwealth to begin disclosing its OPEB liability in its fiscal 2008 financial reports. In 2006, the Comptroller of the Commonwealth contracted with a consulting firm to produce an actuarial valuation that calculated the liability of the present value of benefits if the Commonwealth chose to continue to fund that liability on a pay-as-you-go basis and what the liability would be should the Commonwealth choose to fully fund the liability over 30 years.

The most recent update of this actuarial valuation report was released in October, 2012. According to this report, the Commonwealth’s actuarial accrued OPEB liability, assuming no pre-funding and using a discount rate of 4.5%, was approximately \$16.654 billion as of January 1, 2012. The 4.5% discount rate (which is the rate of return since its inception of the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust) is intended to approximate the Commonwealth’s rate of return on non-pension (liquid) investments over the long term. Assuming pre-funding, the study estimated the Commonwealth’s liability to be approximately \$12.510 billion using a discount rate of 6.4% and approximately \$9.872 billion using a discount rate of 8.25%. In order to qualify its OPEB liabilities as pre-funded, the Commonwealth must deposit annual contributions in a qualifying trust in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45 (and similar to the program for funding the Commonwealth’s unfunded actuarial liability for pensions).

As the Commonwealth is not fully funding the amortization of the actuarial liability, a liability for the difference between the amount funded and the actuarially required contribution is reflected on the Commonwealth’s statement of net assets, as presented on a GAAP basis. The liability increases or decreases each year depending on the amount funded, investment return and changes in amortization and assumptions. This change in liability is reflected either as a revenue or expense item in the Commonwealth’s statement of activities as presented on a GAAP basis, dependent on these factors. As of June 30, 2011, this net OPEB obligation as reflected on the Commonwealth’s statement of net assets is \$2.691 billion.

The independent actuarial report covers only the Commonwealth’s OPEB obligations for Commonwealth employees and their survivors. Municipalities and authorities of the Commonwealth, even if their health care coverage is administered by the Group Insurance Commission, perform their own valuations, as the Commonwealth

acts only as an agent for these entities with respect to OPEB and does not assume the risk or financial burden of their health care costs.

GASB Statement No. 45 requires that OPEB obligations be recalculated at two-year intervals. Such calculations may be affected by many factors, including changing experience and assumptions regarding future health care claims, by whether or not the Commonwealth enacts legislation that qualifies its OPEB obligations to be calculated on a pre-funded basis, by changes in the Commonwealth's employee profile and possibly by changes in OPEB coverage levels and retiree contribution requirements. Accordingly, it should be anticipated that the actuarial accrued liability of the Commonwealth for OPEB liabilities may fluctuate.

The executive and legislative branches have been working to develop a short- and long- term strategy for addressing the Commonwealth's OPEB liability. The State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund was created, and in fiscal 2008 spending for current retirees' healthcare occurred from the fund, helping to consolidate the state's retiree funding efforts and better project future liabilities. In fiscal 2008, the fund benefited from a one-time transfer of approximately \$329 million from the Health Care Security Trust. The actuarial value of plan assets as of January 1, 2012 was approximately \$360.5 million. In addition, a special commission to study retiree health care benefits for public employees in Massachusetts was mandated as part of the pension reform act passed in November, 2011. The commission held its first meeting in April, 2012 and is scheduled to file a report at the end of November, 2012.

State Retiree Benefits Trust						
(amounts in thousands)						
	<u>Actuarial Value of Plan Assets</u>	<u>Actuarial Liability</u>	<u>Accrued Unfunded Liability (UAAL)</u>	<u>Actuarial Ratio Covered</u>	<u>Funded Payroll</u>	<u>Annual Covered Payroll as % of UAAL</u>
Actuarial Valuation as of Jan. 1, 2012	\$360,500	\$16,659,400	\$16,298,900	2.16%	\$4,922,388	331.1%
Actuarial Valuation as of Jan. 1, 2011	350,500	16,568,600	16,218,100	2.12%	4,808,250	337.3%
Actuarial Valuation as of Jan. 1, 2010	309,800	15,166,300	14,856,500	2.00%	4,711,563	315.3%
Actuarial Valuation as of Jan. 1, 2009	273,500	15,305,100	15,031,600	1.80%	4,712,655	319.0%
Actuarial Valuation as of Jan. 1, 2008	-	9,812,000	9,812,000	0.0%	4,574,233	214.5%

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller and Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission.

State finance law was amended in 2010 to require deposits, on an annual basis, to the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund in the amount of 5% of any capital gains tax revenues in excess of \$1 billion.

The fiscal 2012 budget included a requirement that, beginning in fiscal 2013, 10% of annual tobacco settlement payments received by the Commonwealth are to be transferred to the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund, with the amount to be deposited to the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund to increase by 10% increments annually thereafter until 100% of all payments are transferred to that Fund. The fiscal 2013 budget, as enacted by the Legislature, disregarded this provision and would have deposited all fiscal 2013 tobacco payments into the General Fund. The Governor vetoed this section of the fiscal 2013 budget because of its inconsistency with the fiscal 2012 budget requirement to deposit 10% of such payments in the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund. See "COMMONWEALTH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES – Federal and Other Non-Tax Revenues; *Tobacco Settlement.*"

STATE WORKFORCE

The following table sets forth information regarding the Commonwealth's workforce as of the end of the last five fiscal years.

	<u>June 2008</u>	<u>June 2009</u>	<u>June 2010</u>	<u>June 2011</u>	<u>June 2012</u>
Executive Office	81	72	69	76	69
Office of the Comptroller	124	115	115	113	109
Executive Departments					
Administration and Finance (2)	2,904	2,861	2,768	2,679	2,784
Energy and Environmental Affairs (1)	2,236	2,208	2,020	1,960	1,949
Housing and Community Development (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Early Education and Care (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Human Services	21,449	20,895	19,763	19,435	19,397
Transportation and Public Works (4)	1,245	1,200	-	-	-
Board of Library Commissioners	13	13	10	10	10
Economic Development (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Housing and Economic Development (1)	650	616	693	673	677
Labor and Workforce Development (1)	307	316	285	269	262
Executive Office of Education (3)	562	570	336	318	322
Department of Education (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Higher Education (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety and Security	8,627	8,483	8,444	8,259	8,534
Elder Affairs	47	50	38	39	37
Subtotal under Governor's Authority	38,244	37,398	34,541	33,831	34,150
Judiciary	8,021	7,821	7,387	7,109	7,085
Higher Education	13,219	13,409	12,048	12,940	12,539
Other (5)	<u>8,245</u>	<u>8,044</u>	<u>10,320</u>	<u>10,111</u>	<u>10,084</u>
Subtotal funded by the Operating Budget	<u>67,729</u>	<u>66,672</u>	<u>64,297</u>	<u>63,991</u>	<u>63,858</u>
Federal Grant, Trust and Capital Funded	<u>15,934</u>	<u>16,381</u>	<u>20,551</u>	<u>20,078</u>	<u>20,654</u>
Total	<u>83,663</u>	<u>83,053</u>	<u>84,848</u>	<u>84,069</u>	<u>84,512</u>

SOURCE: Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

- (1) Effective April 11, 2007, the Executive Office of Economic Development was divided into the Executive Office of Housing and Economic Development, incorporating the former Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development. The Department of Public Utilities and the Department of Energy Resources were transferred to the renamed Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs from the Executive Office of Economic Development, a net shift of 100 FTEs.
- (2) Effective April 10, 2007, the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination became an independent agency, separating from the Executive Office for Administration and Finance, a new shift of 61 FTEs.
- (3) Effective March 10, 2008, the Department of Early Education and Care, Department of Education and Board of Higher Education were consolidated under the Executive Office of Education.
- (4) Effective November 1, 2009, the Executive Office of Transportation and Public Works, which included the Massachusetts Highway Department, Registry of Motor Vehicles and Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, was abolished and in its place was established the Massachusetts Department of Transportation. A net shift of 1,269 occurred as these employees were transferred to the Massachusetts Department of Transportation's non-appropriated fund, the Massachusetts Transportation Trust Fund.
- (5) Other includes members of the Legislature and their staff, the offices of the State Treasurer, Secretary, Auditor and Attorney General, the eleven District Attorneys, the seven former county sheriffs that have become state agencies, and other agencies independent from the Governor.

Unions and Labor Negotiations

Under Chapter 150E of the General Laws, all employees of the Commonwealth, with the exception of managerial and confidential employees and employees of the Legislature, have the right to bargain collectively with the Commonwealth through certified employee organizations recognized as exclusive bargaining representatives for appropriate bargaining units. The Human Resources Division of the Executive Office for Administration and Finance conducts the collective bargaining negotiations with all employees of the Commonwealth (except those noted below). Such negotiations may cover wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment, but may not include the levels of pension and group insurance benefits. All labor agreements negotiated by the Human Resources Division are subject to approval by the Secretary of Administration and Finance and, once approved, are forwarded to the Legislature for funding approval. Labor contracts are often funded by supplemental appropriations.

The Trial Court, the Lottery Commission, state sheriffs, the Registries of Deeds under the control of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, public higher education management and the PCA Council negotiate directly with their respective employee representatives, but all wage increases and other economic provisions contained in such agreements are subject to the review of the Governor and to funding approval by the Legislature. If the Governor does not recommend the requested appropriation to fund contractual increases, he may refer the contracts back to the parties for further negotiation.

Approximately 29,899 executive branch full-time-equivalent state employees are organized in 10 bargaining units, the employees of the Commonwealth's colleges and universities are organized in 24 bargaining units, and the employees of the judicial branch, the Lottery Commission, the Registries of Deeds, sheriffs and the PCAs are organized in 83 bargaining units. Public employees of the Commonwealth do not have a legal right to strike or otherwise withhold services.

The following is a description of certain terms of the most recent agreements with the collective bargaining units within the responsibility of the Human Resources Division. Negotiations have either concluded or are underway to extend the terms of current contracts.

(1) The contract with the National Association of Government Employees, representing Units 1, 3 and 6, ran from July, 2009 to June, 2012 and provided increases of 1%, 3% and 3% in June, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The contract has been extended by two years to June, 2014, with semiannual increases of 1.5%, and has received legislative approval. The total estimated cost of the contract is \$43.5 million.

(2) The contract with the Service Employees International Union, representing employees in units 8 and 10, ran from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2011 and provided salary increases of 1%, 3% and 3% in December, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The contract has been extended by two years to December 31, 2013, with semiannual increases of 1.5%, and has received legislative approval. The total estimated cost of the contract is \$55.1 million.

(3) The contract with the American Federation of State, Country and Municipal Employees, representing unit 2, runs from July, 2009 through June, 2012 and provides increases of 1%, 3% and 3% in June, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The contract has been extended by two years to June, 2014, with semiannual increases of 1.5%, and has received legislative approval. The total estimated cost of the contract is \$31.6 million.

(4) The contract with the Massachusetts Organization of State Engineers and Scientists, representing unit 9, runs from July, 2009 through June, 2012 and provides increase of 1%, 3% and 3% in June, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The contract has been extended by two years to June, 2014, with semiannual increases of 1.25%, and is awaiting legislative approval. The total estimated cost of the contract is \$7.27 million.

(5) The contract with the New England Police Benevolent Association, representing unit 4A, runs from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2012 and provides a 1% salary increase effective November 2010 and 3% increases on June 30, 2011 and 2012. The contract has been extended by two years to June, 2014, with semiannual increases of 1.5%, and has received legislative approval. The total estimated cost of the contract is \$0.9 million.

(6) The contract with the Massachusetts Nurses Association runs from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2012 and provides increases of 1%, 3% and 3% effective December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The total estimated cost of the contract is \$11.1 million.

(7) The contract with the State Police Association of Massachusetts runs from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2012 and provides increases of 1%, 3% and 3% effective December 31 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The total estimated cost of the contract is \$5.8 million.

(8) The contract with the Massachusetts Correction Officers Federated Union runs from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2012 and provides increases of 1%, 3% and 3% effective June 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The total estimated cost of the contract is \$16.6 million.

(9) The contract with the Coalition of Public Safety runs from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2013 and provides increases of 1%, 3% and 3% effective June 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The total estimated cost of the contract is \$0.4 million.

(10) The contract with the International Association of Fire Fighters runs from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2012 and provides increases of 3% effective December 31, 2011 and 2012. The total estimated cost of the contract is \$0.08 million.

The following table sets forth information regarding the 12 bargaining units that are within the responsibility of the Human Resources Division.

Human Resources Division Bargaining Units(1)

Contract Unit	Bargaining Union	Type of Employee	FTEs	Contract Expiration Dates
1, 3, 6	National Association of Government Employees	Clerical, Skilled Trades, Administrative Professionals	9,145	6/30/14
2	Alliance/American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees and Service Employees International Union	Institutional services	8,224	6/30/14
4	Massachusetts Correction Officers Federated Union	Corrections	3,882	6/30/13
4A	New England Police Benevolent Association	Corrections	88	6/30/14
5	Coalition of Public Safety	Law enforcement	204	6/30/13
5A, C22	State Police Association of Massachusetts	State Police	2,091	12/31/12
7	Massachusetts Nurses Association	Health professionals	1,550	12/31/12
8, 10	Alliance/Service Employees International Union	Social workers, Secondary Education	7,675	12/31/13
9	Massachusetts Organization of State Engineers and Scientists	Engineers/scientists	1,695	6/30/14
11	International Association of Fire Fighters	Fire fighters	32	12/31/12
		Total	34,585	

SOURCE: Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

(1) Numbers represent full-time equivalent filled positions (FTEs) in the standard workforce as of June 16, 2012 whose positions are established in accounts funded by all sources (the annual operating budget, capital projects funds, direct federal grants and expendable trusts and other non-appropriated funds).

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SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

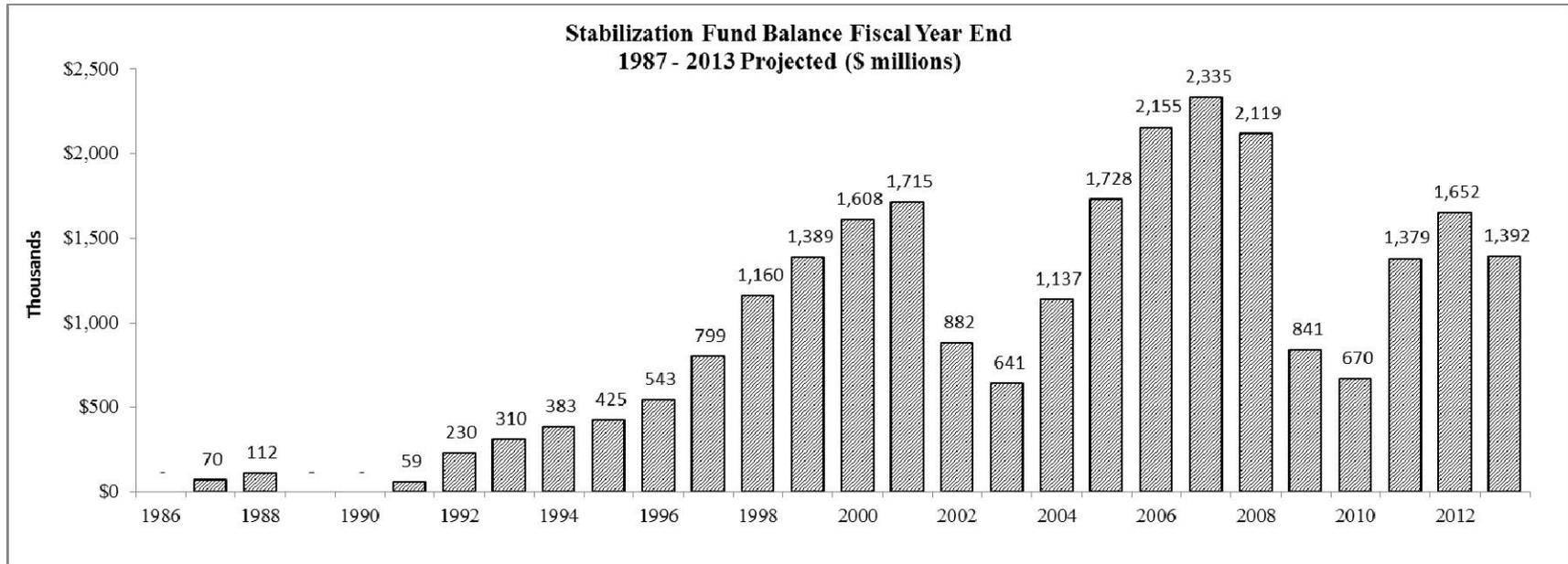
Stabilization Fund

The Stabilization Fund is established by state finance law as a reserve of surplus revenues to be used for the purposes of covering revenue shortfalls, covering state or local losses of federal funds or for any event which threatens the health, safety or welfare of the people or the fiscal stability of the Commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions. The fund is sometimes referred to as the state's "rainy day fund," serving as a source of financial support for the state budget in times of slow or declining revenue growth and as the primary source of protection against having to make drastic cuts in state services in periods of economic downturns. See "FISCAL 2012 AND FISCAL 2013" for a description of fiscal 2012 and 2013 activity in the Stabilization Fund.

Required Deposits and Allowable Stabilization Fund Balance. Beginning July 1, 2004, state finance law has provided that (i) 0.5% of the net tax revenues from each fiscal year must be deposited into the Stabilization Fund at fiscal year-end, (ii) 0.5% of current-year net tax revenues must be made available for the next fiscal year before the year-end surplus is calculated and (iii) any remaining amount of the year-end surplus must be transferred to the Stabilization Fund. State finance law was amended in July, 2010 to provide that any tax revenue from capital gains that exceeds \$1 billion in a fiscal year is to be deposited into the Stabilization Fund, with 5% of the amount so deposited then transferred to the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund. A further amendment approved by the Governor on August 7, 2012 provides that the \$1 billion threshold is to be adjusted annually for inflation, using the average U.S. GDP growth over the preceding five years. Legislation approved by the Governor on July 27, 2012 provides that 5% of the amount deposited to the Stabilization Fund from capital gains must be transferred to the Commonwealth's Pension Liability Fund, in addition to the 5% transferred to the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund. Prior to fiscal 2004, the allowable Stabilization Fund balance at fiscal year-end could not exceed 10% of the total revenues for that year. Since fiscal 2004, the allowable Stabilization Fund balance has been 15% of total current-year revenues. If the Stabilization Fund balance exceeds the allowable limit, the excess amounts are to be transferred to the Tax Reduction Fund.

The following chart shows the Stabilization Fund balance from fiscal 1987 through fiscal 2012 (actual) and fiscal 2013 (projected).

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SOURCE: Fiscal 1987-Fiscal 2012, Office of the Comptroller; Fiscal 2013 (projected), Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

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The following table shows the sources and uses of the Stabilization Fund during fiscal 2008 through fiscal 2012:

Stabilization Fund Sources and Uses (in thousands)

	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2010	Fiscal 2011	Fiscal 2012
Beginning fund balances	\$2,335,021	\$2,119,194	\$841,344	\$669,803	\$1,379,071
Revenues and Other Sources					
Consolidated net surplus	-	64,747	11,269	348,605	116,673
Deposits made directly during fiscal year	-	-	-	350,000	-
Deposits due to judgments and settlements in excess of \$10 million	-	-	-	-	375,021
Lottery transfer taxes	2,243	2,436	1,982	1,619	1,353
Investment income	96,930	43,967	21,782	9,044	10,408
Excess permissible tax revenue	-	-	-	9,044	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	<u>99,173</u>	<u>111,150</u>	<u>35,033</u>	<u>718,312</u>	<u>503,455</u>
Total Expenditures and Other Uses					
	<u>315,000</u>	<u>1,389,000</u>	<u>206,574</u>	<u>9,044</u>	<u>230,408</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>-215,827</u>	<u>-1,277,850</u>	<u>-171,541</u>	<u>709,268</u>	<u>273,047</u>
Ending fund balances	<u>\$2,119,194</u>	<u>\$841,344</u>	<u>\$669,803</u>	<u>\$1,379,071</u>	<u>\$1,652,118</u>
Allowable Stabilization Fund Balance	<u>\$4,546,976</u>	<u>\$4,382,687</u>	<u>\$4,546,502</u>	<u>\$4,961,300</u>	<u>\$4,881,982</u>

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller.

GAAP Basis

The Commonwealth's GAAP financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2011, incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit C, are prepared in accordance with reporting standards first established by GASB Statements 34 and 35, as amended. See "COMMONWEALTH BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CONTROLS - Fiscal Control, Accounting and Reporting Practices of Comptroller." The GAAP financial statements present a government-wide perspective, including debt, fixed assets and accrual activity on a comprehensive statement of net assets. All fixed assets, including road and bridge infrastructure and all long-term liabilities, including outstanding debt and commitments of long-term assistance to municipalities and authorities, are part of the statements. The Commonwealth's statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances are presented as a statement of activities.

The table below presents the transition from the Commonwealth's statutory basis budgetary fund balance to the "fund perspective" balance, as depicted in the fund financial statements, and then to the Commonwealth's "entity-wide" governmental financial position. Differences between statutory and GAAP basis can be summarized in five major adjustments. Those adjustments are for Medicaid (as well as the somewhat related liability for uncompensated care), taxes, projected amounts due to the Commonwealth in the next fiscal year under the master tobacco settlement agreement, claims and judgments and amounts due to authorities. As evidenced in the trend line of fund balance (deficit) over time, however, these adjustments connect the GAAP basis measurement when viewed using a fund perspective under GAAP and the statutory basis measurement. While the difference in fund balances may vary in a given fiscal year, both balances generally trend in the same direction. To convert to a full accrual basis, major adjustments are made for the net book value of the Commonwealth's assets, inclusive of infrastructure, the realizable value of long-term deferred revenues (largely from tax payment plans) and the amount of the Commonwealth's outstanding long-term debt and other liabilities.

Governmental Funds-Statutory to GAAP-Fund Perspective and to Governmental Net Assets

(Amounts in Millions of Dollars)

**Governmental Funds-Statutory Basis,
June 30, 2011**

Budgeted Fund Balance	\$1,900.8
Non-budgeted special revenue fund balance	1,983.9
Capital Projects Fund Balance	<u>199.2</u>
Governmental Fund Balance-Statutory Basis, June 30, 2011	\$4,083.97
Plus: Expendable Trust and similar fund statutory balances that are considered governmental fund for GAAP reporting purposes	428.0
Less: Massachusetts Department of Transportation Funds	<u>(1,164.3)</u>
Adjusted Statutory Governmental Fund Balance	\$3,347.7
Short term accruals, net of allowances and deferrals for increases/(decreases)	
Taxes, net of refunds and abatements	1,743.7
Tobacco settlement agreement receivable	137.9
Medicaid	(284.1)
Assessments and other receivables	183.7
Amounts due to authorities and municipalities, net	(584.1)
Amounts due to healthcare providers and insurers	(91.8)
Workers' compensation and group insurance	(114.5)
Other accruals, net	<u>(164.6)</u>
Net increase to governmental funds balances	\$826.3
Massachusetts School Building Authority fund balance	<u>1,093.6</u>
Total changes to governmental funds	\$1,919.9
Governmental fund balance (fund perspective)	5,267.6
Plus: Capital assets including infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation	4,127.4
Deferred revenue, net of other eliminations	1,036.6
Long term accruals:	
Pension benefits cumulative over/(under) funding	(1,199.4)
Post employment benefits other than pensions cumulative over/(under) funding	(2,691.0)
Environmental remediation liability	(174.2)
Massachusetts School Building Authority debt and school construction payables	(6,844.3)
Long term debt, unamortized premiums and deferred losses on debt refundings	(21,164.0)
Compensated Absences	(479.9)
Capital leases	(61.0)
Accrued interest on bonds	(346.2)
Other long term liabilities	<u>(304.6)</u>
Total governmental net assets (government-wide perspective)	(\$22,832.9)

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller

The deficit of \$22.8 billion in government-wide net assets can be largely attributed to the Commonwealth's policy decision to finance the construction of assets owned by other government entities, particularly transportation assets. Transportation reform legislation implemented during fiscal 2010 shifted these assets from the books of the Commonwealth to the newly formed Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT), a component unit of the Commonwealth. At the end of fiscal 2011, MassDOT held over \$18.4 billion in road, bridge and other transportation-related assets (excluding assets of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority), net of related depreciation, the vast majority of which were formerly held by the Commonwealth. Those assets were financed by the Commonwealth, and the debt remains a long-term obligation of the Commonwealth. In addition, the Commonwealth holds \$6.8 billion in debt and grant obligations for the school building assistance program administered by the Massachusetts School Building Authority that finances construction of schools for the Commonwealth's cities and towns.

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Change in Statement of Net Assets

(amounts in thousands of dollars)

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business Type Activities</u>	<u>Government Wide</u>
Total net assets:			
Fiscal Year 2010	(22,373,344)	3,772,341	(18,601,003)
Fiscal Year 2011	(22,832,865)	4,368,912	(18,463,953)
Change in net assets	(459,521)	596,571	137,050

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller

During the fiscal year, approximately \$634 million in restricted net asset balances were set aside for unemployment benefits and an additional approximate \$1.226 billion were restricted for debt retirement.

Revenues – GAAP Basis. The measurement of revenues for the budgeted operating funds from a statutory basis differs from governmental revenues on a GAAP basis in that certain funds that are not governmental for statutory purposes are included on a GAAP basis, including revenue accruals for Medicaid and taxes, which are included on a GAAP basis but not on a statutory basis. In addition, internal transfers are eliminated under GAAP from an entity-wide perspective. The following table shows the distribution of major sources of revenue in fiscal 2011:

Comparison of Fiscal 2011 Governmental Revenues (in millions)

	<u>Governmental Funds</u>	<u>GAAP Basis – Governmental</u>	
	<u>Statutory Basis</u>	<u>Fund Perspective</u>	<u>Entity-wide Perspective</u>
Taxes	\$20,776	\$20,854	\$21,066
Federal Revenue	13,248	14,377	14,386
Departmental and Miscellaneous Revenue	<u>20,422</u>	<u>18,667</u>	<u>9,029</u>
Total	<u>\$54,446</u>	<u>\$53,898</u>	<u>\$44,481</u>

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller.

The following table provides financial results on a GAAP basis for all governmental operating funds of the Commonwealth for fiscal 2007 through fiscal 2011.

Governmental Fund Operations – GAAP Basis – Fund Perspective (in millions)

	<u>Fiscal 2007</u>	<u>Fiscal 2008</u>	<u>Fiscal 2009</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>
Beginning fund balances	\$7,263.2	\$7,735.9	\$7,062.7	\$5,061.3	\$4,585.7
Restatement due to fund reclassification	5.0	-	-	-	-
Revenues and Financing Sources	49,402.2	50,136.8	49,787.9	49,853.1	53,898.4
Expenditures and Financing Uses	48,934.5	50,810.0	51,789.3	50,328.7	53,216.5
Excess (deficit)	<u>472.7</u>	<u>(673.2)</u>	<u>(2,001.4)</u>	<u>(475.6)</u>	<u>681.9</u>
Ending fund balances—GAAP fund perspective	<u>\$7,735.9</u>	<u>\$7,062.7</u>	<u>\$5,061.3</u>	<u>\$4,585.7</u>	<u>\$5,267.6</u>

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller.

Financial Reports. The Commonwealth issues annual reports, including financial statements on the statutory basis of accounting (reviewed not audited) and the GAAP basis audited financial statements. These financial statements are issued as two separate reports, the Statutory Basis Financial Report (SBFR) and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The SBFR is published by the Comptroller by October 31 and the CAFR is published by the Comptroller by the second Wednesday in January. The SBFR for the year ended June 30, 2012 and the CAFR for the year ended June 30, 2011 are included herein by reference as Exhibits B and C, respectively. Copies of these financial reports are available at the address provided under “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE.” The SBFR for fiscal 1997 through fiscal 2012 and the CAFR for fiscal 1994 through fiscal 2011 are also available on the web site of the Comptroller of the Commonwealth located at <http://www.mass.gov/osc> by clicking on “Financial Reports” under the “Publications and Reports” tab.

The Comptroller retains an independent certified public accounting firm to audit the Commonwealth’s financial statements and issue certain other reports required by the single audit. As part of the single audit, the independent auditors render a report on all programs involving federal funding for compliance with federal and state laws and regulations and assess the adequacy of internal control systems. For fiscal 1991 through 2011 the independent auditors’ opinions were unqualified.

For each year beginning in fiscal 1991, the Commonwealth CAFRs, from which certain information contained in this Information Statement has been derived, have been awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA). The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition for excellence in state and local government financial reporting. Fiscal 2011 marked the 21st consecutive year that the Commonwealth has received this award.

Discussion of Financial Condition

As the annual operating budget of the Commonwealth is adopted in accordance with the statutory basis of accounting, public and governmental discourse on the financial affairs of the Commonwealth has traditionally followed the statutory basis. Consequently, the financial information set forth in this document follows the statutory basis, except where otherwise noted. Since fiscal 1990, the Commonwealth has prepared separate audited financial reports on the statutory basis and on a GAAP basis. See “COMMONWEALTH BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CONTROLS – Fiscal Control, Accounting and Reporting Practices of Comptroller; *Financial Reports.*” The SBFR for the year ended June 30, 2012 is included herein by reference as Exhibit B. The CAFR for the year ended June 30, 2011 is included herein by reference as Exhibit C. Without limiting the generality of the references to the SBFR for the year ended June 30, 2012 and the CAFR for the year ended June 30, 2011, attention is called in particular to the portion of the CAFR under the heading “Management’s Discussion and Analysis.”

Auditors’ Report on Fiscal 2011 CAFR

The basic financial statements included in the CAFR of the Commonwealth for the year ended June 30, 2011 were audited by KPMG LLP (KPMG). The KPMG audit report dated January 3, 2012 on the general purpose financial statements included in the CAFR for the year ended June 30, 2011 contained an unqualified opinion. A copy of the audit report of KPMG dated January 3, 2012 has been filed with EMMA and is incorporated by reference in Exhibit C to this Information Statement and in each statement in this Information Statement referred to the Commonwealth CAFR for the year ended June 30, 2011. KPMG has not been engaged to perform, and has not performed, since the respective dates of its reports included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in such reports, nor has said independent auditor performed any procedures relating to any official statement of which this Information Statement may be a part.

FISCAL 2012 AND FISCAL 2013

Fiscal 2012

The fiscal 2012 budget as originally approved authorized approximately \$30.044 billion in spending, exclusive of approximately \$1.478 billion in required pension contributions and \$381 million in fiscal 2011 spending authorized to be continued into fiscal 2012 as part of fiscal 2011 end-of-year supplemental budgets. Approximately \$493 million in supplemental appropriations were authorized during fiscal 2012 prior to June 30, 2012. Subsequent to year-end, an additional supplemental budget was enacted totaling approximately \$47 million in new fiscal 2012 appropriations, all of which were continued to fiscal 2013 and re-appropriated.

On October 30, 2012, the Comptroller issued the fiscal 2012 Statutory Basis Financial Report (SBFR), which closed the books on fiscal 2012. As reported in the SBFR, fiscal 2012 budgeted fund total revenues and other financing sources exceeded fiscal 2012 budgeted fund total expenditures and other uses by \$89 million, and fiscal 2012 ended with a budgeted fund balance of \$1.990 billion. Of that amount, \$1.652 billion was reserved in the Stabilization Fund, \$170 million was reserved for continuing appropriations and debt service, and \$167 million was undesignated.

The Stabilization Fund balance of \$1.652 billion at the end of fiscal 2012 represents a \$273 million increase from the close of fiscal 2011. The Commonwealth withdrew \$200 million from the Stabilization Fund to help maintain budgetary balance in fiscal 2012. In addition, \$10 million of investment income was transferred from the Stabilization Fund to the General Fund, as directed by the fiscal 2012 budget, and \$20 million was transferred from the Stabilization Fund to the General Fund and a newly established Gaming Fund to finance the startup of the Commonwealth's new Gaming Commission and the negotiation of a gaming compact with Native American tribes, as directed by legislation that authorized expanded gaming in the Commonwealth. The fiscal 2012 withdrawals from the Stabilization Fund were more than offset by \$375 million in transfers to the Stabilization Fund from the General Fund in accordance with a new statutory requirement enacted in the fiscal 2012 budget mandating that any one-time settlements and judgments in excess of \$10 million be deposited directly to the Stabilization Fund. Finally, approximately \$117 million from the year-end consolidated net surplus was deposited in the Stabilization Fund, bringing its fiscal 2012 ending balance to \$1.652 billion.

Fiscal 2013

The fiscal 2013 budget was enacted by the Legislature on June 28, 2012 and approved by the Governor on July 8, 2012. A \$1.250 billion interim budget for the first ten days of fiscal 2013 had been enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor on June 26, 2012. Total spending in the fiscal 2013 budget approved by the Governor amounts to approximately \$32.508 billion, after accounting for \$31.7 million in veto overrides. Spending contemplated by the fiscal 2013 budget is approximately \$1.225 billion, or 3.93%, greater than fiscal 2012 estimated spending levels at the time of the signing of the budget.

The fiscal 2013 budget assumes tax revenues of \$22.032 billion, reflecting the fiscal 2013 consensus tax estimate of \$21.950 billion, adjusted for the impact of revenue initiatives enacted as part of the budget, most notably a one-year delay of the FAS 109 deductions (additional \$45.9 million) and enhanced tax enforcement initiatives (additional \$36.3 million). The Executive Office for Administration and Finance is assuming a reduction of \$21 million in revenues attributable to the proposed two-day sales tax holiday which occurred on August 11-12, 2012, for a total revenue estimate of \$22.011 billion. Legislation approved by the Governor on August 7, 2012 requires that the cost of the sales tax holiday be defrayed by one-time settlement funds that are expected to be received in fiscal 2013. That legislation also redirects \$4 million of one-time settlements that would otherwise go to the Stabilization Fund to the Smart Growth Housing Trust Fund. Approximately \$1.1 billion of the \$22.011 billion tax estimate is assumed to be generated from taxes on capital gains. Under state finance law, \$100 million of the projected capital gains tax revenue will be required to be deposited into the Stabilization Fund (\$90 million after accounting for the required transfers of this capital gains tax revenue to the Commonwealth's Pension Liability Fund and State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund) and will not be available for budgetary purposes.

The fiscal 2013 budget relies on \$616 million in one-time resources to support recurring spending, down from the fiscal 2012 assumption of \$669 million. Among the one-time resources assumed as part of the fiscal 2013 budget is a \$350 million withdrawal from the Stabilization Fund, the use of fiscal 2013 interest earnings on the Stabilization Fund and an additional \$110.1 million in savings achieved by suspending the statutorily required deposit into the Stabilization Fund of 0.5% of total tax revenue. The Stabilization Fund is projected to have a \$1.392 billion balance at the end of fiscal 2013.

On October 15, the Secretary for Administration and Finance certified that projected operating revenues (tax and non-tax) remained sufficient to support projected expenses for fiscal 2013. He noted that while tax receipts, at the time of the certification, were \$95 million below budgeted estimates, it was premature to conclude that tax revenues would end the year below the budgeted estimate or to estimate the extent of any such shortfall that might occur. The Secretary also noted, however, that there were a number of risks to tax revenues meeting the budgeted estimate for the fiscal year, including slower-than-projected economic growth, a potential automatic reduction in the state's income tax rate and the potential failure of the federal government to address the so-called "fiscal cliff." Accordingly, the Secretary announced the immediate implementation of spending and hiring controls, and he launched contingency planning measures in the event a downward revision of the fiscal 2013 tax revenue estimate and corresponding budget reductions might become necessary.

On November 5, 2012, the Department of Revenue reported that October tax revenues were \$162 million below the budgeted estimate, resulting in year-to-date tax revenues that were \$256 million below the year-to-date estimate. The Secretary plans to analyze the October tax revenue results and updated economic forecasts and tax revenue projections for the rest of fiscal 2013 before making any final decisions regarding how to proceed. Based on the October tax revenues reported by the Department of Revenue, however, there is a strong likelihood that the Secretary will determine that a downward revision of the fiscal 2013 tax revenue estimate and corresponding budget reductions will be required soon.

On November 1, 2012 the Governor filed supplemental budget legislation that would create a \$30 million fund to reimburse agencies and municipalities for costs associated with investigating and responding to the breach at the Hinton drug testing laboratory. The amount of the supplemental budget is based on initial agency estimates to pay immediate costs. Agencies are undertaking additional analysis to identify the scope of the impact of this breach and they are developing longer-term cost estimates to investigate and respond to the Hinton Laboratory breach. Because these costs are one-time in nature, the Governor proposed the use of one-time resources to help fund these costs. This supplemental budget legislation would reimburse the General Fund for the costs related to the investigation and response to the breach at the Hinton Laboratory using one-time settlements in excess of \$10 million. These resources would otherwise be transferred to the Stabilization Fund. Should they not be sufficient this year to reimburse the General Fund for the full costs of the reserve, then the remaining amount would be transferred from the Stabilization Fund. See "LEGAL MATTERS – Other; *Drug Testing Laboratory disputes.*"

Cash Flow

The State Treasurer is responsible for cash management and ensuring that all Commonwealth financial obligations are met on a timely basis. See "COMMONWEALTH BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CONTROLS - Cash Management Practices of State Treasurer." The Commonwealth does not engage in inter-fund borrowing. Cash flow management incorporates the periodic use of short-term borrowing to meet cash flow needs for both capital and operating expenditures. In particular, the Commonwealth makes local aid payments of approximately \$1 billion to its cities and towns at the end of each calendar quarter, which in recent years has often resulted in the need for short-term cash flow borrowings. All revenue anticipation notes, including those issued as commercial paper, must be repaid by the end of the fiscal year. The state currently has liquidity support for a \$400 million tax-exempt commercial paper program for general obligation notes. The Commonwealth has relied upon the commercial paper program for additional liquidity since 2002.

Legislation approved by the Governor on July 27, 2012 provides for monthly rather than quarterly distributions of local aid, beginning in fiscal 2014. The legislation also requires the Secretary of Administration and Finance, in consultation with the State Treasurer, to study the feasibility of short-term borrowing by the State Treasurer from the Commonwealth Stabilization Fund in order to avoid or minimize the Commonwealth's issuance of revenue anticipation notes. The Secretary is required to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2013.

The Commonwealth ended fiscal 2012 with a non-segregated cash balance of approximately \$2.096 billion. The most recent cash flow statement projects a fiscal 2013 ending balance of approximately \$2.071 billion.

On August 31, 2012, the State Treasurer and the Secretary of Administration and Finance released cash flow statements for fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2013, which are summarized in the tables below. Fiscal 2012 figures are based on actual spending and revenue. The fiscal 2013 cash flow statement is based upon the fiscal 2013 budget approved on July 8, 2012, together with all supplemental appropriations filed, enacted or anticipated, and includes all prior appropriations continued into fiscal 2013. The budget assumes tax revenues of \$22.011 billion. Fiscal 2013 projections are based on actual spending and revenue through July, 2012, and estimates for the remainder of the fiscal year. Quarterly cash flow statements, as submitted by the State Treasurer to the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means, are posted on the cash management page of the State Treasurer's website.

Commonwealth cash deposits are held in insured or collateralized bank accounts and with the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT), the Commonwealth's investment pool for governmental entities.

MMDT is comprised of two professionally managed portfolios, the Cash Portfolio and the Short Term Bond Fund. The Cash Portfolio investments are carried at cost, which approximates fair value and the Short Term Bond Fund investments are carried at fair value. Following a competitive bid process, portfolio management of MMDT will transition in the first quarter of 2013 from Pyramis Global Advisors (a subsidiary of Fidelity Investments) to Federated Investors, Inc.

The Cash Portfolio invests in a diversified portfolio of high quality United States dollar-denominated money market instruments (eligible under Rule 2a-7 of the Securities and Exchange Commission) of domestic and foreign issuers, United States government securities and repurchase agreements. As of September 30, 2012, the Cash Portfolio holdings were made up of certificates of deposit (36.0%), commercial paper of financial companies (17.8%), commercial paper (3.6%), United States Treasury obligations (14.2%), federal government agency obligations (3.4%), medium-term notes (4.2%), government agency repurchase agreements (10.7%) and other repurchase agreements (9.1%), time deposits (0.6%). The Cash Portfolio's total return was 0.31% in fiscal 2011 and 0.28% in fiscal 2012. The Cash Portfolio's weighted average maturity was 57 days as of September 30, 2012 and fluctuated from 31 to 54 days during fiscal 2012.

The Short Term Bond Fund invests in a diversified portfolio of investment grade debt securities. As of September 30, 2012, the Short Term Bond Fund holdings were made up of United States government and government agency obligations (31.6%), nonconvertible bonds (33.9%), United States government agency mortgage securities (7.2%), asset-backed securities (14.7%), collateralized mortgage obligations (3.6%), commercial mortgage securities (4.8%), foreign government and government agency obligations (1.3%), commercial paper (0.5%) and cash equivalent investments (0.5%). The Short Term Bond Fund's total return was 3.09% in fiscal 2011 and 3.00% in fiscal 2012.

The Commonwealth's five-year capital investment plan, which is reviewed annually, calls for fiscal 2013 bond issuances of approximately \$2.423 billion, which includes \$1.969 billion in bond cap (including unspent bond cap from fiscal 2012), \$360.2 million of borrowing for the Accelerated Bridge Program and \$94.0 million for project finance spending. For cash flow needs for fiscal 2013, the Treasurer's office issued \$1.2 billion in revenue anticipation notes on October 3, 2012. The notes mature on April 25, 2013 (\$600 million) and May 23, 2013 (\$600 million).

The next cash flow statement is expected to be released on or about November 30, 2012.

The following table provides General Fund ending cash balances by month for fiscal 2009 through fiscal 2013.

Month End General Fund Cash Balances (in millions)

	<u>Fiscal 2009</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2013</u>
July	\$832.40	\$581.80	\$1,082.20	\$2,194.70	\$1,944.40
August	790.50	837.70	1,852.10	2,153.10	1,367.2 (1)
September	753.70	1,033.10	1,715.30	1,462.00	1,520.9 (1)
October	1,090.40	703.40	1,522.20	1,522.50	1,822.2 (1)
November	1,259.40	529.20	1,661.90	1,973.00	1,450.2 (1)
December	1,014.30	890.00	1,558.00	1,287.40	1,293.2 (1)
January	1,275.70	1,271.70	1,948.20	1,995.50	2,118.7 (1)
February	734.20	988.40	1,591.30	1,551.20	1,641.7 (1)
March	517.70	891.40	924.80	860.10	986.3 (1)
April	1,030.20	1,335.90	2,246.00	1,823.80	2,651.6 (1)
May	521.20	1,515.10	2,363.00	1,643.40	2,447.0 (1)
June	805.30	844.30	2,200.40	2,096.70	2,071.1 (1)

SOURCE: Office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

(1) Fiscal 2013 ending balances are estimated for August through June.

The following tables provide cash flow detail for fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2013.

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Overview of Fiscal 2012 Non-Segregated Operating Cash Flow (in millions) (1)

(as of August 31, 2012)

	<u>Jul-11</u>	<u>Aug-11</u>	<u>Sep-11</u>	<u>Oct-11</u>	<u>Nov-11</u>	<u>Dec-11</u>	<u>Jan-12</u>	<u>Feb-12</u>	<u>Mar-12</u>	<u>Apr-12</u>	<u>May-12</u>	<u>June-12</u>	Total FY 2012
Opening Non-Segregated Operating Cash Balance	\$2,200.4	\$2,194.7	\$2,153.1	\$1,462.0	\$1,522.5	\$1,973.0	\$1,287.4	\$1,995.5	\$1,551.2	\$860.1	\$1,823.8	\$1,643.4	\$2,200.4
Operating Activities:													
Budgetary Funds:													
<i>Transfer from/(to) Stabilization Fund</i>	0.0	0.0	2.8	(71.3)	(717.7)	6.8	(66.2)	0.0	(40.6)	0.0	(10.0)	39.4	(856.8)
Total Budgetary Revenue/Inflows	2,275.6	2,555.9	2,866.0	2,377.8	1,707.1	3,086.2	3,143.8	2,201.7	3,014.4	3,745.8	2,687.2	3,668.5	33,329.7
Total Budgetary Expenditures/Outflows	2,304.8	2,444.0	3,434.0	2,180.4	2,338.4	3,412.3	2,199.9	2,367.0	3,531.7	2,321.3	2,026.4	2,940.5	31,500.8
Net Budgetary Funds	(29.3)	111.9	(568.0)	197.4	(631.4)	(326.1)	943.9	(165.3)	(517.3)	1,424.5	660.7	728.0	1,828.9
Non Budgetary Funds (Non Budgetary, Higher Ed and Trust Funds):													
Total Non Budgetary Revenue/Inflows	839.8	888.8	793.5	689.1	783.4	729.8	611.8	926.8	981.8	988.5	870.3	480.0	9,583.7
Total Non Budgetary Expenditures/Outflows	806.7	1,018.2	1,029.3	803.5	823.6	1,143.9	865.6	1,157.1	1,064.3	843.3	840.2	1,307.8	11,703.3
Net Non Budgetary Funds	33.1	(129.4)	(235.8)	(114.4)	(40.2)	(414.0)	(253.8)	(230.2)	(182.5)	145.2	30.2	(827.7)	(2,119.6)
Net Undesignated Revenue/Inflows and Expenditures/Outflows	<u>7.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>48.1</u>
Net Operating Activities	\$10.9	(\$16.2)	(\$802.5)	\$84.3	(\$670.2)	(\$738.7)	\$692.1	(\$389.5)	(\$596.8)	\$1,571.4	\$692.7	(\$79.9)	(\$242.6)
Federal Grants:													
Total Federal Grants Revenue/Inflows	193.5	299.9	178.1	156.5	173.0	273.2	226.0	168.7	163.2	255.3	176.1	445.0	2,708.5
Total Federal Grants Expenditures/Outflows	<u>231.7</u>	<u>284.9</u>	<u>185.0</u>	<u>178.8</u>	<u>203.6</u>	<u>248.0</u>	<u>225.0</u>	<u>234.9</u>	<u>226.4</u>	<u>224.2</u>	<u>257.0</u>	<u>234.9</u>	<u>2,734.4</u>
Net Federal Grants	(\$38.2)	\$14.9	(\$6.9)	(\$22.3)	(\$30.6)	\$25.2	\$1.1	(\$66.2)	(\$63.1)	\$31.0	(\$80.9)	\$210.1	(\$25.9)
Capital Funds:													
Total Capital Revenue/Inflows	288.0	222.9	355.1	234.2	142.1	284.5	187.6	269.8	192.2	128.9	57.1	558.7	2,921.1
Total Capital Expenditures/Outflows:	<u>266.4</u>	<u>263.3</u>	<u>236.8</u>	<u>235.7</u>	<u>190.7</u>	<u>256.6</u>	<u>172.7</u>	<u>258.3</u>	<u>223.4</u>	<u>162.4</u>	<u>243.0</u>	<u>235.6</u>	<u>2,744.9</u>
Net Capital Funds	\$21.6	(\$40.3)	\$118.3	(\$1.5)	(\$48.6)	\$27.9	\$14.9	\$11.5	(\$31.2)	(\$33.5)	(\$185.9)	\$323.1	\$176.2
Financing Activities:													
Cash Flow Financing Activities Inflows:													
<i>Commercial Paper</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Revenue Anticipation Notes (RANS)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,200.0
Total Cash Flow Financing Activities Inflows	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,200.0
Cash Flow Financing Activities Outflows:													
<i>Commercial Paper – (Principal + Interest)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>RANS – (Principal + Interest)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	605.1	606.3	0.0	1,211.4
Total Cash Flow Financing Activities Outflows	<u>0.0</u>	<u>605.1</u>	<u>606.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1,211.4</u>								
Net Financing Activities	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,200.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$605.1)	(\$606.3)	\$0.0	(\$11.4)
Ending Non-Segregated Operating Cash Balance	\$2,194.7	\$2,153.1	\$1,462.0	\$1,522.5	\$1,973.0	\$1,287.4	\$1,995.5	\$1,551.2	\$860.1	\$1,823.8	\$1,643.4	\$2,096.7	\$2,096.7

SOURCE: Office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.

Overview of Fiscal 2013 Non-Segregated Operating Cash Flow (in millions) (1)
(as of August 31, 2012)

	<u>Jul-12</u>	<u>Aug-12(2)</u>	<u>Sep -12(2)</u>	<u>Oct-12(2)</u>	<u>Nov -12(2)</u>	<u>Dec-12 (2)</u>	<u>Jan-13 (2)</u>	<u>Feb-13 (2)</u>	<u>Mar-13(2)</u>	<u>Apr-13 (2)</u>	<u>May-13(2)</u>	<u>June-13(2)</u>	Total FY 2013 (2)
Opening Non-Segregated Operating Cash Balance	\$2,096.7	\$1,944.4	\$1,367.2	\$1,520.9	\$1,822.2	\$1,450.2	\$1,293.2	\$2,118.7	\$1,641.7	\$986.3	\$2,651.6	\$2,447.0	\$2,096.7
Operating Activities:													
Budgetary Funds:													
<i>Transfer from/(to) Stabilization Fund</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(105.6)	0.0	350.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	244.4
Total Budgetary Revenue/Inflows	2,399.1	2,365.2	3,058.5	2,603.4	2,359.3	3,563.1	3,332.4	2,180.9	3,256.8	4,530.8	2,450.9	3,613.3	35,713.5
Total Budgetary Expenditures/Outflows	2,361.8	2,649.6	3,783.8	2,537.6	2,630.7	3,747.3	2,366.7	2,659.4	3,933.6	2,383.9	2,196.2	3,475.4	34,725.7
Net Budgetary Funds	37.4	(284.4)	(725.4)	65.8	(271.4)	(184.2)	965.7	(478.5)	(676.8)	2,147.0	254.8	137.9	987.8
Non Budgetary Funds (Non Budgetary, Higher Ed and Trust Funds):													
Total Non Budgetary Revenue/Inflows	854.6	987.6	781.8	889.4	794.5	876.7	820.7	869.8	1,077.3	825.1	774.8	837.3	10,389.6
Total Non Budgetary Expenditures/Outflows	871.6	1,088.6	930.6	942.6	947.6	924.6	978.3	904.3	1,072.6	918.8	833.8	936.1	11,349.5
Net Non Budgetary Funds	(17.0)	(101.0)	(148.8)	(53.2)	(153.1)	(47.9)	(157.6)	(34.5)	4.7	(93.7)	(59.0)	(98.8)	(959.8)
Net Undesignated Revenue/Inflows and Expenditures/Outflows	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	12.1
Net Operating Activities	\$21.5	(\$384.4)	(\$873.2)	\$13.6	(\$423.5)	(\$231.1)	\$809.1	(\$512.0)	(\$671.1)	\$2,054.3	\$196.8	\$40.1	\$40.0
Federal Grants:													
Total Federal Grants Revenue/Inflows	168.4	193.0	193.0	193.0	193.0	213.0	193.0	191.0	222.0	193.5	194.0	213.5	2,360.4
Total Federal Grants Expenditures/Outflows	242.6	193.0	190.7	190.7	187.0	208.7	193.0	186.3	220.0	192.3	192.8	209.5	2,406.6
Net Federal Grants	(\$74.2)	\$0.0	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$6.0	\$4.3	\$0.0	\$4.7	\$2.0	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$4.0	(\$46.2)
Capital Funds:													
Total Capital Revenue/Inflows	152.8	100.2	106.9	576.4	269.7	341.8	228.2	256.5	236.6	216.3	236.1	299.2	3,020.7
Total Capital Expenditures/Outflows:	<u>252.4</u>	<u>293.0</u>	<u>282.3</u>	<u>291.0</u>	<u>224.1</u>	<u>272.0</u>	<u>212.0</u>	<u>226.2</u>	<u>222.8</u>	<u>202.6</u>	<u>234.3</u>	<u>314.3</u>	<u>3,026.8</u>
Net Capital Funds	(\$99.53)	(\$192.75)	(\$175.47)	\$285.39	\$45.54	\$69.89	\$16.28	\$30.31	\$13.81	\$13.72	\$1.79	(\$15.13)	(\$6.2)
Financing Activities:													
Cash Flow Financing Activities Inflows:													
<i>Commercial Paper</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Revenue Anticipation Notes (RANS)</i>	0.0	0.0	1,200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,200.0
Total Cash Flow Financing Activities Inflows	0.0	0.0	1,200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,200.0
Cash Flow Financing Activities Outflows:													
<i>Commercial Paper – (Principal + Interest)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>RANS – (Principal + Interest)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	403.9	404.4	404.9	1,213.2
Total Cash Flow Financing Activities Outflows	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>403.9</u>	<u>404.4</u>	<u>404.9</u>	<u>1,213.2</u>
Net Financing Activities	\$ 0.0	\$0.0	\$1,200.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$403.9)	(\$404.4)	(\$404.9)	(\$13.2)
Ending Non-Segregated Operating Cash Balance	\$1,944.4	\$1,367.2	\$1,520.9	\$1,822.2	\$1,450.2	\$1,293.2	\$2,118.7	\$1,641.7	\$986.3	\$2,651.6	\$2,447.0	\$2,071.1	\$2,071.1

SOURCE: Office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(2) Figures are estimated.

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

General Authority to Borrow

Under its constitution, the Commonwealth may borrow money (a) for defense or in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, any such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which the loan is made, or (b) by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the Legislature present and voting thereon. The constitution further provides that borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan. In addition, the Commonwealth may give, loan or pledge its credit by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the Legislature present and voting thereon, but such credit may not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned or managed.

The Commonwealth has waived its sovereign immunity and consented to be sued on contractual obligations, which includes bonds and notes issued by it and all claims with respect thereto. However, the property of the Commonwealth is not subject to attachment or levy to pay a judgment, and the satisfaction of any judgment generally requires legislative appropriation. Enforcement of a claim for payment of principal of or interest on bonds and notes of the Commonwealth may also be subject to the provisions of federal or Commonwealth statutes, if any, hereafter enacted extending the time for payment or imposing other constraints upon enforcement, insofar as the same may be constitutionally applied. The United States Bankruptcy Code is not applicable to states.

Commonwealth Debt. The State Treasurer is statutorily responsible for the borrowing needs of the Commonwealth, including short-term cash flow needs and long-term borrowing needs for the capital budget. Borrowing is accomplished through the sale of short-term notes and long-term bonds. The Commonwealth is authorized to issue three types of direct debt – general obligation debt, special obligation debt and federal grant anticipation notes. General obligation debt is secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth. See “General Obligation Debt” below. Special obligation debt may be secured either with a pledge of receipts credited to the Commonwealth Transportation Fund (formerly the Highway Fund) or with a pledge of receipts credited to the Convention Center Fund. See “Special Obligation Debt” below. Federal grant anticipation notes are secured by a pledge of federal highway construction reimbursements. See “Federal Grant Anticipation Notes” below.

Other Long-Term Liabilities. The Commonwealth is also authorized to pledge its credit in aid of and provide contractual support for certain independent authorities and political subdivisions within the Commonwealth. These Commonwealth liabilities are classified as (a) general obligation contract assistance liabilities, (b) budgetary contract assistance liabilities or (c) contingent liabilities. In addition, the Commonwealth is authorized to pledge its credit in support of scheduled, periodic payments to be made by the Commonwealth under interest rate swaps and other hedging agreements related to bonds or notes of the Commonwealth.

General obligation contract assistance liabilities arise from statutory requirements for payments by the Commonwealth to the Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust, the Massachusetts Department of Transportation and the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency that are used by such entities to pay a portion of the debt service on certain of their outstanding bonds. Such liabilities constitute a pledge of the Commonwealth’s credit for which a two-thirds vote of the Legislature is required. See “General Obligation Contract Assistance Liabilities” below.

Budgetary contract assistance liabilities arise from statutory requirements for payments by the Commonwealth under capital leases and other contractual agreements. Such liabilities do not constitute a pledge of the Commonwealth’s credit. See “Budgetary Contract Assistance Liabilities” below.

Contingent liabilities relate to debt obligations of certain independent authorities and agencies of the Commonwealth that are expected to be paid without Commonwealth assistance, but for which the Commonwealth has some kind of liability if expected payment sources do not materialize. These liabilities consist of guaranties and similar obligations with respect to which the Commonwealth’s credit has been or may be pledged, as in the case of certain debt obligations of the MBTA, regional transit authorities, the Woods Hole, Martha’s Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority, and the higher education building authorities. The Commonwealth has certain statutorily contemplated payment obligations with respect to which the Commonwealth’s credit has not been pledged, as in the case of the Commonwealth’s obligation to replenish the capital reserve funds securing certain debt

obligations of the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency and the Commonwealth's obligation to fund debt service, solely from moneys otherwise appropriated for the affected institution, owed by certain community colleges and state universities on bonds issued by the former Massachusetts Health and Educational Facilities Authority and the Massachusetts State College Building Authority. See "Contingent Liabilities" below.

Statutory Limit on Direct Debt. Since December, 1989 state finance law has included a limit on the amount of outstanding "direct" bonds of the Commonwealth. As most recently amended in July and August, 2012, the law sets a fiscal 2012 limit of \$17.070 billion and provides that the limit for each subsequent fiscal year is to be 105% of the previous fiscal year's limit. This limit is calculated under the statutory basis of accounting, which differs from GAAP in that the principal amount of outstanding bonds is measured net of underwriters' discount, costs of issuance and other financing costs. The law further provides that bonds to be refunded from the proceeds of Commonwealth refunding bonds are to be excluded from outstanding "direct" bonds upon the issuance of the refunding bonds. Pursuant to special legislation enacted over the years, certain outstanding Commonwealth debt obligations are not counted in computing the amount of bonds subject to the limit, including Commonwealth refunding/restructuring bonds issued in September and October, 1991, federal grant anticipation notes, bonds issued to pay operating notes issued by the MBTA or to reimburse the Commonwealth for advances to the MBTA, bonds payable from the Central Artery and Statewide Road and Bridge Infrastructure Fund, bonds issued to finance the Massachusetts School Building Authority and bonds issued to finance the Commonwealth's Accelerated Bridge Program. The statutory limit on "direct" bonds during fiscal 2013 is \$17,923,500,000.

The outstanding Commonwealth debt, the amounts of such outstanding debt excluded from the statutory debt limit, the net amounts of such outstanding Commonwealth debt subject to the statutory debt limit and the statutory debt limit as of the end of each of the last five fiscal years are shown in the following table on a statutory basis:

Calculation of the Debt Limit
(in thousands)

	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2010	Fiscal 2011	Fiscal 2012
Balance as of June 30	\$18,734,440	\$19,264,569	\$19,726,507	\$21,210,134	\$21,907,683
Plus/ (Less) amounts excluded:					
Unamortized (discount)/premium and issuance costs	123,390	216,890	216,688	(335,078)	(474,130)
Special obligation debt (1)	(1,126,668)	(1,100,698)	(1,063,500)	(1,015,380)	(976,245)
Accelerated bridge program	-	-	-	(676,125)	(995,385)
Federal grant anticipation notes (1)	(1,536,206)	(1,134,797)	(997,467)	(666,790)	(610,385)
Assumed county debt	(375)	(300)	(225)	(150)	(75)
MBTA forward funding	(309,203)	(231,000)	(165,559)	(44,472)	(207)
Transportation Infrastructure Fund School Building Assistance (SBA)	(1,434,654)	(1,401,581)	(1,243,250)	(1,356,606)	(1,342,841)
	<u>(946,285)</u>	<u>(921,751)</u>	<u>(894,502)</u>	<u>(824,279)</u>	<u>(795,009)</u>
Outstanding Direct Debt(2)	<u>\$13,504,384</u>	<u>\$14,691,322</u>	<u>\$15,578,692</u>	<u>\$16,291,254</u>	<u>\$16,713,406</u>
Statutory Debt Limit	<u>\$15,585,725</u>	<u>\$16,365,011</u>	<u>\$17,183,261</u>	<u>\$18,042,424</u>	<u>\$17,070,000</u>

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller.

- (1) Includes federal grant anticipation notes issued as crossover refunding bonds. The refunding escrows funded by these bonds and related premiums are used to pay interest on the refunding bonds until the refunded bonds are callable and then to redeem the refunded bonds. Interest on the refunded bonds prior to redemption continues to be paid from pledged revenues as before.
- (2) Includes capital appreciation bonds reported at original net proceeds.

General Obligation Debt

The Commonwealth issues general obligation bonds and notes pursuant to Chapter 29 of the General Laws. General obligation bonds and notes issued thereunder are deemed to be general obligations of the Commonwealth to which its full faith and credit is pledged for the payment of principal and interest when due, unless specifically provided otherwise on the face of such bond or note.

As of October 31, 2012, the Commonwealth had approximately \$18.6 billion in general obligation bonds outstanding, of which \$15.1 billion, or approximately 81% was fixed rate debt and \$3.5 billion, or 19%, was variable rate debt. The Commonwealth's outstanding general obligation variable rate debt consists of several variable rate structures. Most of the outstanding variable rate bonds are in the form of variable rate demand bonds, which account for \$1.5 billion of outstanding general obligation debt as of October 31, 2012. Other outstanding variable rate structures include LIBOR Index bonds, auction rate securities, SIFMA Index Bonds and consumer price index bonds. Of the variable rate debt outstanding, the interest rates on \$3.0 billion, or approximately 16% of total general obligation debt, have been synthetically fixed by means of floating-to-fixed interest rate swap agreements. These agreements are used as hedges to mitigate the risk associated with variable rate bonds.

Under state finance law, scheduled, periodic payments to be made by the Commonwealth pursuant to swap agreements in existence on August 1, 2008 or entered into after such date constitute general obligations of the Commonwealth to which its full faith and credit are pledged. The remaining variable rate debt of \$626 million, or approximately 3% of the total outstanding general obligation debt, is unhedged and, accordingly, floats with interest rates re-set on a periodic basis.

As of October 31, 2012, the Commonwealth had outstanding approximately \$118.9 million (\$63.0 million principal and including a discount equal to \$55.9 million) of variable rate "U. Plan" bonds, sold in conjunction with a college savings program administered by the Massachusetts Educational Financing Authority, which bear deferred interest at a rate equal to the percentage change in the consumer price index plus 2%, together with current interest at the rate of 0.5%.

The Commonwealth has issued general obligation bonds in the form of Build America Bonds (BABs). BABs were authorized under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). Pursuant to ARRA, the Commonwealth is entitled to receive a cash subsidy from the federal government equal to 35% of the investment payable on the BABs provided the Commonwealth makes certain required filings in accordance with applicable federal rules. Such interest subsidy payments are treated under federal law as overpayments of tax and, accordingly, are subject to offset against certain amounts that may be owed by the Commonwealth to the federal government or its agencies. The Commonwealth is obligated to make payments of principal and interest on the BABs whether or not it receives interest subsidy payments. As of October 31, 2012, the Commonwealth had approximately \$2.1 billion of BABs outstanding.

The Commonwealth is authorized to issue short-term general obligation debt as revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes. Revenue anticipation notes may be issued by the State Treasurer in any fiscal year in anticipation of revenue receipts for that year. Revenue anticipation notes must be repaid no later than the close of the fiscal year in which they are issued. Bond anticipation notes may be issued by the State Treasurer in anticipation of the issuance of bonds, including, in some circumstances special obligation bonds. See "Special Obligation Debt" below. In addition, as of October 31, 2012 the Commonwealth had liquidity support for a \$400 million commercial paper program which it utilizes regularly for cash flow purposes. In addition to borrowing via its commercial paper program, the Commonwealth issues fixed-rate revenue anticipation notes (or "RANs")

Special Obligation Debt

Commonwealth Transportation Fund. Section 20 of Chapter 29 of the General Laws, as amended, authorizes the Commonwealth to issue special obligation bonds secured by all or a portion of revenues accounted to the Commonwealth Transportation Fund (formerly the Highway Fund). Revenues, which are currently accounted to the Commonwealth Transportation Fund, are primarily derived from taxes and fees relating to the operation or use of motor vehicles in the Commonwealth, including the motor fuels excise tax and registry of motor vehicles fees.

Between 1992 and 2005, the Commonwealth issued special obligation bonds secured by a lien on a specified portion of the motor fuels excise tax. As of August 31, 2012, the Commonwealth had outstanding \$337,545,000 of such special obligation bonds secured by a pledge of 6.86¢ of the 21¢ motor fuels excise tax. In December, 2010, the trust agreement securing such bonds was closed to further issuance of debt.

The Commonwealth is also authorized to issue \$1.875 billion of special obligation bonds secured by a pledge of all or a portion of revenues accounted to the Commonwealth Transportation Fund to fund a portion of the

Commonwealth's accelerated structurally-deficient bridge program (CTF Bonds). As of October 31, 2012, the Commonwealth had outstanding \$995,385,000 of CTF Bonds. See "COMMONWEALTH CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN."

A portion of the outstanding CTF Bonds were issued as BABs (approximately \$419.8 million) and as Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds (RZEDBs) (approximately \$156.4 million). Pursuant to ARRA, the Commonwealth is entitled to receive cash subsidy payments from the federal government equal to 35% of the debt service payable on the BABs and 45% of the debt service payable on the RZEDBs, provided, in both cases, that the Commonwealth makes certain required filings in accordance with applicable federal rules. As noted above, such subsidy payments are treated under federal law as overpayments of tax and, accordingly, are subject to offset against certain amounts that may be owed by the Commonwealth to the federal government or its agencies. Under current law, such payments received by the Commonwealth are required to be deposited in the General Fund and thus do not secure the CTF Bonds. The Executive Office for Administration and Finance intends to seek legislative authority to provide that such payments will be pledged to secure the CTF Bonds.

Convention Center Fund. Chapter 152 of the Acts of 1997, as amended, authorizes \$694.4 million of special obligation bonds to be issued for the purposes of building a new convention center in Boston (\$609.4 million), the Springfield Civic Center (\$66 million) and the Worcester convention center (\$19 million). The bonds are payable from moneys credited to the Convention Center Fund created by such legislation, which include certain hotel tax receipts from hotels in Boston, Cambridge, Springfield and Worcester, a surcharge on car rentals in Boston, a parking surcharge at all three facilities, a surcharge on sightseeing tours and cruises in Boston and sales tax receipts from certain hotels and other retail establishments in Boston, Cambridge and Springfield. The legislation requires a capital reserve fund to be maintained at a level equal to maximum annual debt service and provides that if the fund falls below its required balance, the 2.75% convention center financing fee in Boston is to be increased (though the overall hotel tax in Boston, including the fee, cannot exceed 14%). In June, 2004, the Commonwealth issued \$686.7 million of special obligation bonds secured solely by the pledge of receipts of tax revenues within the special districts surrounding the centers and other special revenues connected to such facilities, \$638.7 million of which remained outstanding as of October 31, 2012.

Federal Grant Anticipation Notes

Between 1998 and 2003, the Commonwealth issued federal grant anticipation notes yielding aggregate net proceeds of \$1.5 billion, the full amount authorized to finance the current cash flow needs of the Central Artery/Ted Williams Tunnel (CA/T) project, in anticipation of future federal reimbursements. The legislation authorizing such notes contains a statutory covenant that as long as any such grant anticipation notes remain outstanding, the Commonwealth will deposit all federal highway reimbursements into the Grant Anticipation Note Trust Fund, to be released to the Commonwealth once all the debt service and reserve funding obligations of the trust agreement securing the grant anticipation notes have been met. If the United States Congress reduces the aggregate amount appropriated nationwide for federal highway spending to less than \$17.1 billion and debt service coverage with respect to the notes falls below 120%, then the legislation further pledges that 10¢ per gallon of existing motor fuel tax collections will be deposited into the trust fund, to be used for debt service on the notes, subject to legislative appropriation. The 10¢-per-gallon pledge of motor fuel tax collections is subordinate to the pledge of Commonwealth Transportation Fund revenues securing the CTF Bonds. Principal amortization of the notes began in fiscal 2006 and will continue through fiscal 2015. Under the trust agreement securing the notes, aggregate annual debt service on grant anticipation notes may not exceed \$216 million unless the rating agencies rating the notes confirm that exceeding \$216 million in annual debt service will not cause them to withdraw or reduce their credit ratings. Such notes and the interest thereon are secured solely by the pledge of federal highway construction reimbursement payments and by a contingent pledge of certain motor fuels excises. In practice, the interest on such notes has been paid from state appropriations. As of October 31, 2012, \$510.385 million of such notes remained outstanding. The lien securing such notes has been closed to further issuance.

The Commonwealth is also authorized to issue an additional \$1.1 billion of grant anticipation notes secured by future federal funds to fund a portion of the Commonwealth's accelerated structurally deficient bridge program. Such notes are subordinated to the notes described in the preceding paragraph, but are also secured by a back-up pledge of net amounts in the Commonwealth Transportation Fund after application of such amounts in accordance with the trust agreement securing the CTF Bonds, the senior federal grant anticipation notes and previously issued bonds secured by motor fuels excise taxes. Similar to the notes issued for the CA/T project, the Commonwealth

expects to pay interest on the notes for the bridge program from state appropriations. As of October 31, 2012, \$100 million of such notes was outstanding.

The \$100 million of junior-lien grant anticipation notes were issued as BABs, eligible for federal subsidy payments. Under current law, such payments received by the Commonwealth are required to be deposited in the General Fund and thus do not secure the notes. The Executive Office for Administration and Finance intends to seek legislative authority to provide that such payments will be pledged to secure the notes.

The following table shows long-term debt of the Commonwealth issued and retired from fiscal 2008 through fiscal 2012, exclusive of unamortized bond premiums:

General and Special Obligation Long-Term Debt Issuance and Repayment Analysis (in thousands) (1)

	<u>Fiscal 2008</u>	<u>Fiscal 2009</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>
Beginning Balance as of July 1	\$18,736,961	\$18,734,440	\$19,264,569	\$19,726,507	\$20,875,055
Debt Issued	1,280,824	1,887,108	1,669,088	2,233,368	1,759,627
Subtotal	<u>20,017,785</u>	<u>20,621,548</u>	<u>20,933,657</u>	<u>21,959,875</u>	<u>22,634,682</u>
Debt retired or defeased, exclusive of refunded debt	(1,179,730)	(1,227,029)	(1,207,150)	(974,770)	(1,202,094)
Refunding debt issued, net of refunded debt (3)	<u>(103,615)</u>	<u>(129,950)</u>	-	<u>(110,050)</u>	965
Ending Balance June 30 (2)	<u>\$18,734,440</u>	<u>\$19,264,569</u>	<u>\$19,726,507</u>	<u>\$20,875,055</u>	<u>\$21,433,553</u>

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller.

- (1) Including premium, discount and accretion of capital appreciation bonds.
- (2) Includes federal grant anticipation notes issued as crossover refunding bonds. The refunding escrows funded by these bonds and related premiums are used to pay interest on the refunding bonds until the refunded bonds are callable and then to redeem the refunded bonds. Interest on the refunded bonds prior to redemption continues to be paid from pledged revenues as before.
- (3) Amounts may be negative due to defeasances of debt of authorities from the issuance of Commonwealth debt as afforded under General Laws.

The following table sets forth the amounts of Commonwealth long-term general obligation debt, special obligation debt and federal grant anticipation notes outstanding, exclusive of unamortized bond premiums, as of the end of the last five fiscal years.

Outstanding Long Term Commonwealth Debt (in thousands)

	<u>Fiscal 2008</u>	<u>Fiscal 2009</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>
General Obligation Debt	\$16,086,470	\$17,051,724	\$17,655,539	\$18,516,760	\$18,851,538
Special Obligation Debt	1,112,590	1,078,630	1,063,501	\$1,591,505	1,971,630
Federal Grant Anticipation Notes(1)	<u>1,535,380</u>	<u>1,134,215</u>	<u>997,467</u>	<u>766,790</u>	<u>610,385</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$18,734,440</u>	<u>\$19,264,569</u>	<u>\$19,726,507</u>	<u>\$20,875,055</u>	<u>\$21,433,553</u>

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller.

(1)The fiscal year 2008 to 2010 amounts include federal grant anticipation notes issued as crossover refunding bonds. The refunding escrows funded by these bonds and related premiums were used to pay interest on the refunding bonds until the refunded bonds were callable and then to redeem the refunded bonds. Interest on the refunded bonds prior to redemption continued to be paid from pledged revenues as before. These bonds were retired during fiscal year 2011.

Debt Service Requirements

The following table sets forth, as of October 31, 2012, the annual fiscal year debt service requirements on outstanding Commonwealth general obligation bonds, special obligation bonds and federal grant anticipation notes. For variable-rate bonds with respect to which the Commonwealth is a fixed-rate payor under an associated interest rate swap agreement, the debt service schedule assumes payment of the fixed rate due under such agreement. For other variable-rate bonds, the schedule assumes a 5% interest rate.

Debt Service Requirements on Commonwealth Bonds as of October 31, 2012 through Maturity (in thousands) (1)

General Obligation Bonds

Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Notes

Period Ending	Principal	CABs	Gross Interest	Build America Bond Subsidies	Net Interest	Debt Service	Principal	Gross Interest	Build America Bond Subsidies	Net Interest	Debt Service
6/30/2013	\$774,700	\$0	\$552,989	\$-24,658	\$528,330	\$1,303,030	\$161,285	\$26,876	\$-1,494	\$25,382	\$186,667
6/30/2014	1,301,297	7,735	810,851	-36,557	774,294	2,083,326	170,710	17,451	-1,494	15,957	186,667
6/30/2015	1,188,428	7,686	758,281	-36,557	721,723	1,917,837	178,390	9,773	-1,494	8,279	186,669
6/30/2016	1,312,755	6,652	705,880	-36,557	669,323	1,988,729	11,390	4,098	-1,434	2,664	14,054
6/30/2017	932,202	5,580	654,100	-36,557	617,543	1,555,324	11,635	3,720	-1,302	2,418	14,053
6/30/2018	890,300	4,237	609,698	-36,557	573,141	1,467,677	11,925	3,277	-1,147	2,130	14,055
6/30/2019	874,266	3,688	565,869	-36,557	529,312	1,407,266	12,245	2,780	-973	1,807	14,052
6/30/2020	870,829	2,970	524,411	-36,300	488,111	1,361,910	12,600	2,235	-782	1,453	14,053
6/30/2021	1,133,033	2,566	475,228	-35,014	440,215	1,575,813	12,985	1,648	-577	1,071	14,056
6/30/2022	1,036,371	2,274	423,720	-32,698	391,022	1,429,667	13,390	1,020	-357	663	14,053
6/30/2023	854,238	2,130	378,070	-31,412	346,658	1,203,026	13,830	348	-122	226	14,056
6/30/2024	804,750	1,796	337,734	-31,295	306,439	1,112,986	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2025	751,860	1,679	300,851	-31,295	269,557	1,023,095	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2026	704,501	1,577	266,385	-30,776	235,609	941,687	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2027	610,599	1,524	235,844	-30,203	205,641	817,764	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2028	622,710	1,667	208,934	-28,953	179,980	804,358	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2029	653,744	1,021	179,124	-26,687	152,437	807,202	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2030	614,701	623	147,166	-22,892	124,273	739,597	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2031	539,331	355	113,556	-16,808	96,748	636,435	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2032	290,797	157	96,784	-14,776	82,008	372,962	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2033	209,300	0	83,833	-12,440	71,393	280,693	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2034	210,550	0	73,671	-11,068	62,603	273,153	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2035	219,845	0	63,224	-9,647	53,576	273,421	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2036	229,405	0	52,337	-8,177	44,160	273,565	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2037	240,250	0	40,944	-6,654	34,290	274,540	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2038	220,825	0	29,026	-5,077	23,949	244,774	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2039	151,585	0	19,897	-3,445	16,452	168,037	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2040	120,820	0	12,529	-1,609	10,920	131,740	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2041	96,095	0	6,863	0	6,863	102,958	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2042	65,325	0	3,110	0	3,110	68,435	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2043	32,600	0	591	0	591	33,191	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	\$18,558,011	\$55,915	\$8,731,497	\$-671,227	\$8,060,270	\$26,674,196	\$610,385	\$73,225	\$-11,175	\$62,049	\$672,434

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller.
 (1) Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Special Obligation Revenue Bonds
(Convention Center)**

**Special Obligation Revenue Bonds
(CTF- Accelerated Bridge Program)**

**Special Obligation Revenue Bonds (Gas
Tax)**

Period Ending	Principal	Gross Interest	Debt Service	Principal	Gross Interest	Build America Bond Subsidies	Net Interest	Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Debt Service
6/30/2013	\$0	\$17,243	\$17,243	\$6,780	\$51,328	\$-12,314	\$39,014	\$45,794	\$41,150	\$17,772	\$58,922
6/30/2014	0	34,486	34,486	8,475	50,397	-12,314	38,083	46,558	37,170	15,534	52,704
6/30/2015	19,995	34,486	54,481	8,700	49,973	-12,314	37,659	46,359	39,070	13,631	52,701
6/30/2016	21,075	33,436	54,511	9,260	49,538	-12,314	37,224	46,484	39,900	11,482	51,382
6/30/2017	22,210	32,330	54,540	9,840	49,075	-12,314	36,761	46,601	42,465	9,287	51,752
6/30/2018	23,310	31,164	54,474	10,635	48,583	-12,314	36,269	46,904	23,040	7,261	30,301
6/30/2019	24,475	30,126	54,601	11,460	48,051	-12,314	35,737	47,197	24,300	5,994	30,294
6/30/2020	23,380	28,842	52,222	12,530	47,478	-12,314	35,164	47,694	25,640	4,658	30,298
6/30/2021	24,610	27,673	52,283	13,660	46,852	-12,314	34,538	48,198	26,905	3,392	30,297
6/30/2022	25,970	26,380	52,350	14,480	46,169	-12,314	33,855	48,335	28,385	1,912	30,297
6/30/2023	27,440	24,952	52,392	16,085	45,445	-12,314	33,131	49,216	9,520	476	9,996
6/30/2024	28,990	23,443	52,433	34,005	44,641	-12,314	32,326	66,331	-	-	-
6/30/2025	30,625	21,848	52,473	35,335	42,929	-11,937	30,992	66,327	-	-	-
6/30/2026	32,360	20,164	52,524	36,740	41,117	-11,529	29,588	66,328	-	-	-
6/30/2027	34,190	18,384	52,574	38,265	39,263	-11,065	28,198	66,463	-	-	-
6/30/2028	36,125	16,504	52,629	39,845	37,260	-10,575	26,685	66,530	-	-	-
6/30/2029	38,170	14,517	52,687	41,485	35,238	-10,058	25,180	66,665	-	-	-
6/30/2030	40,330	12,418	52,748	43,185	33,265	-9,512	23,753	66,938	-	-	-
6/30/2031	42,610	10,199	52,809	44,955	31,060	-8,935	22,125	67,080	-	-	-
6/30/2032	45,020	7,856	52,876	46,810	28,727	-8,316	20,412	67,222	-	-	-
6/30/2033	47,565	5,380	52,945	48,735	26,219	-7,661	18,558	67,293	-	-	-
6/30/2034	50,250	2,764	53,014	50,730	23,673	-6,970	16,703	67,433	-	-	-
6/30/2035	-	-	-	52,800	21,013	-6,239	14,774	67,574	-	-	-
6/30/2036	-	-	-	54,950	18,234	-5,466	12,768	67,718	-	-	-
6/30/2037	-	-	-	57,035	15,332	-4,650	10,682	67,717	-	-	-
6/30/2038	-	-	-	59,130	12,342	-3,718	8,624	67,754	-	-	-
6/30/2039	-	-	-	61,110	9,224	-2,546	6,678	67,788	-	-	-
6/30/2040	-	-	-	63,145	5,982	-1,308	4,673	67,818	-	-	-
6/30/2041	-	-	-	65,220	2,609	-	2,609	67,829	-	-	-
6/30/2042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	\$638,700	\$474,595	\$1,113,295	\$995,385	\$1,001,020	\$-268,257	\$732,763	\$1,728,148	\$337,545	\$91,398	\$428,943

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller.

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.

Interest Rate Swaps

The Commonwealth has entered into interest rate swap agreements for the sole purpose of hedging changes in the interest rates on a portion of its outstanding variable rate bonds, predicated on the assumption that the interest on such bonds, combined with the cost of the associated interest rate swaps, would produce lower aggregate interest costs than fixed-rate bonds. Approximately \$3.0 billion of the Commonwealth's outstanding variable-rate debt is synthetically fixed via floating-to-fixed interest rate swap hedge agreements.

Under the terms of these floating-to-fixed rate hedge agreements, the counterparties to the swaps are obligated to pay the Commonwealth an amount equal or approximately equal to the variable-rate payment on the related bonds or a payment based on a market index, and the Commonwealth is obligated to pay the counterparties a stipulated fixed rate. The floating rate received by the Commonwealth from swap counterparties is used to offset the variable rate paid to bondholders. Only the net difference in interest payments is actually exchanged with the counterparty. The net payments made or received on these agreements are reported as part of interest expense in the Commonwealth's basic financial statements. In all cases, the Commonwealth remains responsible for making interest payments to the variable-rate bondholders.

The intended effect of these agreements is essentially to fix the Commonwealth's interest rate obligations with respect to its variable-rate bonds in order to hedge or mitigate the Commonwealth's exposure to changes in interest rates on these bonds. For example, during a period when interest rates rise, the Commonwealth would receive higher payments from swap counterparties that would be used to offset higher payments to bondholders of the outstanding variable rate bonds. During a period when interest rates decline, the reduction in interest payments to bondholders would offset the higher payments made to swap counterparties. In both scenarios, the net obligation of the Commonwealth is essentially fixed through the life of the swap and bonds. This allows the Commonwealth to finance its capital budget using floating rate bonds, which, combined with interest rate swaps, are assumed to be less costly than fixed-rate bonds, while hedging the risk of rising interest rates on those bonds to provide long-term budget certainty. As of October 31, 2012, all of the Commonwealth's interest rate swaps were floating-to-fixed rate agreements and were deemed effective hedges, as provided for in GASB Statement No. 53.

The bonds and related swap agreements have final maturities ranging from 2013 to 2037. The total notional value of approximately \$3.0 billion effectively matches the par amount of the related variable-rate bonds. Under the swap agreements, the Commonwealth pays the relevant counterparties fixed rates ranging from 3.412% to 5.25% and receives variable-rate payments equal to or approximately equal to the amount of variable rate payments the Commonwealth pays on the related variable-rate refunding bonds or a payment based on a market index.

All of the Commonwealth's counterparties are required to post collateral in certain circumstances. The Commonwealth is not required to post collateral under any of its existing swap agreements.

Prior to the bankruptcy filings by Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and its subsidiaries in September, 2008, the Commonwealth was a party to several interest rate swap agreements with Lehman Brothers affiliates. Following the bankruptcy filings, the Commonwealth terminated those agreements in October and November, 2008, made termination payments to Lehman Brothers Special Financing Inc. (LBSF) and entered into replacement swap agreements with other counterparties. In early 2010, LBSF notified the Commonwealth that it disagreed with the termination amounts that the Commonwealth had paid in 2008 and issued a subpoena related to the terminations. On June 13, 2012, LBSF issued a Derivative ADR Notice obligating the parties to submit to mandatory court-ordered mediation. The Derivative ADR Notice contains a settlement demand from LBSF in the amount of approximately \$32.7 million, including approximately \$13.9 million of interest and expenses. The Commonwealth filed its response to the Derivative ADR Notice on August 13, 2012, and LBSF filed its reply on August 28, 2012. A mediator has been appointed, and a mediation session is scheduled for November 19, 2012.

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The following table describes the interest rate swap agreements, all of which are floating-to-fixed rate hedges that the Commonwealth has entered into in connection with certain of its outstanding variable rate bond issues as of October 31, 2012.

<i>General Obligation Bonds:</i>	Associated Bond Issue	Outstanding Notional Amount (in thousands)	Bond Floating Rate	Swap Fixed Rate Paid (Range)	Swap Variable Rate Received	Effective Date	Termination Date	Fair Value as of 10/31/2012	Counterparty
	Series 1997B (refunding)	\$84,510	VRDB	4.659%	Cost of Funds/VRDBs	8/12/1997	8/1/2015	(\$6,513,784)	Goldman Sachs Matsui Marine Derivative Products Co., LP
	Series 1997B (refunding)	56,340	VRDB	4.659%	SIFMA	9/1/2010	8/1/2015	(4,267,900)	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.
	Series 1998A (refunding) Consolidated Loan of 2006, Series A Central Artery Loan of 2000, Series A Central Artery Loan of 2000, Series B	181,191	VRDB	4.174%	LIBOR	11/17/2008	9/1/2016	(15,254,902)	Deutsche Bank AG
	Series 1998A (refunding)	120,794	VRDB	4.174%	Cost of Funds/VRDBs	9/17/1998	9/1/2016	(10,603,210)	Citi Swapco, Inc.
	Series 2001B & C (refunding)	496,225	VRDB	4.150%	Cost of Funds/VRDBs	2/20/2001	1/1/2021	(93,736,681)	Morgan Stanley Derivative Products Inc.
	Series 2003B (refunding)	87,455	CPI	4.500%	Cost of Funds/CPI	3/12/2003	12/1/2014	(1,466,218)	Goldman Sachs Matsui Marine Derivative Products Co., LP
	Series 2003B (refunding)	10,000	CPI	4.500%	Cost of Funds/CPI	10/8/2008	12/1/2013	(161,537)	Deutsche Bank AG
	Series 2010A (refunding)	528,205	SIFMA	3.333 - 4.004%	Cost of Funds/SIFMA	3/15/2005	2/1/2028	(113,099,435)	Citibank N.A.
	Series 2011A (refunding)								
	Series 2006C (refunding)	100,000	CPI	3.730 - 3.850%	Cost of Funds/CPI	1/1/2007	11/1/2020	(3,785,306)	Citibank N.A.
	Consolidated Loan of 2007, Series A	400,000	LIBOR	4.420%	Cost of Funds/LIBOR	10/8/2008	5/1/2037	(59,574,635)	Barclays Bank, PLC
	Series 2007A (refunding)	31,665	LIBOR	3.936%	Cost of Funds/LIBOR	10/8/2008	11/1/2020	(6,317,690)	Deutsche Bank AG
	Series 2007A (refunding)	414,130	LIBOR	3.936 - 4.083%	Cost of Funds/LIBOR	10/8/2008	11/1/2025	(96,809,185)	Bank of New York Mellon
	Central Artery Loan of 2000, Series A	106,675	VRDB	3.942%	SIFMA	8/16/2007	8/1/2018	(14,724,521)	Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc.
	Central Artery Loan of 2000, Series A	53,575	VRDB	3.942%	SIFMA	8/16/2007	8/1/2018	(7,417,964)	J. P. Morgan Chase Bank
	Consolidated Loan of 2006, Series B Consolidated Loan of 2000, Series D	294,000	VRDB/A RS	4.515%	LIBOR	4/2/2009	6/15/2033	(116,075,889)	Barclays Bank, PLC
Subtotal		<u>\$ 2,964,765</u>						<u>(\$549,808,857)</u>	

	Associated Bond Issue	Outstanding Notional Amount (in thousands)	Bond Floating Rate	Swap Fixed Rate Paid (Range)	Swap Variable Rate Received	Effective Date	Termination Date	Fair Value as of 10/31/2012	Counterparty
<i>Special Obligation Dedicated</i>									
<i>Tax Revenue Bonds:</i>									
	Series 2004	28,863	CPI	4.450 - 5.250%	Cost of Funds/CPI	6/29/2004	1/1/2018	(1,710,200)	Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, LP
	Series 2004	28,864	CPI	4.450 - 5.250%	Cost of Funds/CPI	6/29/2004	1/1/2018	(1,673,066)	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank
	Series 2004	28,863	CPI	4.450 - 5.250%	Cost of Funds/CPI	6/29/2004	1/1/2018	(1,673,994)	J. P. Morgan Chase Bank
	Series 2005A	<u>96,490</u>	CPI	4.771 - 5.059%	Cost of Funds/CPI	1/12/2005	6/1/2022	(3,479,826)	Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc.
Subtotal		<u>\$183,080</u>						<u>(\$8,537,087)</u>	
Total		<u>\$3,147,845</u>						<u>(\$558,345,944)</u>	

SOURCE: Office of the Treasurer and Receiver General.

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Liquidity Facilities

Most of the Commonwealth's outstanding variable rate debt consists of variable rate demand bonds whose interest rates re-set daily or weekly through a remarketing process. Because these bonds offer a "put" or tender feature, they are supported by standby liquidity facilities provided by commercial banks which require the applicable bank to purchase any bonds that are tendered and not successfully remarketed. The following table describes the liquidity facilities that the Commonwealth had with respect to such bonds as of October 31, 2012.

<u>Variable Rate Bonds</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Amount (in thousands)</u>	<u>Bank</u>	<u>Facility Type</u>	<u>Termination Date</u>
1997 Series B (Refunding)	\$218,460	JP Morgan Chase	SBPA(1)	1/9/2013
2000 Series A	\$200,000	Bank of America	SBPA	12/23/2014
2000 Series B	\$75,590	U.S. Bank	SBPA	5/22/2015
2001 Series C (Refunding)	\$248,115	State Street Bank	SBPA	2/20/2014
2006 Series A	\$150,000	Wells Fargo Bank	SBPA	8/15/2014
2006 Series B	\$200,000	JP Morgan Chase	SBPA	5/24/2013

SOURCE: Office of the Treasurer and Receiver General.

(1) Standby bond purchase agreement.

The Commonwealth also has liquidity support for a \$400 million commercial paper program under two series of commercial paper: Series I and J. Series I commercial paper is supported by a line of credit provided by T. D. Bank, N.A., which expires on February 17, 2015. Series J commercial paper is supported by a line of credit provided by The Bank of Nova Scotia which expires on February 17, 2014.

General Obligation Contract Assistance Liabilities

Massachusetts Department of Transportation, as successor to the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority. On February 19, 1999, the Commonwealth and the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority entered into a contract which provides for the Commonwealth to make annual operating assistance payments to the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT), as successor to the Authority, which are capped at \$25 million annually and extend until the end of the 40th fiscal year following the transfer of certain facilities associated with the Commonwealth's Central Artery/Ted Williams Tunnel Project (CA/T) to MassDOT. On June 30, 2009, the Commonwealth and the Turnpike Authority entered into a contract for financial assistance which provides for the payment by the Commonwealth to MassDOT, as successor to the Authority, of \$100 million per fiscal year, commencing July 1, 2009 until June 30, 2039. Payments under both contracts constitute a general obligation pledge of the Commonwealth for which the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth are pledged.

Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust. The Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (the "Trust") manages the Commonwealth's state revolving fund program under the federal Clean Water Act and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The Trust is authorized to apply for and accept federal grants and associated Commonwealth matching grants to capitalize the revolving funds and to issue debt obligations to make loans to local governmental units and others to finance eligible water pollution abatement and drinking water projects. Under state law, loans made by the Trust are required to provide for subsidies or other financial assistance to reduce the debt service expense on the loans. Currently, most new loans made by the Trust bear interest at 2%. Other loans made by the Trust have, in the past, and may in the future, bear interest at lower rates, including a zero rate of interest, and a portion of the principal of certain loans has also been subsidized by the Trust. To provide for a portion of the subsidy on most of its loans, the Trust receives contract assistance payments from the Commonwealth. Under the Trust's enabling act, the aggregate annual contract assistance payment for the Trust's Clean Water Act program may not exceed \$71 million, and the aggregate annual contract assistance payment for the Trust's Safe Drinking Water Act program may not exceed \$17 million. The Commonwealth's agreement to provide contract assistance constitutes a general obligation of the Commonwealth for which its faith and credit are pledged, and the Commonwealth's contract assistance payments are pledged as security for repayment of the Trust's debt

obligations. As of August 31, 2012 the Trust had approximately \$3.32 billion of bonds outstanding. Approximately 9.40 % of the Trust's aggregate debt service is covered by Commonwealth contract assistance.

Massachusetts Development Finance Agency, On June 12, 2008, the Governor approved legislation amending a 2006 law authorizing an "infrastructure investment incentive" program, known as "I-Cubed." The amendment, among other things, clarifies the manner in which the program is to be financed and the security for the related bonds. Under the program, up to \$250 million of public infrastructure improvements to support significant new private developments may be financed by bonds issued by the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency (MassDevelopment) that will be secured by and payable from a general obligation pledge of contract assistance from the Commonwealth. Legislation approved by the Governor on August 7, 2012 increased this amount from \$250 million to \$325 million. Until a related new private development is completed and occupied, the developer's property will be assessed by the municipality in which the development is located in amounts equal to the debt service cost on the bonds to reimburse the Commonwealth for such cost. After each phase of the private development is completed and occupied, the municipality will be required to reimburse the Commonwealth for any portion of the debt service cost on the bonds that is not covered by new state tax revenues generated from the related private development. The municipality's reimbursement obligation will be secured by a general obligation pledge of the municipality, a local aid intercept and a reserve fund which must be funded in an amount equal to or greater than two years of debt service on the bonds. The obligation of the municipality ends when the Commonwealth has collected revenues sufficient to pay principal and interest payments to date plus all remaining principal payments due. Pursuant to this legislation, in April, 2010, MassDevelopment issued \$10 million of bond anticipation notes in anticipation of the issuance of bonds to finance certain public infrastructure costs at a development in Somerville, Massachusetts. Renewals of these notes are expected to be financed by special obligation bonds issued in 2014.

Legislation approved by the Governor on August 8, 2008 includes an authorization to finance up to \$43 million of the costs of a parkway at the former South Weymouth naval air base to support the development of the former base. Similar to the I-Cubed program financing model, the bonds to be issued by MassDevelopment to finance the parkway will be secured and payable from a general obligation pledge of contract assistance from the Commonwealth. In the event that the new state tax revenues generated from the new private development are less than the debt service cost on the bonds, the South Shore Tri-Town Development Corporation, a public entity with municipal taxing and other powers over the geographic area of the former base, will be required to reimburse the Commonwealth for any such shortfall. The legislation provides that such payment obligations of the Corporation be secured by a general obligation pledge of the Corporation. As of September 30, 2012, approximately \$28.1 million of such bonds were outstanding.

The following table sets forth the Commonwealth's general obligation contract assistance requirements pursuant to contracts with the Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust, the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (as successor to the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority) and Massachusetts Development Finance Agency. These figures are as of September 30, 2012.

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General Obligation Contract Assistance Requirements
(in thousands)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust</u>	<u>Massachusetts Department of Transportation</u>	<u>Massachusetts Development Finance Agency</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013	\$62,692	\$125,000	\$2,172	\$190,236
2014	59,731	125,000	2,176	187,278
2015	58,272	125,000	2,544	185,816
2016	53,414	125,000	2,546	180,960
2017	46,296	125,000	2,545	173,841
2018	40,547	125,000	2,543	168,090
2019	40,306	125,000	2,545	167,851
2020	34,969	125,000	2,544	162,513
2021	28,132	125,000	2,546	155,678
2022	18,942	125,000	2,547	146,489
2023	19,329	125,000	2,543	146,872
2024	11,277	125,000	2,544	138,821
2025	7,323	125,000	2,544	134,867
2026	5,174	125,000	2,547	132,721
2027 through 2049	9,438 (1)	1,875,000	36,968	1,920,064
Total	<u>\$495,841</u>	<u>\$3,625,000 (2)</u>	<u>\$71,853</u>	<u>\$4,192,097</u>

SOURCES: Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust column – Office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General; Massachusetts Department of Transportation and Massachusetts Development Finance Agency columns - Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

(1) Current contract assistance payments end in fiscal 2033.

(2) Represents \$25 million per year for fiscal years 2027 to 2049, inclusive and \$100 million per year for fiscal years 2027 to 2039, inclusive.

Budgetary Contract Assistance Liabilities

Route 3 North Transportation Improvements Association Commonwealth Lease Revenue Bonds. In August, 2000, the Route 3 North Transportation Improvements Association (the “Association”) issued approximately \$394.3 million of lease revenue bonds to finance the reconstruction and widening of a portion of state Route 3 North. In May, 2002, the Route 3 North Transportation Improvements Association issued approximately \$312.7 million of additional lease revenue bonds, \$305.6 million of which were issued as refunding bonds. In connection with the financing, the Commonwealth leased the portion of the highway to be improved to the Association, and the Association leased the property back to the Commonwealth pursuant to a sublease. Under the sublease, the Commonwealth is obligated to make payments equal to the debt service on the bonds and certain other expenses associated with the project. The obligations of the Commonwealth do not constitute a general obligation or a pledge of the credit of the Commonwealth and are subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature. In May, 2007 and November, 2008, the Commonwealth sold general obligation bonds to refund most of the lease revenue bonds and replace them with fixed-rate general obligation bonds. As of June 30, 2012, the Route 3 North Transportation Improvements Association had \$5.63 million of such lease revenue bonds outstanding, all of which are fixed-rate.

Saltonstall Building Redevelopment Corporation Project. In May, 2002, MassDevelopment issued \$195.8 million of lease revenue bonds pursuant to an agreement to loan the proceeds of the bonds to the MassDevelopment/ Saltonstall Building Redevelopment Corporation. The loan was used to finance the redevelopment of the Saltonstall State Office Building. Under the provisions of the legislation relating to the building’s redevelopment, the building was leased to MassDevelopment/Saltonstall Building Redevelopment Corporation for a term of up to 50 years, with extension terms permitted for an aggregate of 30 more years. MassDevelopment/Saltonstall Building Redevelopment Corporation has paid the Commonwealth \$612,500 in ground rent for the first three months of fiscal 2013. For October, 2012 through June, 2013, the additional projected ground rent payments are expected to be approximately \$1.8 million.

MassDevelopment/Saltonstall Building Redevelopment Corporation has renovated the building and subleased half of it back to the Commonwealth for office space and related parking (for a comparable lease term), in respect of which sublease the Commonwealth makes sublease payments to MassDevelopment/Saltonstall Building Redevelopment Corporation. The remainder of the building has been redeveloped as private office space, as well as

private housing units and retail establishments. The obligations of the Commonwealth under the office sublease do not constitute a general obligation or a pledge of the credit of the Commonwealth and are subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature. The Commonwealth's full-year costs include \$7,076,954 per year of base rent and parking space rent. Parking space rent may be adjusted for fair market value every five years and was last adjusted in 2009. In addition, included in the table below are the Commonwealth's estimated pro-rata shares of office operating expense reimbursements, escalating at 3% per year and also the Commonwealth's replacement reserve contribution calculated at 21¢ per rental square foot per year.

As of September 30, 2012, MassDevelopment/Saltonstall Building Redevelopment Corporation had approximately \$165.1 million of such lease revenue bonds outstanding.

City of Chelsea Commonwealth Lease Revenue Bonds. In November, 1993, the Chelsea Industrial Development Financing Authority issued approximately \$95.8 million of lease revenue bonds. The proceeds of the bonds were loaned to the Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency (now MassDevelopment) and applied to the cost of the Massachusetts Information Technology Center, a tax and data processing facility of the Department of Revenue and certain other departments and agencies of the Commonwealth. The bonds bore interest at a variable rate, and under two interest rate swap agreements that were entered into at the time with Lehman Brothers Special Financing, Inc. (LBSF), MassDevelopment received variable rate payments with respect to the bonds and was obligated to make fixed rate payments in exchange therefor. Simultaneously with the issuance of the bonds, the Commonwealth entered into a 30-year lease, which provided for the payment of debt service on the bonds, including swap related payments, and certain other expenses associated with the project. In September, 2008, LBSF and its parent, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (LBHI), filed for bankruptcy. In December, 2008, the bonds were refinanced by the Commonwealth through the issuance of general obligation debt, and the Commonwealth made a \$2.3 million payment to LBSF to terminate the swap agreements. In May, 2010, LBHI advised the Executive Office for Administration and Finance that it calculated the termination value to be approximately \$13.7 million. In June, 2011, LBHI issued a subpoena to the Executive Office for Administration and Finance relating to the termination of the swap agreements. In April, 2012, LBHI issued a Derivative ADR Notice obligating the parties to submit to mandatory court ordered mediation. The Derivative ADR notice contains a settlement demand from LBHI in the amount of approximately \$16.5 million. A mediation session was held on October 11, 2012, and the mediation process continues. Any obligation of the Commonwealth with respect to this termination does not constitute a general obligation or a pledge of the credit of the Commonwealth or of MassDevelopment and is subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

Long-Term Operating Leases and Capital Leases. In addition to Commonwealth-owned buildings and facilities, the Commonwealth leases additional space from private parties. In certain circumstances, the Commonwealth has acquired certain types of capital assets under long-term capital leases; typically, these arrangements relate to computer and telecommunications equipment and to motor vehicles. Minimum future rental expenditure commitments of the Commonwealth under operating leases and long-term principal and interest obligations related to capital leases in effect at June 30, 2012 are set forth in the table below.

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The following table sets forth the Commonwealth's budgetary contract assistance requirements. These figures are as of June 30, 2012.

Budgetary Contract Assistance Liabilities (in thousands)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Route 3 North Transportation Improvements Association Commonwealth Lease Revenue Bonds</u>	<u>MassDevelopment/ Saltonstall Building Redevelopment Corporation Lease Revenue Bonds (1)</u>	<u>Other Leases (2)</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013	\$1,129	\$9,465	\$119,843	\$130,437
2014	1,130	9,533	97,751	108,414
2015	1,128	9,627	80,897	91,652
2016	1,129	9,699	66,746	77,574
2017	1,116	9,773	38,953	49,842
2018	--	9,850	38,953	48,803
2019	--	9,928	38,953	48,881
2020	--	10,035	38,953	48,988
2021	--	10,118	38,953	49,071
2022	--	10,204	12,252	22,456
2023	--	10,293	12,252	22,545
2024	--	10,384	12,252	22,636
2025	--	10,504	12,252	22,756
2026 through 2036	--	<u>122,858</u>	<u>79,581</u>	<u>202,439</u>
Total	<u>\$5,632</u>	<u>\$252,271</u>	<u>\$688,591</u>	<u>\$946,494</u>

SOURCES: Other Leases column - Office of the Comptroller; GAAP Basis, all other columns - Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

(1) Cash flows from the Commonwealth represent gross payments to MassDevelopment, including projections provided by MassDevelopment of the Commonwealth's share of operating costs and other items that are subject to change.

(2) Includes operating and capital leases. Leases with the institutions of higher education that are supported by tuition and fees are not included.

Contingent Liabilities

Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority. The MBTA issues its own bonds and notes and is also responsible for the payment of obligations issued by the Boston Metropolitan District prior to the creation of the MBTA in 1964. Prior to July 1, 2000, the Commonwealth supported MBTA bonds, notes and other obligations through guaranties of the debt service on its bonds and notes, contract assistance generally equal to 90% of the debt service on outstanding MBTA bonds and payment of the MBTA's net cost of service (current expenses, including debt service, minus current income). Beginning July 1, 2000, the Commonwealth's annual obligation to support the MBTA for operating costs and debt service is limited to a portion of the revenues raised by the Commonwealth's sales tax, but the Commonwealth remains contingently liable for the payment of MBTA bonds and notes issued prior to July 1, 2000 and for MBTA payment obligations related to leases, reimbursement obligations, interest exchange agreements and other financing obligations entered into prior to July 1, 2000. The Commonwealth's obligation to pay such prior bonds is a general obligation for which its full faith and credit have been pledged. As of June 30, 2012, the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority had approximately \$494.7 million of such prior bonds outstanding. Such bonds are currently scheduled to mature annually through fiscal 2030, with annual debt service in the range of approximately \$133 million to \$118 million through fiscal 2014 and declining thereafter.

Massachusetts Development Finance Agency. Under legislation approved in 2010 and amended in 2011, the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency (MassDevelopment) is authorized to issue bonds for the benefit of nonprofit community hospitals and nonprofit community health centers. Such bonds are to be secured by capital reserve funds funded at the time of bond issuance in an amount equal to the maximum annual debt service on the bonds. The legislation provides that MassDevelopment is to notify the Governor if any such capital reserve fund needs to be replenished, and that the Legislature is to appropriate the amount necessary to restore the fund to its required level. The legislation contains no limit on the amount of such bonds that may be issued. Any project to be financed by such bonds must be approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and any loan to a

community hospital or community health center (and the issuance and terms of the related bonds) must be approved by the Secretary of Administration and Finance. If any such institution defaults on a loan, any moneys in the custody of the Commonwealth that are payable to the institution may be withheld by the Commonwealth and used to pay debt service or to replenish the applicable capital reserve fund. If, following a Commonwealth transfer to replenish a capital reserve fund, the applicable institution fails to reimburse the Commonwealth within six months, the Commonwealth may withhold funds payable to the institution, and all contracts issued by the Group Insurance Commission, the Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector Authority and MassHealth to a third party for the purposes of providing health care insurance paid for by the Commonwealth are to provide that the third party is to withhold payments to the institution and transfer the withheld amounts to the Commonwealth.

Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority. The Steamship Authority operates passenger ferries to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. The Steamship Authority issues its own bonds and notes. Commonwealth support of the bonds and notes of the Steamship Authority includes a Commonwealth guaranty pursuant to statutory provisions requiring the Commonwealth to provide the Authority with funds sufficient to meet the principal of and interest on their bonds and notes as they mature to the extent that funds sufficient for this purpose are not otherwise available to the Authority and the Commonwealth's payment, under applicable statutory provisions, of the net cost of service of the Steamship Authority (current expenses, including debt service, minus current income). The Steamship Authority is currently self-supporting, requiring no net cost of service or contract assistance payments. As of June 30, 2012 the Steamship Authority had approximately \$58.1 million of bonds outstanding. The Commonwealth's obligations to the Steamship Authority are general obligations for which its full faith and credit have been pledged.

University of Massachusetts Building Authority and Massachusetts State College Building Authority. These higher education building authorities, created to assist institutions of public higher education in the Commonwealth, have outstanding bonds some of which are guaranteed as to their principal and interest by the Commonwealth. The guaranty is a general obligation of the Commonwealth for which its full faith and credit is pledged. In addition to such guaranty, certain revenues of these authorities, including dormitory rental income and student union fees, are pledged to their respective debt service requirements. As of June 30, 2012, the Massachusetts State College Building Authority had approximately \$28.3 million of Commonwealth-guaranteed debt outstanding. Under its enabling act, the Massachusetts State College Building Authority is not permitted to issue any additional Commonwealth-guaranteed debt. The University of Massachusetts Building Authority may have outstanding up to \$200 million in Commonwealth-guaranteed debt and had approximately \$133.27 million of Commonwealth-guaranteed debt outstanding as of June 30, 2012.

Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency (MassHousing). MassHousing is authorized to issue bonds to finance multi-family housing projects within the Commonwealth and to provide mortgage loan financing with respect to certain single-family residences within the Commonwealth. Such bonds are solely the obligations of MassHousing, payable directly or indirectly from, and secured by a pledge of, revenues derived from MassHousing's mortgage on or other interest in the financed housing. MassHousing's enabling legislation also permits the creation of a capital reserve fund in connection with the issuance of such bonds. No single-family housing bonds secured by capital reserve funds are outstanding, and no such bonds have been issued by MassHousing since 1985. As of June 30, 2012, MassHousing had outstanding approximately \$273.5 million of multi-family housing bonds secured by capital reserve funds. Any such capital reserve fund must be in an amount at least equal to the maximum annual debt service in any succeeding calendar year on all outstanding bonds secured by such fund. All such capital reserve funds are maintained at their required levels. If amounts are withdrawn from a capital reserve fund to pay debt service on bonds secured by such fund, upon certification by the chairperson of MassHousing to the Governor of any amount necessary to restore the fund to the above-described requirement, the Legislature may, but is not legally bound to, make an appropriation in such amount. No such appropriation has been necessary to date.

Regional Transit Authorities. There are 15 regional transit authorities throughout the Commonwealth that provide public transportation in 231 municipalities with areas not served by the MBTA. These authorities are overseen by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation and are funded from operating revenues, federal subsidies, state subsidies and assessments paid by the participating municipalities. The subsidies and local assessments are paid one fiscal year in arrears to reimburse the authorities for the net cost of service not covered by operating revenues. In anticipation of receipt of these subsidies and local assessments in the following fiscal year,

the authorities issue revenue anticipation notes to fund their net costs of service. Legislation approved by the Governor on July 13, 2008, provided for the Commonwealth guaranty for revenue anticipation notes issued by regional transit authorities. The legislation provides that the Commonwealth is required to pay any principal or interest on any such note if the authority does not have sufficient funds to make the payment and grants the holder of any such note the right to require such payment by the Commonwealth, which right is enforceable as a claim against the Commonwealth. As of October 1, 2012, revenue anticipation notes issued by regional transit authorities were outstanding in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$159.6 million.

Authorized But Unissued Debt

General obligation bonds of the Commonwealth are authorized to correspond with capital appropriations. See “COMMONWEALTH BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CONTROLS – Capital Investment Process and Controls.” Over the last decade, the Commonwealth has typically had a large amount of authorized but unissued debt. However, the Commonwealth’s actual expenditures for capital projects in a given year relate more to the capital needs which the Commonwealth determines it can afford to finance in such year than to the total amount of authorized but unissued debt. The table below presents authorized but unissued debt at year end:

Authorized but Unissued Debt (in thousands)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Authorized But Unissued Debt</u>
2008	\$7,043,446
2009	19,517,272
2010	18,516,310
2011	15,870,432
2012	13,893,469

SOURCE: Office of the Comptroller.

Authorized but unissued debt is measured in accordance with the statutory basis of accounting, which is different from GAAP. Only the net proceeds of bonds issued (exclusive of underwriters’ discount, costs of issuance and other financing costs) are deducted from the amount of authorized but unissued debt. Therefore, the change in authorized but unissued debt at the end of any fiscal year is not intended to correlate to the change in the principal amount of debt outstanding as measured and reported in conformity with GAAP.

COMMONWEALTH CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

The Executive Office for Administration and Finance annually updates its five-year capital investment plan, including its debt affordability analysis. The five-year plan coordinates capital expenditures by state agencies and authorities that are funded primarily by Commonwealth debt and federal reimbursements. Beginning in fiscal 2009 and expected through fiscal 2013, capital funds are also provided pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

The Executive Office for Administration and Finance sets an annual administrative limit on the amount of bond-funded capital expenditures. The purpose of the administrative limit, known as the “bond cap,” is to keep Commonwealth debt within affordable levels.

On October 8, 2012, the Governor released a five-year capital investment plan for fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2017, totaling over \$16.7 billion. With the release of the plan, the Governor announced that the bond cap is expected to be \$1.875 billion for fiscal 2013, plus \$93 million in unused bond cap from fiscal 2012 which has been carried forward to support spending in fiscal 2013. The bond cap for fiscal 2014 is projected to be \$2 billion, and the bond cap for fiscal 2015 through fiscal 2017 is projected to be \$2.125 billion. Future debt affordability analysis may show sufficient revenue growth to permit a higher bond cap in the out-years of the current five-year plan.

The bond cap determination is based on the debt affordability policy described in the updated debt affordability analysis. Under this policy, the Executive Office for Administration and Finance will set the annual borrowing limit at a level designed to keep debt service within 8% of budgeted revenues. For this purpose, debt service includes principal and interest payments on all general obligation debt, special obligation gas tax debt, interest on federal grant anticipation notes, general obligation contract assistance payment obligations and budgetary contract assistant payment obligations on certain capital lease financings. In addition, while the accelerated bridge program will be funded outside of the bond cap, the related debt service costs of the program have been fully accounted for under the debt affordability policy in setting the bond cap at the designated levels. However, when a project financed with debt payable by the Commonwealth directly or indirectly generates new state revenue that is applied to the payment of such debt, the Executive Office for Administration and Finance will exclude the debt, the related debt service payment obligations and the new revenue used to pay such obligations from the debt affordability analysis. For example, bonds issued by MassDevelopment and payable by the Commonwealth pursuant to the I-Cubed program or for the parkway at the former South Weymouth naval base are excluded from the bond cap, as the Commonwealth's payment liability with respect to such bonds is expected to be limited to the new state tax revenues generated from the private development supported by the infrastructure improvements financed by the such bonds.

For the purpose of the debt affordability analysis, budgeted revenue includes all Commonwealth taxes and other revenues available to pay Commonwealth operating expenses, including debt service, pensions and other budgetary obligations. It does not include off-budget revenues dedicated to the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, the Massachusetts School Building Authority and the Massachusetts Convention Center Authority.

The fiscal 2013 estimate was based on the adopted fiscal 2013 budget. For purposes of projecting budgeted revenue in future fiscal years, projected increases to budgeted revenues are the lesser of 3% or the actual compound annual growth rate over the last ten fiscal years. The compound annual growth rate in budgeted revenues from fiscal 2002 through fiscal 2012 was 4.32%. To be consistent with the debt affordability policy, a 3% compound growth rate was applied to fiscal 2013 revenues and to each year thereafter.

In addition to keeping debt service within 8% of budgeted revenues, the debt management policy limits future annual growth in the bond cap for the regular capital program to not more than \$125 million. This additional constraint is designed to ensure that projected growth in the bond cap will be held to stable and sustainable levels. As noted above, the bond cap is expected to grow by \$125 million annually from fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2015.

The Executive Office for Administration and Finance will revisit the debt capacity and affordability analysis periodically, and at least every year, to revise estimates for future years by taking into account fluctuations in interest rates, budgeted revenues and other changes affecting the Commonwealth's debt capacity. In addition, the Executive Office for Administration and Finance will annually assess the appropriateness of the methodology and constraints for establishing the bond cap.

The following table shows the annual bond cap, the resulting estimated total annual debt service payment obligations and the estimated debt service as a percentage of estimated budgeted revenues, all as presented in the debt affordability analysis released in October, 2012.

	Bond Cap (in thousands)				
	<u>Fiscal 2013</u>	<u>Fiscal 2014</u>	<u>Fiscal 2015</u>	<u>Fiscal 2016</u>	<u>Fiscal 2017</u>
Bond Cap (1)	\$1,968,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,125,000	\$2,125,000	\$2,125,000
Total Debt Service Obligations	2,475,157	2,543,845	2,649,731	2,903,383	2,688,323
Estimated Budgeted Revenues	33,604,667	34,611,145	35,648,368	36,715,024	37,829,139
Debt Service as % of Budgeted Revenues	7.37%	7.35%	7.43%	7.91%	7.11%

SOURCE: Executive Office for Administration and Finance..

(1) Includes \$93 million of fiscal 2012 unused bond cap that has been carried forward to fiscal 2013.

In the past, the Commonwealth aggregated its capital expenditures into eight major categories based primarily on the agencies responsible for spending and carrying out capital projects: information technology,

infrastructure and facilities, environment, housing, public safety, transportation, convention centers, other and school building assistance. The following table sets forth historical capital spending in fiscal 2008 through fiscal 2012 according to these categories.

Commonwealth Historical Capital Spending (in millions) (1)

Investment Category:	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2010	Fiscal 2011	Fiscal 2012 (2)
Information technology	\$ 65	\$ 97	\$ 100	\$ 119	\$ 129
Infrastructure/facilities	186	333	391	458	518
Environment	188	246	158	142	131
Housing	172	252	318	174	185
Public safety	19	21	11	7	17
Transportation	1,109	1,388	1,694	1,512	1,618
Convention centers	-	-	5	-	-
Other	43	96	108	127	125
Total (1)	<u>\$1,782</u>	<u>\$2,432</u>	<u>\$2,785</u>	<u>\$2,539</u>	<u>\$2,724</u>

SOURCE: Executive Office for Administration and Finance and Office of the State Comptroller.

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(2) Fiscal 2012 calculations are estimated; final numbers are expected to be available December 31, 2012.

Beginning in fiscal 2008, the Executive Office for Administration and Finance re-characterized capital spending into 12 categories based on spending purpose, rather than spending agency: community investments, corrections, courts, economic development, energy and environment, health and human services, higher education, housing, information technology, public safety, state office buildings and facilities, and transportation. This presentation of capital investment categories results in certain expenditures appearing in categories that are different from those in which they had been categorized in the historical capital spending table above. For example, Chapter 90 local aid for municipal transportation projects appears in the community investment category, rather than the transportation category, because these funds are invested in municipally-owned assets.

The capital investment plan for fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2017 is designed to allocate resources strategically to invest in the Commonwealth's public facilities and programs and represents the Governor's vision for public infrastructure. The following tables show the allocation of bond cap spending by major investment category and the allocation of total capital spending from all sources of funding by major investment category for fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2017.

Capital Investment Plan – Total Bond Cap (in millions)

Investment Category:	Fiscal 2013(2)	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	5-Year Total	% of 5-Year Total
Community Investments	\$292	\$285	\$277	\$273	\$273	\$1,401	14%
Corrections	37	55	57	64	77	289	3%
Courts	20	76	128	148	114	486	5%
Economic Development	138	129	139	150	148	704	7%
Energy/Environment	167	159	114	86	87	614	6%
Health/Human Services	28	38	70	75	102	312	3%
Higher Education	177	260	293	288	282	1,300	13%
Housing	180	170	170	170	170	858	8%
Information Technology	174	102	119	121	120	636	6%
Public Safety	28	38	67	67	51	251	2%
State Buildings/Facilities	74	64	73	59	68	337	3%
Transportation	653	624	620	625	634	3,156	31%
Total (1)	<u>\$1,968</u>	<u>\$2,000</u>	<u>\$2,125</u>	<u>\$2,125</u>	<u>\$2,125</u>	<u>\$10,343</u>	100%

SOURCE: Executive Office for Administration and Finance, Five-Year Capital Investment Plan released October, 2012.

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(2) Includes \$1.875 billion in Bond Cap and \$93 million in unused capacity from the prior fiscal year.

Capital Investment Plan – All Sources of Funding (in millions)

Investment Category:	Fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	5-Year Total	% of 5-Year Total
Community Investments	\$323	\$315	\$305	\$300	\$301	\$1,543	9%
Corrections	37	55	57	64	77	289	2%
Courts	20	76	133	163	119	511	3%
Economic Development	188	154	164	175	173	854	5%
Energy/Environment	267	287	221	143	133	1,051	6%
Health/Human Services	31	40	89	104	106	369	2%
Higher Education	248	326	310	291	285	1,460	9%
Housing	180	170	170	170	170	858	5%
Information Technology	237	211	178	177	140	942	6%
Public Safety	40	52	73	67	51	282	2%
State Buildings/Facilities	74	64	73	59	68	337	2%
Transportation	1,631	1,776	1,686	1,648	1,431	8,172	49%
Total (1)	\$3,275	\$3,526	\$3,456	\$3,359	\$3,052	\$16,668	100%

SOURCE: Executive Office for Administration and Finance, Five-Year Capital Investment Plan released October, 2012.

(1) Totals may not add due to rounding.

The following table shows the sources of capital funds for fiscal 2013 and the estimated sources of funds for the next five fiscal years. The different sources of funding for the capital program, as reflected in the table, include:

- State Bond Cap – Commonwealth borrowing to support the regular capital program.
- Federal Funds – Federal reimbursements for capital expenditures.
- Other Funds – Contributions made by third parties to capital projects being carried out by the Commonwealth.
- Project Financed – General obligation bonds, the debt service for which is budgeted from savings or new revenue related to the project, including the CEIP program where Commonwealth bonds are to be paid with savings achieved as a result of energy efficiencies.
- Pay-As-You-Go – Funding from current revenue for capital projects.
- Accelerated Bridge Program (ABP) – Commonwealth special obligation bonds secured by revenues credited to the Commonwealth Transportation Fund or federal grant anticipation notes issued to fund the Accelerated Bridge Program.

Capital Investment Plan – Sources of Funds (in millions)

	State Bond Cap	Federal Funds	Project Financed	Pay-As-You-Go	Other Funds	Accelerated Bridge Program	Total
2013 (1)	\$1,968	\$669	\$127	\$15	\$87	\$360	\$3,227
2014	2,000	702	177	-	86	561	3,526
2015	2,125	606	145	-	42	532	3,451
2016	2,125	666	106	-	13	435	3,344
2017	2,097	656	79	-	8	178	3,019
5-year total (2)	\$10,315	\$3,299	\$634	\$15	\$237	\$2,067	\$16,566

SOURCE: Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

(1) Fiscal 2013 includes \$1.875 billion in bonds issued under the bond cap and \$93 million in unused capacity from the prior fiscal year.

(2) Totals may not add due to rounding.

On July 27, 2012, the Governor approved legislation that created a Capital Debt Affordability Committee within the Executive Office for Administration and Finance, consisting of seven voting members – the Secretary of Administration (who chairs the committee), the State Treasurer, the Comptroller, the Secretary of Transportation,

one appointee of the Governor and two appointees of the State Treasurer – and eight legislative leaders who are non-voting members. The committee is charged with reviewing on a continuing basis the size and condition of the Commonwealth’s tax-supported debt, as well as the debt of certain state authorities. On or before September 10 of each year, the committee is required to submit to the Governor and the Legislature the committee’s estimate of the total amount of new Commonwealth debt that could prudently be authorized for the next fiscal year, taking into account certain specified criteria. The committee’s estimates are advisory and not binding on the Governor or the Legislature. The legislation provides that the Governor is to determine, on or before October 15 of each year, the total authorization of new Commonwealth debt that he considers advisable for the next fiscal year and the preliminary allocation of new Commonwealth debt for capital facility projects. The effective date of the legislation creating the Committee is January 1, 2013.

LEGAL MATTERS

There are pending in state and federal courts within the Commonwealth and in the Supreme Court of the United States various suits in which the Commonwealth is a party. In the opinion of the Attorney General, no litigation is pending or, to her knowledge, threatened which is likely to result, either individually or in the aggregate, in final judgments against the Commonwealth that would affect materially its financial condition.

Programs and Services

From time to time actions are brought against the Commonwealth by the recipients of governmental services, particularly recipients of human services benefits, seeking expanded levels of services and benefits and by the providers of such services challenging the Commonwealth’s reimbursement rates and methodologies. To the extent that such actions result in judgments requiring the Commonwealth to provide expanded services or benefits or pay increased rates, additional operating and capital expenditures might be needed to implement such judgments.

Rosie D., et al. v. The Governor, United States District Court, Western Division. In a memorandum of decision dated January 26, 2006, the District Court ruled in favor of a class of Medicaid-recipient children that the Commonwealth fails to provide the home- and community-based services required under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (“EPSDT”) provisions of the Medicaid Act. In February, 2007, the District Court adopted the defendants’ proposed remedial plan, with some modifications, and, in July, 2007, entered judgment in accordance with that plan, as modified. The Commonwealth did not appeal from that judgment and has undertaken implementation of its remedial plan. The plan originally contemplated full implementation by June 30, 2009, but, on the Commonwealth’s motion, the court modified the judgment to extend the date for full implementation to November 30, 2009. MassHealth estimates that its implementation of program changes in compliance with the remedy order will increase its costs, including administrative costs, prospectively by over \$20 million annually. On March 20, 2012, the court entered an order extending the monitoring period through December 31, 2012 and left open the possibility that the monitoring period could be extended further, depending upon when, and whether, the defendants are able to demonstrate to the court that they have fully complied with all tasks set forth in the judgment. As plaintiffs disagree that MassHealth has met all of its obligations under the remedy order, the court is actively considering whether to extend the monitoring period into 2013.

Kristy Didonato, et al. v. Department of Transitional Assistance, et al. (Didonato I and Didonato II), Massachusetts Housing Court Western Division. These are consolidated class actions challenging DTA’s practices and procedures relating to emergency shelter placements and, more specifically, its practices and procedures relating to the placement of families in shelters that are located more than 20 miles from their home communities. In October, 2006, the Housing Court allowed the plaintiffs’ motion for partial summary judgment on the systemic notice and hearing claims in *Didonato I* and *II*. Following the court’s decision, DTA worked with plaintiffs’ counsel to implement the court’s partial summary judgment decision and also initiated settlement discussions to resolve the remaining claims in the consolidated complaints. Plaintiffs moved to amend their complaint to include a demand that the Commonwealth adopt a policy requiring that motel placements be used to avoid placing families with school-age children in shelters that are more than 20 miles from their home communities. The court allowed the motion to amend over the defendants’ objection. If the Commonwealth is compelled to facilitate a motel placement before placing a family with school-age children in a shelter more than 20 miles from their home community, the program costs related to implementing such a requirement potentially could exceed \$20 million. On July 1, 2009,

the emergency shelter program was transferred from DTA to another state agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development. The merits of plaintiffs' suit are likely to be argued to the court in 2013.

Finch, et al. v. Health Insurance Connector Authority, et al., Supreme Judicial Court. Plaintiffs challenged provisions in the Massachusetts annual operating budget that adopted federal rules making most non-citizens ineligible for the Commonwealth Care program—which is run by the Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector Authority—unless they lawfully resided in the United States for at least five years. On January 5, 2012, the Supreme Judicial Court held that these provisions violate the equal protection provisions of the Massachusetts Constitution. This decision is likely to add more than \$100 million in annual costs to the Commonwealth's budget in fiscal 2013.

Connor B., ex rel. Vigurs, et al. v. Patrick, et al., United States District Court, Western Division. This is a class action in which plaintiffs allege that the Commonwealth's foster care system violates foster children's constitutional and statutory rights to be protected from harm while in state custody; to not be deprived unnecessarily of child-parent and sibling relationships; to safe, stable foster care placements and timely adoption planning and recruitment; to payments to foster care providers that cover the actual costs of providing food, clothing, shelter, and other essential items; and to adequate educational, mental health, medical, and dental services. Plaintiffs further allege that children are abused and neglected while in the Commonwealth's foster care system at a rate higher than the national average; that children in foster care are moved from one placement to another with unusual frequency; that many children never achieve permanency in their placements; and that hundreds of children "age out" of foster care inadequately prepared to live independently as adults. Plaintiffs claim that the system's alleged failures are attributable to an insufficient number of social workers, all carrying excessive caseloads; a dearth of appropriate foster care placements and ancillary services; and insufficient supports (including financial reimbursement) to foster care providers. The Court denied the defendants' motion to dismiss the lawsuit and, in late February 2011, granted the plaintiff's motion for class certification. The case is now well into the expert discovery phase, and a trial date of January, 2013 has been set. If plaintiffs succeed in achieving all of the declaratory and injunctive relief they seek, the Commonwealth could be required to expend tens of millions of dollars in increased foster care reimbursement payments, personnel costs and services.

SEIU v. Department of Mental Health, Suffolk County Superior Court. The Service Employees International Union ("SEIU") has challenged the Department of Mental Health's contracts for the provision of Community Based Flexible Supports ("CBFS") as unlawful privatization contracts under the so-called Pacheco Law (G. L. c. 7, §§ 52-55). The union seeks declaratory relief invalidating portions of the CBFS contracts as well as reinstatement of and back pay for up to 100 former Department case managers who the union claims were laid off in 2009 as a result of these allegedly unlawful contracts. On August 15, 2012, the Department filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings dismissing the case due to lack of subject matter jurisdiction based on SEIU's lack of standing to pursue the action and its failure to include as defendants in the action the private contractors whose contracts would be partially invalidated were the requested relief granted. The Department further denies that it violated the Pacheco Law and denies that reinstatement or back pay would be available as relief in the action even if portions of the CBFS contracts were invalidated. The Department believes that the potential cost associated with rehiring the laid-off case managers would be \$10 million annually. This would be in addition to whatever back pay might be awarded if the plaintiff prevails.

Hutchinson et al v. Patrick et al, United States District Court, Massachusetts. This is a class action, commenced in 2007, brought by two organizations and five individuals with brain injuries who are residents of various nursing facilities. Plaintiffs claim that they and a class of between 2,000 and 4,000 brain-injured individuals are entitled to, among other things, placement in community settings. Plaintiffs asserted claims under the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Rehabilitation Act and the Medicaid Act; they sought declaratory and injunctive relief.

After the court certified a class in October 2007, the parties engaged in an intensive period of settlement negotiations. In May, 2008, the parties entered into a settlement agreement ("Agreement"). Under the terms of the Agreement, the state defendants were to create two new home- and community-based programs to serve brain-injured individuals. The first, the "ABI Waiver," was to offer community residential and nonresidential services over the course of three years for up to 300 persons with an acquired brain injury who are currently in nursing facilities and rehabilitation hospitals. The net state cost of the ABI Waiver is capped at \$15 million for the first three years of the waiver. The second, the Community First Demonstration Project, or "Community First," was to make

available certain transitional services – designed to help persons transition to community settings – to Medicaid-eligible residents of nursing facilities. Under the terms of the Agreement, defendants would monitor applications to the Transition Group for at least five and up to eight years to ensure that 20% of the participants are persons with an acquired brain injury. The Community First portion of the Agreement did not cap or otherwise address the costs of plaintiffs’ guaranteed participation in the larger Community First project, which was projected to represent multiple millions of dollars in expenditures.

The Community First project was subject to federal approval by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”) under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act. After it became apparent that CMS would not approve Community First, the plaintiffs served defendants with a Notice of Noncompliance pursuant to the Agreement. Since then, the parties have actively engaged in negotiations over how to address the absence of Community First. Formal mediation sessions got underway in October, 2012.

Medicaid Audits and Regulatory Reviews

In re: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services regulations (Uncompensated Care Pool/Health Safety Net Trust Fund). The federal Health Care Financing Administration (now CMS) asserted in June, 2000 that the portion of the Medicaid program funded by the Commonwealth’s Health Safety Net Trust Fund (formerly the Uncompensated Care Pool) might violate federal regulations regarding permissible taxes on health care providers. Since 1993, MassHealth has sought federal waivers for the Commonwealth’s assessment on acute care hospitals and surcharge payers, respectively, which fund the Uncompensated Care Pool and its successor, the Health Safety Net Trust Fund. The Commonwealth believes that the assessments are within the federal law pertaining to health care-related taxes. Under federal regulations, if the Commonwealth were ultimately determined to have imposed an impermissible health care-related tax, the federal government could seek retroactive repayment of federal Medicaid reimbursements. Updated federal regulations on health care-related taxes took effect June 30, 2010. By the end of pool fiscal year 2013, the Commonwealth will have collected an estimated \$5.317 billion in acute hospital assessments since 1990 and an estimated \$2.197 billion in surcharge payments since 1998. Clarification of the law surrounding permissible provider taxes is a national issue involving a number of states.

In re: Disallowance of 2005 MassHealth acute hospital supplemental payments to UMass Memorial Health Care, Inc. In February, 2011, CMS sent EOHHS a Notice of Disallowance of \$25,543,963 in FFP for payments to UMass Memorial Health Care, Inc. (“UMMHC”) hospitals attributable to dates of service in fiscal 2000 through 2003, based on CMS’ interpretation of the 2-year FFP claiming deadline. This disallowance stems from a 2006 deferral. EOHHS filed a Request for Reconsideration with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”) on March 31, 2011. On April 17, 2012, the Commonwealth received notice that HHS affirmed \$17.4 million of the UMMHC disallowance and reversed the remainder, allowing \$8.1 million in FFP. A question remains as to whether CMS intended to allow \$8.1 million or half that amount, since \$8.1 million represents both the federal and non-federal share of the payment at issue. EOHHS appealed the disallowance of \$17.4 million to the Departmental Appeals Board on June 12, 2012.

Boston Medical Center Corp., et al. v. Secretary of the Executive Office of Health and Human Services, Supreme Judicial Court. In September, 2012, the court affirmed the dismissal of complaints against the Secretary by four disproportionate-share hospitals (*i.e.*, hospitals that treat a “disproportionate” share of the state’s low-income patients) and a managed care organization. The plaintiffs alleged, on various theories, that the rates at which they were reimbursed for Medicaid-funded services were unlawfully low. The court held that: (1) plaintiffs do not have a private right of action to enforce state statutes governing reimbursement rates for disproportionate share hospitals and managed care organizations; (2) the Secretary fulfilled her contractual obligations by paying the rates specified in plaintiffs’ Medicaid contracts, and plaintiffs could not assert contract claims predicated on the Secretary’s alleged statutory violations; (3) plaintiffs do not have a private right of action to enforce a provision of the federal Medicaid Act requiring reimbursement rates to be high enough to ensure adequate access to care for Medicaid patients, nor can this provision be enforced under the Supremacy Clause; (4) the Medicaid reimbursement scheme does not constitute an unconstitutional taking of property because plaintiffs’ participation in MassHealth is voluntary; and (5) plaintiffs do not have a right to judicial review of their rates under the certiorari statute (because the Secretary does not set rates through a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding) or the declaratory judgment act (which cannot be used to challenge Medicaid rates where the plaintiffs otherwise lack a private right of action). This SJC decision disposes of this lawsuit.

Taxes

Feeney, et al. v. Dell, Inc. v. Commissioner of Revenue, Middlesex Superior Court. The plaintiffs, a putative class of Massachusetts consumers who purchased Dell computers between 1995 and 2006, brought suit against Dell seeking a declaration that Dell wrongfully collected (and remitted to the Commissioner) sales tax upon service contracts that were purchased at the same time consumers purchased personal computers from Dell. The Supreme Judicial Court ruled that Dell could not be liable under Chapter 93A (and therefore be forced to pay treble damages) for collecting taxes that it believed, in good faith, were due; the Court, however, let the declaratory action go forward. Dell filed a third-party complaint against the Commissioner of Revenue, seeking a declaration that the sales taxes it collected (and paid) on service contracts were wrongfully collected and should be paid back. The Commissioner successfully moved to stay Dell's third-party action until Dell has fully prosecuted the abatement petition it had filed with the Appellate Tax Board, seeking return of the same sales taxes. Dell recently filed a petition with the ATB for additional abatements related to its payment of sales taxes. At present, Dell's abatement requests remain pending before the ATB, with a scheduled hearing date of November 15, 2012. (The Commissioner plans to seek a new hearing date, however, based on a change in her counsel.) The total amount Dell claims exceeds \$54 million, including its claim for interest.

On November 3, 2011, the Superior Court denied Dell's renewed motion to dismiss. After the Appeals Court granted Dell's request to consider an interlocutory appeal from that ruling, the Supreme Judicial Court granted the parties' petition for direct appellate review; the case has been fully briefed and is awaiting oral argument before the SJC.

DIRECTV, Inc. v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Revenue, Suffolk Superior Court. Satellite-television providers DIRECTV and Dish Network claim that the excise tax on the sale of direct broadcast satellite services to subscribers or customers in the Commonwealth (enacted by Mass. St. 2009, c. 27, sec. 61 and 150) violates the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution and the equal protection clauses of the United States and Massachusetts Constitution. Were the providers to prevail, the potential refund of taxes collected under the statute may exceed \$10 million for each tax year, and a corresponding amount of annual revenue would be unavailable for collection in future tax years. The Commonwealth served a motion to dismiss the complaint for failure to exhaust administrative remedies, which the Court denied. Extensive discovery has been completed, and the Court heard cross-motions for summary judgment in July 2012 and currently has the case under advisement.

Allied Domecq Spirits & Wines USA, Inc. v. Commissioner of Revenue, Appellate Tax Board. This case, which if resolved adversely to the Commissioner could mean a loss of \$31.7 million in tax revenue, involves two major issues. The first is a finding of no nexus by the auditor with respect to a subsidiary with large losses. The second issue is a *Syms*-type intangible holding company case involving Allied Domecq's subsidiary, Dunkin Donuts. While there is a clear circular flow of funds, the holding company does appear to have employees. The ATB bifurcated the case, and the 'no nexus' adjustment was tried on April 15, 2009. On April 1, 2010, the Board decided the 'no nexus' issue in the Commissioner's favor. The parties agreed to settle the case by settling all the issues other than the one the Board has decided, so that the taxpayer can then appeal the Board's decision on that one issue. After signing a settlement agreement, the parties filed a stipulation with the ATB, which then issued a decision on November 9, 2011. At this point, both parties have requested findings of fact and report from the Board. It is expected that the taxpayer will then appeal the decision once the findings of fact and report are issued. If the taxpayer is successful on appeal, the matter will be remanded to the Board; the Commissioner still has alternative arguments on the 'no nexus' company, primarily that the apportionment percentage is incorrect even if it does have nexus.

Potential suit asserting a sales/use tax abatement claim. This matter involves a tax abatement claim in the amount of \$21.8 million filed as a result of a class action suit against the taxpayer. This matter has not been filed with the Appellate Tax Board.

Potential suit asserting corporate excise/public utilities (M.G.L. c. 63) abatement claims. The taxpayer and related entities have filed amended returns/abatements seeking \$96 million. This matter has not yet been filed with the Appellate Tax Board.

Potential suit asserting a personal income tax abatement claim. This matter arises as the result of an individual income taxpayer filing an abatement request, in the amount of \$90 million, contesting the findings of an audit assessment, particularly with respect to domicile. The matter has not yet been docketed at the Appellate Tax Board.

Potential suit asserting a trust tax abatement claim. This matter arises as the result of a fiduciary (trust) taxpayer filing an abatement request, in the amount of \$120 million, contesting the findings of an audit assessment. The matter has not yet been docketed at the Appellate Tax Board.

Other Revenues

Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. Philip Morris Inc., RJ Reynolds Tobacco Company, Lorillard Tobacco Company, et al., Supreme Judicial Court, Middlesex Superior Court (a/k/a the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement, Nonparticipating Manufacturer (“NPM”) Adjustment Disputes)

These matters arise under the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (“MSA”), entered into in 1998, that settled litigation and claims by Massachusetts and 51 other states or dependencies (collectively the “States”) against the major tobacco manufacturers. Under the MSA, yearly payments made by the Original Participating Manufacturers (“OPMs”) and Subsequent Participating Manufacturers (collectively the Participating Manufacturers or “PMs”) are subject to a number of adjustments. One such adjustment is the Non-Participating Manufacturer (“NPM”) Adjustment, which can be triggered if the OPMs suffer a specified market share loss as compared to the OPMs’ market share during the base year 1997. Under the MSA, a nationally recognized economic firm selected jointly by the States and the OPMs must make a determination that “the disadvantages experienced” by the PMs as a result of complying with the MSA were “a significant factor contributing to the Market Share Loss” for a given year. Even if such a determination is made, the States can still avoid the NPM adjustment if it is determined that the States “diligently enforced” their individual NPM Escrow Statutes.

(a) (2003 NPM Adjustment) The PMs seek to reduce, by approximately \$1.1 billion, the MSA payments they made to the States for 2003 sales. A determination has been made that the OPMs suffered a market share loss and that the disadvantages experienced by the PMs as a result of complying with the MSA were a significant factor contributing to the market share loss. In January, 2009, Massachusetts and other settling states entered into an agreement with the OPMs to arbitrate the 2003 NPM Adjustment dispute. Broadly stated, the agreement on arbitration provides for a national arbitration proceeding to resolve the dispute. As consideration for the States’ assent to this agreement, the OPMs agreed, among other things, to release the funds withheld from their April, 2008 MSA payments in connection with the 2005 NPM adjustment dispute (discussed below). Notwithstanding this release of funds, the OPMs continue to contest the States’ diligent enforcement of their escrow statutes. Nevertheless, as a result of this agreement, on February 26, 2009, the Independent Auditor released approximately \$21.8 million in withheld 2005 MSA payments to the Commonwealth.

The PMs’ claim to an NPM Adjustment for calendar year 2003 is no longer being pressed against the Commonwealth. On November 3, 2011, the manufacturers advised the panel of three arbitrators seated in a nationwide arbitration to resolve the 2003 NPM Adjustment dispute that Massachusetts was one of 16 states and territories whose claims of “diligence” were no longer being contested. Since the December 5, 2011 deadline for any state to challenge the claim of another state has passed, the Commonwealth’s claim to its allocable share of the 2003 NPM Adjustment is no longer in dispute. Massachusetts can expect to receive approximately \$30 million withheld by certain manufacturers from the payment due April 15, 2006. Due to certain reallocation provisions of the MSA and orders entered by the arbitration panel, Massachusetts cannot expect to receive this money before fiscal 2014, after resolution of the contested states’ claims by the arbitration panel. Those hearings began in May, 2012 and are scheduled to continue through June, 2013.

(b) (2004 NPM Adjustment) In the same manner as described above, the PMs seek to reduce, by approximately \$1.1 billion, the MSA payments they made to the States for 2004 sales. A determination has been made that the OPMs suffered a market share loss and that the disadvantages experienced by the PMs as a result of complying with the MSA were a significant factor contributing to the market share loss. The PMs notified the States of their intent to arbitrate the issue of whether each state diligently enforced its NPM Escrow Statute during 2004 following the conclusion of the 2003 NPM Adjustment Arbitration proceedings. If the Commonwealth does not

prevail, future MSA payments to Massachusetts would be reduced by an amount yet to be determined, between \$17 million, plus interest, up to but not exceeding the full amount of the state's MSA payment for 2004 sales, depending upon the outcome of similar NPM proceedings against other states.

(c) (2005 NPM Adjustment) In the same manner as described above, the PMs seek to reduce, by approximately \$753 million, the MSA payments they made to the States for 2005 sales. A determination has been made that the OPMs suffered a market share loss and that the disadvantages experienced by the PMs as a result of complying with the MSA were a significant factor contributing to the market share loss. The PMs notified the States of their intent to arbitrate the issue of whether each state diligently enforced its NPM Escrow Statute during 2005 following the conclusion of the 2003 NPM Adjustment Arbitration proceedings. If the Commonwealth does not prevail, future MSA payments to Massachusetts would be reduced by an amount yet to be determined, between \$30 million, plus interest, up to but not exceeding the full amount of the state's MSA payment for 2005 sales, depending upon the outcome of similar NPM proceedings against other states.

(d) (2006 NPM Adjustment) In the same manner as described above, the PMs seek to reduce, by approximately \$704 million, the MSA payments they made to the States for 2006 sales. A determination has been made that the OPMs suffered a market share loss and that the disadvantages experienced by the PMs as a result of complying with the MSA were a significant factor contributing to the market share loss. The PMs notified the States of their intent to arbitrate the issue of whether each state diligently enforced its NPM Escrow Statute during 2006 following the conclusion of the 2003 NPM Adjustment Arbitration proceedings. If the Commonwealth does not prevail, future MSA payments to Massachusetts would be reduced by an amount yet to be determined, between \$21 million, plus interest, up to but not exceeding the full amount of the state's MSA payment for 2006 sales, depending upon the outcome of similar NPM proceedings against other states.

(e) (2007 NPM Adjustment) In the same manner as described above, the PMs seek to reduce, by approximately \$791 million, the MSA payments they made to the States for 2007 sales. A determination has been made that the OPMs suffered a market share loss and that the disadvantages experienced by the PMs as a result of complying with the MSA were a significant factor contributing to the market share loss. The PMs notified the States of their intent to arbitrate the issue of whether each state diligently enforced its NPM Escrow Statute during 2007 following the conclusion of the 2003 NPM Adjustment Arbitration proceedings. If the Commonwealth does not prevail, future MSA payments to Massachusetts would be reduced by an amount yet to be determined, between \$7 million, plus interest, up to but not exceeding the full amount of the state's MSA payment for 2007 sales, depending upon the outcome of similar NPM proceedings against other states.

(f) (2008 NPM Adjustment) In the same manner as described above, the PMs seek to reduce, by approximately \$892 million, the MSA payments they made to the States for 2008 sales. This amount is subject to revision until a Final Calculation in March, 2013. A determination has been made that the OPMs suffered a market share loss and that the disadvantages experienced by the PMs as a result of complying with the MSA were a significant factor contributing to the market share loss. The PMs notified the States of their intent to arbitrate the issue of whether each state diligently enforced its NPM Escrow Statute during 2008 following the conclusion of the 2003 NPM Adjustment Arbitration proceedings. If the Commonwealth does not prevail, future MSA payments to Massachusetts would be reduced by an amount yet to be determined, between \$1 million, plus interest, up to but not exceeding the full amount of the state's MSA payment for 2008 sales, depending upon the outcome of similar NPM proceedings against other states.

(g) (2009 NPM Adjustment) In the same manner as described above, the PMs seek to reduce, by approximately \$849 million, the MSA payments they made to the States for 2009 sales. This amount is subject to revision until a Final Calculation in March, 2014. A determination has been made that the OPMs suffered a market share loss and that the disadvantages experienced by the PMs as a result of complying with the MSA were a significant factor contributing to the market share loss. The PMs have not yet notified the States of their intent to arbitrate the issue of whether each state diligently enforced its NPM Escrow Statute during 2009. If the matter is arbitrated and the Commonwealth does not prevail, future MSA payments to Massachusetts would be reduced by an amount yet to be determined, between \$1 million, plus interest, up to but not exceeding the full amount of the state's MSA payment for 2008 sales, depending upon the outcome of similar NPM proceedings against other states.

Arbitration under Section XI(c) of the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement, JAMS Ref. No. 1425011365. In a separate matter pending before an arbitration panel, tobacco manufacturers who are parties to the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement (“MSA”) allege that the calculation of their annual settlement payment fails to comply with the terms of the MSA. Specifically, they allege that a Volume Adjustment, designed to increase or decrease their settlement payment in conjunction with an increase or decrease in their volume of cigarettes and loose “roll-your-own” tobacco (“RYO”), has been calculated incorrectly. They allege that the quantity of RYO, measured in ounces, has been converted into cigarette equivalent units using the wrong conversion rate. The manufacturers allege that the 0.09 ounces should constitute one unit. To date, PricewaterhouseCoopers, the entity chosen by the parties to calculate payments, has converted RYO into units at the rate of 0.0325 ounces = one unit. Each conversion rate is specified in the MSA for certain purposes. The manufacturers claim that the language of the Volume Adjustment provision specifies the 0.09 rate. The States counter that the manufacturers’ interpretation is without merit and would lead to an absurd result because the volume in the base year, to which all subsequent years are compared to determine whether volume has increased or decreased, was explicitly and indisputably calculated using the 0.0325 rate. The manufacturers’ interpretation would create the absurd result that a volume calculated at one rate would be compared to a volume calculated at a different rate in an attempt to determine whether volume has increased or decreased.

Manufacturers claim they have overpaid by at least \$150 million as a result of the purported miscalculation; the Commonwealth has received roughly 4% of that amount. Should the manufacturers prevail, they would be entitled to recalculation of the payments they have made since 2004 and the reduction applied to offset their future annual settlement payment obligations. As a result, the Commonwealth’s 2013 or 2014 annual settlement payment would be reduced by approximately \$6 million (*i.e.*, 4% of \$150 million). Additionally, future annual settlement payments, which continue in perpetuity, would be calculated using the PMS’ interpretation, which would result in a reduction in the amount received by the Commonwealth. This amount cannot be calculated because it depends upon the quantity of RYO sold in future years, but due to the magnitude of the settlement payments, the amount is likely to amount to additional millions of dollars over the life of the settlement.

Grand River Enterprises Six Nations, Ltd. v. William Pryor, et al., United States District Court, New York. This was an action brought by Grand River Enterprises Six Nations Ltd. (“GRE”) against the Attorneys General of 31 states, including Massachusetts, seeking to enjoin those states from enforcing the escrow statutes enacted pursuant to the tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (“MSA”). GRE, a Canadian cigarette manufacturer located on a Native American reservation, is not participating in the MSA and, as such, its sales are subject to each settling state’s escrow requirements. GRE claimed in this litigation that the settling states’ escrow statutes violate Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, are preempted by the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act and violate the dormant commerce clause of the United States Constitution. GRE sought a final judgment that the MSA is illegal. Any such decision could have negatively affected the billions of dollars in future payments to the settling states anticipated under the MSA. The District Court, though, granted the states’ summary judgment motion on all counts, prompting GRE to file a motion for reconsideration. That and a motion to amend or alter the judgment were denied. GRE also filed a notice of appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit but, on August 10, 2012, agreed to withdraw the appeal. Accordingly, the judgment in favor of the States will stand and this case is now closed.

Environment

Wellesley College v. Commonwealth, Suffolk Superior Court. Wellesley College has threatened to seek contribution from the Commonwealth for costs related to the clean-up of environmental contamination on the Wellesley College campus and adjacent areas including Lake Waban. In September, 2001, the Court entered judgment incorporating a partial settlement between the parties, under which the College will fund a clean-up of hazardous materials at the campus and the northern shoreline of Lake Waban that is expected to cost approximately \$40 million. The judgment has since been amended by agreement of the parties and with approval of the court. Under the terms of the partial settlement and judgment, the Commonwealth has reimbursed the college approximately \$1.1 million (approximately 2.5% of total clean-up costs) from an escrow account after the Department of Environmental Protection (“DEP”) determined that a portion of the Lake Waban shoreline clean-up was properly performed. Other issues that may lead to counterclaims by the College against the Commonwealth or its agencies include (1) groundwater contamination, estimated to cost \$2 million or more depending on future decisions by DEP on appropriate clean-up; and (2) clean-up of Lake Waban itself, for which DEP has now approved

a temporary solution, reviewable every five years. (If a full clean-up of the lake is required in the future, it could cost up to \$100 million.); and (3) lower Waban Brook, which still has contaminated sediments that must be addressed by DEP in some manner.

In re Massachusetts Military Reservation (pre-litigation). The Commonwealth, through the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, the Department of Environmental Protection and the Attorney General's office, were engaged in discussions with federal Natural Resource Trustees, including the United States Army and Air Force, the Department of the Interior and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and private contractors regarding natural resource damages at the Massachusetts Military Reservation on Cape Cod. Federal Trustees and private contractors claim that the Commonwealth and others are liable for natural resource damages due to widespread contamination primarily from past military activities at the Reservation and are responsible for response actions and related clean-up activities. The assessment process for natural resource damages is set out in federal regulations and has not been completed. While no recent comprehensive estimate of natural resource damages and response actions is available, it is expected that the damages and response actions may cost at least tens of millions of dollars.

Boston Harbor Clean-Up. The Commonwealth is engaged in various lawsuits in the United States District Court concerning environmental and related laws, including an action brought by the federal Environmental Protection Agency alleging violations of the Clean Water Act and seeking to reduce the pollution in Boston Harbor, e.g., *United States v. Metropolitan District Commission*; *Conservation Law Foundation v. Metropolitan District Commission*. The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA), successor in liability to the Metropolitan District Commission, has assumed primary responsibility for developing and implementing a court-approved plan and timetable for the construction of the treatment facilities necessary to achieve compliance with the federal requirements. Under the Clean Water Act, the Commonwealth may be liable for any cost of complying with any judgment in these or any other Clean Water Act cases to the extent that the MWRA or a municipality is prevented by state law from raising revenues necessary to comply with such a judgment. The total cost of construction of the wastewater facilities required under the federal district court's order, not including combined sewer overflow (CSO) costs, has been approximately \$3.8 billion. The MWRA has also spent approximately \$810 million in developing and implementing the CSO plan and its projects. Thus, the cost of construction of water treatment facilities required under the court's order has now amounted to approximately \$4.61 billion. Going forward, the MWRA anticipates spending an additional \$64 million on remaining design and construction work on CSO projects. These figures do not include routine ongoing costs, such as maintenance expenses and capital spending for plant and system retrofits, and replacements.

Other

Perini Corp., Kiewit Constr. Corp., Jay Cashman, Inc. d/b/a Perino-Kiewit-Cashman Joint Venture v. Commonwealth. In several related cases and potential litigation, plaintiffs make claims for alleged increased costs arising from differing site conditions, changes and other causes of delay on the Central Artery/Ted Williams Tunnel project. Plaintiffs have asserted claims in excess of \$150 million. These claims are at various stages of resolution, including claims pending before the Superior Court, the Appeals Court and the Central Artery Tunnel Project Dispute Review process, which includes a Dispute Review Board ("DRB") and Chief Engineer's decision. The DRB has issued decisions on some of the claims, awarding plaintiffs approximately \$78.3 million on claims of approximately \$158 million. The majority of those decisions are now the subject of further court proceedings or a decision of the Project's Chief Engineer pursuant to the parties' contracts.

In early May 2012, the Appeals Court heard oral arguments as to whether the DRB was authorized to issue binding arbitral decisions on numerous claims, or whether it was only authorized to issue non-binding recommendations that were subject to review by the Project Director. The court took the case under advisement.

Plaintiffs have also filed, in the Suffolk Superior Court, an action to confirm an arbitration award in its favor, arising out of plaintiffs' pre-award and post-award interest claims against the Department of Transportation ("MassDOT"). In May, 2012, a DRB recommended that plaintiffs recover approximately \$8.6 million as an interest award. MassDOT has opposed plaintiffs' motion to confirm the interest recommendation; a court hearing is likely before the end of 2012.

OPEIU, Local 6 and the Massachusetts Trial Court, American Arbitration Association. The union representing the Trial Court's clerical and professional employees arbitrated two grievances concerning the non-payment of negotiated wage increases for the second and third years of a collective bargaining agreement effective from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2010. In May, 2010, the arbitrator issued an award requiring the Trial Court to pay the wage increases, which now total approximately \$40 million. In October, 2010, the union filed a petition in Superior Court to enforce the arbitration award. The union also filed an unfair labor practice charge with the Division of Labor Relations alleging that the Commonwealth's failure to comply with the arbitration award violated G.L. c. 150E. The Trial Court and the union subsequently settled this matter. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, the Trial Court agreed to use operating funds for the 2011 fiscal year to place the subject employees at the correct pay level effective as of the pay period that began March 13, 2011. In April 2011, the Governor signed a supplemental budget containing a \$30 million appropriation to the Trial Court that is being applied toward the arbitration award. The remainder of the retroactive wage payments will be paid out in increments from the Trial Court's budget by fiscal year 2015. The Superior Court lawsuit has been dismissed. Likewise, the charge before the Division of Labor Relations has been dismissed with prejudice.

Slater et al. v. Harold W. Clarke et al., United States District Court, Washington, and United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (interlocutory appeal). Plaintiffs in this civil suit seek damages and injunctive and declaratory relief from a number of Massachusetts defendants, including current or former employees of the Department of Correction, the Commonwealth Fusion Center, the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, and the Worcester County District Attorney's Office, in connection with the murders of Beverly and Brian Mauck, in Washington State, by Daniel Tavares, a former Massachusetts inmate. Plaintiffs allege that Massachusetts officials improperly and prematurely released Tavares from Massachusetts custody and that, after Tavares fled to Washington State, Massachusetts officials failed to extradite Tavares, knowing that he posed a danger to Washington residents.

Plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the suit against the former Commissioner of the Department of Correction, Harold W. Clarke. The remaining defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds of lack of personal jurisdiction, absolute prosecutorial immunity, qualified immunity, and failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. The court dismissed the case against William Lochrie, an employee of the Department of Correction Office of Investigative Services, for lack of personal jurisdiction. The court denied the motions to dismiss of the remaining defendants with respect to personal jurisdiction and absolute immunity. The court has yet to rule on the remaining issues raised in defendants' motions to dismiss. Defendants filed a notice of interlocutory appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on the issues of personal jurisdiction and absolute immunity, but later moved to dismiss the appeal as to personal jurisdiction without prejudice. The absolute immunity appeal has been briefed, and oral argument occurred in October, 2012 in Spokane Washington; the case is now under advisement.

Taunton Police Patrolmen's Association and City of Taunton v. Massachusetts Department of Transportation, Bristol Superior Court. In a lawsuit filed in August, 2012, the Taunton Police Patrolmen's Association claims that regulations concerning the use of Road Flaggers and Police Details on Public Works Projects, 701 C.M.R. §§ 7.00 *et seq.*, exceeded MassDOT's authority under Chapter 86, Section 10 of the Acts of 2008, and therefore are invalid. If the regulations are declared invalid, MassDOT may have to spend approximately an additional \$7.5 million on public works projects each year. Although the plaintiffs filed a motion for a preliminary injunction, the court denied the motion. MassDOT now plans to file a motion to dismiss the entire case.

Ianella, Trustee of Tecce Family Trust v. Massachusetts Turnpike Authority, Suffolk Superior Court. The plaintiff seeks damages against the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority ("Authority") for harm caused to its property and restaurant as a result of construction work done on the Central Artery/Tunnel ("CA/T") project. The plaintiff claims that the construction diminished the value of the rental units located within the property and prevented access to the restaurant causing lost business revenue. The plaintiff is seeking damages under the eminent domain statutes, G.L. c. 79, §§ 10 and 12, alleging that the construction performed for the Authority resulted in a constructive "taking" of the property. Additionally, the plaintiff has brought claims for "business interference," nuisance, and negligence.

The plaintiff claims to have suffered \$17 million in lost business as well as an unspecified amount of property damage and diminished value of the property. The lawsuit is being defended under a \$25 million owner-controlled insurance program issued by Chartis Insurance Co. for the CA/T project. However, Chartis is doing so

under a reservation of rights concerning coverage. The Authority's motion for summary judgment was denied in late February, 2012. A final pre-trial conference is scheduled for March 14, 2013.

In re Lehman Brothers Holdings, et al., Debtors, United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York. This is a proceeding under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Prior to the bankruptcy filings by Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and its subsidiaries in September and October, 2008, the Commonwealth was a party to several interest rate swap agreements with Lehman Brothers affiliates. Following the bankruptcy filings, the Commonwealth terminated those agreements in October and November, 2008, made termination payments to Lehman Brothers Special Financing Inc. (LBSF) and entered into replacement swap agreements with other counterparties. In early 2010, LBSF notified the Commonwealth that it disagreed with the termination amounts that the Commonwealth had paid in 2008 and issued a subpoena related to the terminations. On June 13, 2012, LBSF issued a Derivative ADR Notice obligating the parties to submit to mandatory court-ordered mediation. The Derivative ADR Notice contains a settlement demand from LBSF in the amount of approximately \$32.7 million, including approximately \$13.9 million of interest and expenses. The Commonwealth submitted its response to the Derivative ADR Notice denying the settlement demand on August 13, 2012. A mediation session has been scheduled for November 19, 2012.

Lehman Brothers Special Financing Inc. ("LBSF") v. Massachusetts Development Finance Agency ("MDFa") and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting by and through its Executive Office for Administration and Finance ("Mass. A&F"); claim subject of mediation. In 1993, MDFA used the proceeds of variable interest rate bonds issued by the City of Chelsea's Industrial Development Financing Authority to finance the construction of the Massachusetts Information Technology Center. In order to provide a synthetic fixed rate financing for the project, MDFA entered into a rate swap agreement with LBSF. In a subsequent agreement between MDFA and Mass. A&F, dated as of December 11, 2008, the Commonwealth agreed, to the extent permitted by law and subject to appropriation, to indemnify, defend and hold harmless MDFA from and against any losses, damages, injuries, costs or expenses and any suits, demands, claims, actions or other proceedings arising out of the termination of the swap agreement. Effective December 17, 2008, MDFA terminated the swap agreement with LBSF. In September, 2008, Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc. and its various subsidiaries, including LBSF, filed for bankruptcy pursuant to Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York in a proceeding titled: *In Re Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc.*, No. 08-013555 (JMP)(JD013). As part of those proceedings, the Bankruptcy Court issued an Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedures Order for Affirmative Claims of Debtors Under Derivatives Contracts. On April 20, 2012, pursuant to the Bankruptcy Court's Order, LBSF initiated mediation proceedings against MDFA, claiming that that MDFA improperly calculated the termination value of the interest rate swap agreement by applying the wrong index in its termination calculation. LBSF demands payment of the principal amount of approximately \$12.6 million plus interest from December 11, 2008 to the date of payment (calculated by LBSF as of April 20, 2012 to be approximately \$6.1 million). MDFA rejected LBSF's demand, and the matter has now proceeded to mediation. If the matter is not resolved through mediation, LBSF may initiate litigation in further pursuit of its claim.

Debra Baggett and April Marlborough, on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated v. Michael Ashe, Jr. and Patricia Murphy, in their individual capacities, U.S. District Court, District of Mass. This is a civil rights class action for money damages against Hampden County Sheriff Michael J. Ashe, Jr. and Assistant Superintendent Patricia Murphy for permitting male guards at the Western Massachusetts Regional Women's Correctional Center to view and videotape strip searches of women inmates. As the alleged class might well number over 500 inmates, then assuming a class is certified and the plaintiff class prevails on all claims, total damages awarded could exceed, in theory, \$20 million.

Drug Testing Laboratory disputes. On August 28, 2012, a chemist formerly employed at the Department of Public Health's drug testing laboratory in Boston admitted to several types of misconduct involving her handling of laboratory samples, which were used in criminal cases. The Governor was informed and ordered the immediate closure of the laboratory. The Governor has since established a central office to identify individuals who may be affected by the chemist's alleged malfeasance, which has the potential to affect tens of thousands of criminal drug cases. The Governor has also announced that Inspector General Glenn Cunha will conduct an independent assessment of the laboratory's operations, which will complement the ongoing criminal and central office investigations into the chemist's alleged wrongdoing and determine whether the laboratory's failures were limited to the chemist and her supervisors and managers. There likely will be significant, but as yet undetermined, state costs

required to account for the chemist's alleged malfeasance. In addition, there may be costs to defend civil complaints alleging state liability in both state and federal court and for potential judgments. As neither the criminal investigation nor the determination of the number or specific cases affected has been completed, there is not sufficient information to fully estimate these additional state costs at this time. Please see "FISCAL 2012 AND FISCAL 2013 – Fiscal 2013," for discussion of supplemental budget legislation that would create a \$30 million fund to reimburse agencies and cities for costs associated with investigating and responding to misconduct at the state drug testing laboratory.

MISCELLANEOUS

Any provisions of the constitution of the Commonwealth, of general and special laws and of other documents set forth or referred to in this Information Statement are only summarized, and such summaries do not purport to be complete statements of any of such provisions. Only the actual text of such provisions can be relied upon for completeness and accuracy.

This Information Statement contains certain forward-looking statements that are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from the projected results, including without limitation general economic and business conditions, conditions in the financial markets, the financial condition of the Commonwealth and various state agencies and authorities, receipt of federal grants, litigation, arbitration, force majeure events and various other factors that are beyond the control of the Commonwealth and its various agencies and authorities. Because of the inability to predict all factors that may affect future decisions, actions, events or financial circumstances, what actually happens may be different from what is set forth in such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are indicated by use of such words as "may," "will," "should," "intends," "expects," "believes," "anticipates," "estimates" and others.

All estimates and assumptions in this Information Statement have been made on the best information available and are believed to be reliable, but no representations whatsoever are made that such estimates and assumptions are correct. So far as any statements in this Information Statement involve any matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, they are intended merely as such and not as representations of fact. The various tables may not add due to rounding of figures.

Neither the Commonwealth's independent auditors, nor any other independent accountants, have compiled, examined, or performed any procedures with respect to the prospective financial information contained herein, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaim any association with, the prospective financial information.

The information, estimates and assumptions and expressions of opinion in this Information Statement are subject to change without notice. Neither the delivery of this Information Statement nor any sale made pursuant to any official statement of which this Information Statement is a part shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Commonwealth or its agencies, authorities or political subdivisions since the date of this Information Statement, except as expressly stated.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The Commonwealth prepares its Statutory Basis Financial Report and its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report with respect to each fiscal year ending June 30. The Statutory Basis Financial Report becomes available by October 31 of the following fiscal year and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report becomes available in January of the following fiscal year. Copies of such reports and other financial reports of the Comptroller referenced in this document may be obtained by requesting the same in writing from the Office of the Comptroller, One Ashburton Place, Room 909, Boston, Massachusetts 02108. The financial statements are also available at the Comptroller's web site located at <http://www.mass.gov/osc> by clicking on "Financial Reports" under the "Publications and Reports" tab.

On behalf of the Commonwealth, the State Treasurer will provide to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB), through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) System no later than 270 days after the end of each fiscal year of the Commonwealth, certain financial information and operating data relating to such fiscal year, as provided in said Rule 15c2-12, together with audited financial statements of the Commonwealth for such fiscal year. The Commonwealth has not failed in the last five years to comply with its continuing disclosure undertakings with respect to any of its debt.

The Department of the State Auditor audits all agencies, departments and authorities of the Commonwealth at least every two years. Copies of audit reports may be obtained from the State Auditor, State House, Room 229, Boston, Massachusetts 02133.

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AVAILABILITY OF OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Questions regarding this Information Statement or requests for additional information concerning the Commonwealth should be directed to Colin MacNaught, Assistant Treasurer for Debt Management, Office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, One Ashburton Place, 12th floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02108, telephone (617) 367-3900, or to Scott Jordan, Assistant Secretary for Capital Finance and Intergovernmental Affairs, Executive Office for Administration and Finance, State House, Room 373, Boston, Massachusetts 02133, telephone (617) 727-2040. Questions regarding legal matters relating to this Information Statement should be directed to John R. Regier, Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, P.C., One Financial Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, telephone (617) 348-1720.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

By /s/ Steven Grossman
Steven Grossman
Treasurer and Receiver-General

By /s/ Jay Gonzalez
Jay Gonzalez
Secretary of Administration and Finance

November 7, 2012

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Exhibit A

The Massachusetts Economic Due Diligence Report

FIRST QUARTER FY 2013



Produced by the University of Massachusetts President's Office Donahue Institute Economic and Public Policy Research Unit
Funding provided by the Massachusetts State Treasurer's Office of Debt Management



Cover photo: *Ursus americanus*, North American Black Bear. Taken in Greenfield, Massachusetts. Photo by Brendan Trainor. October 2012.

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ECONOMIC INFORMATION - Quarter 1, FY 2013

The information in this section was prepared by the Massachusetts State Data Center (MassSDC) at the University of Massachusetts Donahue Institute and may be relevant in evaluating the economic and financial condition and prospects of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The State Data Center archives data about Massachusetts. The demographic information and statistical data, which have been obtained by the MassSDC from the sources indicated, do not necessarily present all factors that may have a bearing on the Commonwealth's fiscal and economic affairs.

All information is presented on a calendar-year basis unless otherwise indicated. **The section was prepared for release on October 31, 2012. Information in the text, tables, charts, and graphs is current as of October 1, 2012.** Sources of information are indicated in the text or immediately following the charts and tables, and also from the *Sources* on the last page of the Exhibit A section. Although the Commonwealth considers the sources to be reliable, it makes no independent verification of the information presented herein and therefore does not warrant its accuracy.

Statistical Overview

<u>Population</u> (p. A-2)	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>United States</u>
Estimated Percent Change in Population, April 1, 2000 - July 1, 2011	4.4%	9.8%
<u>Personal Income, Consumer Prices, and Poverty</u> (p. A-8)		
Per Capita Personal Income, 2011	\$53,621	\$41,663
Average Annual Pay, All Industries, 2011p	\$59,676	\$48,040
Percent Change in CPI-U*, 2010-2011	2.7%	3.2%
Percent Change in CPI-U*, May 2011 - May 2012	0.8%	1.7%
Poverty Rate, 2009-2011 Average	10.8%	14.8%
Average Weekly Earnings, Manufacturing Production Workers: 2011	\$806.98	\$784.68
Percent Change from previous year	0.3%	2.6%
<u>Employment</u> (p. A-18)		
Percent Change in Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted), August 2011 - August 2012p	1.4%	1.5%
Unemployment Rate, 2011	7.4%	8.9%
Unemployment Rate, September 2012 (seasonally adjusted)	6.5%	7.8%
<u>Education</u> (p. A-24)		
Expenditure Per Pupil K-12 Public, 2010	\$14,350	\$10,615
Percent of Adults with a Bachelor's Degree or higher, 2011	39.1%	28.5%
<u>Economic Base and Performance</u> (p. A-30)		
Percent Change in Gross Domestic Product, 2010-2011	2.2%	1.5%
Percent Change in International Exports, 2010-2011	5.5%	15.9%
Percent Change in Housing Permits Authorized, 2010-2011	-14.9%	3.2%

*NOTE: Percent changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) are for the Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA & the United States. p = preliminary.

Massachusetts is a densely populated state with a well-educated population, comparatively high income levels, and a relatively diversified economy. While the total population of Massachusetts has remained fairly stable in the last 25 years, significant changes have occurred in the age distribution of the population. Dramatic growth in residents between the ages of 20 and 44 since 1980 is expected to lead to a population distributed more heavily in the 65 and over age group in the next 25 years. Just as the working-age population has increased, income levels in Massachusetts since 1980 have grown significantly more than the national average, and a variety of measures of income show that Massachusetts residents have significantly higher amounts of annual income than the national average. These higher levels of income have been accompanied by a consistently lower poverty rate, and with the exception of the recession of the early 1990s and a 17-month stretch between 2006 and 2007, considerably lower unemployment rates in Massachusetts than in the United States since 1980. The state unemployment rate rose to 6.5 percent in September 2012, and the state has typically seen a slower rise in unemployment than the nation as a whole. In 2011, Massachusetts was ranked second in the U.S. according to the American Human Development Index, modeled after the United Nations Human Development Index, which compares health, income and education outcomes.

The following five sections provide detailed information on population characteristics, personal income, employment, human resources, economic base and performance, and infrastructure.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

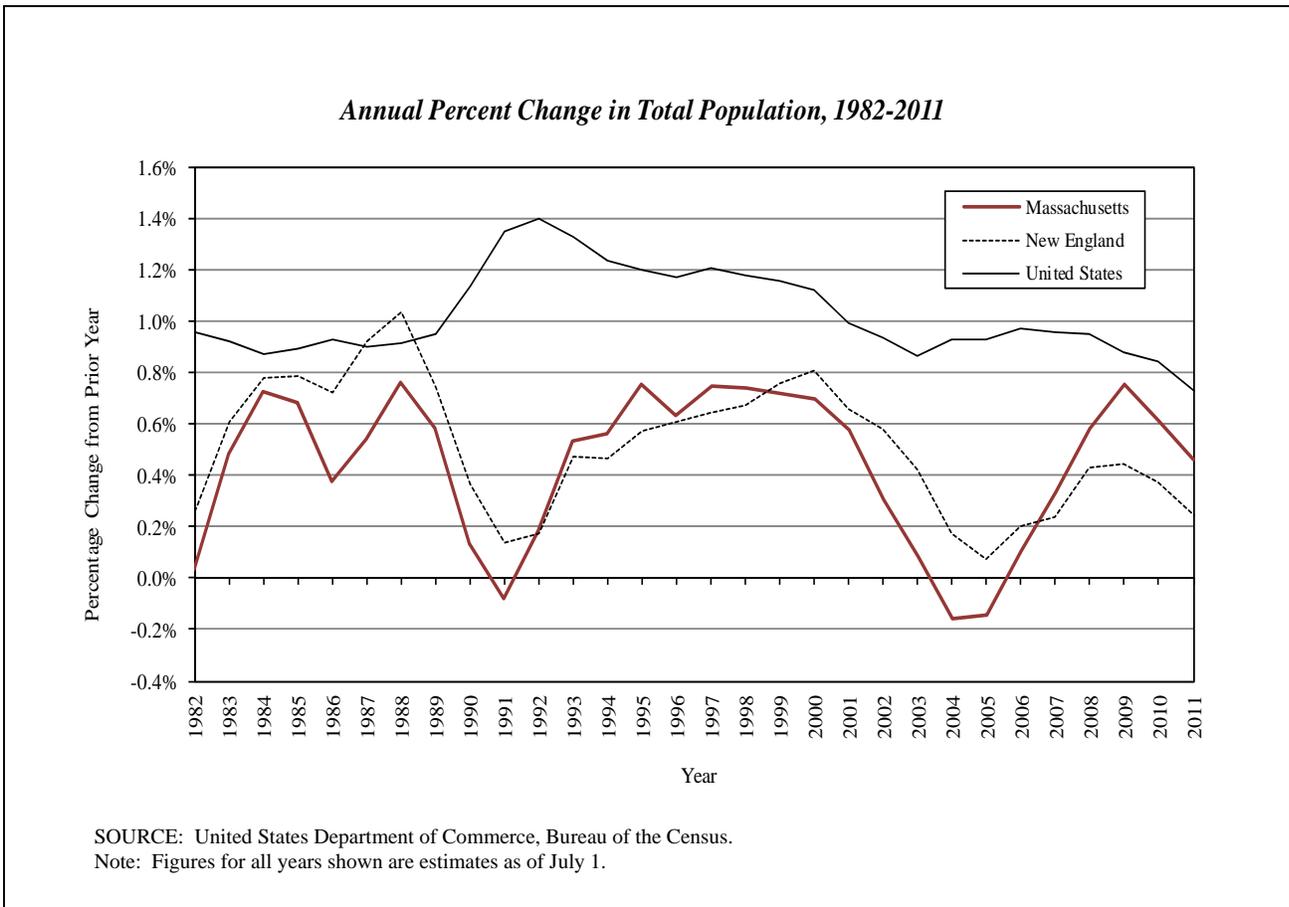
Massachusetts is a relatively slow growing but densely populated state with a comparatively large percentage of its residents living in metropolitan areas. The population density of Massachusetts was estimated as of July 1, 2011 to be 840.2 persons per square mile, as compared to 88.1 for the United States as a whole. Among the 50 states, only Rhode Island and New Jersey have a greater population density. Massachusetts also ranked just behind the same two states in percentage of residents living in metropolitan areas. According to the current county-based definition, 99.6 percent of the state's population live in metropolitan areas.

The state's population is concentrated in its eastern portion. The city of Boston is the largest city in New England, with a July 1, 2011 population estimated at 625,087, or 9.5 percent of the state's population. Boston is the hub of the seven-county Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which includes the two southeastern New Hampshire counties, and had a total population as of July 1, 2011 estimated at 4,591,112, or 34.8 percent of the total New England population. The three-county Boston-Quincy, MA Metropolitan division is the largest component of that MSA, with a total population as of July 1, 2011 estimated at 1,903,947.

The second largest MSA in the state is the Worcester, MA MSA, with a July 1, 2011 population estimated at 801,327. The city of Worcester, situated approximately 40 miles west of Boston with a July 1, 2011 estimated population of 181,631, is the second largest city, both in New England and the state. As a major medical and education center, the Worcester area is home to 18 patient care facilities, and 13 colleges and universities, including the University of Massachusetts Medical School.

The third largest MSA in Massachusetts is the three-county Springfield, MA MSA, with a July 1, 2011 population estimated at 693,204. Springfield, the third largest city in the Commonwealth with a July 1, 2011 estimated population of 153,155, is located in the Connecticut River Valley in Western Massachusetts and enjoys a diverse body of corporate employers, the largest of which are Baystate Health System, Big Y Supermarkets, Hartford Hospital, and MassMutual Financial Group. In addition, Springfield is home to three independent colleges.

As the following graph and table indicate, the population in Massachusetts generally grows at a rate similar to the population of New England and more slowly than the nation as a whole. According to the Census Bureau's latest revised estimates released in February 2011, the Massachusetts population has only grown by 4.4 percent since Census 2000 while 15 states have grown more slowly.



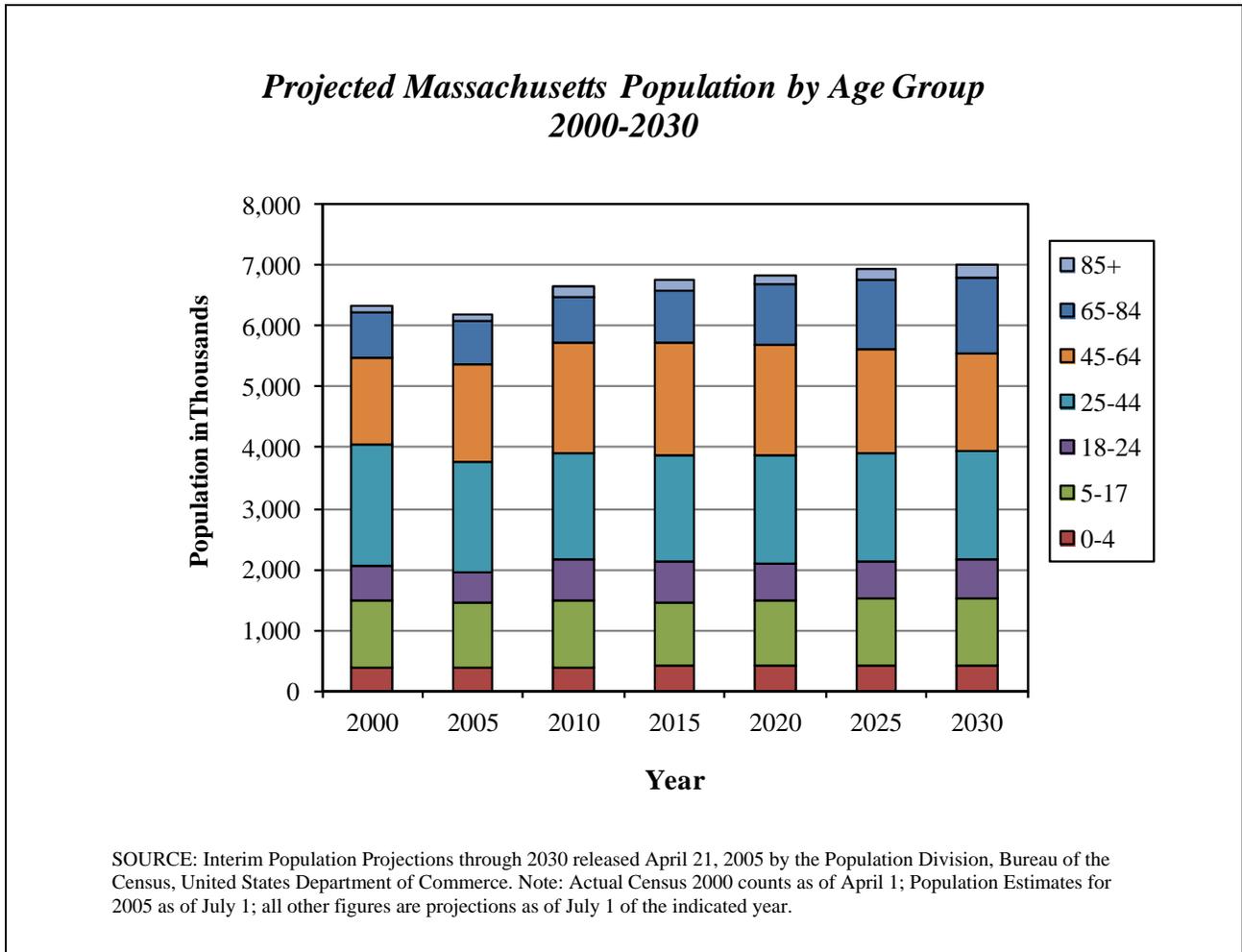
The following table compares the population level and percentage change in the population of Massachusetts to the six-state New England region and to the United States.

<i>Population, 1972-2011</i> <i>(in thousands)</i>						
Year	Massachusetts		New England		United States	
	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change
1972	5,760	0.4%	12,082	0.7%	209,284	1.2%
1973	5,781	0.4%	12,140	0.5%	211,357	1.0%
1974	5,774	-0.1%	12,146	0.0%	213,342	0.9%
1975	5,758	-0.3%	12,163	0.1%	215,465	1.0%
1976	5,744	-0.2%	12,192	0.2%	217,563	1.0%
1977	5,738	-0.1%	12,239	0.4%	219,760	1.0%
1978	5,736	0.0%	12,283	0.4%	222,095	1.1%
1979	5,738	0.0%	12,322	0.3%	224,567	1.1%
1980	5,737	0.0%	12,348	0.2%	226,546	0.9%
1981	5,769	0.6%	12,436	0.7%	229,466	1.3%
1982	5,771	0.0%	12,468	0.3%	231,664	1.0%
1983	5,799	0.5%	12,544	0.6%	233,792	0.9%
1984	5,841	0.7%	12,642	0.8%	235,825	0.9%
1985	5,881	0.7%	12,741	0.8%	237,924	0.9%
1986	5,903	0.4%	12,833	0.7%	240,133	0.9%
1987	5,935	0.5%	12,951	0.9%	242,289	0.9%
1988	5,980	0.8%	13,085	1.0%	244,499	0.9%
1989	6,015	0.6%	13,182	0.7%	246,819	0.9%
1990	6,023	0.1%	13,230	0.4%	249,623	1.1%
1991	6,018	-0.1%	13,248	0.1%	252,981	1.3%
1992	6,029	0.2%	13,271	0.2%	256,514	1.4%
1993	6,061	0.5%	13,334	0.5%	259,919	1.3%
1994	6,095	0.6%	13,396	0.5%	263,126	1.2%
1995	6,141	0.8%	13,473	0.6%	266,278	1.2%
1996	6,180	0.6%	13,555	0.6%	269,394	1.2%
1997	6,226	0.7%	13,642	0.6%	272,647	1.2%
1998	6,272	0.7%	13,734	0.7%	275,854	1.2%
1999	6,317	0.7%	13,838	0.8%	279,040	1.2%
2000	6,361	0.7%	13,950	0.8%	282,162	1.1%
2001	6,398	0.6%	14,041	0.7%	284,969	1.0%
2002	6,417	0.3%	14,122	0.6%	287,625	0.9%
2003	6,423	0.1%	14,182	0.4%	290,108	0.9%
2004	6,412	-0.2%	14,207	0.2%	292,805	0.9%
2005	6,403	-0.1%	14,217	0.1%	295,517	0.9%
2006	6,410	0.1%	14,246	0.2%	298,380	1.0%
2007	6,432	0.3%	14,279	0.2%	301,231	1.0%
2008	6,469	0.6%	14,340	0.4%	304,094	1.0%
2009	6,518	0.8%	14,404	0.4%	306,772	0.9%
2010	6,557	0.6%	14,457	0.4%	309,350	0.8%
2011	6,588	0.5%	14,492	0.2%	311,592	0.7%

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Note: Figures for all years shown are estimates as of July 1.

The next 18 years are expected to bring about a continued change in the age distribution of the Massachusetts population. As the following table and chart show, the share of the 65 and over age group and especially the 85 and over age group will continue to grow. The chart, table, and population pyramids (below, and on the following page) show the projected population by age for Massachusetts for 2000 through 2030. Census has not updated these projections to reflect the 2010 Census.

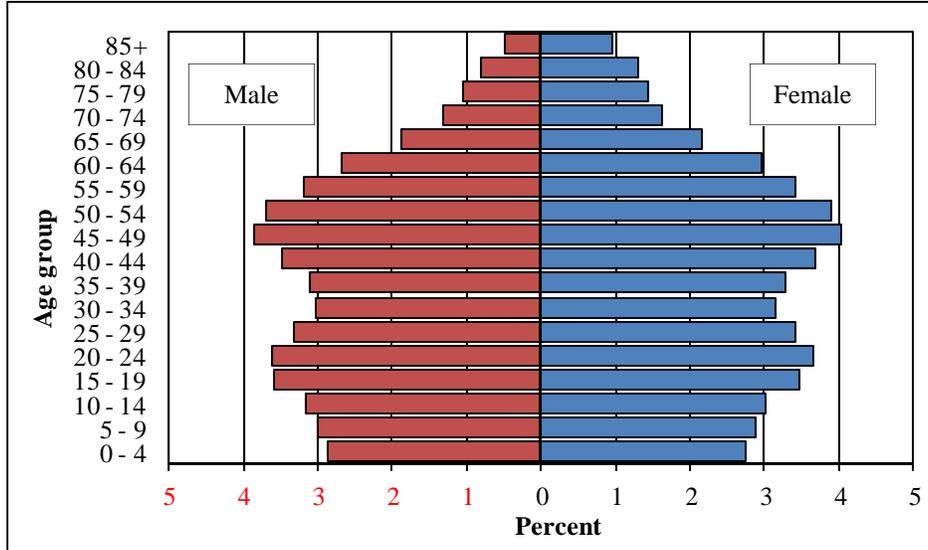
<i>Projected Massachusetts Population by Age Group 2000-2030 (in thousands)</i>									
Year	0-4	5-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+	All Ages	Median Age
2000	397.3	1,102.8	579.3	1,989.8	1,419.8	743.5	116.7	6,349.1	36.5
2005	395.1	1,055.6	488.9	1,844.0	1,602.5	693.1	103.7	6,182.9	38.2
2010	400.7	1,083.1	670.2	1,769.7	1,817.1	750.6	158.0	6,649.4	38.8
2015	409.7	1,064.2	656.0	1,746.1	1,857.1	856.5	168.9	6,758.6	39.2
2020	422.3	1,070.9	617.5	1,775.8	1,809.3	987.8	172.0	6,855.5	39.5
2025	431.0	1,087.7	616.2	1,782.5	1,703.3	1,137.8	180.1	6,938.6	39.7
2030	430.6	1,115.0	610.7	1,783.9	1,608.7	1,251.2	211.9	7,012.0	40.2



Population Pyramids of Massachusetts

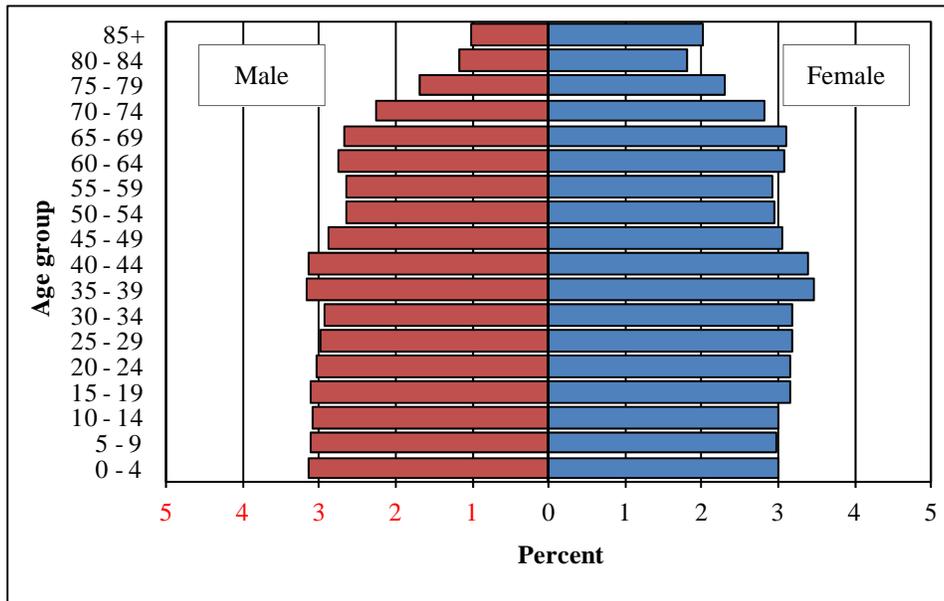
Percent of Total Population

2010



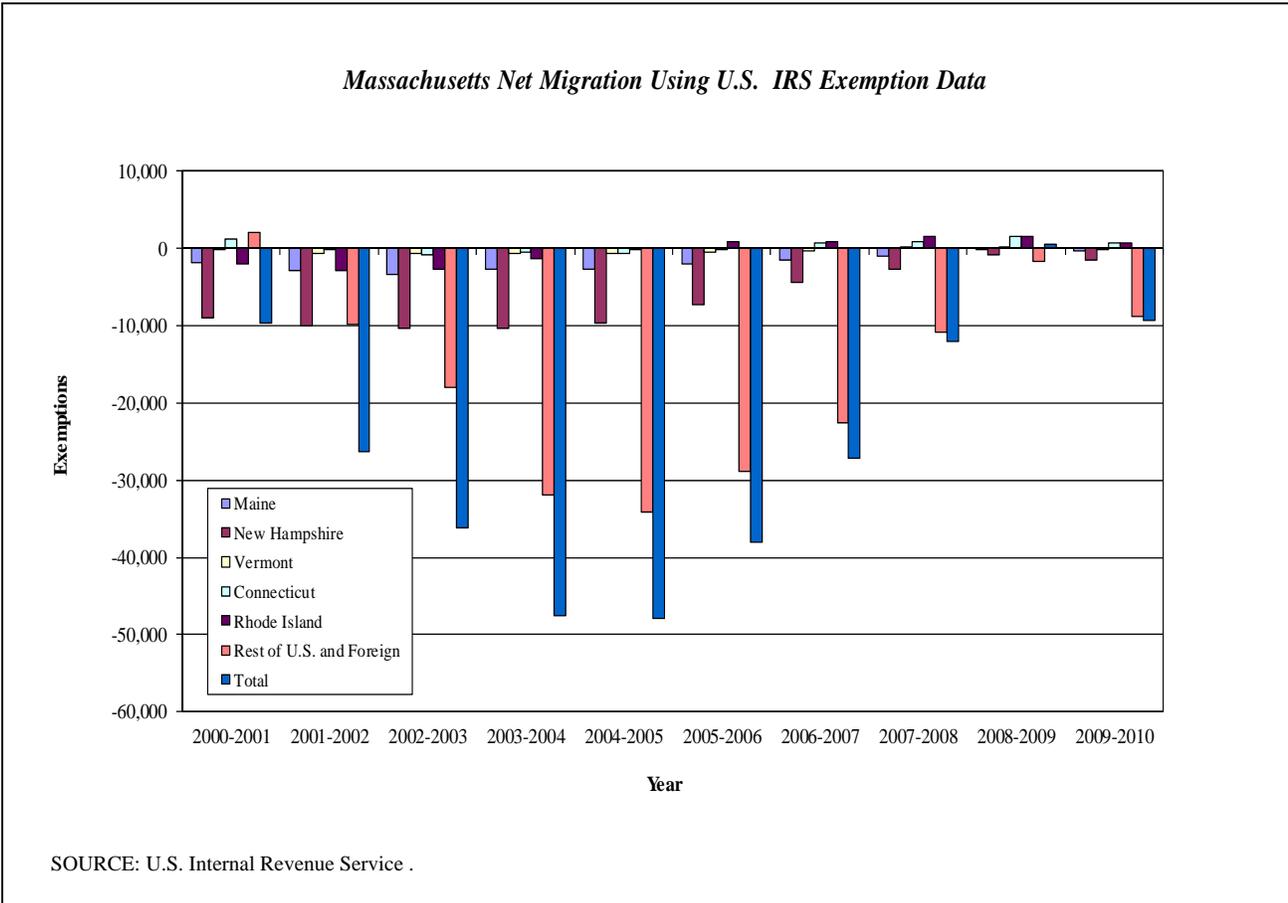
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

2030



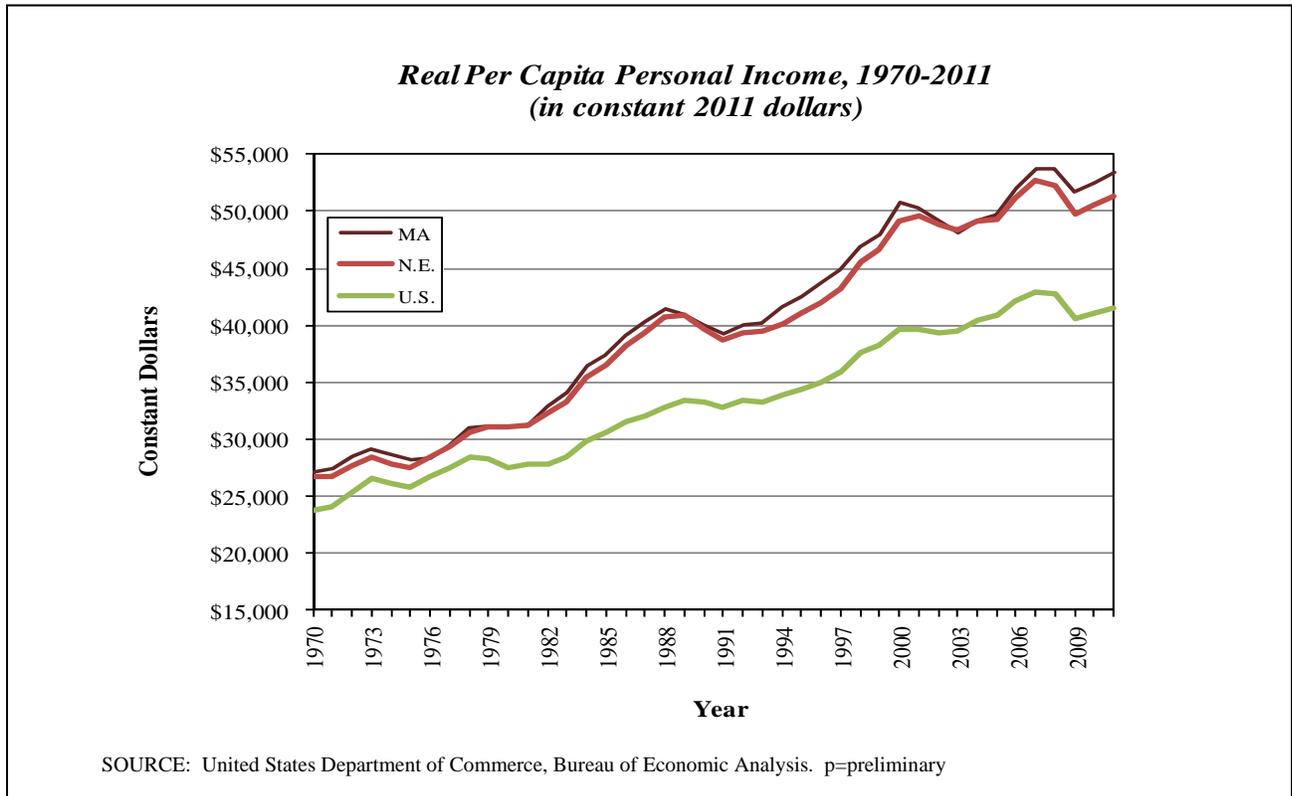
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005.
Internet Release Date: April 21, 2005.

Migration. Migration is one of several components of annual population change in Massachusetts. The movement of people from place to place is often linked to economic opportunities or downturns. These data are derived from the filing addresses and number of exemptions submitted with federal tax returns. A tax filer is considered a migrant when he/she files a tax return with an address different from the previous year's filing address. Of the New England states, New Hampshire was the largest net loss for Massachusetts and Rhode Island was the largest net gain for Massachusetts from 2000 through 2010. Massachusetts also sends many more migrants to Florida, North Carolina, California and Georgia than it gains. The chart below illustrates the net migration for Massachusetts to and from the New England states and the rest of the country using IRS data.



PERSONAL INCOME, CONSUMER PRICES, AND POVERTY

Personal Income. Real per capita income levels in Massachusetts increased faster than the national average between 1994 and 1997. In 2000, Massachusetts had its highest per capita income growth in 16 years, exceeding the national growth rate by 2.4 percentage points. From 2001 to 2003, real income declined in Massachusetts while staying roughly flat for the nation. However, real income levels in Massachusetts remained well above the national average. In 2006 and 2007, income growth in Massachusetts outpaced the nation. In 2006 and 2007, income in the state grew faster than in the nation, and since 2008, Massachusetts personal income has either declined more slowly, or grown more quickly, than the nation during the recession and its aftermath. Only the District of Columbia, and Connecticut have had higher levels of per capita personal income. The following graph illustrates these changes in real per capita personal income in Massachusetts, New England, and the United States since 1970.



The following table compares per capita personal income in Massachusetts, New England, and the United States for the period 1970-2011.

<i>Per Capita Personal Income, 1970-2011</i>									
Year	Nominal Income (in current dollars)			Real Income (in 2011 dollars)			Percent Change in Real Income		
	MA	N.E.	U.S.	MA	N.E.	U.S.	MA	N.E.	U.S.
1970	4,472	4,438	4,084	27,130	26,739	23,677	4.8%	4.7%	5.6%
1971	4,743	4,674	4,340	27,411	26,756	24,105	1.0%	0.1%	1.8%
1972	5,102	5,025	4,717	28,473	27,649	25,384	3.9%	3.3%	5.3%
1973	5,541	5,477	5,230	29,187	28,386	26,496	2.5%	2.7%	4.4%
1974	6,011	5,954	5,708	28,632	27,754	26,044	-1.9%	-2.2%	-1.7%
1975	6,453	6,376	6,172	28,204	27,538	25,805	-1.5%	-0.8%	-0.9%
1976	6,993	6,954	6,754	28,424	28,405	26,700	0.8%	3.1%	3.5%
1977	7,611	7,586	7,402	29,416	29,345	27,475	3.5%	3.3%	2.9%
1978	8,422	8,407	8,243	30,933	30,605	28,438	5.2%	4.3%	3.5%
1979	9,371	9,381	9,138	31,221	31,055	28,313	0.9%	1.5%	-0.4%
1980	10,570	10,598	10,091	31,209	31,072	27,547	0.0%	0.1%	-2.7%
1981	11,744	11,800	11,209	31,200	31,250	27,738	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%
1982	12,892	12,833	11,901	32,923	32,283	27,741	5.5%	3.3%	0.0%
1983	13,942	13,770	12,583	34,070	33,252	28,418	3.5%	3.0%	2.4%
1984	15,639	15,342	13,807	36,428	35,382	29,892	6.9%	6.4%	5.2%
1985	16,798	16,440	14,637	37,447	36,550	30,599	2.8%	3.3%	2.4%
1986	18,003	17,592	15,338	39,132	38,160	31,479	4.5%	4.4%	2.9%
1987	19,397	18,958	16,137	40,398	39,386	31,953	3.2%	3.2%	1.5%
1988	21,127	20,612	17,244	41,485	40,783	32,788	2.7%	3.5%	2.6%
1989	22,095	21,848	18,402	41,040	40,943	33,382	-1.1%	0.4%	1.8%
1990	22,797	22,462	19,354	40,027	39,716	33,309	-2.5%	-3.0%	-0.2%
1991	23,314	22,867	19,818	39,213	38,673	32,730	-2.0%	-2.6%	-1.7%
1992	24,422	24,077	20,799	40,081	39,392	33,346	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%
1993	25,182	24,773	21,385	40,166	39,433	33,289	0.2%	0.1%	-0.2%
1994	26,393	25,804	22,297	41,554	40,095	33,843	3.5%	1.7%	1.7%
1995	27,662	27,048	23,262	42,536	40,971	34,334	2.4%	2.2%	1.5%
1996	29,279	28,521	24,442	43,727	42,014	35,041	2.8%	2.5%	2.1%
1997	30,911	30,087	25,654	44,899	43,263	35,954	2.7%	3.0%	2.6%
1998	33,006	32,128	27,258	46,881	45,546	37,616	4.4%	5.3%	4.6%
1999	34,671	33,581	28,333	48,043	46,645	38,254	2.5%	2.4%	1.7%
2000	38,222	36,610	30,319	50,771	49,180	39,605	5.7%	5.4%	3.5%
2001	39,547	37,996	31,157	50,364	49,658	39,573	-0.8%	1.0%	-0.1%
2002	39,597	38,131	31,481	49,145	48,828	39,362	-2.4%	-1.7%	-0.5%
2003	40,264	38,798	32,295	48,159	48,321	39,480	-2.0%	-1.0%	0.3%
2004	42,276	40,837	33,909	49,214	49,159	40,378	2.2%	1.7%	2.3%
2005	44,097	42,376	35,452	49,697	49,217	40,832	1.0%	0.1%	1.1%
2006	47,559	45,627	37,725	51,989	51,144	42,092	4.6%	3.9%	3.1%
2007	50,150	48,223	39,506	53,783	52,703	42,859	3.4%	3.0%	1.8%
2008	51,902	49,726	40,947	53,779	52,261	42,780	0.0%	-0.8%	-0.2%
2009	49,578	47,344	38,637	51,721	49,750	40,510	-3.8%	-4.8%	-5.3%
2010	51,143	49,056	39,791	52,529	50,551	41,047	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%
2011	53,471	51,274	41,560	53,471	51,274	41,560	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Notes: Using midyear population estimates from the Census Bureau and two CPI-U series from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for price inflation. p=preliminary

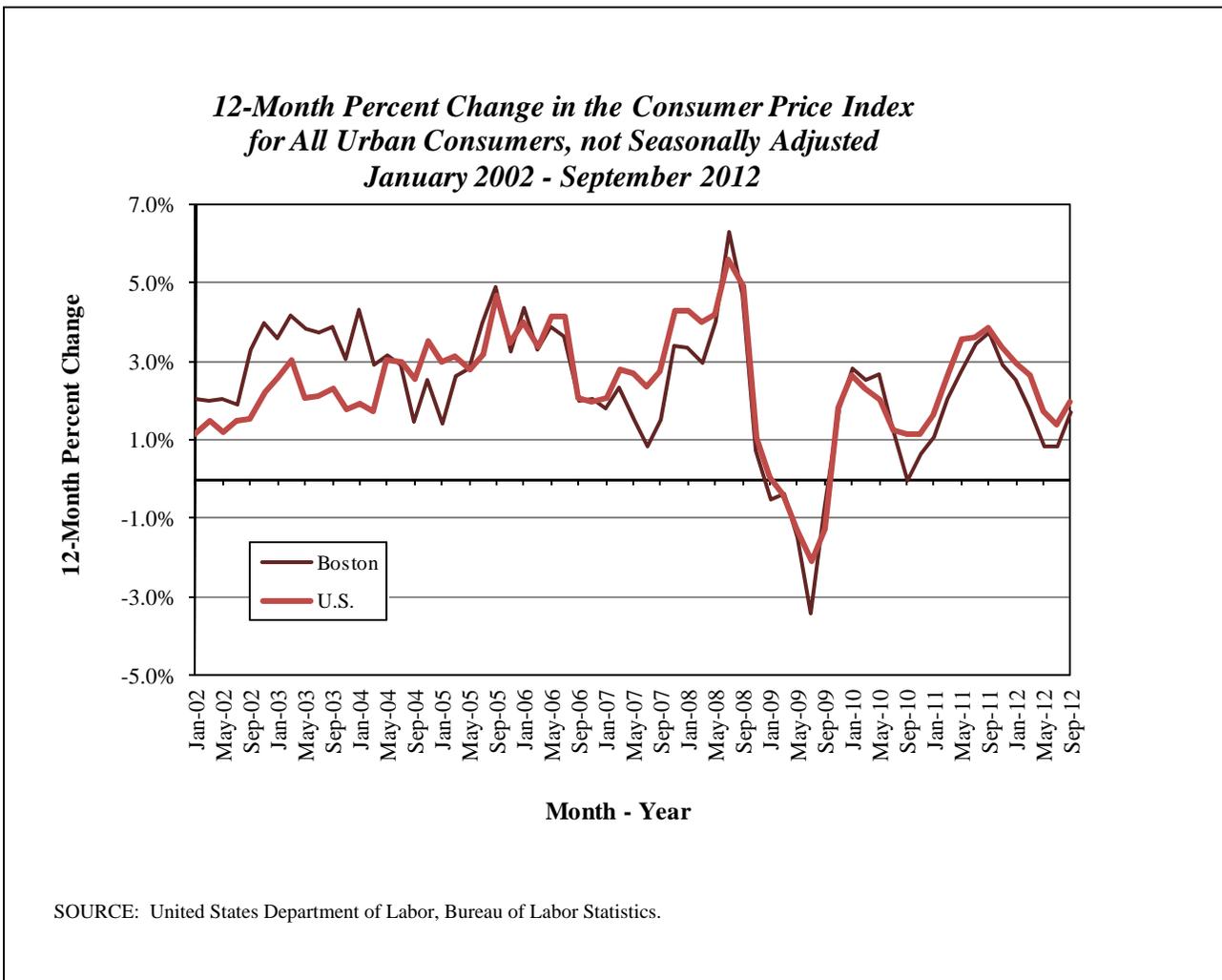
Annual Pay in Nominal Dollars. Massachusetts saw steady growth in average annual pay for most of the past decade, lost ground in 2009, but resumed growth in 2010. Average annual pay is computed by dividing the total annual payroll of employees covered by Unemployment Insurance programs by the average monthly number of employees. Data are reported by employers covered under the Unemployment Insurance programs. Since 2001, average annual wages in the state have grown at an annual rate of 2.8 percent, compared to 2.9 percent for the nation. The level of average annual pay in Massachusetts in 2011 was 24.2 percent higher than the national average: \$59,671 compared to \$48,043.

Wage and Salary Disbursements. Wage and salary disbursements by place of work is a component of personal income and measures monetary disbursements to employees. This includes compensation of corporate officers, commissions, tips, bonuses, and receipts in-kind. Although the data are recorded on a place-of-work basis, they are then adjusted to a place-of-residence basis so that the personal income of the recipients whose place of residence differs from their place of work will be correctly assigned to their state of residence. The table below details Wage and Salary Disbursements since 1990. Between 1998 and 2000, Massachusetts shares of the New England and overall U.S. totals increased. In subsequent years the Massachusetts shares of New England and the U.S. decreased slightly before rising again starting in 2006, reaching 50.8 and 3.0 percent respectively in 2011.

Annual Wage and Salary Disbursements, 1990-2011 (in millions of dollars)				
Year	U.S.	N.E.	MA	MA as a pct. of N.E.
1990	\$ 2,729,807	\$170,035	\$82,353	48.4%
1991	\$ 2,802,016	\$169,101	\$81,605	48.3%
1992	\$ 2,964,907	\$176,532	\$85,257	48.3%
1993	\$ 3,069,735	\$181,878	\$88,236	48.5%
1994	\$ 3,225,744	\$189,275	\$92,297	48.8%
1995	\$ 3,413,758	\$200,510	\$98,274	49.0%
1996	\$ 3,612,171	\$212,088	\$104,565	49.3%
1997	\$ 3,872,441	\$228,515	\$112,601	49.3%
1998	\$ 4,177,476	\$246,171	\$121,971	49.5%
1999	\$ 4,456,833	\$264,389	\$132,683	50.2%
2000	\$ 4,823,727	\$291,636	\$149,379	51.2%
2001	\$ 4,948,357	\$299,079	\$151,715	50.7%
2002	\$ 4,993,197	\$297,067	\$148,724	50.1%
2003	\$ 5,133,724	\$303,347	\$150,509	49.6%
2004	\$ 5,419,559	\$319,880	\$158,685	49.6%
2005	\$ 5,694,792	\$330,876	\$163,474	49.4%
2006	\$ 6,060,261	\$349,092	\$172,880	49.5%
2007	\$ 6,414,505	\$370,462	\$184,622	49.8%
2008	\$ 6,546,600	\$378,682	\$190,110	50.2%
2009	\$ 6,261,910	\$362,858	\$182,303	50.2%
2010	\$ 6,394,612	\$372,069	\$188,139	50.6%
2011	\$ 6,651,787	\$386,529	\$196,393	50.8%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. p=preliminary

Consumer Prices. Higher income levels in Massachusetts relative to the rest of the United States are offset to some extent by the higher cost of living in Massachusetts. The following graph presents consumer price trends for the Boston metropolitan area and the United States for the period between January 2002 and September 2012. The table on the following page shows the annual average of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the percentage change in that average from the previous year. In 2009 the Boston metropolitan area and U.S. experienced their first monthly year-over-year declines in the CPI-U since 1954 and 1955, respectively. The annual CPI-U for Boston and the U.S. rose slightly year-over-year in 2010, and in 2011 rose by 2.7 and 3.2 percent, respectively. The latest available data for September 2012 show that the CPI-U for the Boston metropolitan area increased at a rate of 1.7 percent over September 2011, while the U.S. index increased by 2.0 percent over the same period.



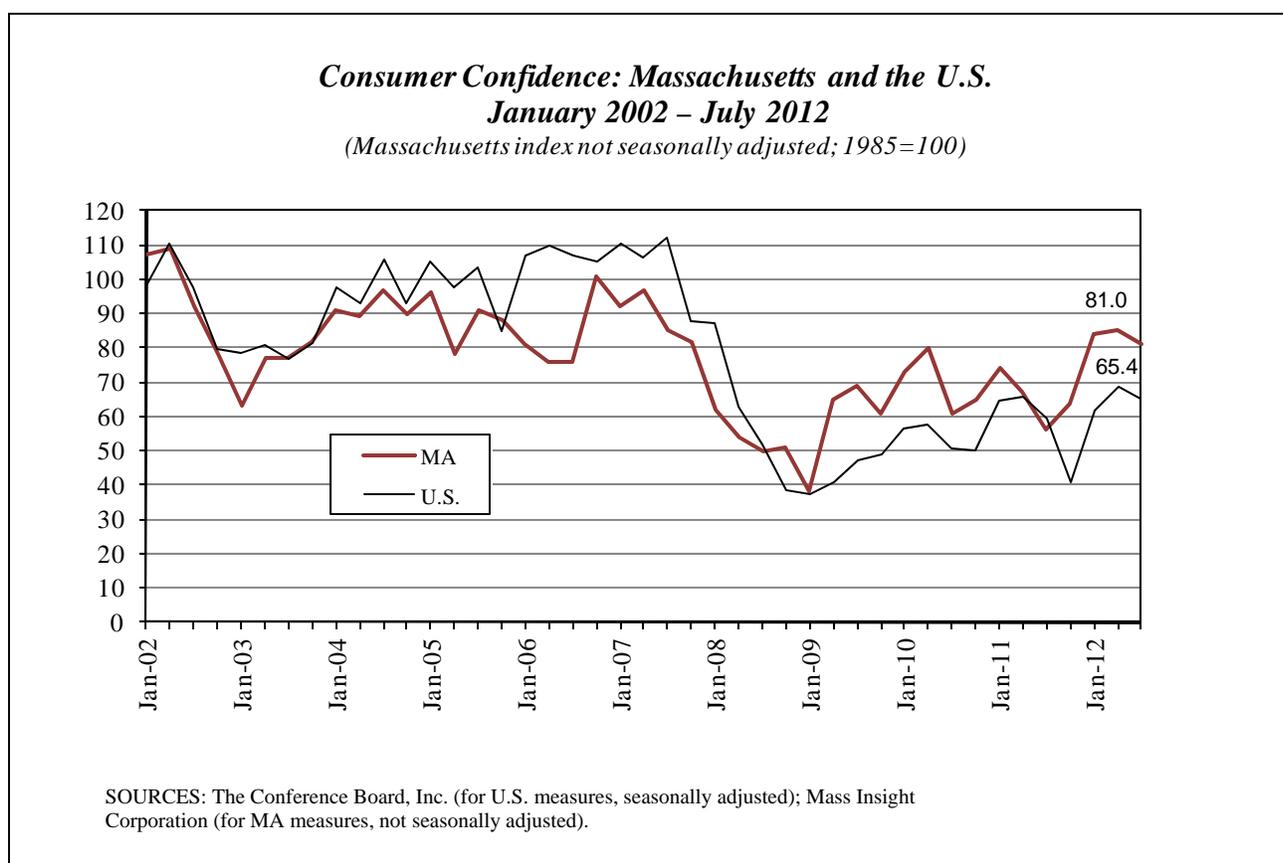
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), 1970-2012
(not seasonally adjusted; 1982-1984 base period average=100)

Year	Boston Metro Area		United States	
	CPI-U	Pct.Change	CPI-U	Pct. Change
1970	40.2		38.8	
1971	42.2	5.0%	40.5	4.4%
1972	43.7	3.6%	41.8	3.2%
1973	46.3	5.9%	44.4	6.2%
1974	51.2	10.6%	49.3	11.0%
1975	55.8	9.0%	53.8	9.1%
1976	60.0	7.5%	56.9	5.8%
1977	63.1	5.2%	60.6	6.5%
1978	66.4	5.2%	65.2	7.6%
1979	73.2	10.2%	72.6	11.3%
1980	82.6	12.8%	82.4	13.5%
1981	91.8	11.1%	90.9	10.3%
1982	95.5	4.0%	96.5	6.2%
1983	99.8	4.5%	99.6	3.2%
1984	104.7	4.9%	103.9	4.3%
1985	109.4	4.5%	107.6	3.6%
1986	112.2	2.6%	109.6	1.9%
1987	117.1	4.4%	113.6	3.6%
1988	124.2	6.1%	118.3	4.1%
1989	131.3	5.7%	124.0	4.8%
1990	138.9	5.8%	130.7	5.4%
1991	145.0	4.4%	136.2	4.2%
1992	148.6	2.5%	140.3	3.0%
1993	152.9	2.9%	144.5	3.0%
1994	154.9	1.3%	148.2	2.6%
1995	158.6	2.4%	152.4	2.8%
1996	163.3	3.0%	156.9	3.0%
1997	167.9	2.8%	160.5	2.3%
1998	171.7	2.3%	163.0	1.6%
1999	176.0	2.5%	166.6	2.2%
2000	183.6	4.3%	172.2	3.4%
2001	191.5	4.3%	177.1	2.8%
2002	196.5	2.6%	179.9	1.6%
2003	203.9	3.8%	184.0	2.3%
2004	209.5	2.7%	188.9	2.7%
2005	216.4	3.3%	195.3	3.4%
2006	223.1	3.1%	201.6	3.2%
2007	227.4	1.9%	207.3	2.8%
2008	235.4	3.5%	215.3	3.8%
2009	233.8	-0.7%	214.5	-0.4%
2010	237.4	1.6%	218.1	1.6%
2011	243.9	2.7%	224.9	3.2%
Sep-11	245.3		226.9	
Sep-12	249.5	1.7%	231.4	2.0%

SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Consumer Confidence, Present Situation, and Future Expectations. These three measures offer multiple insights into consumer attitudes. The U.S. measures are compiled from a national monthly survey of 5,000 households and are published by The Conference Board, Inc. The survey for Massachusetts is conducted in a similar manner and the results are published by the Mass Insight Corporation, based on quarterly polling of 500 adult residents of Massachusetts. The "Present Situation" index measures consumers' appraisal of business and employment conditions at the time of the survey. The "Future Expectations" index focuses on consumers' expectations for six months hence regarding business and employment conditions, as well as expected family income. The overall "Consumer Confidence" index is a weighted average of the two sub-indices. Although the U.S. measures are compiled by a different source than the Massachusetts measures, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, the numbers are generally comparable. A score of 100 is considered neutral.

According to the Conference Board, consumer confidence nationally reached a six-year high point of 111.9 in July 2007, followed by an all time low of 25.3 in February 2009. U.S. consumer confidence was measured at 62.0 in June 2012. The Massachusetts index has been higher than the U.S. index since sharing lows in January 2009, except for a brief period when they tracked closely together in 2011. The Mass Insight Corporation reported that the Massachusetts index stood at 81.0 in July 2012 (the most recent month available for comparison to the U.S. index), well above the comparable U.S. value of 65.4. The following graph and table detail the recent record of these measures.

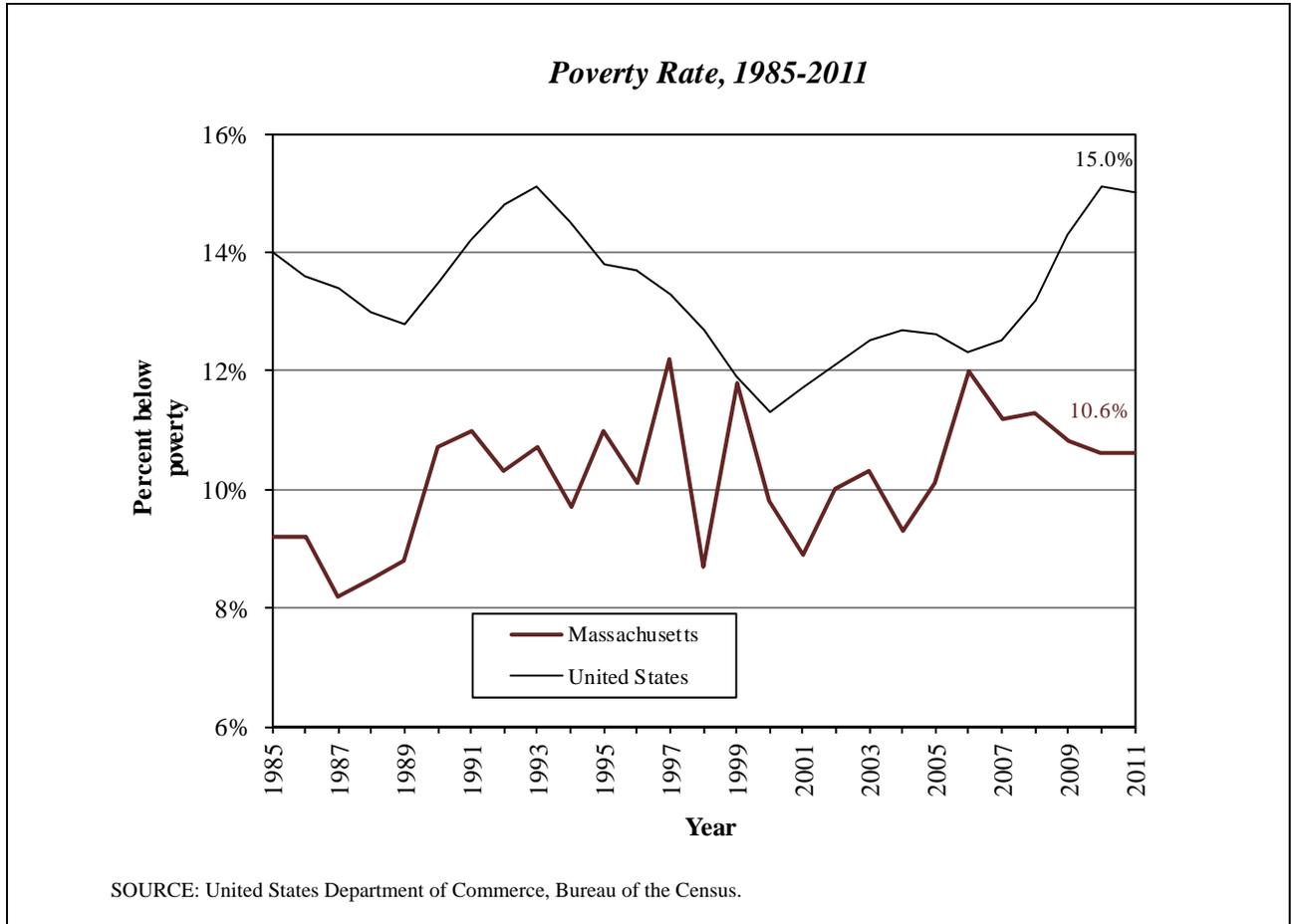


*Consumer Confidence, Present Situation, and Future Expectations for Massachusetts and the U.S.
January 2002 - July 2012 (1985=100)*

	Consumer Confidence		Present Situation		Future Expectations	
	MA	U.S.	MA	U.S.	MA	U.S.
Apr-02	109.0	110.5	84.0	106.8	125.0	109.6
Jul-02	92.0	97.4	68.0	99.4	108.0	96.1
Oct-02	78.0	79.6	48.0	77.2	97.0	81.1
Jan-03	63.0	78.8	28.0	75.3	86.0	81.1
Apr-03	77.0	81.0	31.0	75.2	108.0	84.8
Jul-03	77.0	77.0	41.0	63.0	101.0	86.3
Oct-03	82.0	81.7	36.0	67.0	112.0	91.5
Jan-04	91.0	97.7	48.0	86.1	119.0	105.3
Apr-04	89.0	93.0	53.0	90.4	113.0	94.8
Jul-04	97.0	105.7	66.0	106.4	119.0	105.3
Oct-04	90.0	92.9	64.0	94.0	108.0	92.2
Jan-05	96.0	105.1	70.0	112.1	114.0	100.4
Apr-05	78.0	97.5	63.0	113.8	88.0	86.7
Jul-05	91.0	103.6	80.0	119.3	99.0	93.2
Oct-05	88.0	85.2	80.0	107.8	95.0	70.1
Jan-06	81.0	106.8	71.0	128.8	87.0	92.1
Apr-06	76.0	109.8	77.0	136.2	76.0	92.3
Jul-06	76.0	107.0	68.0	134.2	81.0	88.9
Oct-06	101.0	105.1	86.0	125.1	111.0	91.9
Jan-07	92.0	110.2	74.0	133.9	104.0	94.4
Apr-07	97.0	106.3	89.0	133.5	102.0	88.2
Jul-07	85.0	111.9	80.0	138.3	90.0	94.4
Oct-07	82.0	87.8	76.0	115.7	86.0	69.1
Jan-08	62.0	87.3	49.0	114.3	71.0	69.3
Apr-08	54.0	62.8	35.0	81.9	67.0	50.0
Jul-08	50.0	51.9	24.0	65.8	68.0	42.7
Oct-08	51.0	38.8	27.0	43.5	66.0	35.7
Jan-09	38.0	37.4	9.0	29.7	58.0	42.5
Apr-09	65.0	40.8	24.0	25.5	92.0	51.0
Jul-09	69.0	47.4	16.0	23.3	105.0	63.4
Oct-09	61.0	48.7	14.0	21.1	93.0	67.0
Jan-10	73.0	56.5	14.0	25.2	112.0	77.3
Apr-10	80.0	57.7	22.0	28.2	119.0	77.4
Jul-10	61.0	51.0	16.0	26.4	91.0	67.5
Oct-10	65.0	49.9	15.0	23.5	99.0	67.5
Jan-11	74.0	64.8	17.0	31.1	112.0	87.3
Apr-11	67.0	66.0	24.0	40.2	96.0	83.2
Jul-11	56.0	59.5	20.0	35.7	80.0	75.4
Oct-11	64.0	40.9	24.0	27.1	91.0	50.0
Jan-12	84.0	61.5	34.0	38.8	118.0	76.7
Apr-12	85.0	68.7	41.0	51.2	114.0	80.4
Jul-12	81.0	65.4	n/a	45.9	n/a	78.4

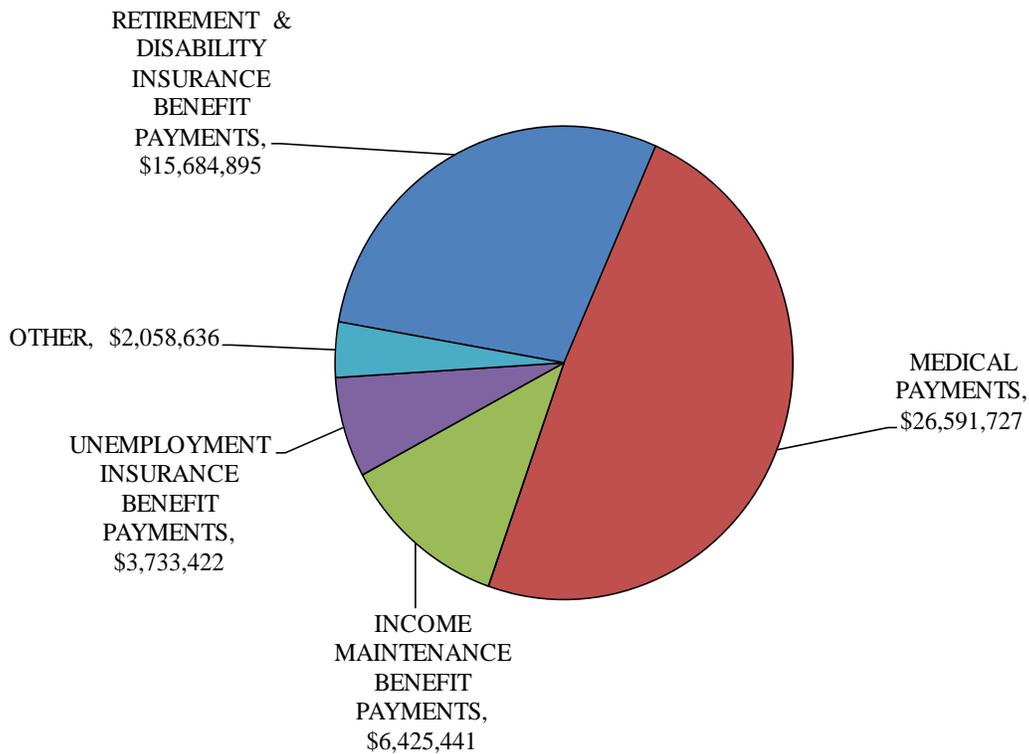
SOURCES: The Conference Board, Inc. (for U.S. measures, seasonally adjusted); Mass Insight Corporation (for MA measures, not seasonally adjusted).

Poverty. Through 2011, the Massachusetts poverty rate remained well below the national average. Since 1980, the percentage of the Massachusetts poverty universe below the poverty line has varied between 7.7 percent and 12.2 percent. During the same time, the national poverty rate varied between 11.3 percent and 15.1 percent. The estimated poverty rate in Massachusetts stayed the same from 2010 at 10.6 percent in 2011, while the poverty rate in the United States decreased slightly from 15.1 percent in 2010 to 15.0 percent in 2011. These official poverty estimates are based on a sample of households and are not adjusted for regional differences in the cost of living. The following chart illustrates the lower poverty rates in Massachusetts (1985 - 2011) compared with the national average during similar periods. Poverty estimates for states are not as reliable as national estimates. Not everyone has a poverty status determined; the poverty universe excludes foster children, college students in dormitories, military personnel in barracks, nursing home residents, and other groups of people in institutionalized settings. Poverty data for 2012 are not yet available.



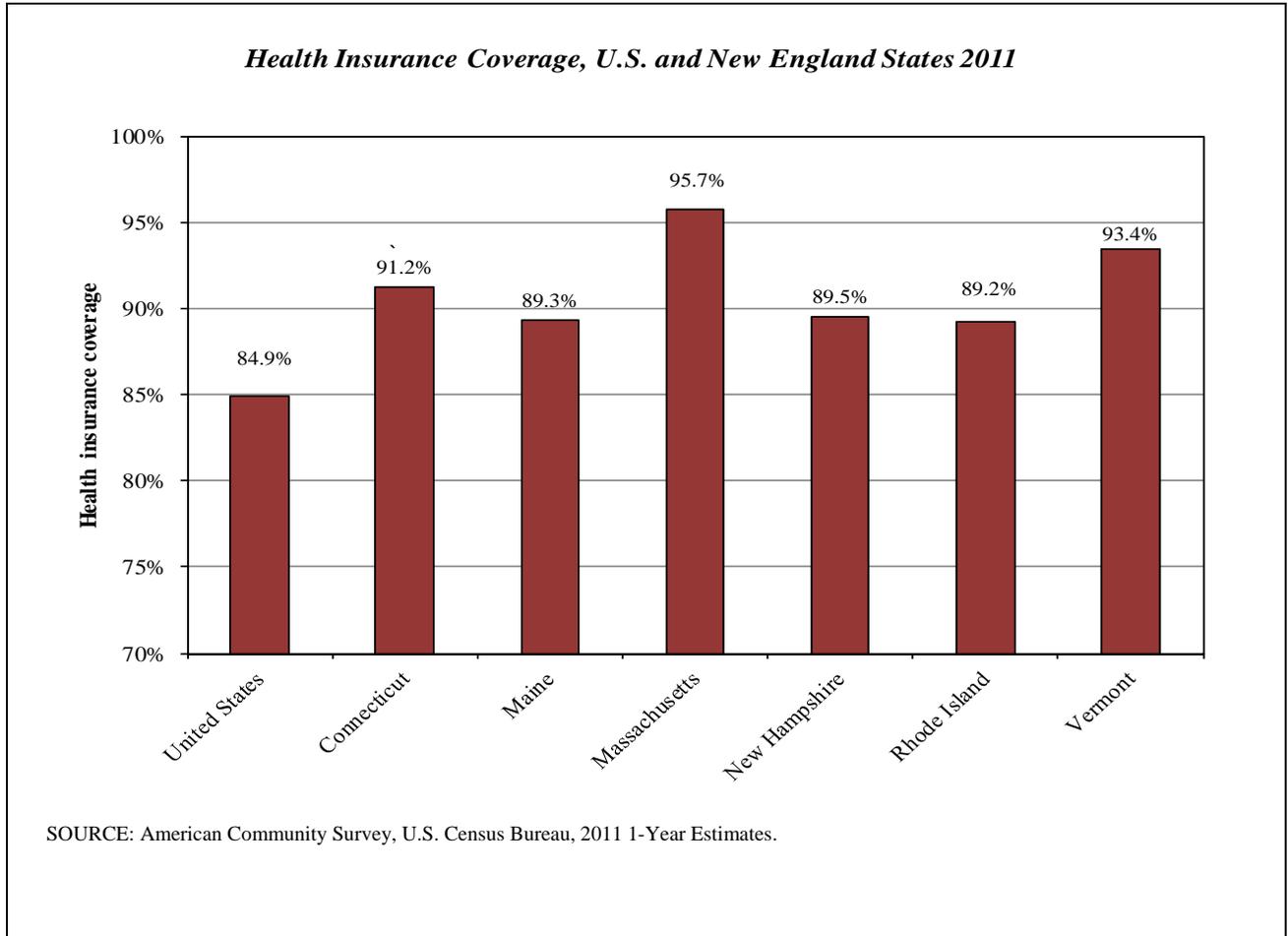
Transfer Payments. Transfer payment income is payment to individuals from all levels of government and from businesses, for which no current services are performed, including payments to nonprofit institutions serving individuals. These payments accounted for 15.9 percent of total personal income in Massachusetts in 2011, dropping from 16.5 percent in 2010. The chart below does not include transfer payments from business or payments to non-profit organizations. Total transfer payments to individuals in Massachusetts from governments and businesses totaled \$55.9 billion for 2011. Nearly 49 percent of government transfer payments to individuals were medical payments, up from just over 47 percent in 2010.

Transfer Payments from Governments to Individuals in Massachusetts in 2011
(From Annual State Personal Income Estimates)
(in thousands of current dollars)



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Annual State Personal Income Estimates.
 NOTE: The category "other" includes veterans' benefit payments, federal education and training assistance payments, and a small residual of miscellaneous other payments to individuals.

Health Insurance Coverage. Massachusetts leads the nation in the percent of individuals with health insurance coverage. This is mostly the result of the law passed in 2006 mandating universal coverage in the Commonwealth. In 2011, 95.7 percent of the civilian non-institutionalized population was covered in the state by either public or private insurance, compared with 84.9 percent nationwide. Massachusetts also leads the other New England states in coverage, with Vermont as the next closest at 93.4 percent. All of the New England states have higher rates of coverage than the nation. These data do not indicate the comprehensiveness of coverage, however.

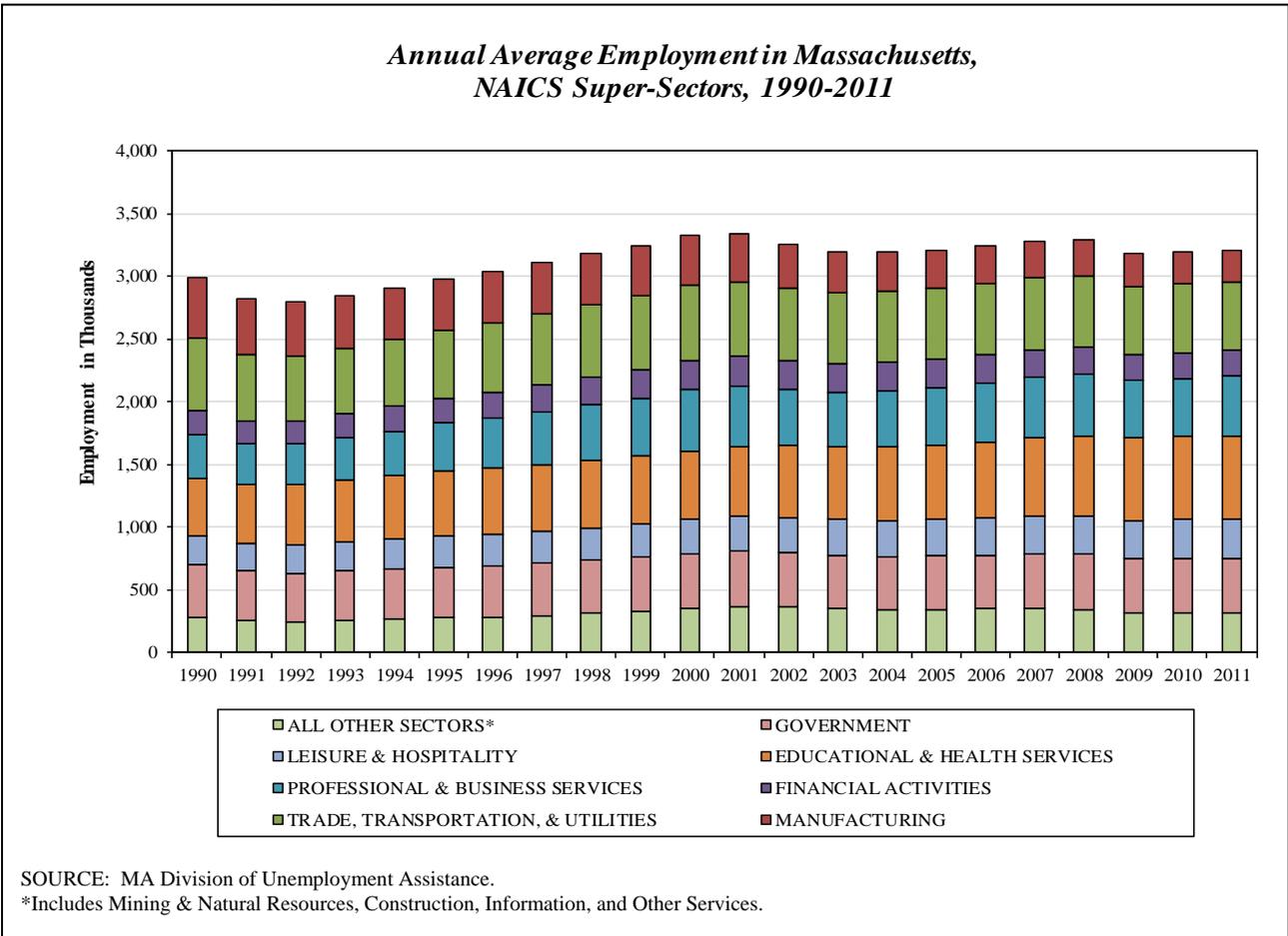


EMPLOYMENT

Employment by Industry. The chart on this page shows the annual level of non-agricultural payroll employment in Massachusetts based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for the seven largest NAICS supersectors starting with 1990, the earliest year for which NAICS data are available. The chart on the following page compares the super-sector shares for the 2009-2011 period with the corresponding shares for the 1990-1991 period. Like many industrial states, Massachusetts has seen a steady decline of its manufacturing jobs base over the last two decades, not only as a share of total employment, but in absolute numbers of jobs as well. Several NAICS service sectors have grown to take the place of manufacturing in driving the Massachusetts economy and now account for more than half of total payroll employment, while Financial Activities, Government, Information, and Trade, Transportation & Utilities have remained relatively level or declined in share.

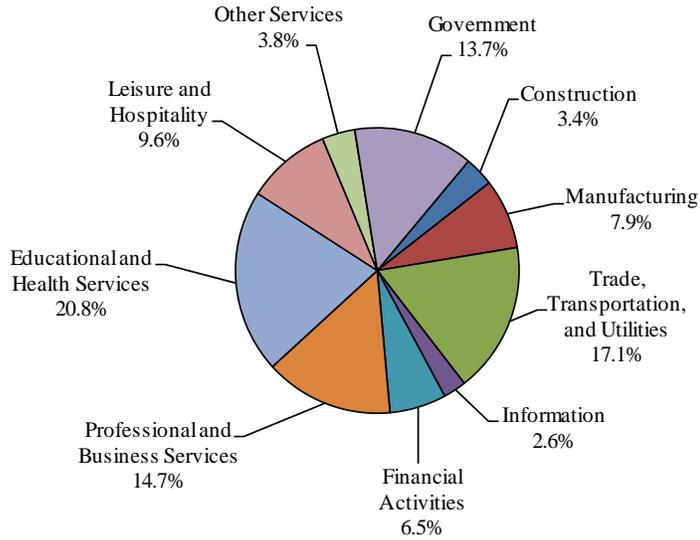
After significant declines in 2002 and 2003, total non-agricultural employment in Massachusetts eventually increased 0.5 percent in 2005 and continued to increase every year through 2008. After a 0.3 percent increase in 2010, employment grew 0.6 percent in 2011, still 3.9 percent below the last peak in 2001. The comparable growth rate for the nation in 2011 was up 1.1 percent from 2010 and down 0.4 percent from 2001. The latest seasonally adjusted estimate for the state (3.24 million for Aug 2012) is about 141.8 thousand below the peak month in 2001 (3.38 million in February 2001) and about 21.7 thousand above the last peak in January 2009 (3.22 million).

After years of moderate but steady declines or near-zero growth in the late nineties and early 2000s, manufacturing employment in the state experienced steep annual declines in 2002 (10.2 percent) and 2003 (7.0 percent) before returning to more moderate declines in 2004 (3.5 percent). The declines for manufacturing employment in 2007 and 2008 were similar to the steady declines prior to 2002. After a steep decline of 9.5 percent in 2009, the decline returned to a less dramatic 2.2 percent in 2010, and most recently a slight uptick of 0.2 percent in 2011. The preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates for the first eight months of 2012 were higher than the estimates for the same period in 2011 (255.6 million compared to 254.1 million).

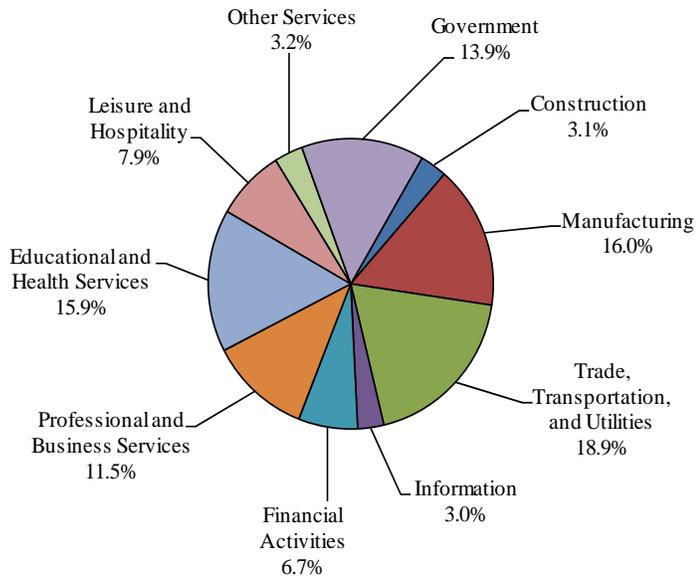


**Massachusetts Non-Farm Payroll Employment
(NAICS Industry basis)**

NAICS Super-Sectors: 2010-2011 Average Share



NAICS Super-Sectors: 1990-1991 Average Share



SOURCE: MA Division of Unemployment Assistance.

Largest Employers in Massachusetts. The following inset lists the 25 largest private employers in Massachusetts based upon employment covered by the Unemployment Insurance system for December 2012. Macy's replaces Partners Health Care from the March 2011 list. As noted, the list may not include some employers who do business in the state under multiple legal names or register each facility as a separate employer.

Twenty-five Largest Private Employers in Massachusetts in December 2011

(listed alphabetically)

Bank of America, NA	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Baystate Medical Center, Inc.	Raytheon Company
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center	S & S Credit Company, Inc.
Boston Medical Center Corporation	Shaw's Supermarkets, Inc.
Boston University	Southcoast Hospitals Group, Inc.
Brigham & Women's Hospital, Inc.	State Street Bank & Trust Company
CVS Pharmacy, LLC	Target Corporation
Demoulas Super Markets, Inc.	The Children's Hospital Corporation
E.M.C. Corporation	UMass Memorial Medical Center
General Hospital Corporation	United Parcel Service, Inc.
Harvard University	Verizon New England, Inc.
Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.	Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.
Macy's Retail Holdings, Inc.	

SOURCE: Massachusetts Executive Office of Labor & Workforce Development, Division of Unemployment Assistance, Research Department 7-13-12.

NOTE: This alphabetic listing includes private employers reporting large numbers of jobs covered by the Massachusetts unemployment insurance program. The information is based on December 2011 employment for employers as registered for unemployment insurance. The list may not include those employers who do business in Massachusetts under multiple legal corporations and those who register each store, facility or franchisee as a separate employer.

Massachusetts Companies in the Fortune 500 List. The economic base of Massachusetts is anchored by the eleven 2012 Fortune 500 companies headquartered here. There were thirteen in 2011. When comparing the 2012 Fortune 500 to that of 2011, three Massachusetts companies gained, seven lost rank, and one remained the same. Global Partners, located in Waltham, climbed 124 places on the list, the largest leap for a Massachusetts company.

Massachusetts Companies in the 2012 Fortune 500

Rank		Company	Industry	2011 revenues (millions)
2012	2011			
84	82	Liberty Mutual Ins. Group (Boston)	Insurance: P & C (stock)	\$34,671
114	108	Staples (Framingham)	Specialty Retailers: Other	\$25,022
117	104	Raytheon (Waltham)	Aerospace and Defense	\$24,857
121	101	Mass. Mutual Life Ins. (Springfield)	Insurance: Life, Health (mutual)	\$24,226
125	119	TJX (Framingham)	Specialty Retailers: Apparel	\$23,192
139	152	EMC (Hopkinton)	Computer Peripherals	\$20,008
182	306	Global Partners (Waltham)	Wholesalers: Diversified	\$14,836
225	227	Thermo Fisher Scientific (Waltham)	Scientific, Photo, Control Equipment	\$11,780
262	253	State St. Corp. (Boston)	Commercial Banks	\$10,207
335	305	Boston Scientific (Natick)	Medical Products & Equipment	\$7,622
476	476	Biogen Idec (Weston)	Pharmaceuticals	\$5,049

SOURCE: Fortune, May 21, 2012 issue.

Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. The unemployment insurance system is a federal-state cooperative program established by the Social Security Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to provide for the payment of benefits to eligible individuals when they become unemployed through no fault of their own. Benefits are paid from the Commonwealth's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, financed through employer contributions. The assets and liabilities of the Commonwealth Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund are not assets and liabilities of the Commonwealth.

As of July 31, 2012, the Massachusetts Unemployment Trust Fund had a balance of \$640 million. This balance is the sum of the private contributory account balance of \$547 million and the government contributory account balance of \$93 million. This compares to a March 2012 balance of \$12.6 million with a private contributory portion of -\$81.6 million. The August 2012 Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund report indicated that the private contributory account balance was estimated to be \$1.761 billion by the end of 2016 according to the Moody's-based outlook.

Unemployment. The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was consistently below the national average from mid-1995 through November 2005, with similar patterns of gradual improvement after the mid-2003 peak. The Massachusetts rate exceeded the U.S. rate for 17 months starting in December 2005, but only three of those differences exceeded 0.2%. Since April 2007, the state rate has been at or below the comparable (seasonally adjusted) U.S. rate. In October 2007, the Massachusetts rate was 4.4 percent, the lowest it had been since October 2001. By September 2012, the Massachusetts rate had risen to 6.5 percent from 6.0 percent in June 2012. The tables and graphs on the following two pages compare the unemployment rate in the state with those in New England and the U.S.

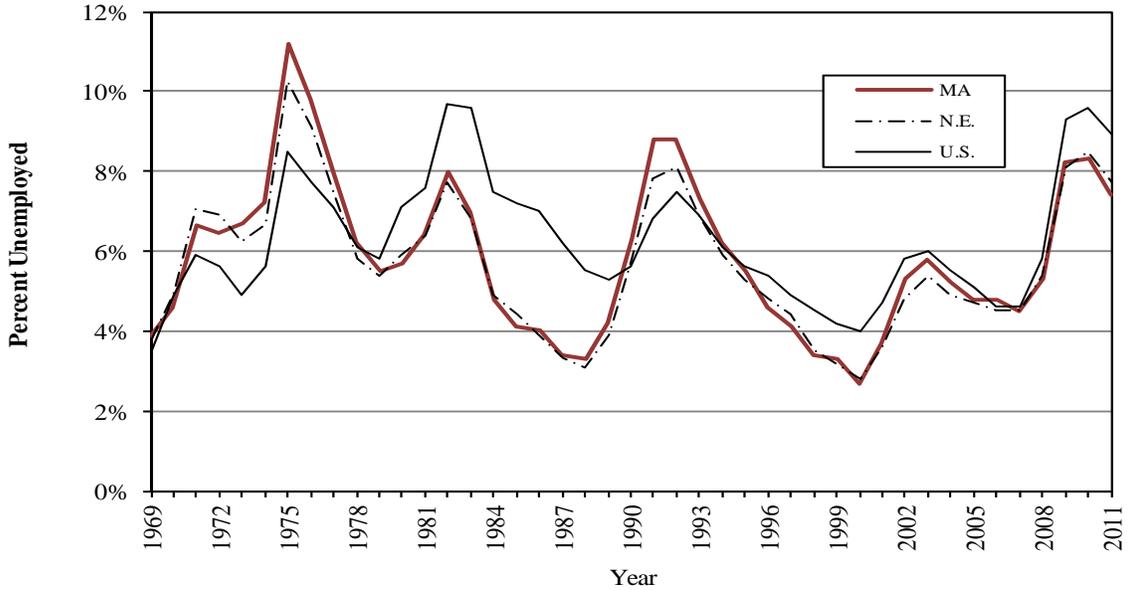
Annual Average Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment, 1969-2011

(in thousands)

Year	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate			MA Rate as
	MA	N.E.	U.S.	MA	N.E.	U.S.	MA	N.E.	U.S.	Pct. of U.S.
1969	2,581	5,201	80,734	100	198	2,832	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	111.2%
1970	2,465	5,128	82,771	113	253	4,093	4.6%	4.9%	4.9%	93.7%
1971	2,459	5,157	84,382	163	364	5,016	6.6%	7.1%	5.9%	112.7%
1972	2,487	5,260	87,034	161	363	4,882	6.5%	6.9%	5.6%	115.6%
1973	2,557	5,387	89,429	171	336	4,365	6.7%	6.2%	4.9%	136.1%
1974	2,637	5,514	91,949	190	368	5,156	7.2%	6.7%	5.6%	128.5%
1975	2,725	5,633	93,775	305	578	7,929	11.2%	10.3%	8.5%	131.5%
1976	2,726	5,714	96,158	268	521	7,406	9.8%	9.1%	7.7%	127.3%
1977	2,760	5,820	99,009	218	437	6,991	7.9%	7.5%	7.1%	111.3%
1978	2,809	5,936	102,251	173	343	6,202	6.2%	5.8%	6.1%	101.6%
1979	2,863	6,080	104,962	156	326	6,137	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%	94.8%
1980	2,885	6,154	106,940	164	365	7,637	5.7%	5.9%	7.1%	80.3%
1981	2,938	6,268	108,670	189	400	8,273	6.4%	6.4%	7.6%	84.2%
1982	2,966	6,345	110,204	236	489	10,678	8.0%	7.7%	9.7%	82.5%
1983	2,972	6,386	111,550	209	434	10,717	7.0%	6.8%	9.6%	72.9%
1984	3,032	6,540	113,544	146	318	8,539	4.8%	4.9%	7.5%	64.0%
1985	3,049	6,630	115,461	125	290	8,312	4.1%	4.4%	7.2%	56.9%
1986	3,080	6,724	117,834	123	264	8,237	4.0%	3.9%	7.0%	57.1%
1987	3,114	6,827	119,865	104	228	7,425	3.4%	3.3%	6.2%	54.8%
1988	3,156	6,907	121,669	104	215	6,701	3.3%	3.1%	5.5%	60.0%
1989	3,189	7,004	123,869	132	274	6,528	4.2%	3.9%	5.3%	79.2%
1990	3,226	7,128	125,840	204	409	7,047	6.3%	5.7%	5.6%	112.5%
1991	3,199	7,112	126,346	283	558	8,628	8.8%	7.8%	6.8%	129.4%
1992	3,181	7,105	128,105	281	573	9,613	8.8%	8.1%	7.5%	117.3%
1993	3,173	7,062	129,200	232	486	8,940	7.3%	6.9%	6.9%	105.8%
1994	3,188	7,041	131,056	199	415	7,996	6.2%	5.9%	6.1%	101.6%
1995	3,205	7,053	132,304	176	375	7,404	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%	98.2%
1996	3,231	7,118	133,943	148	340	7,236	4.6%	4.8%	5.4%	85.2%
1997	3,293	7,228	136,297	135	315	6,739	4.1%	4.4%	4.9%	83.7%
1998	3,322	7,257	137,673	113	253	6,210	3.4%	3.5%	4.5%	75.6%
1999	3,355	7,327	139,368	110	234	5,880	3.3%	3.2%	4.2%	78.6%
2000	3,366	7,348	142,583	92	204	5,692	2.7%	2.8%	4.0%	67.5%
2001	3,401	7,424	143,734	126	266	6,801	3.7%	3.6%	4.7%	78.7%
2002	3,424	7,496	144,863	181	363	8,378	5.3%	4.8%	5.8%	91.4%
2003	3,407	7,508	146,510	198	407	8,774	5.8%	5.4%	6.0%	96.7%
2004	3,381	7,476	147,401	177	366	8,149	5.2%	4.9%	5.5%	94.5%
2005	3,383	7,516	149,320	164	353	7,591	4.8%	4.7%	5.1%	94.1%
2006	3,418	7,607	151,428	162	344	7,001	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	104.3%
2007	3,431	7,646	153,124	154	342	7,078	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	97.8%
2008	3,462	7,711	154,287	185	418	8,924	5.3%	5.4%	5.8%	91.4%
2009	3,468	7,732	154,142	284	629	14,265	8.2%	8.1%	9.3%	88.2%
2010	3,469	7,756	153,889	289	659	14,825	8.3%	8.5%	9.6%	86.5%
2011	3,456	7,740	153,617	254	599	13,747	7.4%	7.7%	8.9%	83.1%

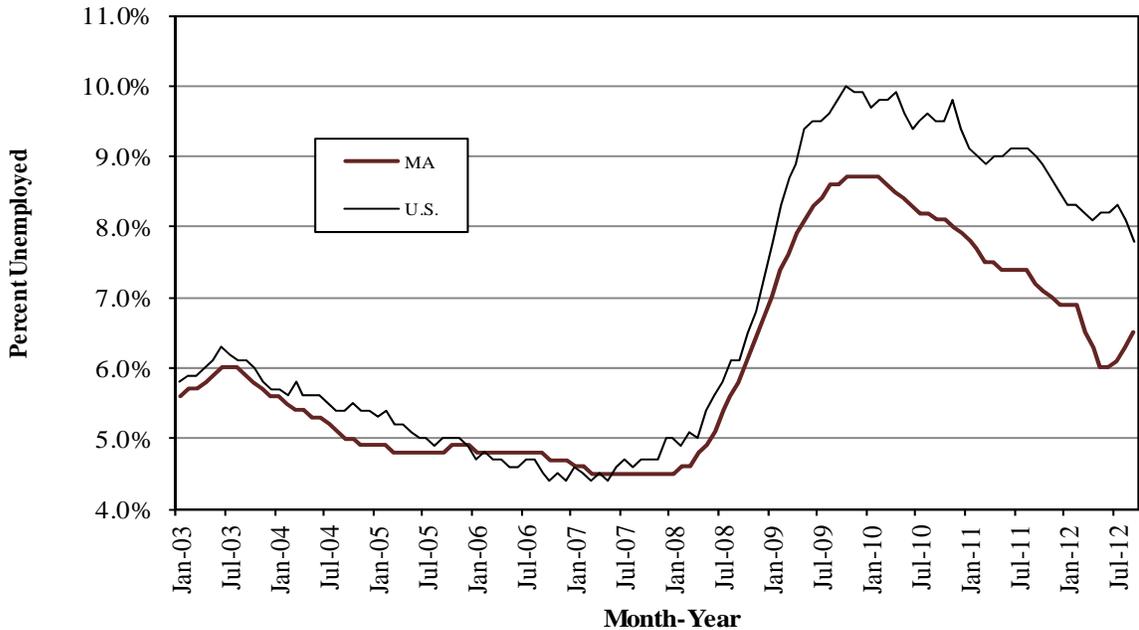
SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Annual Average Unemployment Rate, 1969-2011
Massachusetts, New England, and United States**



SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Monthly Unemployment Rate, January 2003 - September 2012
Massachusetts and United States
(seasonally adjusted)**

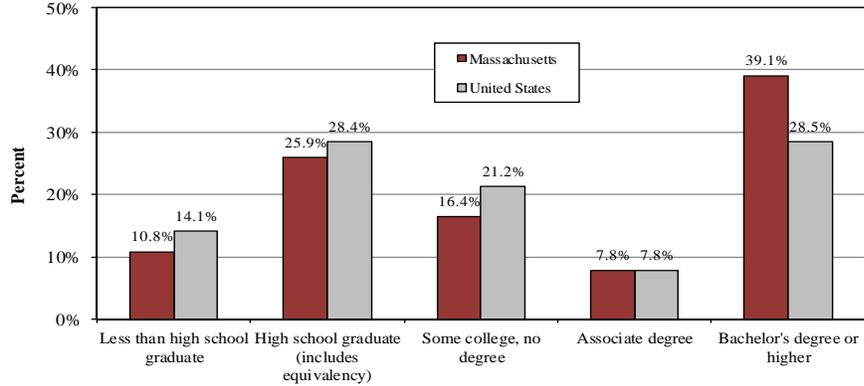


SOURCE: MA Division of Unemployment Assistance, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

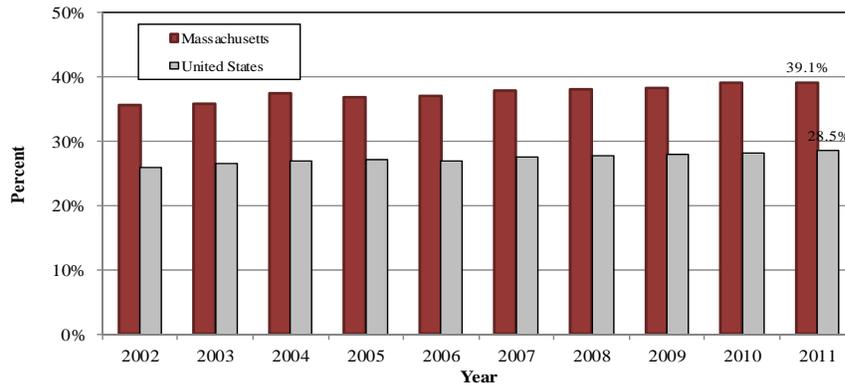
EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Educational Attainment. The availability of a skilled and well-educated population is an important resource for the Commonwealth. Only the District of Columbia had a higher percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher in 2011, according to the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS also found that Massachusetts had a smaller proportion of persons who had not completed high school, 10.8 percent, than the national average of 14.1. Massachusetts' black and Hispanic populations achieved college degrees at roughly half the rate of its white population but their rates were higher than their national averages. The most current Census data are shown below.

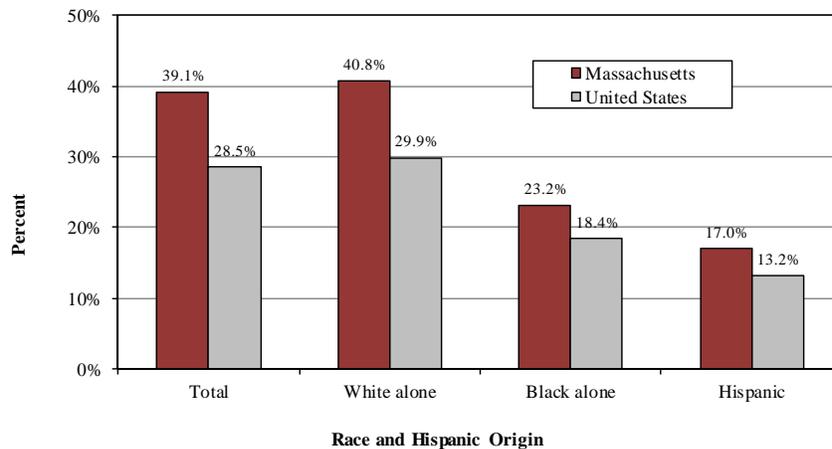
Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Older in 2011



Percent of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



Persons 25 Years and Older with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher in 2011



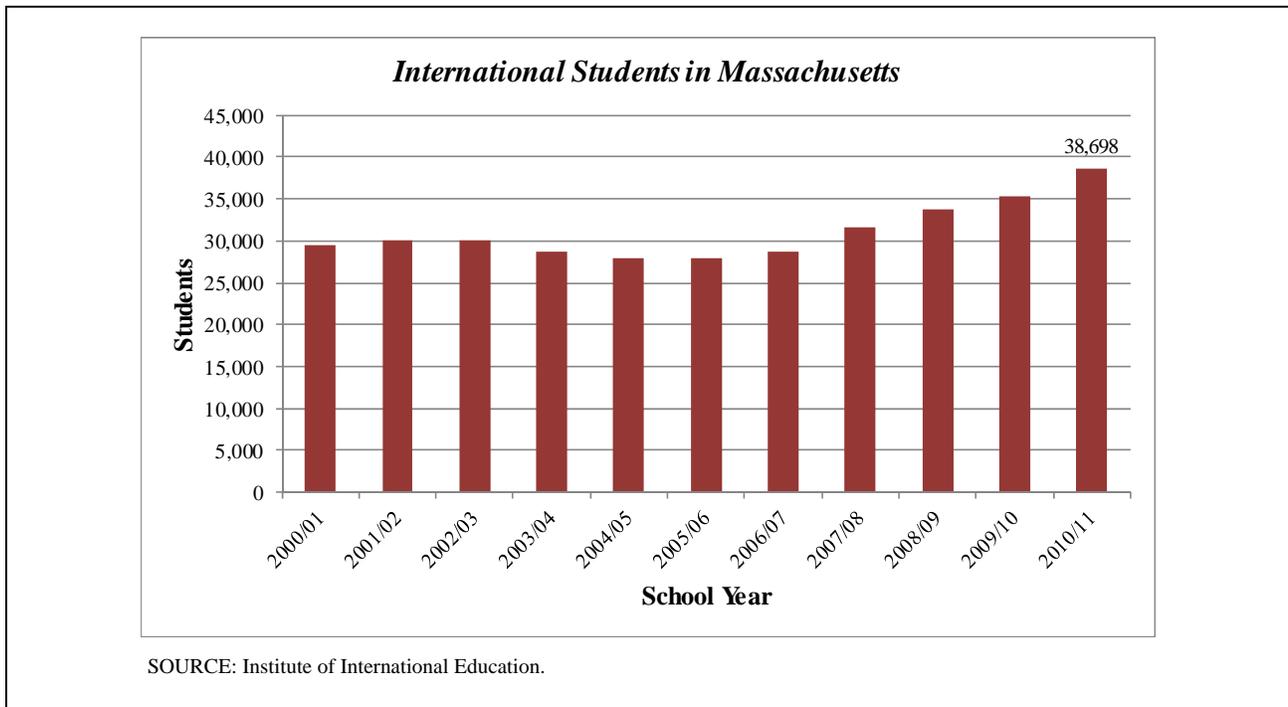
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Estimates.

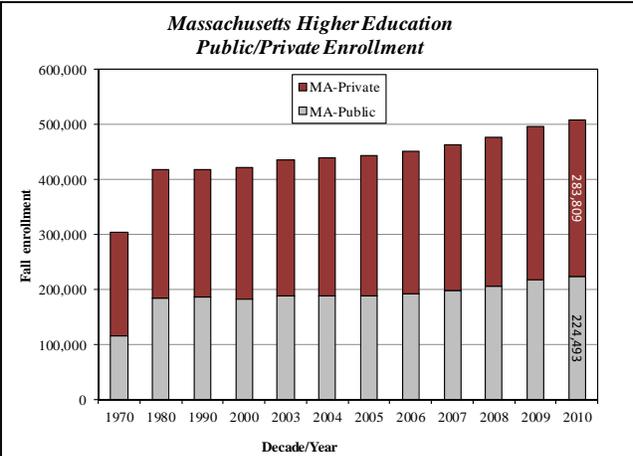
Higher Education Data. Minorities residing in Massachusetts have a greater representation in higher education institutions than their overall percent of the 18 and older population. The table below compares higher education enrollment by race and Hispanic origin to the general 18 and older population in the state and the U.S.

			White alone	Black alone	Asian alone	Other race	Hispanic or Latino
United States	Enrollment	23,864,830	69.3%	15.3%	7.4%	8.0%	14.5%
	Population 18 yrs+	237,681,218	75.9%	12.0%	5.0%	7.1%	14.5%
Massachusetts	Enrollment	592,754	74.8%	9.1%	9.5%	6.6%	9.3%
	Population 18 yrs+	5,182,429	82.2%	6.4%	5.5%	5.9%	8.4%

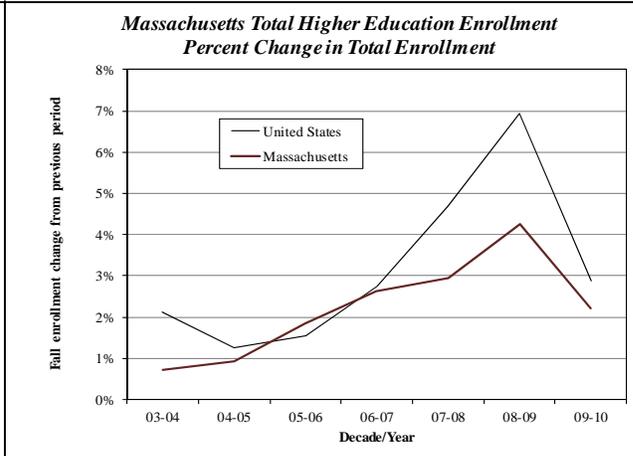
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey estimates.

Survey data released by the Institute of International Education state that 38,698 foreign students were enrolled in Massachusetts colleges and universities in the 2010/2011 school year. This was an increase of 9.6 percent from the previous year. The national enrollment increased 5.0 percent. Massachusetts remains fourth ranked among states for foreign student enrollment.

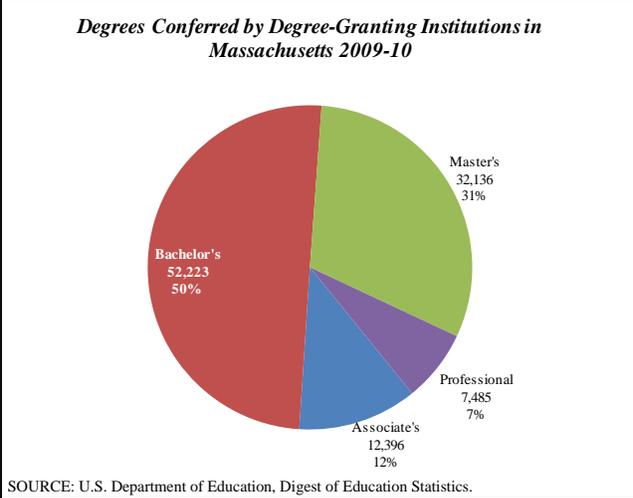




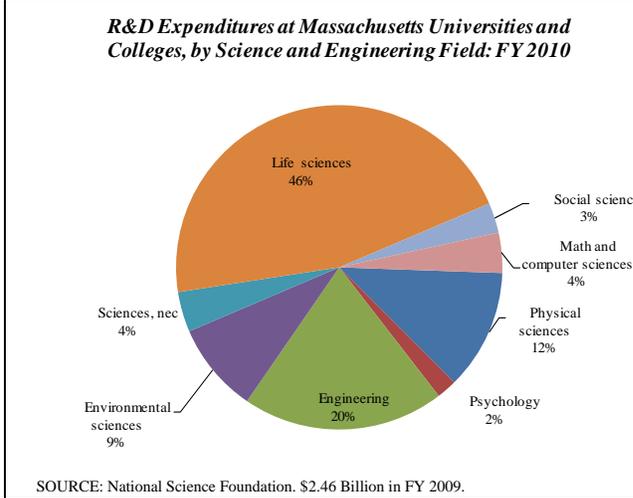
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Digest of Education Statistics.



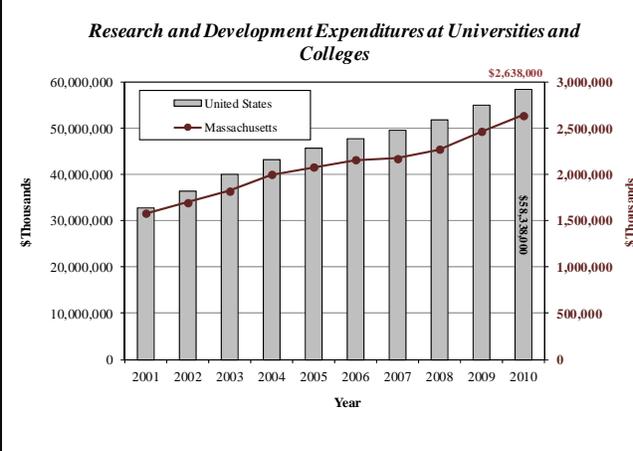
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Digest of Education Statistics.



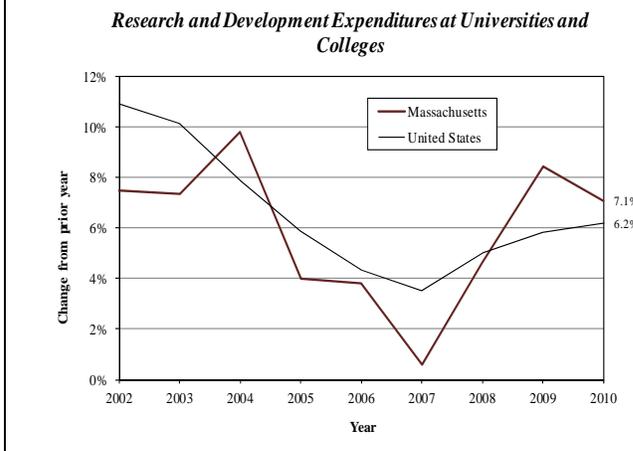
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Digest of Education Statistics.



SOURCE: National Science Foundation. \$2.46 Billion in FY 2009.



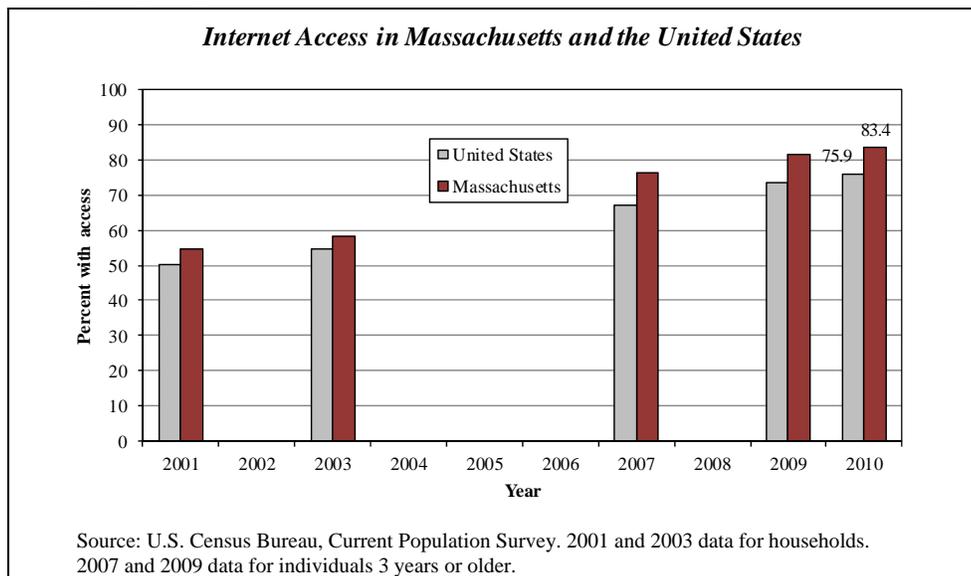
SOURCE: National Science Foundation.



SOURCE: National Science Foundation.

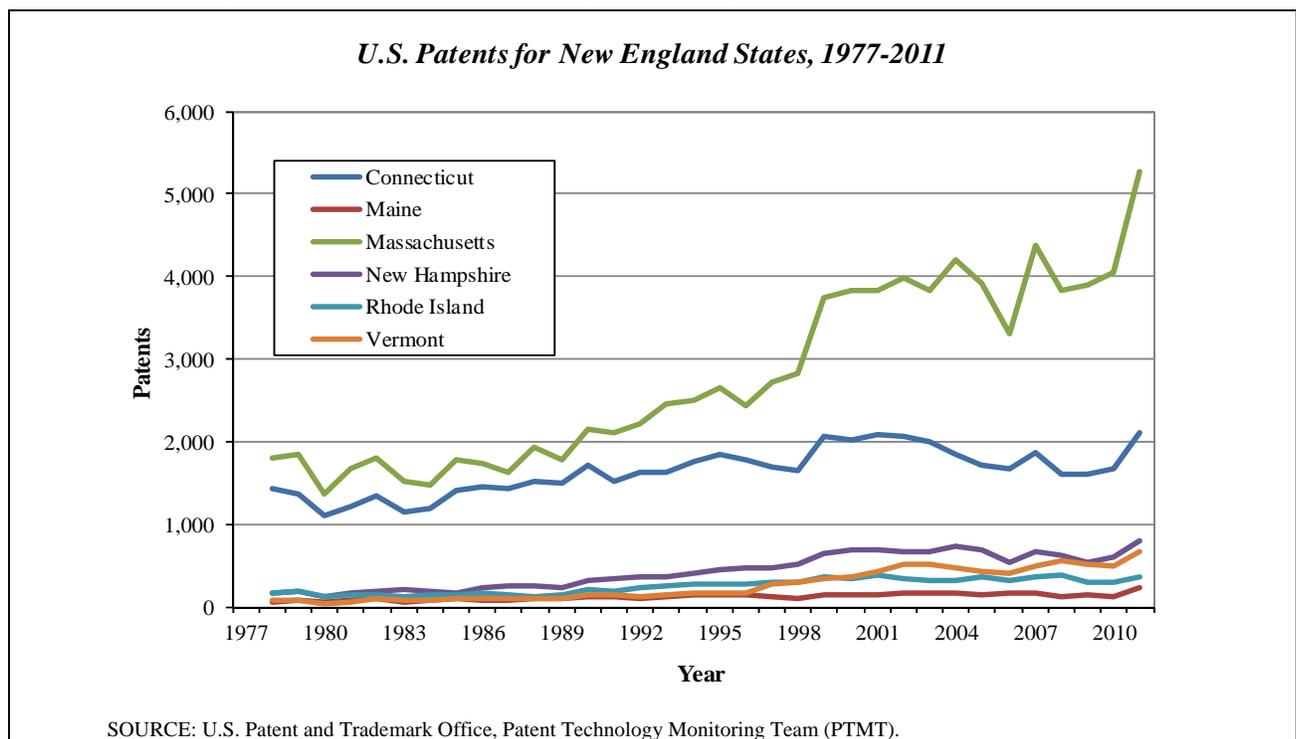
Enrollment - Fall 2010		Degrees Awarded - 2009-10		Research & Development - FY2009	
	MA Rank		MA Rank		MA Rank
Total	13	Total	10	Total (FY2010)	6
Public	25	Associate's	22	Environmental sciences	3
Private	7	Bachelor's	9	Life sciences	8
		Master's	7	Math/computer sciences	7
		Professional/Doctorate	7	Physical sciences	3
				Psychology	6
				Social sciences	6
				Sciences, nec	2
				Engineering	6

Internet Access. A larger portion of the state’s population has access to the internet compared to the nation as a whole, according to the latest Census survey taken in 2010. Massachusetts ranked fourth among states and the District of Columbia when comparing the percent (83.4) of individuals who had access to the internet in their household.



Patents. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office notes: “This report shows the number of U.S. patent documents (i.e., utility patents, design patents, plant patents, reissue patents, defensive publications, and statutory invention registrations) granted since 1977, broken down by the state or country of origin (patent origin is determined by the residence of the first-named inventor).”

In 2010, Massachusetts was fifth among all states for the number of new patents issued. Only five nations originated more U.S. patents than Massachusetts, putting the state on par with the United Kingdom, France, and Canada for origination of U.S. patents. Since 1977, Massachusetts has received more new patents than any other New England state. With 5,261 new patents in 2010, up over 30 percent from 2009, Massachusetts innovators were responsible for over twice as many patents as Connecticut, which originated 2,111 patents in 2010.

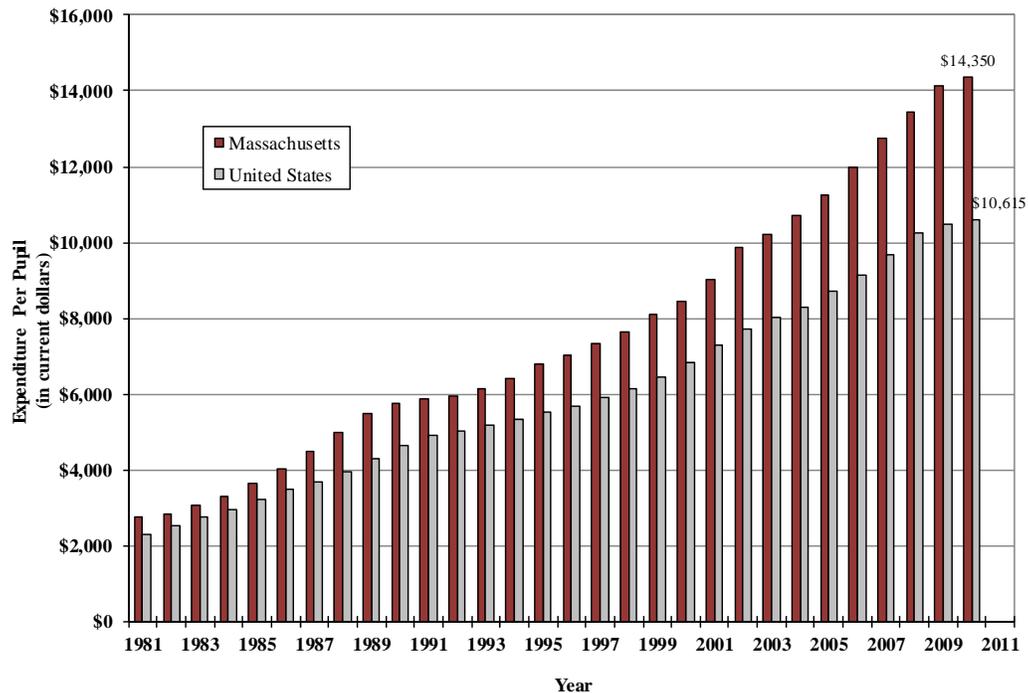


Primary and Secondary Education Expenditures. Massachusetts has spent from 12 to 35 percent more per pupil on primary and secondary education than the national average since 1981. During the 2009-2010 school year, Massachusetts increased per student expenditures 1.6 percent to \$14,350, which is eighth in the nation, much less than its average increase of 5.9 percent since 1981 and less than the 2.0 percent inflation rate from 2009 to 2010. While Massachusetts' spending is the smallest increase since 1981 it's still 135% of the national average. The table and chart below show expenditures per pupil for Massachusetts and the U.S. since fiscal 1981.

Per Pupil Expenditure in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

(in current, unadjusted dollars)

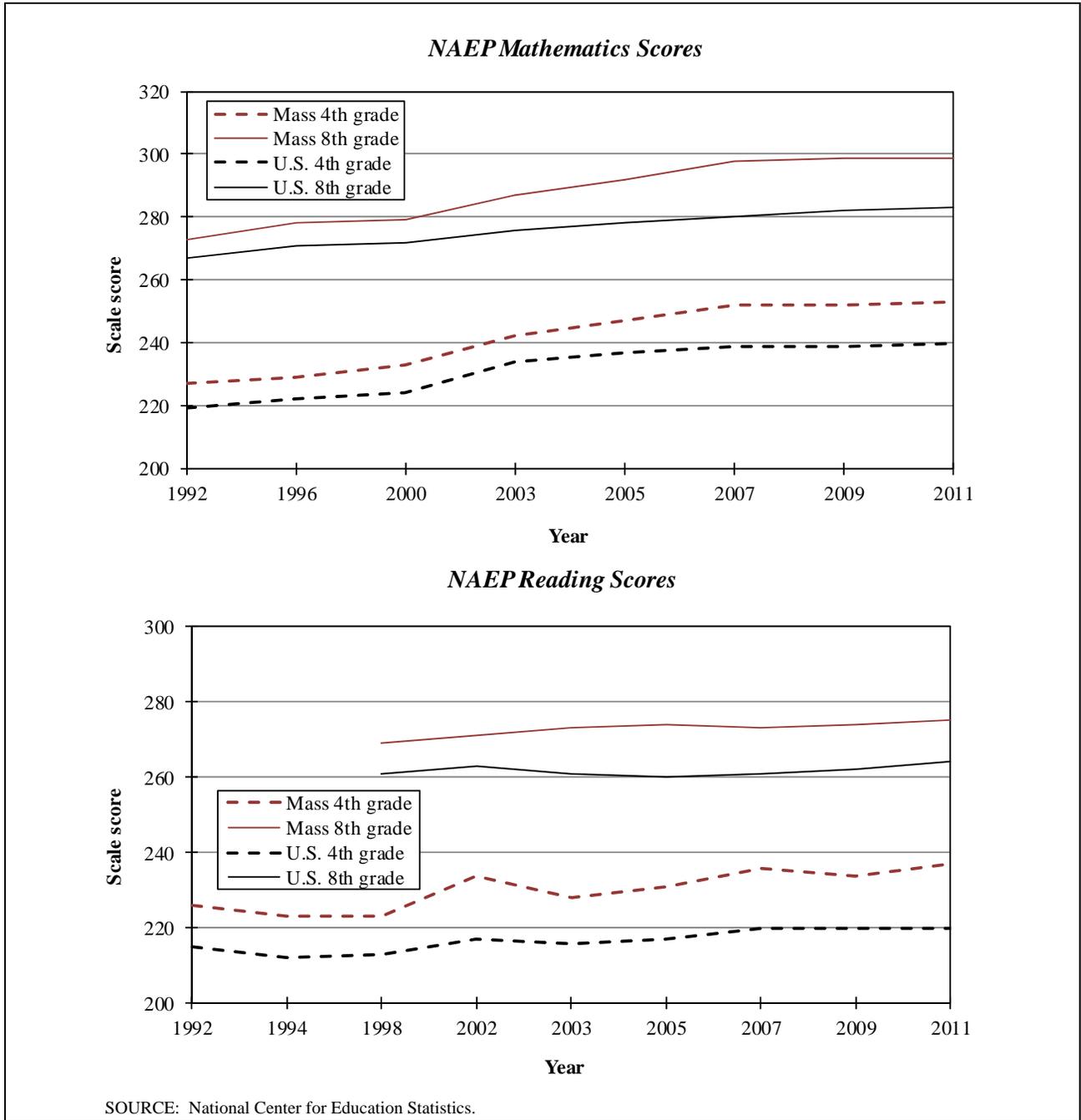
Fiscal Year	Massachusetts	United States	Ratio (MA/U.S.)	MA change from previous year
1981	\$2,735	\$2,307	1.19	
1985	3,653	3,222	1.13	10.8%
1990	5,766	4,643	1.24	5.1%
1995	6,783	5,529	1.23	5.6%
1996	7,033	5,689	1.24	3.7%
1997	7,331	5,923	1.24	4.2%
1998	7,651	6,137	1.25	4.4%
1999	8,106	6,458	1.26	5.9%
2000	8,444	6,836	1.24	4.2%
2001	9,038	7,284	1.24	7.0%
2002	9,856	7,701	1.28	9.1%
2003	10,223	8,019	1.27	3.7%
2004	10,693	8,287	1.29	4.6%
2005	11,267	8,701	1.29	5.4%
2006	11,981	9,138	1.31	6.3%
2007	12,738	9,666	1.32	6.3%
2008	13,454	10,259	1.31	5.6%
2009	14,118	10,499	1.34	4.9%
2010	14,350	10,615	1.35	1.6%



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/school.html>.

National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) scores. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), also known as "the Nation's Report Card," is the only nationally representative and continuing assessment of what America's students know and can do in various subject areas. Since 1969, assessments have been conducted periodically in reading, mathematics, science, writing, U.S. history, civics, geography, and the arts. Under the current structure, the Commissioner of Education Statistics, who heads the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education, is responsible by law for administering the NAEP project.

Since 1990, NAEP assessments have also been conducted to give results for participating states. Those that choose to participate receive assessment results that report on the performance of students in that state. In its content, the state assessment is identical to the assessment conducted nationally. However, because the national NAEP samples were not, and are not currently designed to support the reporting of accurate and representative state-level results, separate representative samples of students are selected for each participating jurisdiction/state. The graphs below compare the data available for Massachusetts to the nation.



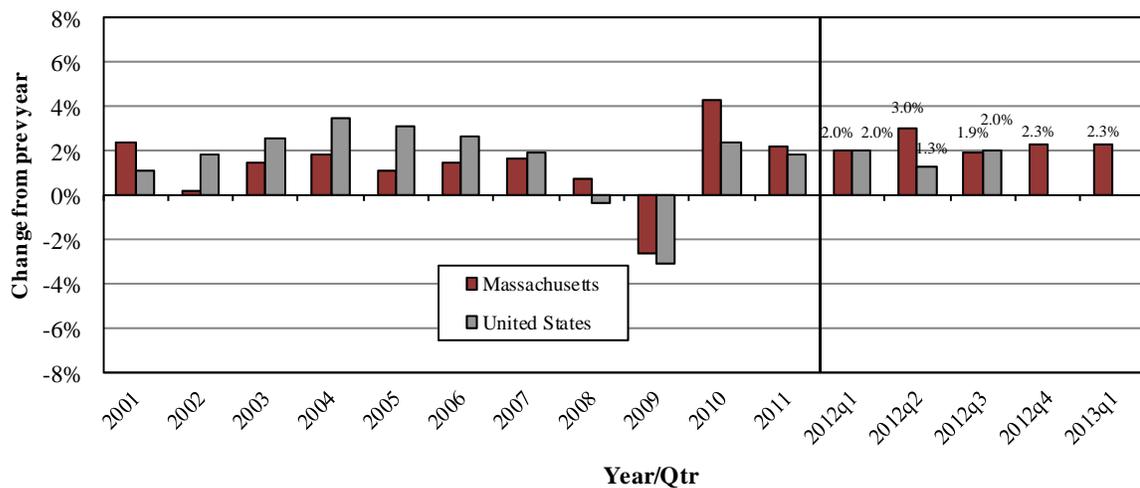
ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE—STATE OVERVIEW

Comparing BEA GDP for the U.S., the region, and Massachusetts. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) defines Gross Domestic Product by State (GDP) as “the value added in production by the labor and property located in a state. GDP for a state is derived as the sum of the gross state product originating in all industries in a state. In concept, an industry’s GDP, referred to as its “value added”, is equivalent to its gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change) minus its intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other U.S. industries or imported).”

The BEA provides national, quarterly and annual state GDP estimates by industry. *MassBenchmarks* releases quarterly estimates of Massachusetts economic activity. This is reported in the following section. While we do not have access to many of the components that BEA uses to calculate State GDP in advance of its release, we provide an overview of our state’s components when they are available. Additionally, we provide state economic indexes and industrial sector data that are released more frequently and in some cases, are among the components used to calculate State GDP.

<i>State Gross Domestic Product - Annual Change</i> (billions of chained 2005 dollars)						
Year	Massachusetts		New England		United States	
	GDP	Annual change	GDP	Annual change	GDP	Annual change
1997	\$254		\$547		\$9,846	
1998	\$266	4.6%	\$569	4.1%	\$10,275	4.4%
1999	\$280	5.4%	\$593	4.1%	\$10,771	4.8%
2000	\$302	7.7%	\$635	7.2%	\$11,216	4.1%
2001	\$309	2.4%	\$647	1.8%	\$11,338	1.1%
2002	\$309	0.2%	\$649	0.3%	\$11,543	1.8%
2003	\$314	1.5%	\$659	1.6%	\$11,836	2.5%
2004	\$320	1.9%	\$679	3.0%	\$12,247	3.5%
2005	\$323	1.1%	\$686	1.0%	\$12,623	3.1%
2006	\$328	1.4%	\$700	2.1%	\$12,959	2.7%
2007	\$333	1.6%	\$710	1.5%	\$13,206	1.9%
2008	\$336	0.7%	\$704	-0.8%	\$13,162	-0.3%
2009	\$327	-2.6%	\$682	-3.2%	\$12,758	-3.1%
2010	\$341	4.3%	\$705	3.4%	\$13,063	2.4%
2011	\$349	2.2%	\$718	1.8%	\$13,299	1.8%

Real GDP - Annual and Latest Quarterly Change Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis September 2012 and <http://www.MassBenchmarks.org>.
Note: Massachusetts quarterly data are estimates.

ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE—ECONOMIC INDICATORS

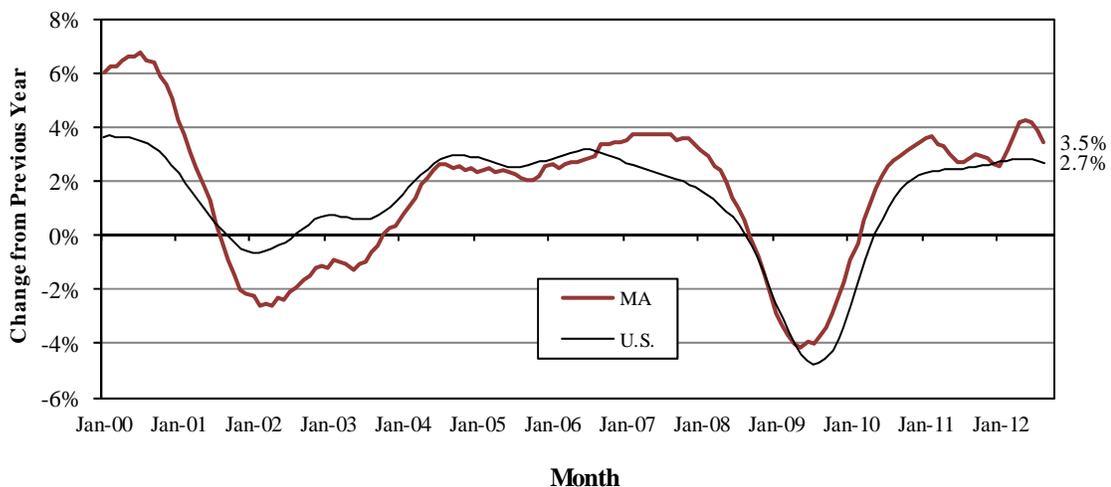
State Coincident Indexes. To track more recent changes in the state and national economies, we use the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia’s Coincident Indexes. It “produces a monthly coincident index for each of the 50 states. The indexes are released a few days after the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) releases the employment data for the states.

The coincident indexes combine four state-level indicators to summarize current economic conditions in a single statistic. The four state-level variables in each coincident index are nonfarm payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate, and wage and salary disbursements deflated by the consumer price index (U.S. city average). The trend for each state’s index is set to the trend of its gross domestic product (GDP), so long term growth in the state’s index matches long term growth in its GDP.”

The graph below indicates the state and national index change from 12 months prior. The Massachusetts monthly trend follows the nation’s but it outperformed the nation from May 2009 to August 2012 except for two months from December 2011 to January 2012. The bottom table compares the Massachusetts’ index to its New England neighbors and the U.S.

Area	August 2012	1-Month Change	3-Month Change	12-Month Change
U.S.	151.2	0.1%	0.5%	2.7%
Massachusetts	175.2	0.1%	-0.1%	3.5%
Connecticut	152.2	-0.3%	-0.7%	1.3%
Maine	132.6	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%
New Hampshire	185.9	-0.2%	-0.3%	1.1%
Rhode Island	147.3	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%
Vermont	144.4	-0.1%	0.0%	2.3%

Comparing the U.S. and Massachusetts Coincident Indexes

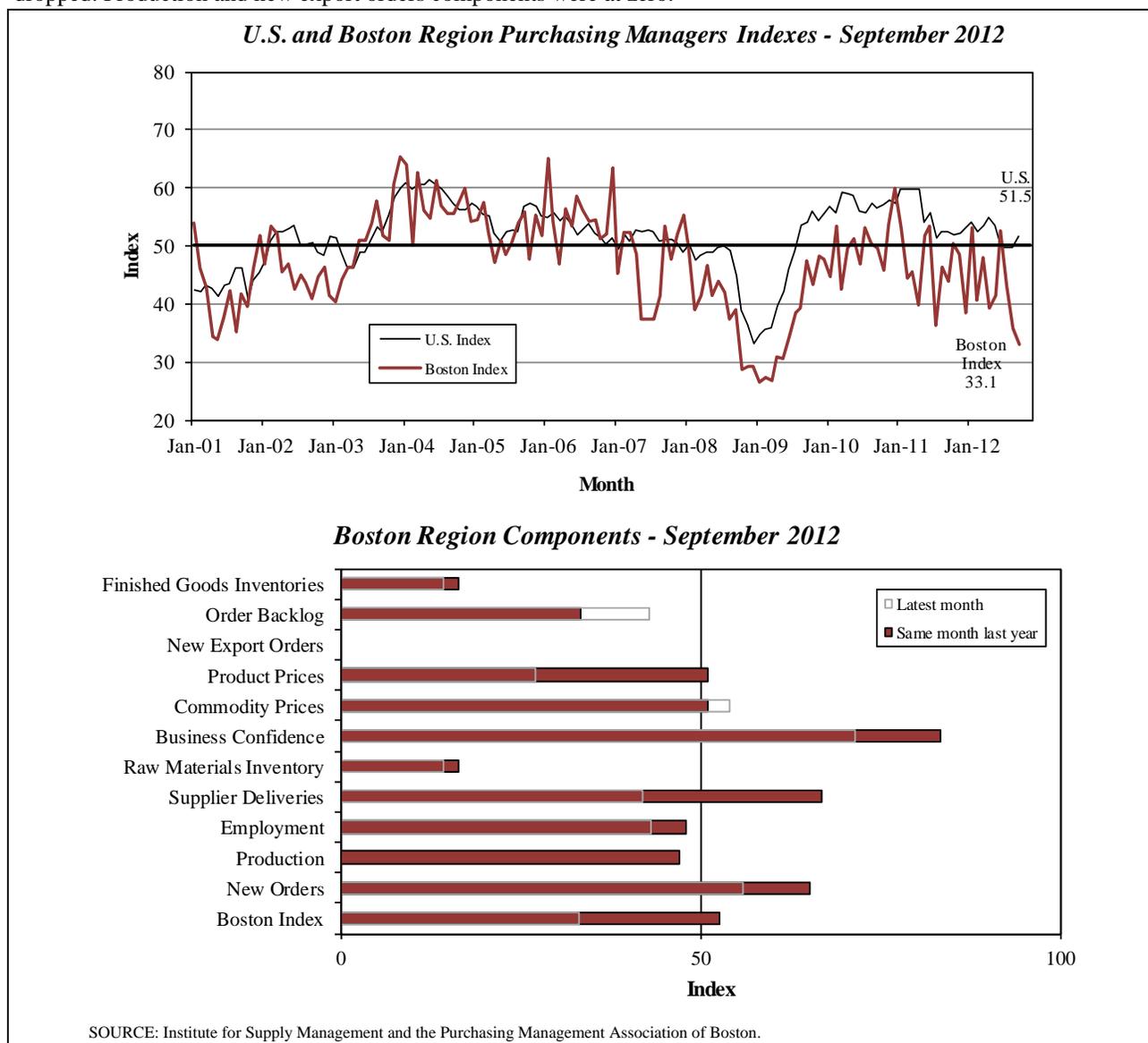


SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.
 Note: Indexes are set to 100 at July 1992.

Institute for Supply Management Purchasing Manager Indexes (PMI). These indexes are compiled using survey data from purchasing and supply executives and are used as a leading business indicator. While the national index is based on a survey of manufacturers, the Boston region's is based on a survey of "companies representing industries as diverse as the banking and financial services, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology, software development and communication, medical products and equipment, computers, chemicals, consumer products, education, and the public sector."

Index readings above 50 indicate the economy is generally expanding. Readings below 50 indicate the economy is generally contracting, although a reading above 42 for a period of time indicates the economy is generally expanding. Components of the national index include new orders, production, employment, supplier deliveries, inventories, customer inventories, prices, backlog of orders, exports and imports. The Boston region's components are slightly different and include new orders, production, employment, supplier deliveries, raw monthly materials inventory, business confidence, commodity prices, product prices, new export orders, order backlog and finished goods inventories. These components show which segments of the business supply chain are expanding or contracting.

The September 2012 national index indicated that the manufacturing sector has been expanding since May 2009. The Boston region's September 2012 index indicated that overall business conditions were contracting since July. The new orders, supplier deliveries, order backlog, and business confidence components for the Boston region jumped from August 2012 to September 2012. The raw materials inventory, product prices, and finished goods inventory components dropped. Production and new export orders components were at zero.

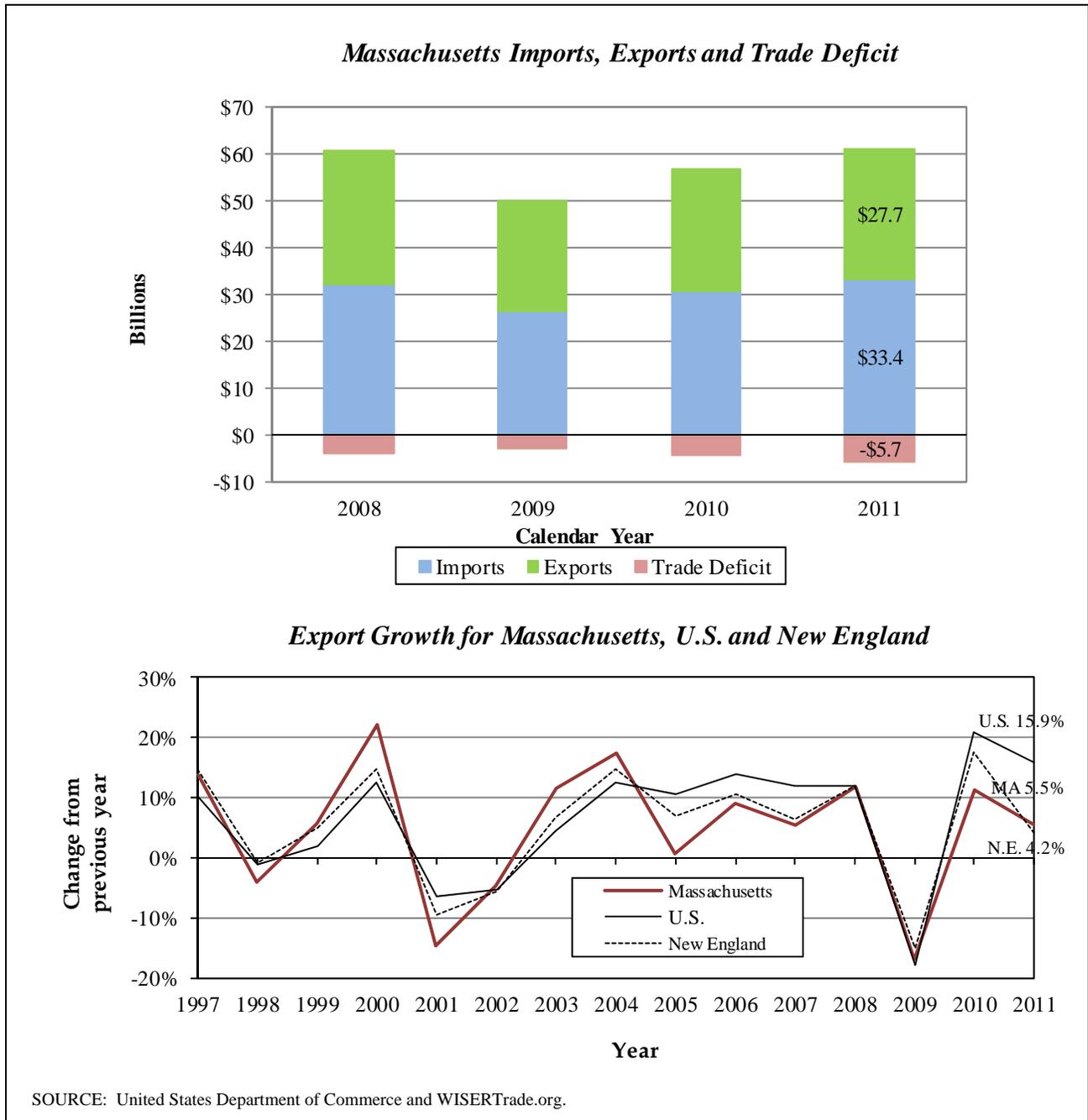


ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE—INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Total Trade Volume. Total trade volume, exports and imports, increased 7.0 percent from 2010 to \$61 billion in 2011 and has returned to prerecession levels. Canada, at \$11.4 billion and 18.6 percent, was by far our most valuable trading partner. Our trade deficit, \$5.7 billion, grew at a slower pace, 29.5 percent in 2011 versus 53.1 percent in 2010. See the appendix for more trade data.

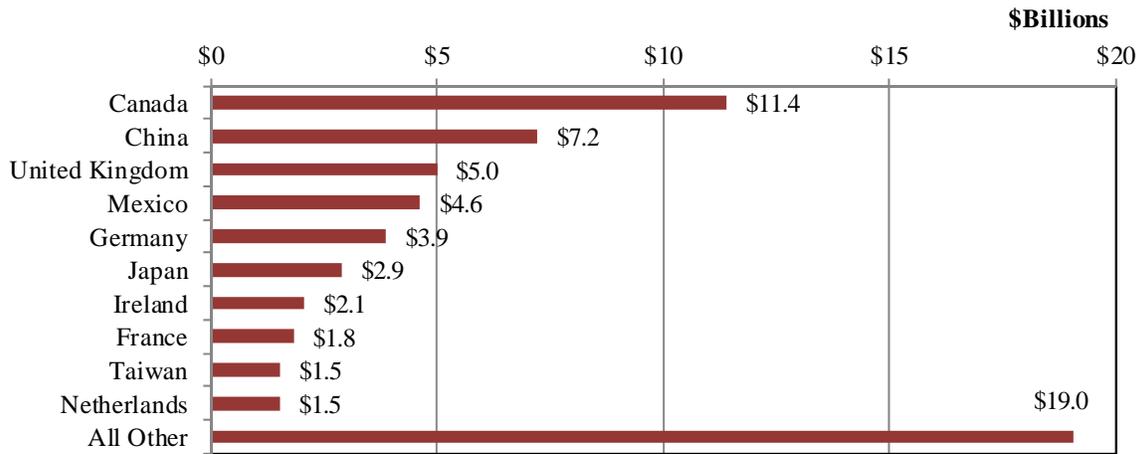
Exports. Massachusetts ranked 15th in the United States in 2011 and first in New England with \$27.7 billion in exports. This was a 5.5 percent increase from the previous year's export value from the Commonwealth, while national exports increased almost three times as much by 15.9 percent. Total exports from New England also grew by 4.2 percent. Canada was our top export destination 2011 with \$3.7 billion.

Imports. Imports grew to \$33.4 billion in 2011 but at a slower pace, 8.8 percent, than in 2010. Canada was also the largest source for Massachusetts imports in 2011 where we imported \$7.7 billion or 22.9 percent of our total.

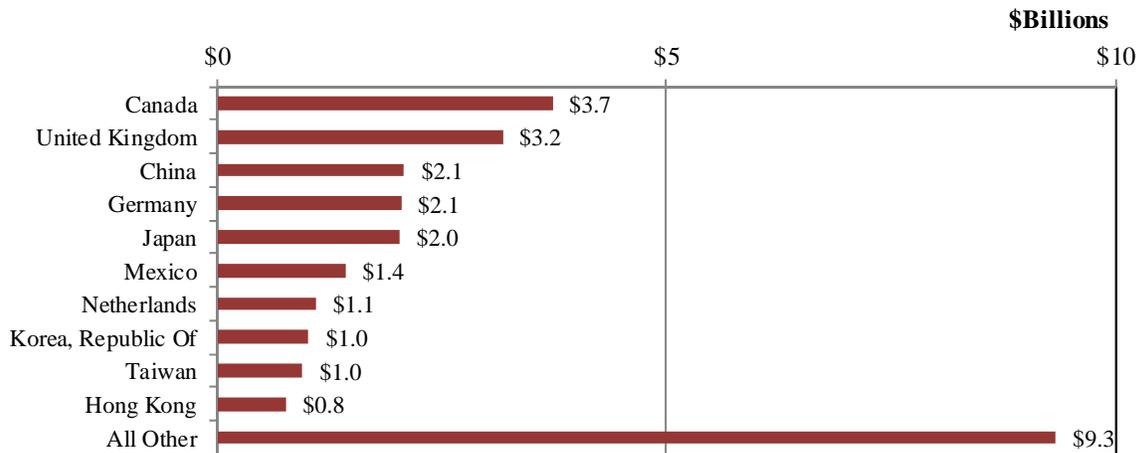


Top Ten Trade Partners by Trade Type.

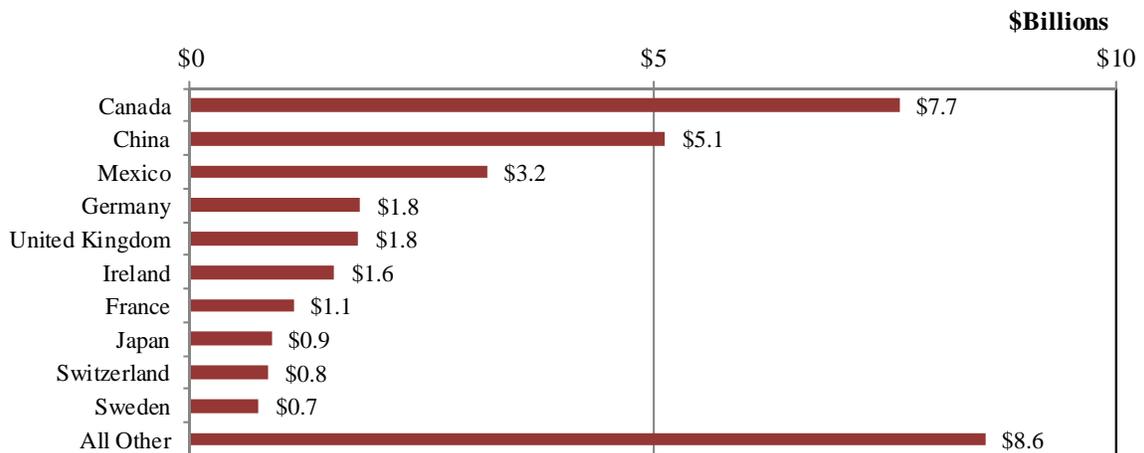
Massachusetts 2011 Top Ten Trade Partners



Massachusetts 2011 Top Ten Export Partners

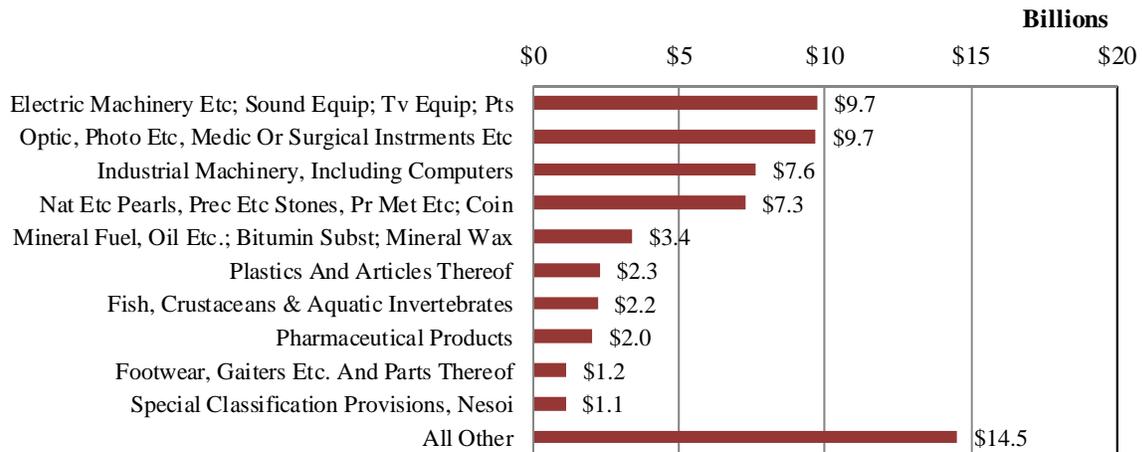


Massachusetts 2011 Top Ten Import Partners

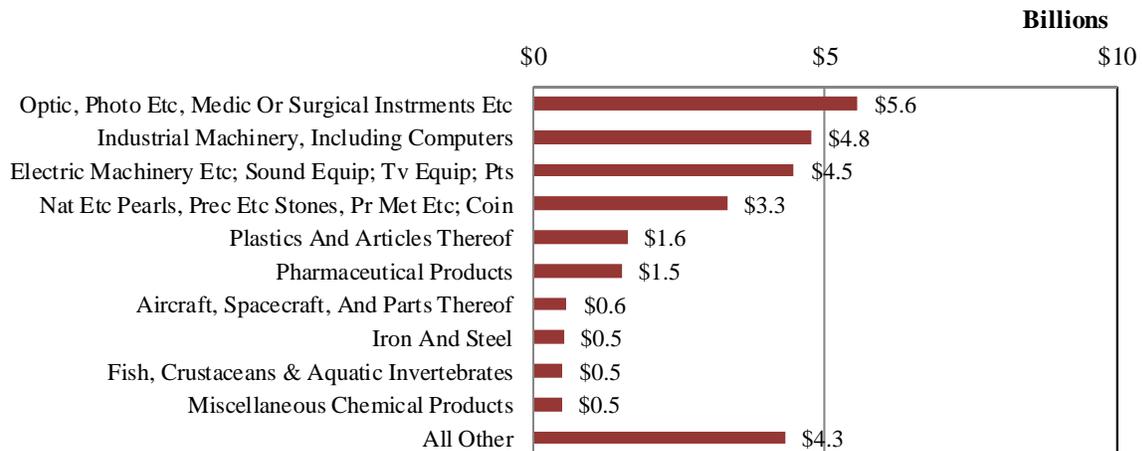


Top Ten Commodities Traded by Trade Type.

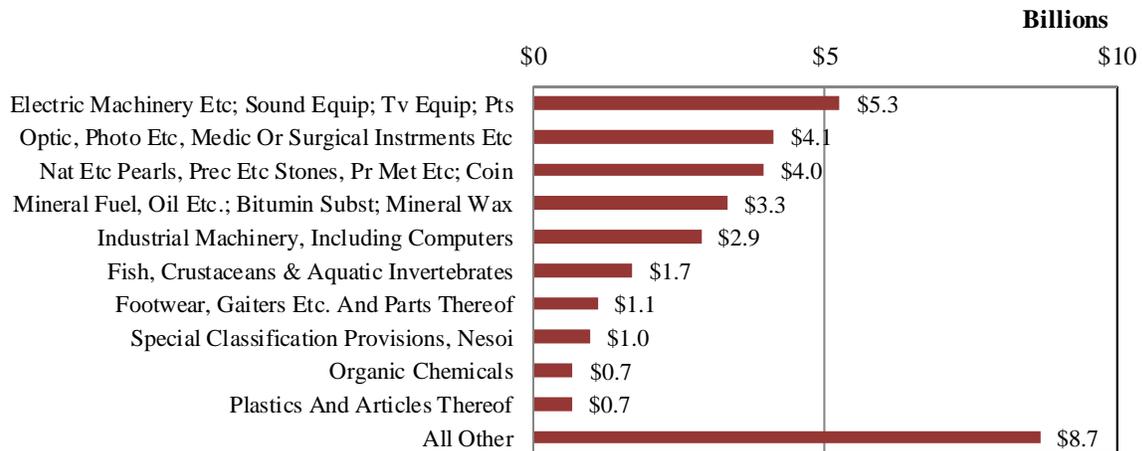
Massachusetts 2011 Top Commodities Imported and Exported



Massachusetts 2011 Top Ten Commodities Exported

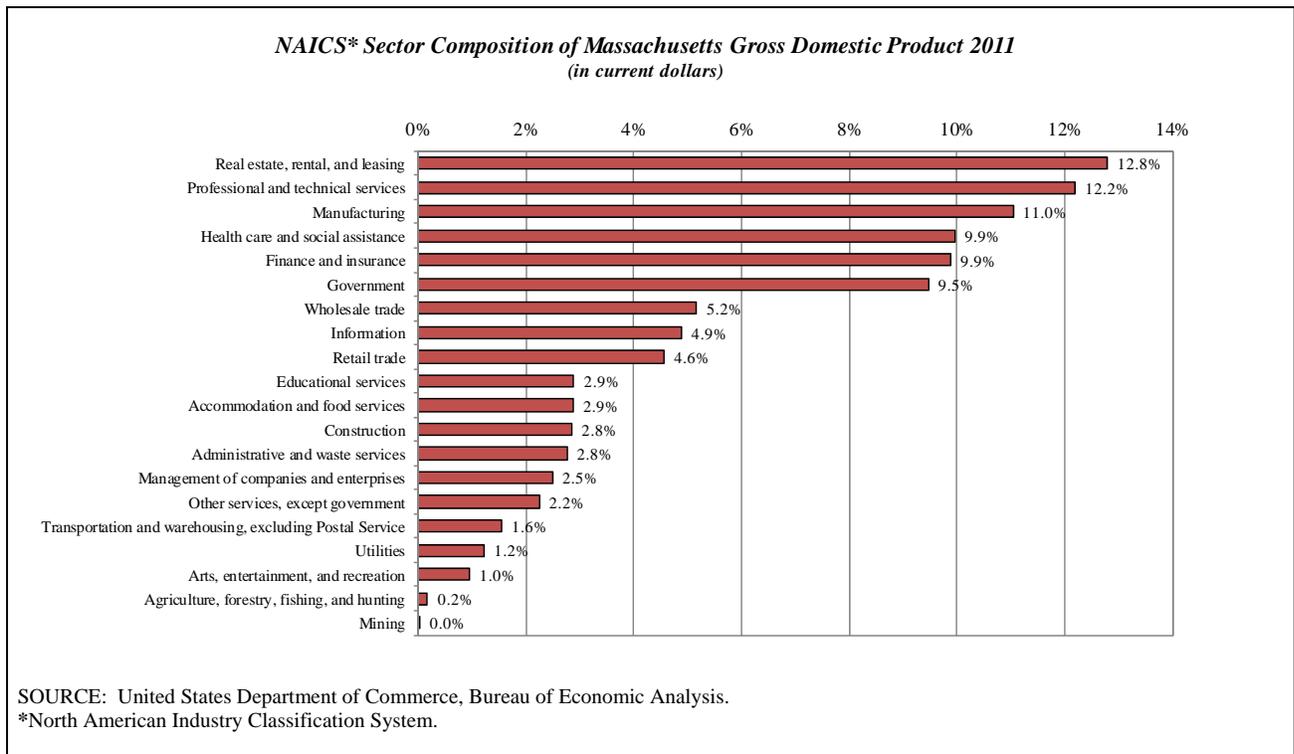


Massachusetts 2011 Top Ten Commodities Imported



ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE—INDUSTRY SECTOR DETAIL (NAICS BASIS)

The Massachusetts economy remains diversified among several industrial and non-industrial sectors. The four largest sectors of the economy, real estate and rental and leasing, professional and technical services, manufacturing, and health care and social assistance, contributed 46 percent of the GDP in 2011. Manufacturing replaced the finance and insurance sector in 2011 as the third largest. The following bar chart displays the latest sector contributions to the Massachusetts GDP.



GDP Subsectors. When measured in chained 2005 dollars, the change in Massachusetts total GDP was 13.1 percent between 2000 and 2010. Between 2000 and 2010 (the latest data available for subsector data), several industries grew much faster than the state average. Industry subsectors that experienced substantial cumulative growth or reduction are listed in the following chart.

Industry Subsectors with a Substantial Growth or Reduction
(chained 2005 dollars)

NAICS* Industry Subsector	Percent change 2000-2010
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	371.5%
Information and data processing services	220.6%
Publishing industries, except Internet	73.2%
Computer systems design and related services	65.9%
Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	-10.4%
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	-12.1%
Insurance carriers and related activities	-15.6%
Machinery manufacturing	-18.7%

Note: Subsector represents at least a half percent of Massachusetts GDP in the latest year.
SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Updated June 2012.
*North American Industry Classification System.

Gross Domestic Product by Industry in Massachusetts
(as a percent of total GDP chained 2005 dollars)

NAICS* Industry Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Gross Domestic Product by State	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Private industries	90.4%	90.8%	91.0%	91.0%	91.3%	91.5%	91.4%	90.9%	91.2%	91.2%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Mining	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Utilities	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Construction	5.3%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
Manufacturing	9.4%	10.0%	9.9%	10.1%	10.7%	11.3%	11.3%	11.0%	12.6%	13.0%
Wholesale trade	5.5%	5.8%	5.9%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%
Retail trade	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.7%	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
Information	4.3%	4.2%	4.6%	5.0%	4.8%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	5.6%
Finance and insurance	11.1%	10.7%	10.5%	10.3%	10.5%	10.0%	9.4%	10.2%	10.2%	10.1%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	14.3%	14.5%	14.4%	14.4%	14.0%	14.0%	14.2%	14.7%	13.6%	13.0%
Professional and technical services	10.1%	9.8%	10.4%	10.7%	11.0%	11.3%	12.0%	11.5%	11.7%	12.0%
Management of companies and enterprises	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	1.9%	2.1%
Administrative and waste services	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
Educational services	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%
Health care and social assistance	8.1%	8.3%	8.4%	8.5%	8.8%	8.9%	9.3%	9.6%	9.6%	9.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%
Accommodation and food services	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%
Other services, except government	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Government	9.7%	9.2%	9.0%	9.0%	8.7%	8.5%	8.6%	9.0%	8.8%	8.8%

Rank of Industry Contribution to GDP in Massachusetts
(millions of chained 2005 dollars)

NAICS* Industry Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Gross Domestic Product by State										
Private industries										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Mining	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Utilities	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Construction	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	12
Manufacturing	5	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	2	1
Wholesale trade	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	8
Retail trade	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Information	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	7
Finance and insurance	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Real estate, rental, and leasing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Professional and technical services	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
Management of companies and enterprises	13	14	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	14
Administrative and waste services	15	13	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	10
Educational services	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Health care and social assistance	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Accommodation and food services	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	11
Other services, except government	14	15	14	14	14	14	15	15	14	15
Government	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
* North American Industry Classification System

Industry Sector Analysis. The following section contains a summary for each of the twenty major NAICS sectors. The data series start in 2001, the last time the state experienced a downturn, commonly referred to as “The Telecom Bubble.” We report the latest quarterly data at an annual rate where available. This may skew sectors that experience seasonal trends, such as construction. Graphs include data value labels for the latest annual and quarterly annualized points.

Not all datasets are reported for all of the major NAICS sectors. The Massachusetts Department of Workforce and Labor Development’s Employment and Wages (ES-202) data series are available for every sector and contain the number of establishments, average monthly employment, total annual wages and average weekly wages for the establishments with employees. The data are reported annually and quarterly for employees in the private, federal government, state government, and local government sectors.

The next graph, nonemployer businesses and receipts, uses the U.S. Census Nonemployer Statistics series and is available for every sector except 55-Management of Companies and Enterprises and 92-Public Administration. Some sectors also lack subsector (we used four digit NAICS) detail. These are annual data, with a two-year reporting lag for businesses that do not have paid employees and are subject to federal income tax. Census reports that “Nonemployers account for a majority of all business establishments, but average less than four percent of all sales or receipts.” These can be second or part-time businesses and not the owner’s primary source of income.

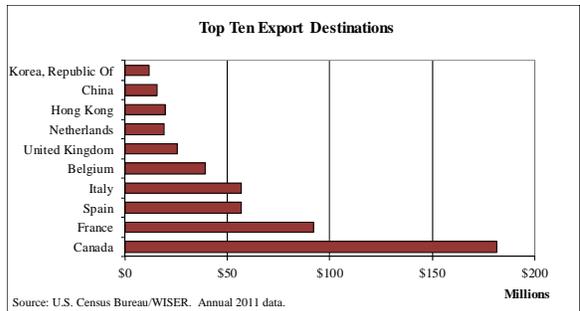
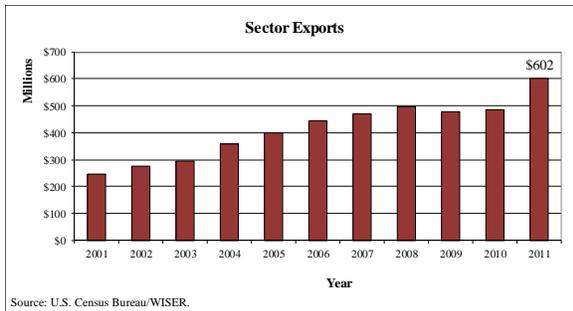
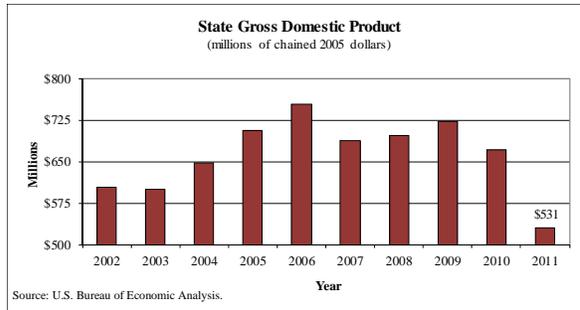
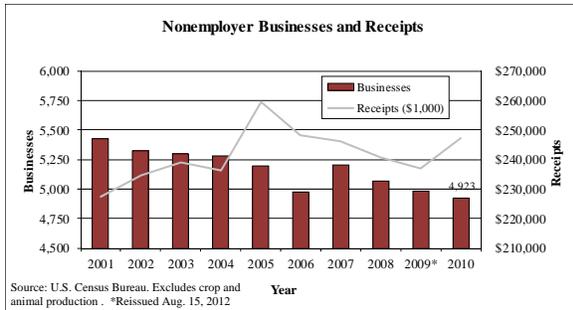
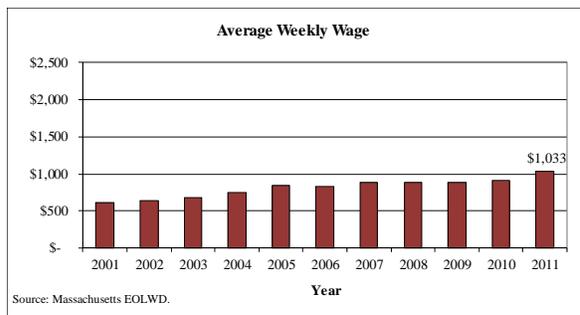
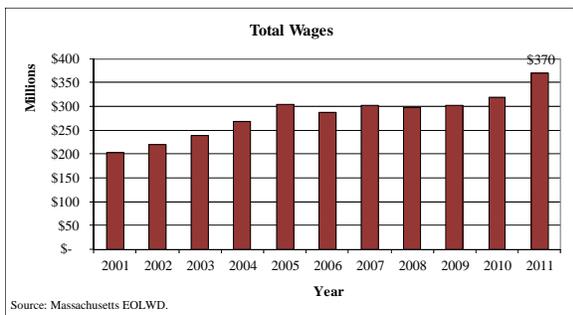
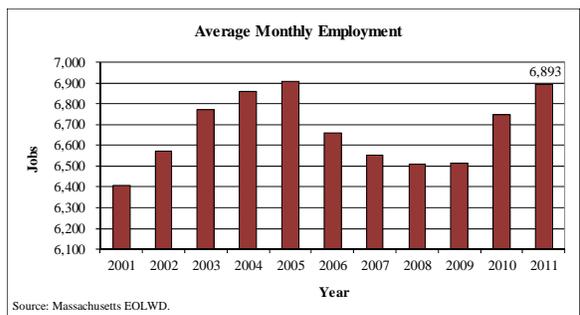
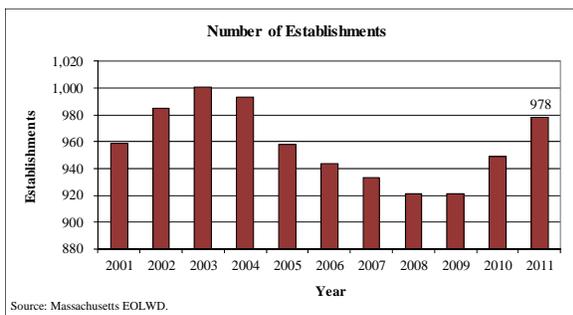
State Gross Domestic Product is an annual series from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis’s Regional Economic Accounts. U.S. and state GDP is inflation adjusted to 2005. U.S. GDP is available quarterly.

Foreign exports from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Foreign Trade Division and WISERTrade, are available for four industries on a monthly basis. Total state exports are available on a monthly basis. Sector exports and the top ten export destinations for this industry sector are by dollar value.

Each sector analysis has a summary at the bottom of each page. The summary provides (when available):

1. GDP contribution to state total: this sector’s GDP divided by the state’s total GDP.
2. GDP rank: this sector’s GDP rank versus all state sectors.
3. Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: the number of nonemployer establishments divided by the number of establishments with employers. In general, a ratio greater than one means there are more small businesses. A number less than one means there are more large business.
4. Establishments with employees: the subsector with the largest number of establishments who have employees.
5. Nonemployer establishments: the subsector with the largest number of establishments that do not have employees.
6. Employees: the subsector with the largest number of employees, at establishments with employees.
7. Annual wages: the subsector with the largest total annual wages, at establishments with employees.
8. Average weekly wage: the subsector with the largest average weekly wage, at establishments with employees.
9. Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: the subsector with the most receipts, at establishments that do not have employees.
10. Most valuable export: the subsector export with the highest dollar value.
11. Large employers in Massachusetts: a few of the state’s largest employers in this sector, from ReferenceUSA.com.

NAICS 11 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting. The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats.



Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **0.18%**

GDP rank: **19 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **5.2 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Fishing**

Nonemployer establishments: **Fishing**

Employees: **Fishing and greenhouse and nursery production**

Annual wages: **Fishing**

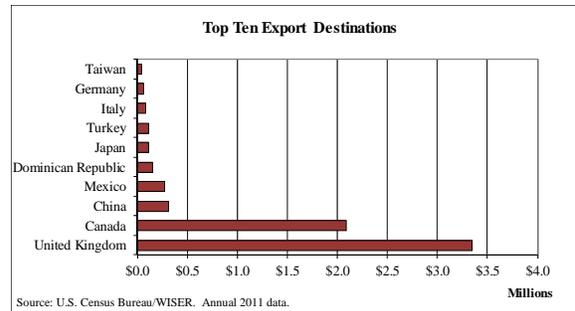
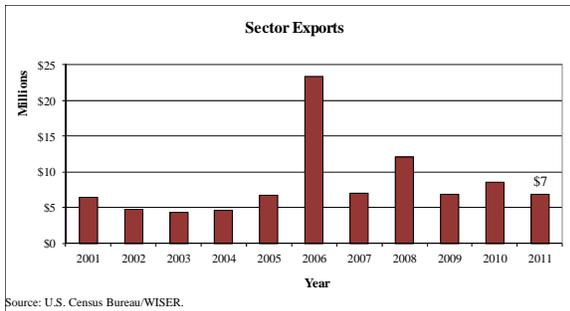
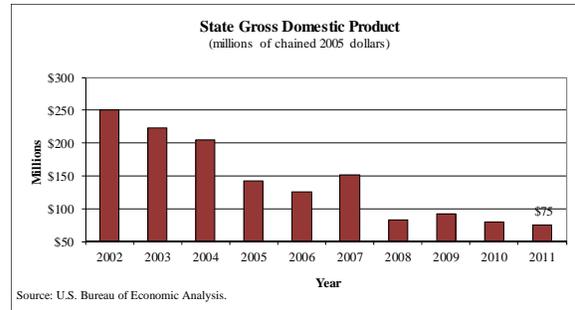
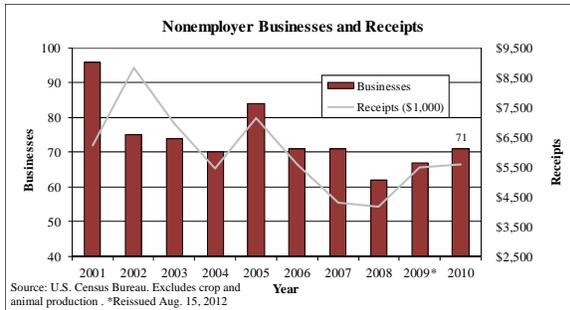
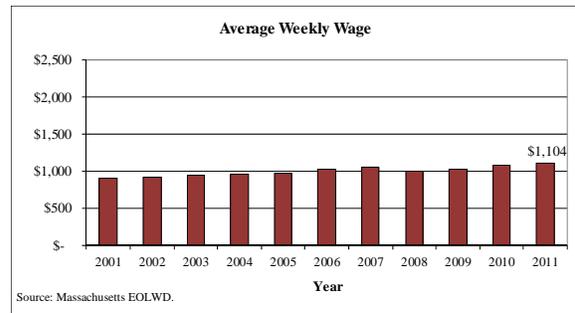
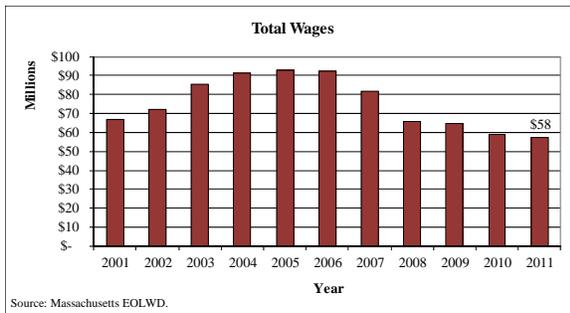
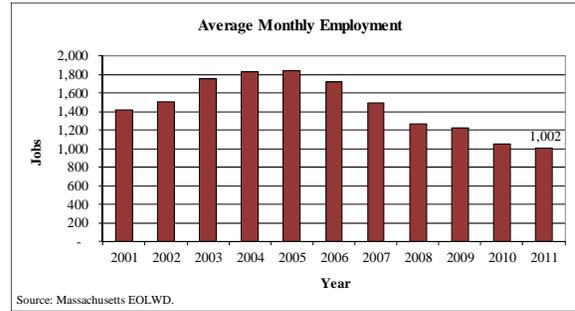
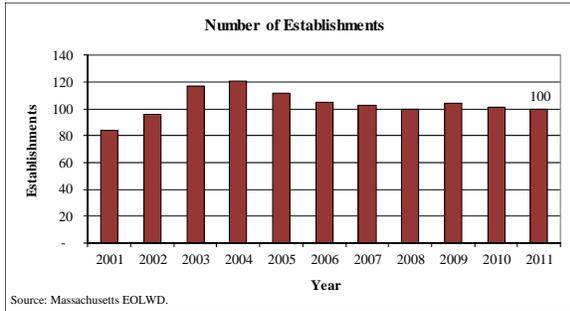
Average weekly wage: **Fishing**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Fishing**

Most valuable export: **Fish, fresh, chilled or other frozen marine products**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Idlywilde Farm, Brown and Regan LLC, Bartlett's Ocean View Farm**

NAICS 21 – Mining. The Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector comprises establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation), and other preparation customarily performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.



Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **0.03%**

GDP rank: **20 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **0.7 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying**

Nonemployer establishments: **Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying**

Employees: **Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying**

Annual wages: **Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying**

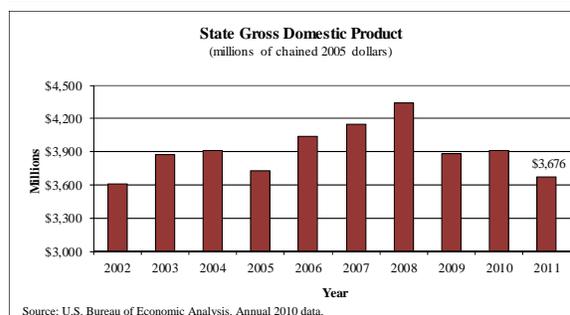
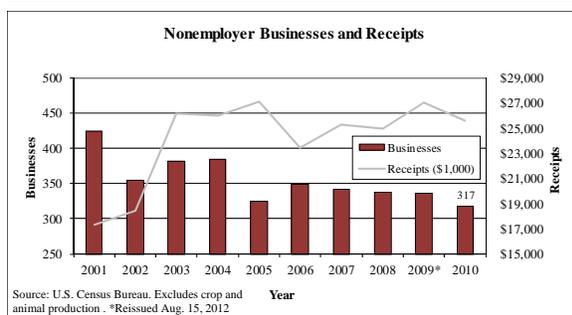
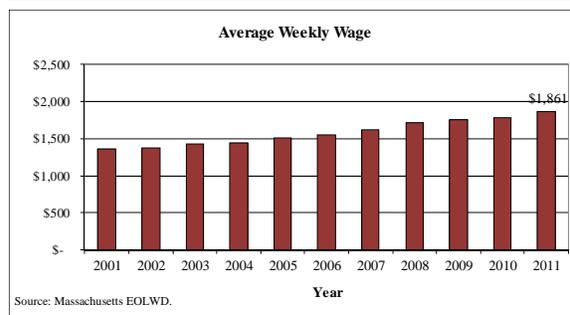
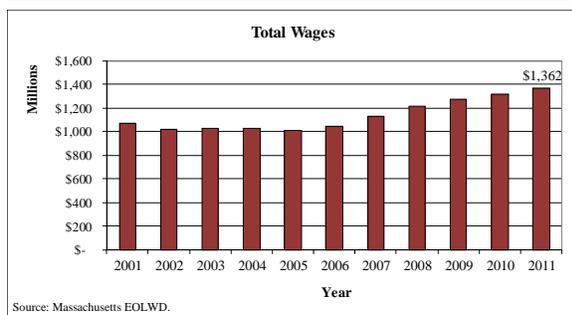
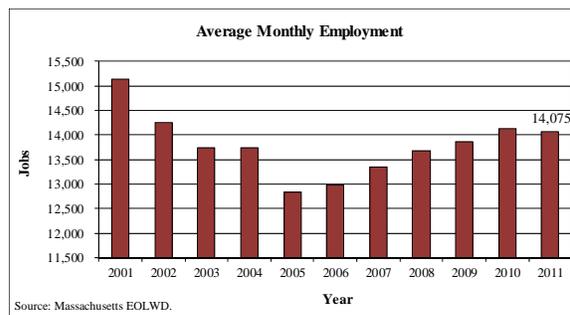
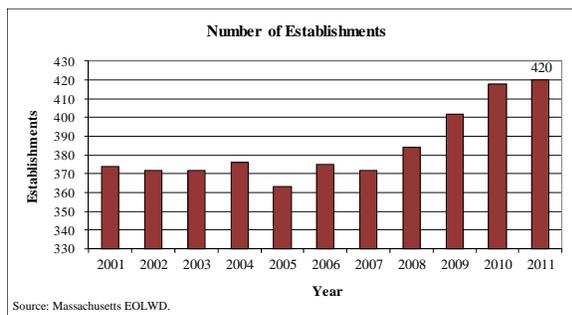
Average weekly wage: **Support activities for mining**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying**

Most valuable export: **Minerals and ores**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **S. M. Larusso and Sons Inc., Hyannis Sand and Gravel Inc.**

NAICS 22 – Utilities. The Utilities sector comprises establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. See the appendix, pages five and six for supplemental tables regarding electricity generation, supply and capacity.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **1.22%**

GDP rank: **17 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **0.8 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Water, sewage and other systems**

Nonemployer establishments: Subsector detail N/A

Employees: **Power generation and supply**

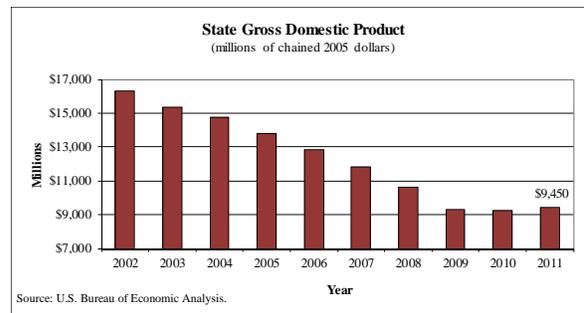
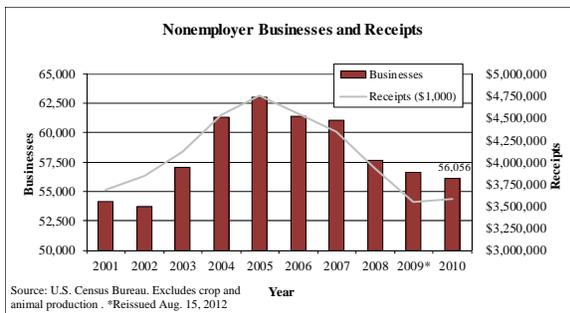
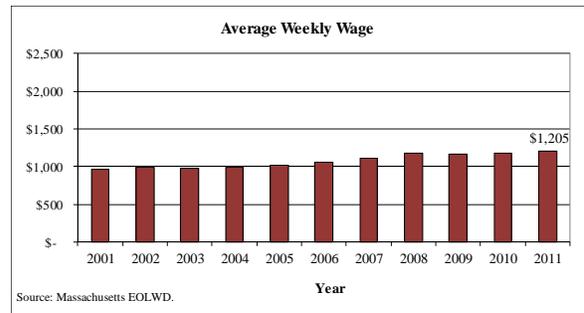
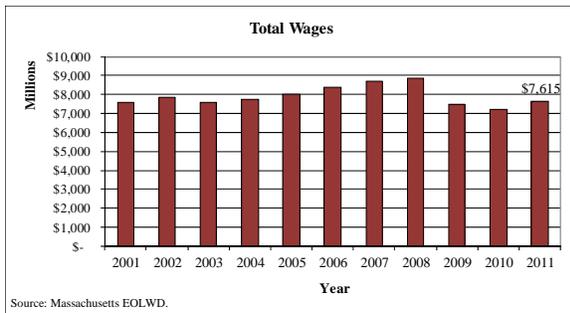
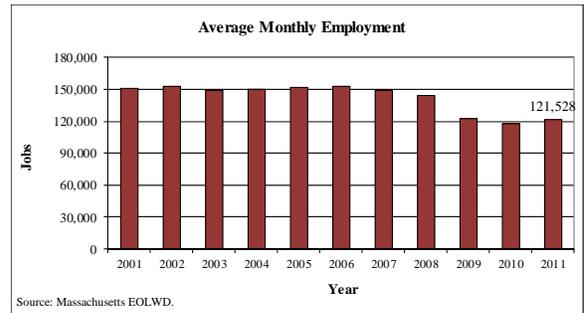
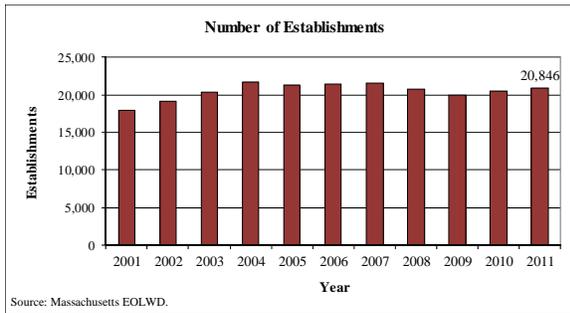
Annual wages: **Power generation and supply**

Average weekly wage: **Power generation and supply**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: Subsector detail N/A

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Columbia Gas of Massachusetts, Pilgrim Nuclear Power Station, Boston Water Commission.**

NAICS 23 – Construction. The Construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites also are included in this sector. See the appendix pages two through four for housing permits, housing sales, and housing sale prices.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **2.85%**

GDP rank: **12 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **2.7 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Specialty Trade Contractors**

Nonemployer establishments: **Building finishing contractors**

Employees: **Building equipment contractors**

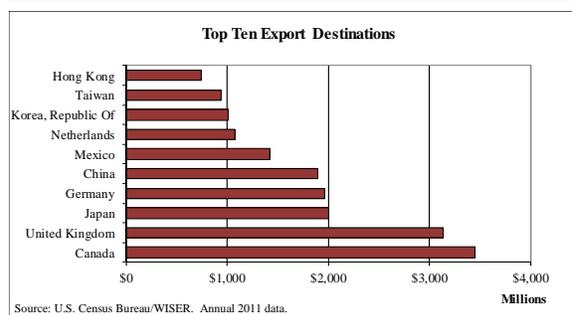
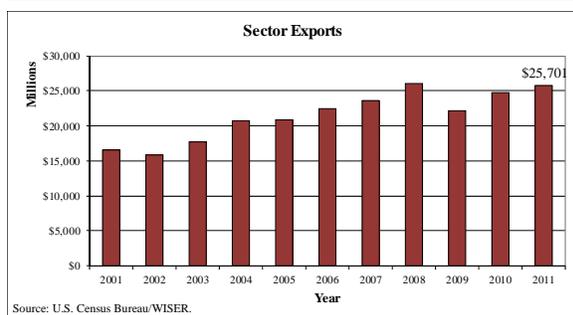
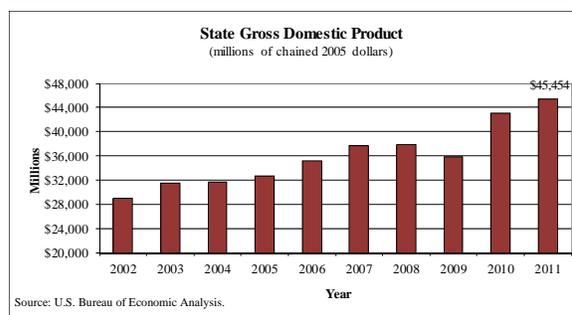
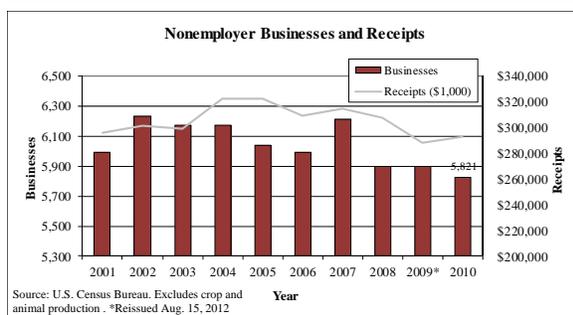
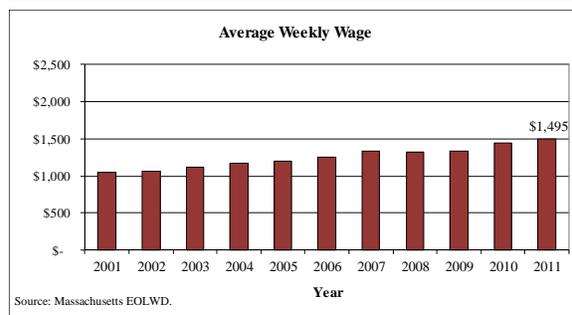
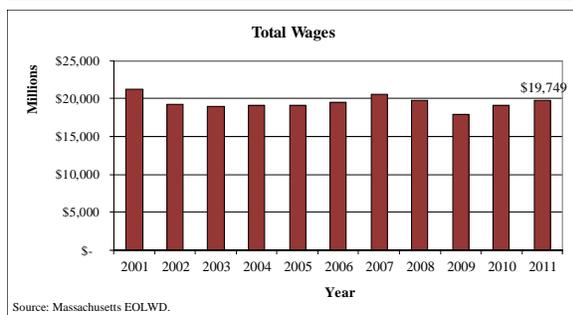
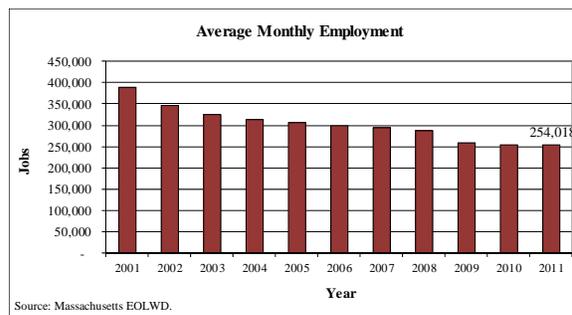
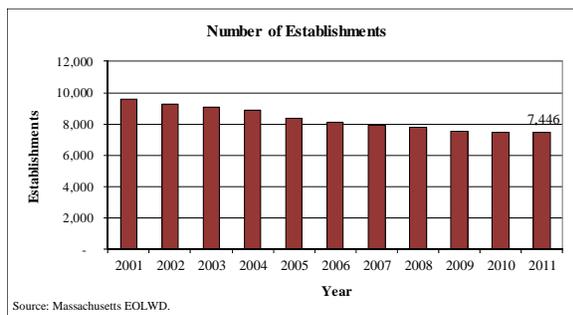
Annual wages: **Building equipment contractors**

Average weekly wage: **Utility system construction**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Residential building construction**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Suffolk Construction Company, J&S Electric Company, R.H. White Company and Interstate Electrical Services Group.**

NAICS 31-33 – Manufacturing. The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in Sector 23, Construction.



Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **11.4%**

GDP rank: **3 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **0.8 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Printing and related support activities**

Nonemployer establishments: **Other miscellaneous manufacturing**

Employees: **Electronic instrument**

Annual wages: **Electronic instrument**

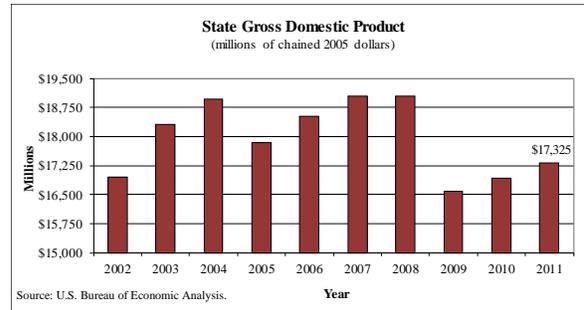
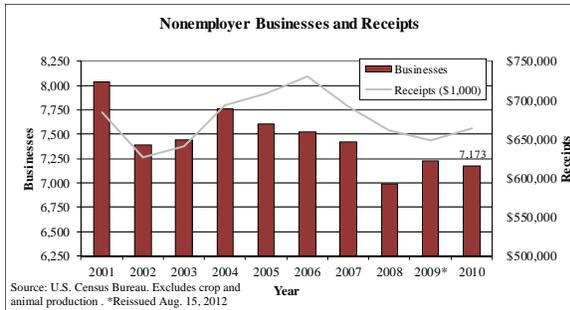
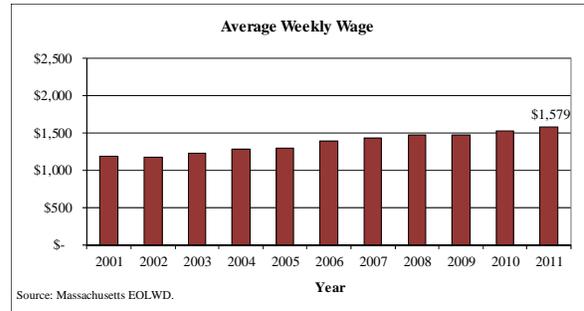
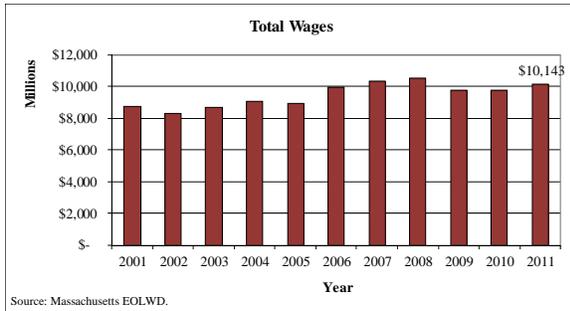
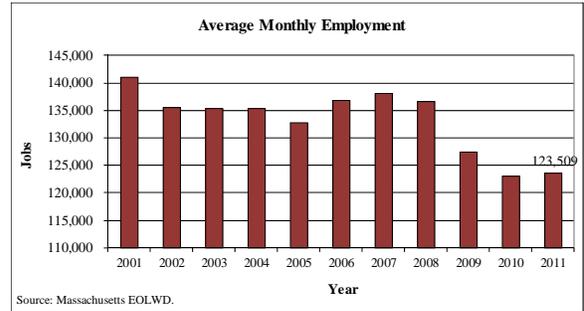
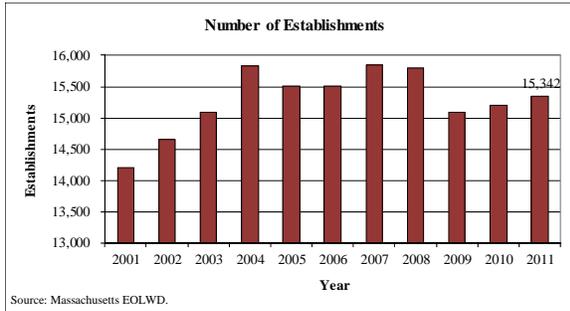
Average weekly wage: **Computers and peripheral equipment**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Agricultural chemical mfg.**

Most valuable export: **Computers and electronic products and chemicals**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Boston Scientific, GE, Genzyme, Gillette, Kronos, Raytheon, Saint-Gobain, Textron, Waters.**

NAICS 42 - Wholesale Trade. The sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The merchandise described in this sector includes the outputs of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and certain information industries, such as publishing. The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **5.17%**

GDP rank: **7 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **0.5 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Electronic markets and agents/brokers**

Nonemployer establishments: **Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers**

Employees: **Electronic markets and agents/brokers**

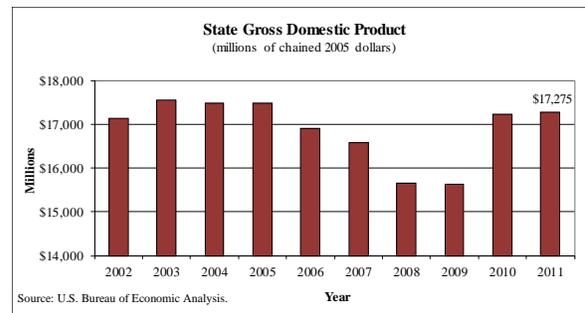
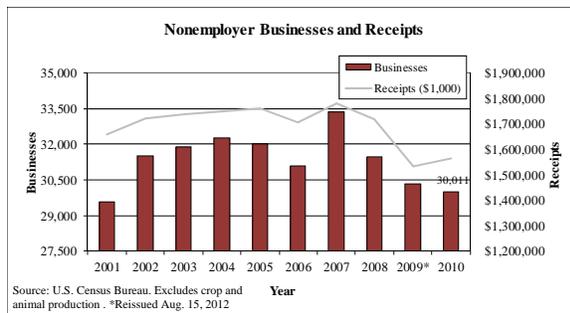
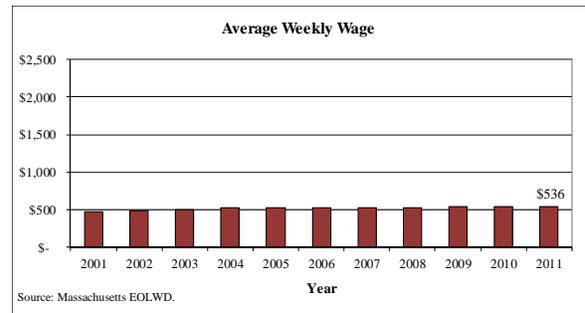
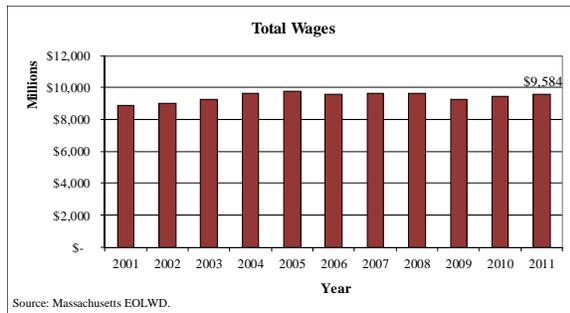
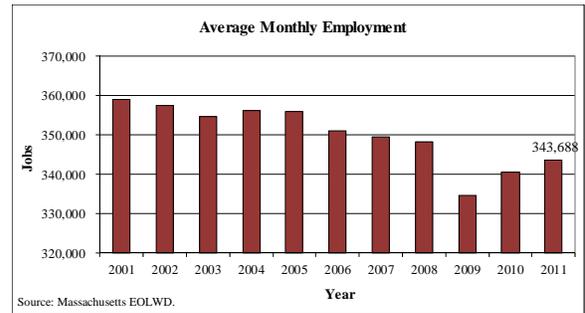
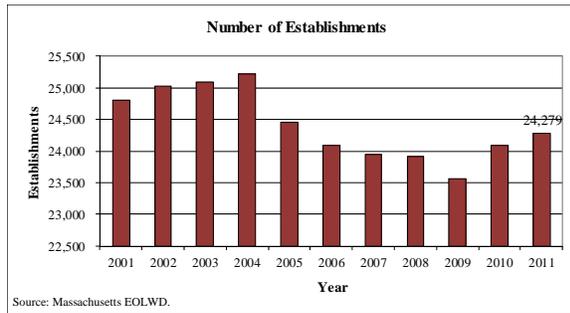
Annual wages: **Electronic markets and agents/brokers**

Average weekly wage: **Druggists' goods merchant wholesalers**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **C&S Wholesalers, Pfizer, Philips Healthcare, Teradyne, Vertex Pharmaceuticals.**

NAICS 44-45 - Retail Trade. The Retail Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are therefore organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store and nonstore retailers.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **4.56%**

GDP rank: **9 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **1.2 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Grocery stores**

Nonemployer establishments: **Direct selling establishments**

Employees: **Grocery stores**

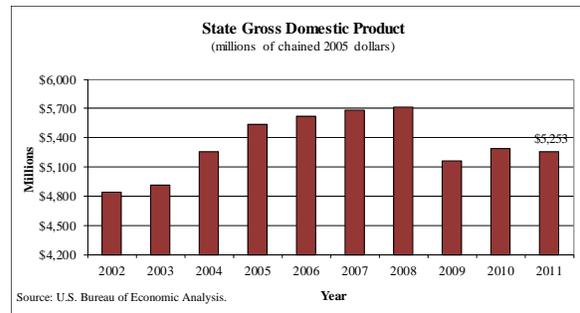
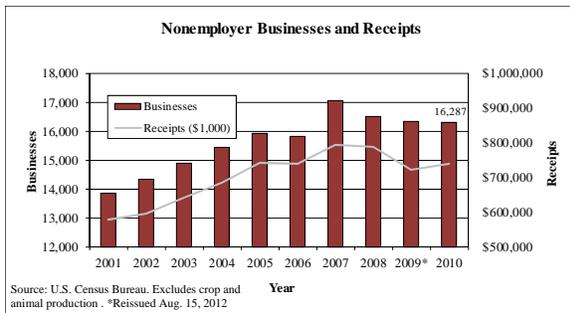
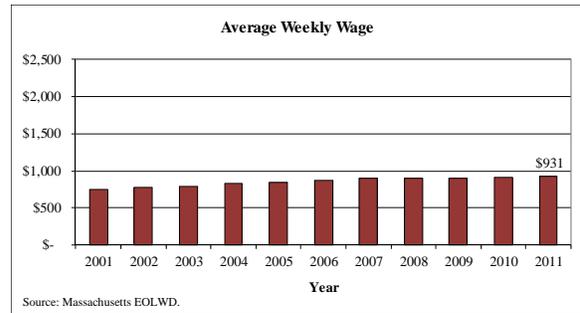
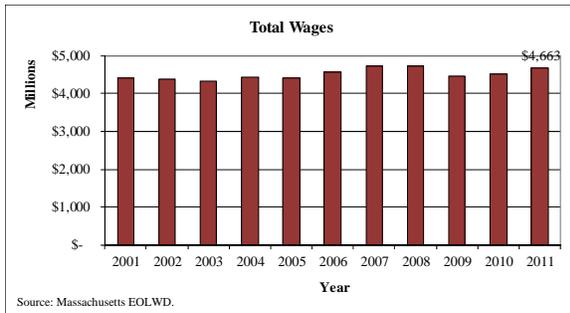
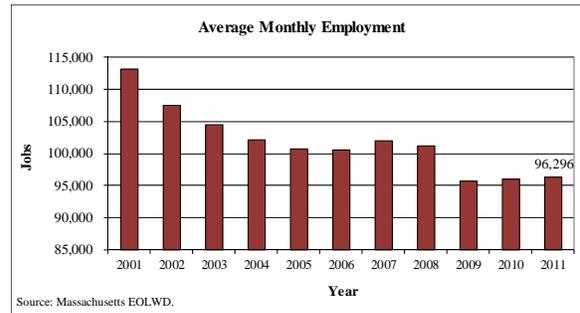
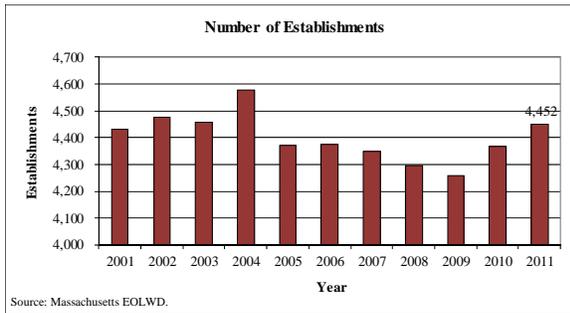
Annual wages: **Grocery stores**

Average weekly wage: **Automobile dealers**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Direct selling establishments**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **ARAMARK, B Mango & Bird, Bose, Foodmaster, Marmaxx Group, Sleepy's, Staples, Stop & Shop, Talbots, TJX, Yankee Candle.**

NAICS 48-49 - Transportation and Warehousing. The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. The modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road, and pipeline. See pages six and seven of the appendix for more information regarding transportation and warehousing.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **1.55%**

GDP rank: **16 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **3.7 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **General freight trucking**

Nonemployer establishments: **Taxi and limousine service**

Employees: **Couriers**

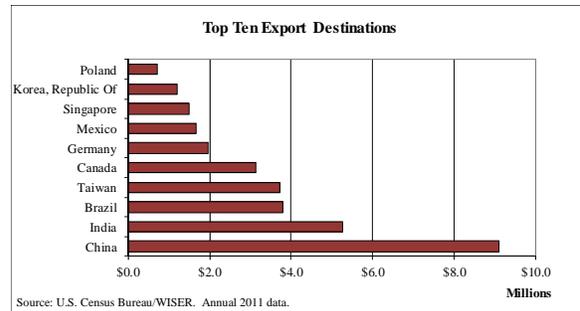
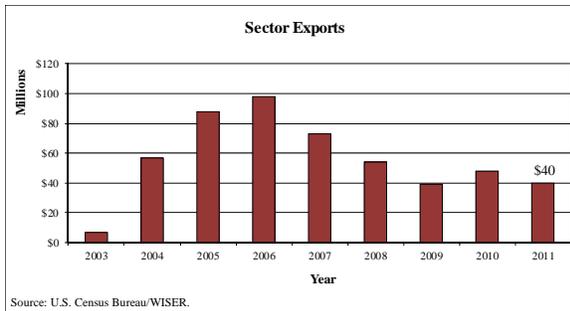
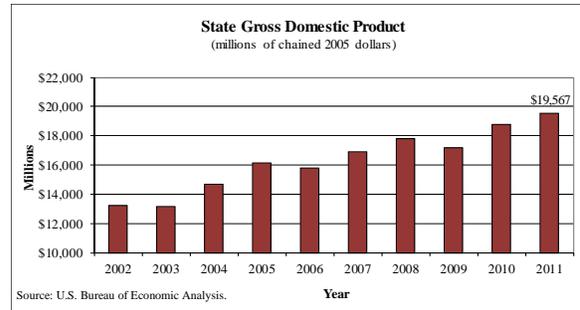
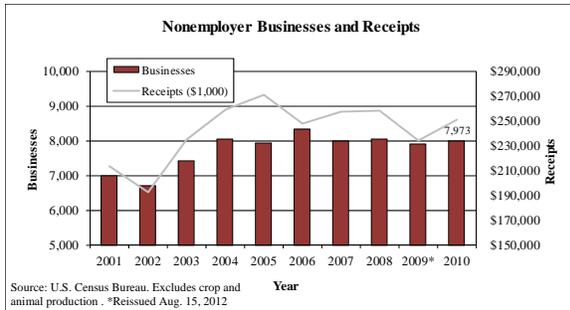
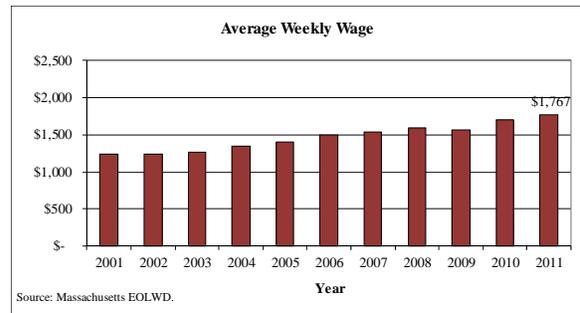
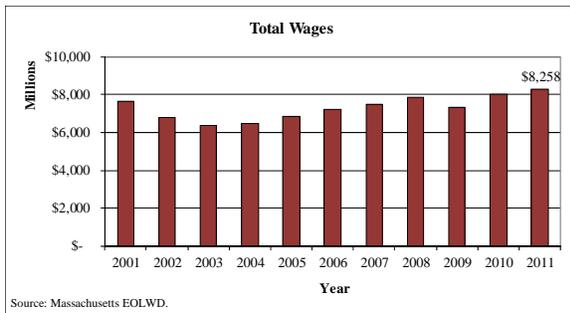
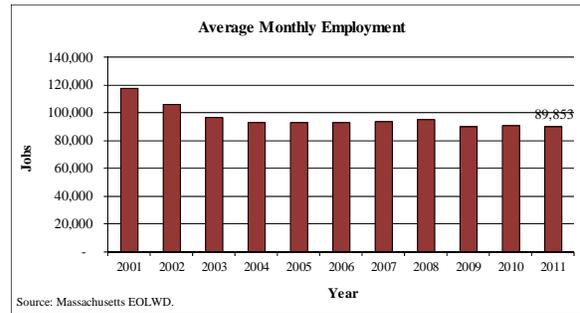
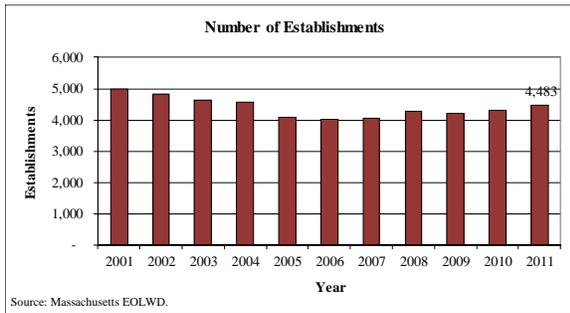
Annual wages: **General freight trucking**

Average weekly wage: **Pipeline transportation of natural gas**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **General freight trucking**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Maine Central Railroad, United Vision Logistics, U.S. Post Office.**

NAICS 51 – Information. The Information sector comprises establishments engaged in the following processes: producing and distributing information and cultural products, providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and processing data.



Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **4.89%**

GDP rank: **8 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **1.9 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Newspaper, book, & directory publishers**

Nonemployer establishments: **Other information services**

Employees: **Software publishers**

Annual wages: **Software publishers**

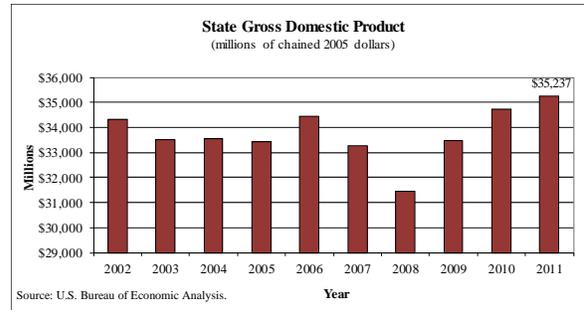
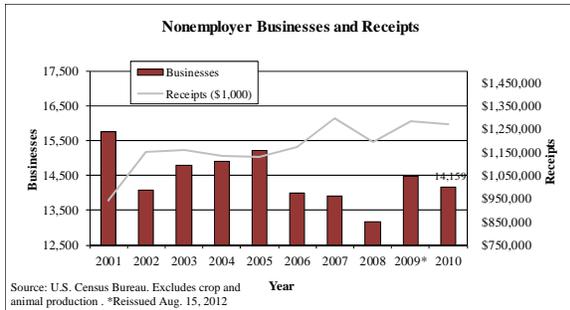
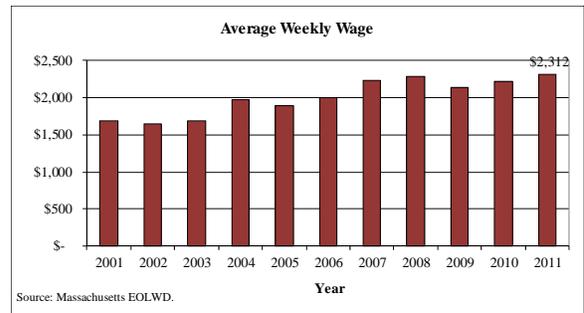
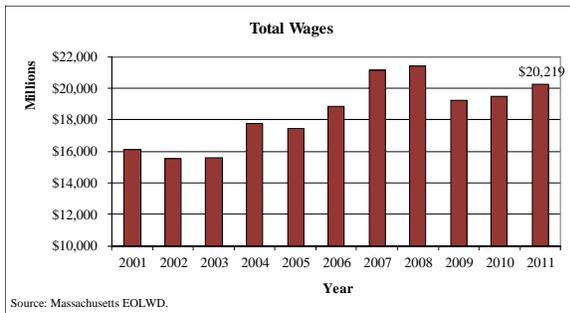
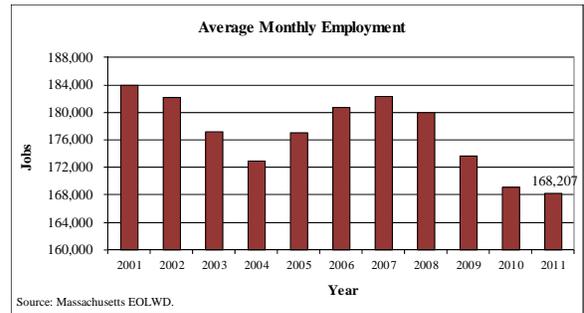
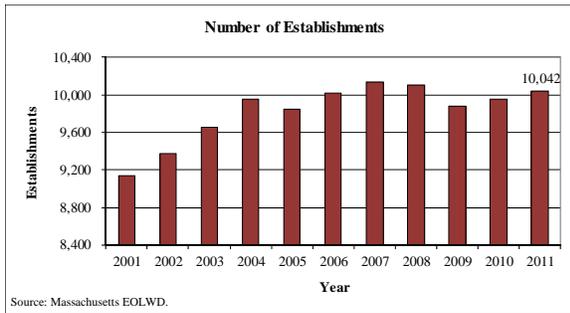
Average weekly wage: **Software publishers**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Other information services**

Most valuable export: **Prepackaged software**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Globe, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Pearson Education, Thompson Research, Super Media, WGBH.**

NAICS 52 - Finance and Insurance. The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) and/or in facilitating financial transactions.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **9.88%**

GDP rank: **5 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **1.4 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Insurance agencies, brokerages & support**

Nonemployer establishments: **Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities**

Employees: **Depository credit intermediation**

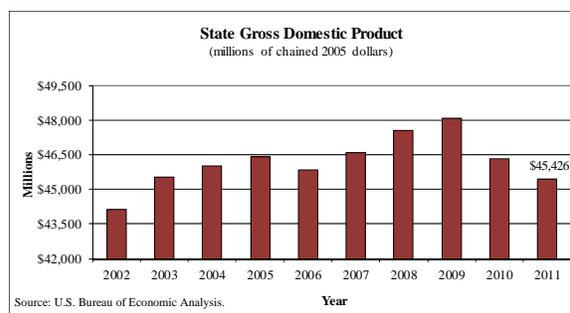
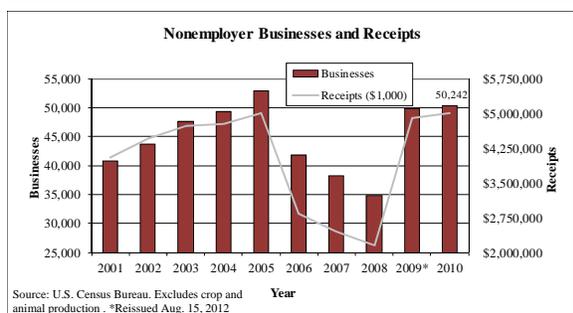
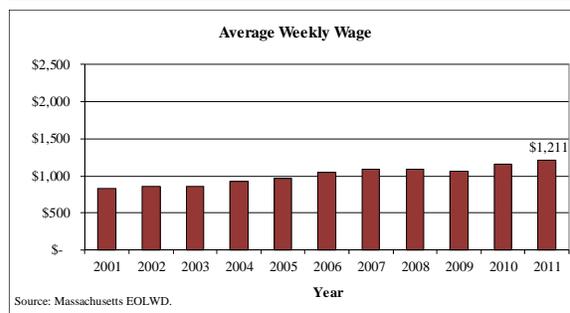
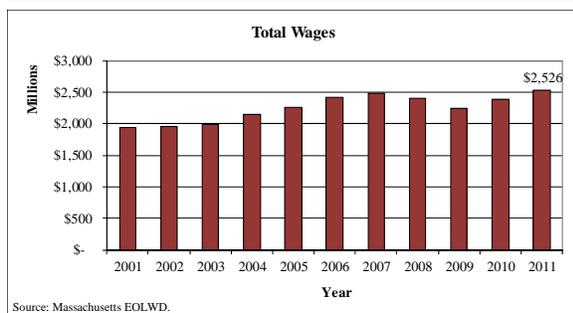
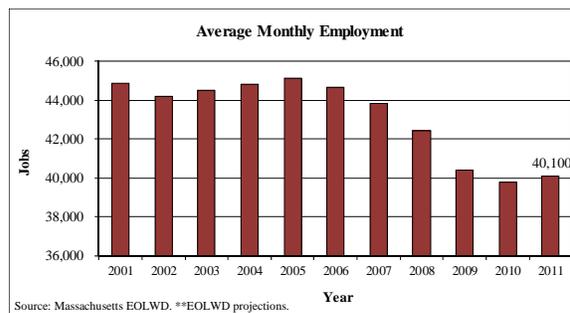
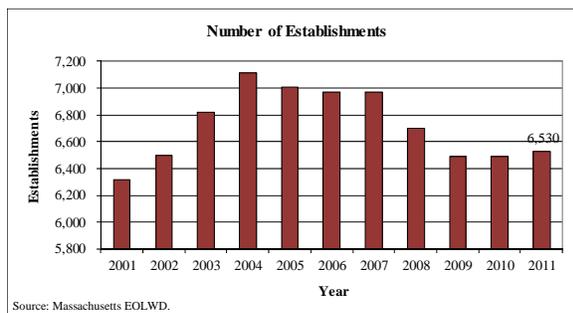
Annual wages: **Other financial investment activities**

Average weekly wage: **Other investment pools and funds**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Other financial investment activities**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **John Hancock, Liberty Mutual.**

NAICS 53 - Real Estate and Rental and Leasing. The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets, and establishments providing related services. The major portion of this sector comprises establishments that rent, lease, or otherwise allow the use of their own assets by others. The assets may be tangible, as is the case of real estate and equipment, or intangible, as is the case with patents and trademarks.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **12.79%**

GDP rank: **1 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **7.7 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Offices of real estate agents & brokers**

Nonemployer establishments: **Offices of real estate agents and brokers**

Employees: **Activities related to real estate**

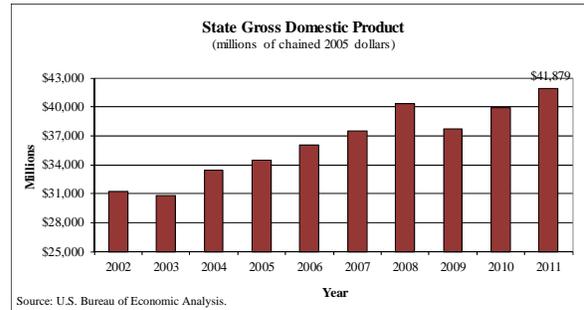
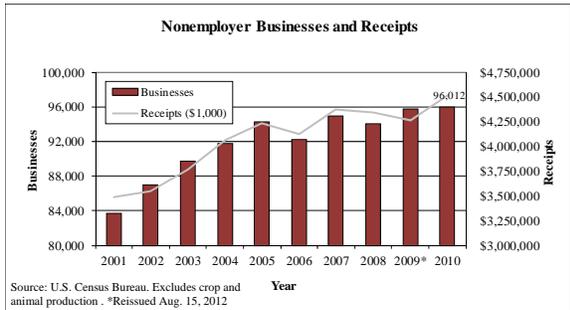
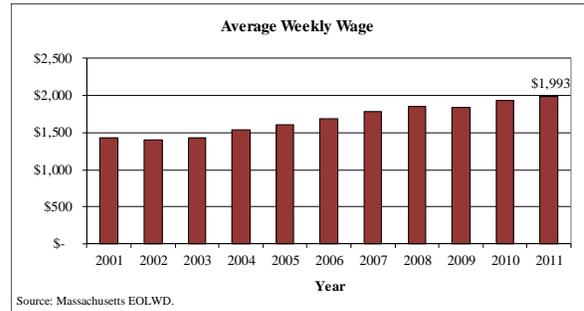
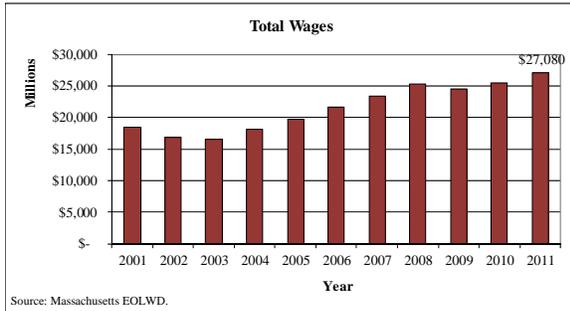
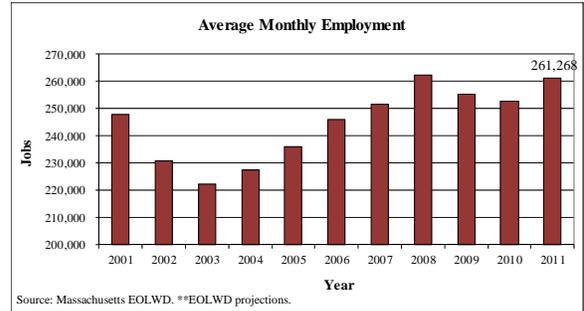
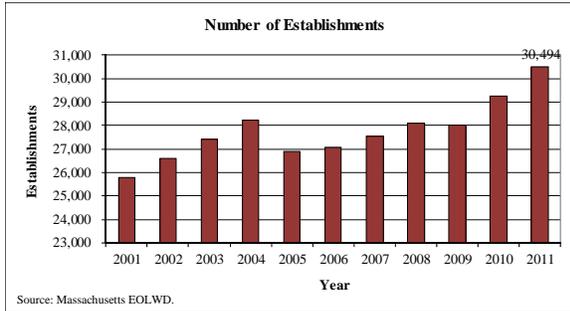
Annual wages: **Activities related to real estate**

Average weekly wage: **Lessors, nonfinancial intangible assets**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Lessors of real estate**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Boston Housing Authority, REIT Management and Research, Milton Medical Office Building**

NAICS 54 - Professional and Technical Services. The Professional and Technical Services sector comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. These activities require a high degree of expertise and training. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries - in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation, accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services, architectural, engineering, and specialized design services, computer services, consulting services, research services, advertising services, photographic services, translation and interpretation services, veterinary services, and other professional, scientific, and technical services.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **12.20%**

GDP rank: **2 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **3.3 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Computer systems design and related services**

Nonemployer establishments: **Other professional, scientific, and technical services**

Employees: **Computer systems design and related services**

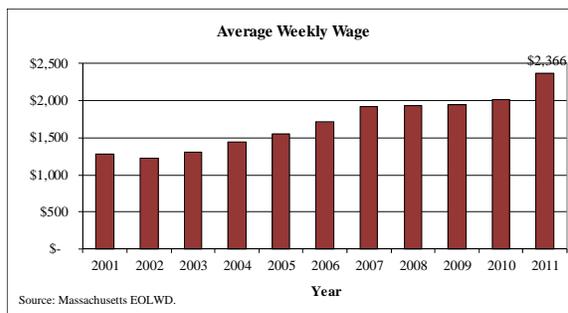
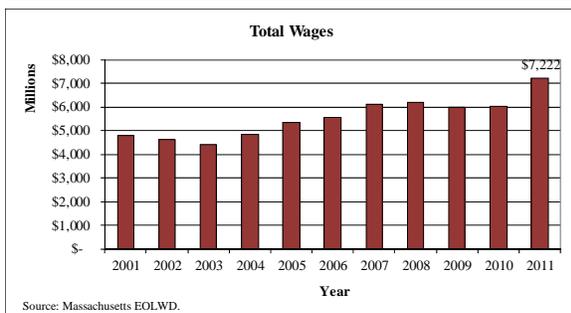
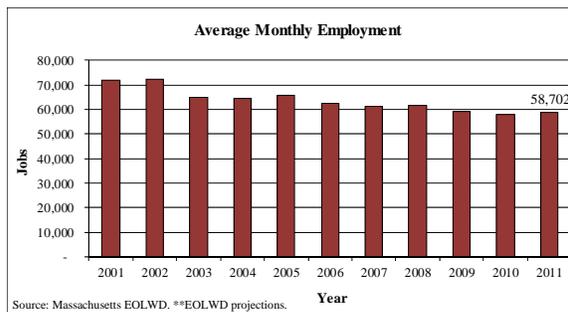
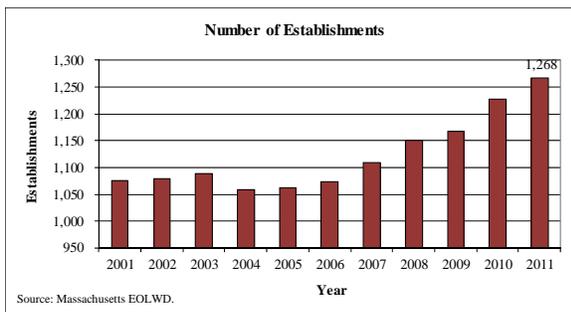
Annual wages: **Computer systems design and related services**

Average weekly wage: **Computer systems design and related services**

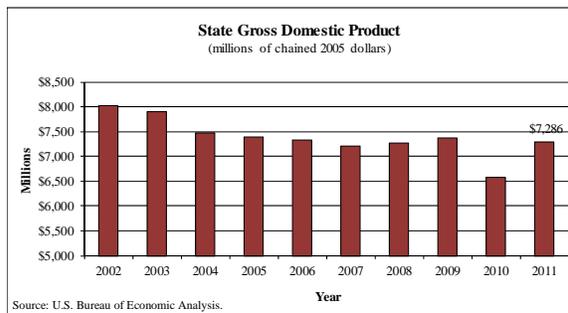
Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Management, scientific, and technical consulting services**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Research Lab Electronics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, EMC Corp.**

NAICS 55 - Management of Companies and Enterprises. The Management of Companies and Enterprises sector comprises establishments that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions or establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.



State nonemployer and export data are not available for this sector.



Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **2.49%**

GDP rank: **14 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **N/A**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll, and receipts.

Establishments with employees: Subsector detail **N/A**

Nonemployer establishments: **N/A**

Employees: Subsector detail **N/A**

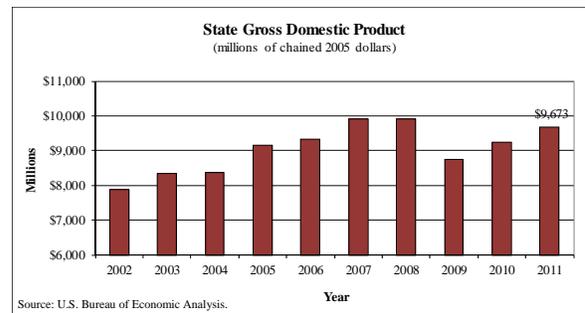
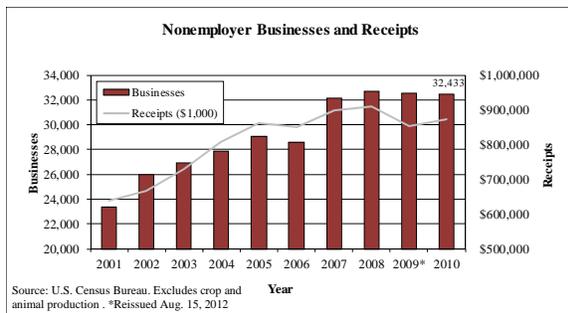
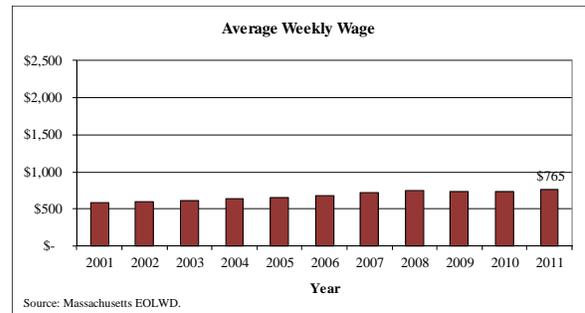
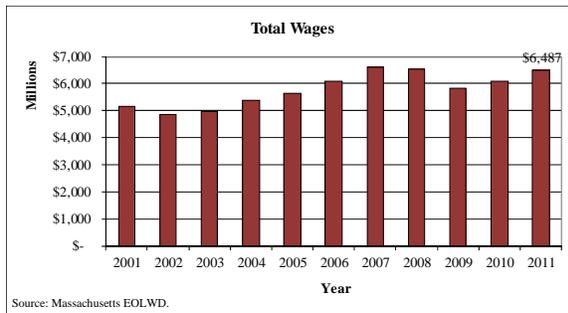
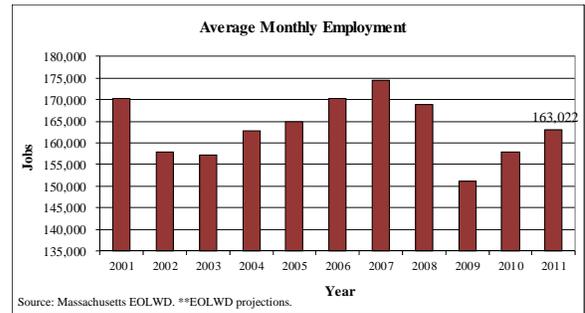
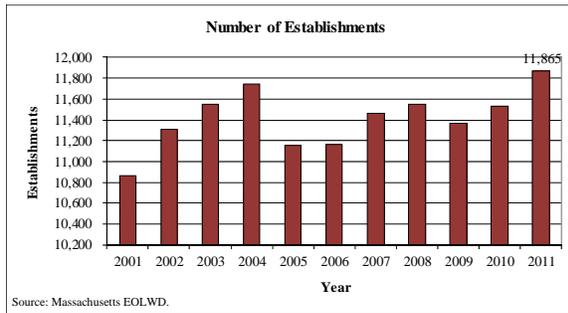
Annual wages: Subsector detail **N/A**

Average weekly wage: Subsector detail **N/A**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **N/A**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **State Street Corp. and Liberty International Holdings.**

NAICS 56 - Administrative and Waste Services. The Administrative and Waste Services sector comprises establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. The establishments in this sector specialize in one or more of these support activities and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services, solicitation, collection, security and surveillance services, cleaning, and waste disposal services.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **2.76%**

GDP rank: **13 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **2.8 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Services to buildings and dwellings**

Nonemployer establishments: **Services to buildings and dwellings**

Employees: **Employment services**

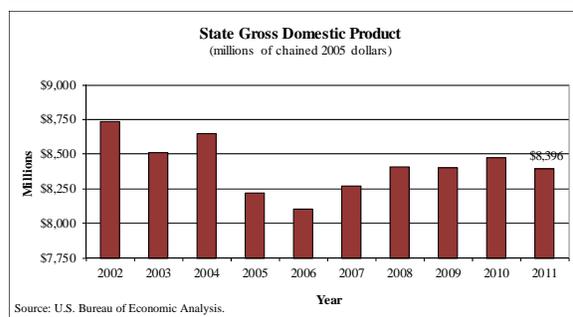
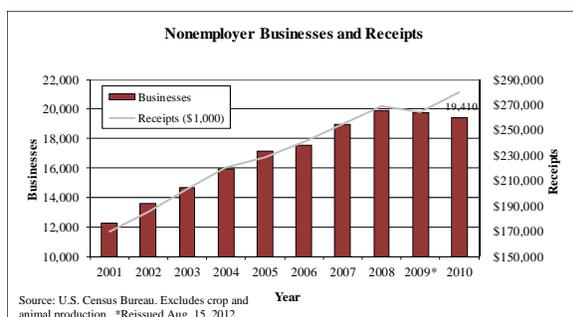
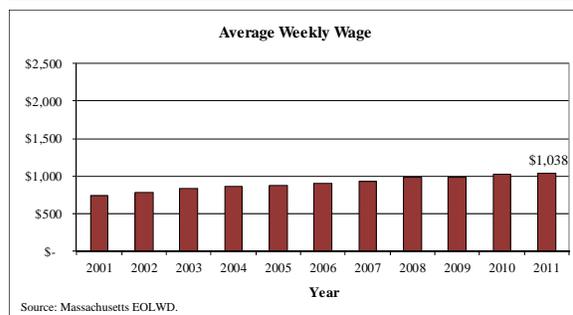
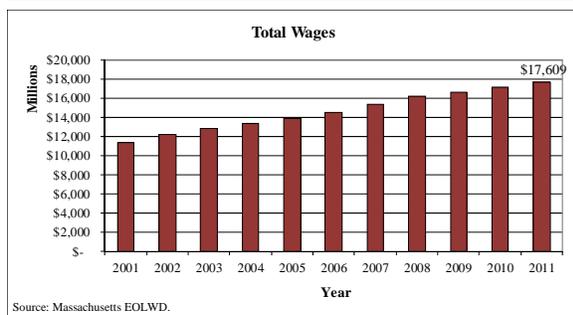
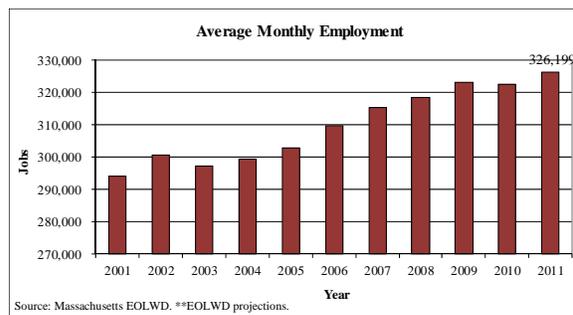
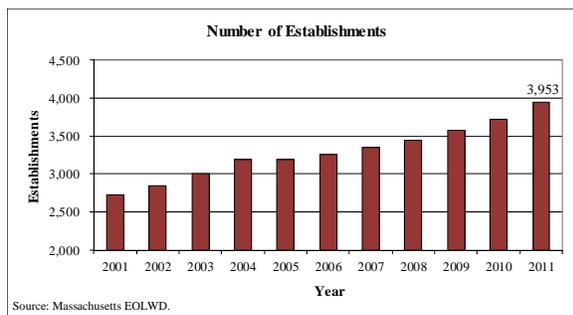
Annual wages: **Employment services**

Average weekly wage: **Office administrative services**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Services to buildings and dwellings**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Seacoast Lock and Safe Company, Nantucket Pest Control, Genesis Consolidated Services.**

NAICS 61 - Educational Services. The Educational Services sector comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and/or accommodation services to their students.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **2.89%**

GDP rank: **10 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **5.2 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Other schools and instruction**

Nonemployer establishments: Subsector detail N/A

Employees: **Elementary and secondary schools**

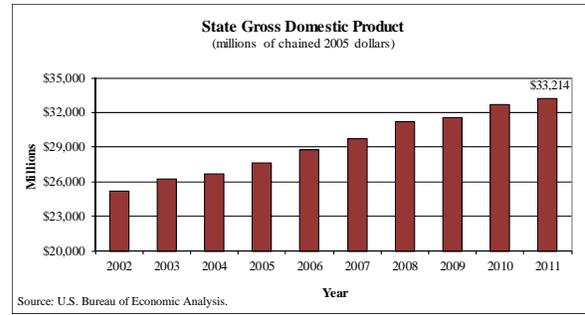
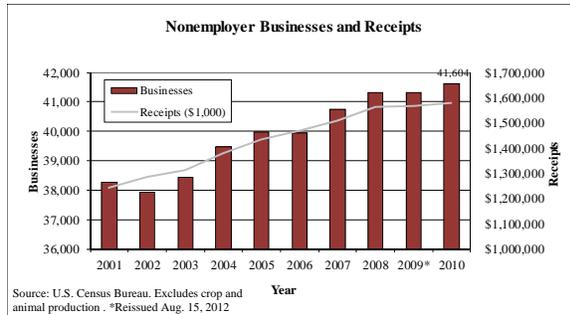
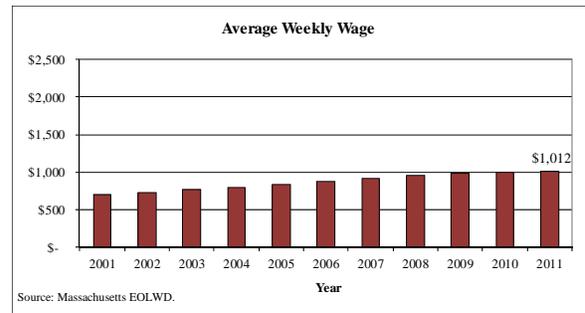
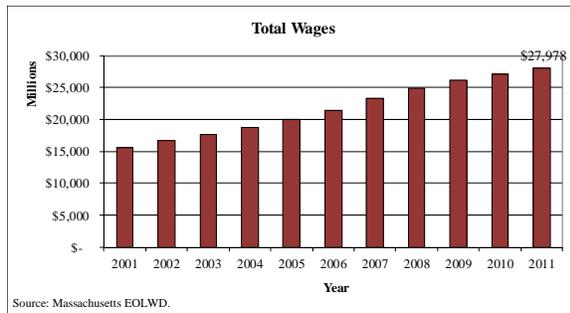
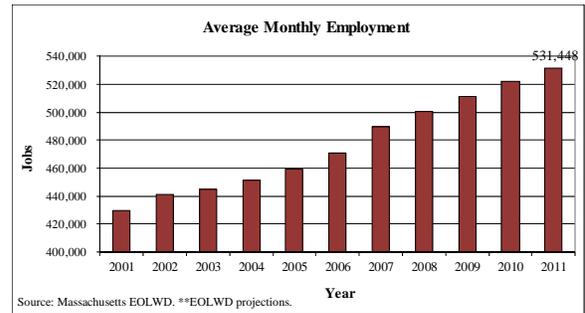
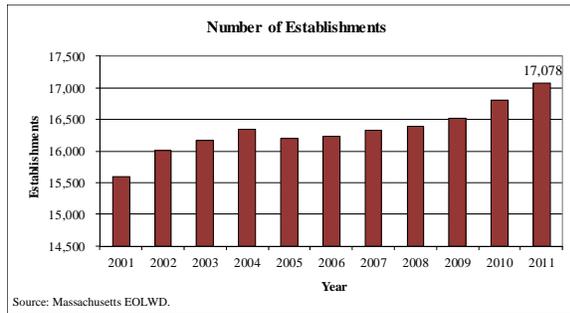
Annual wages: **Elementary and secondary schools**

Average weekly wage: **Colleges and universities**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: Subsector detail N/A

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Harvard University, Boston University**

NAICS 62 - Health Care and Social Assistance. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **9.95%**

GDP rank: **4 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **2.5 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Offices of physicians**

Nonemployer establishments: **Offices of other health practitioners**

Employees: **General medical and surgical hospitals**

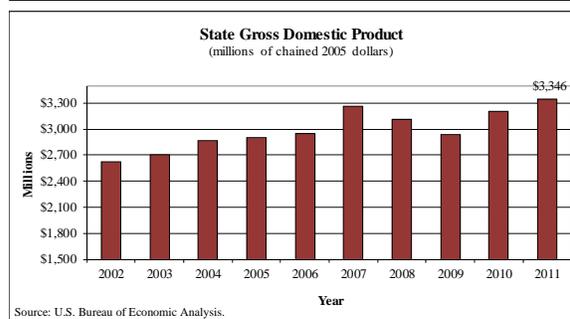
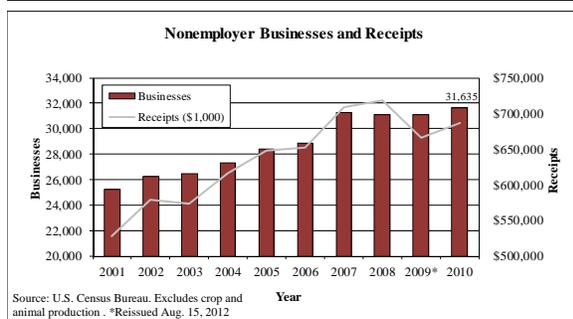
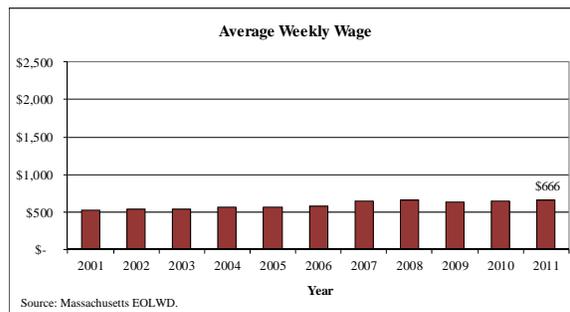
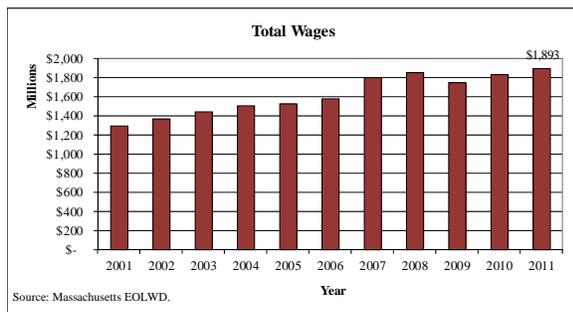
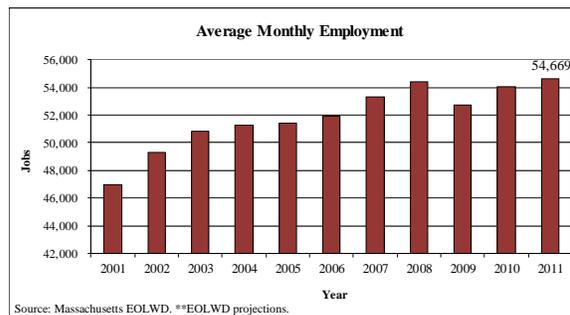
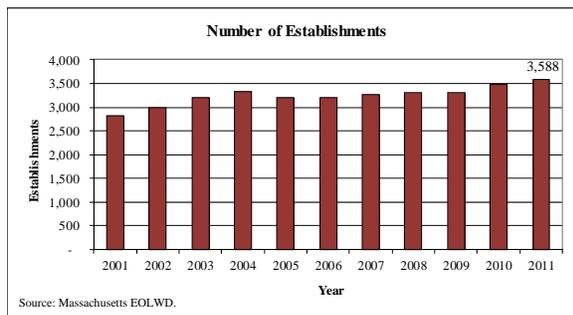
Annual wages: **General medical and surgical hospitals**

Average weekly wage: **Offices of physicians**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Offices of other health practitioners**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Massachusetts General Hospital and Brigham and Women's Hospital**

NAICS 71 - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation. The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector includes a wide range of establishments that: operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons, are involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing, preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest and operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure-time interests. See the Appendix page six for travel and tourism information.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **0.96%**

GDP rank: **18 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **9.1 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Other amusement & recreation industries**

Nonemployer establishments: **Independent artists, writers, and performers**

Employees: **Other amusement & recreation industries**

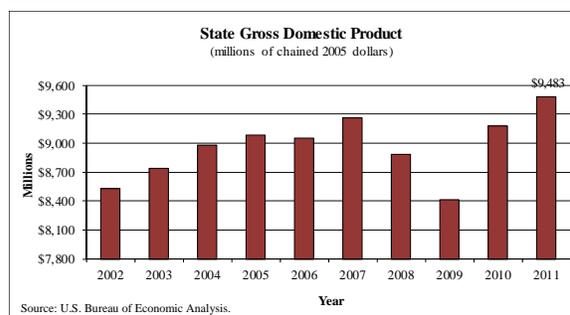
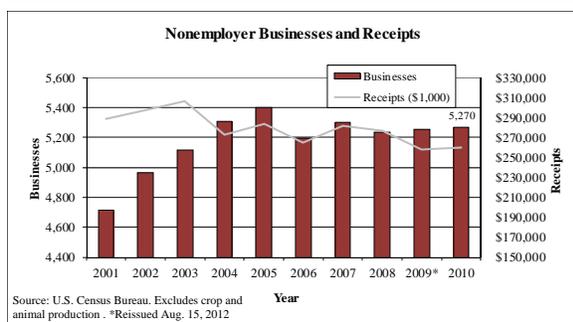
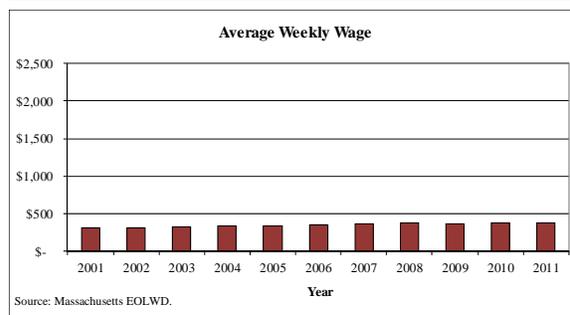
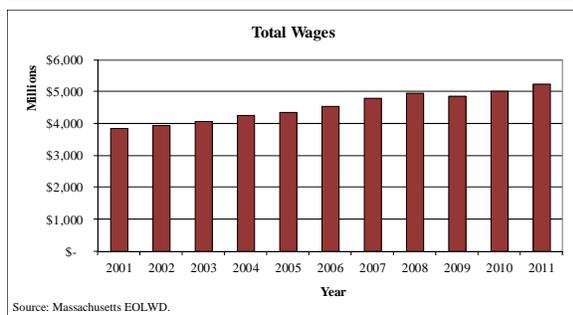
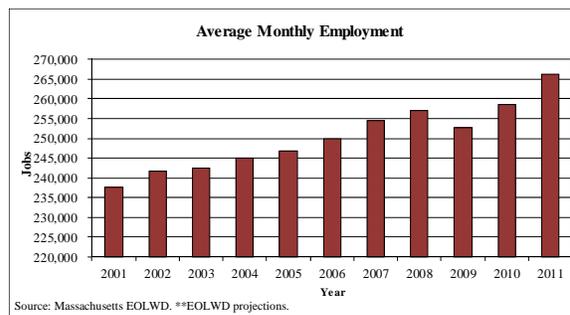
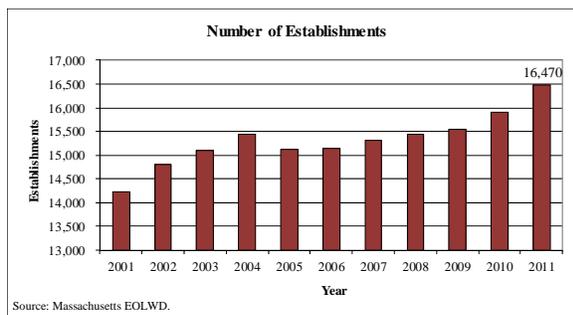
Annual wages: **Other amusement & recreation industries**

Average weekly wage: **Spectator sports**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Independent artists, writers, and performers**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Museum of Fine Arts, Suffolk Downs, Raynham Park, Peabody Essex Museum, Comcast Center**

NAICS 72 - Accommodation and Food Services. The Accommodation and Food Services sector comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **2.88%**

GDP rank: **11 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **0.3 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Limited-service eating places**

Nonemployer establishments: **Special food services**

Employees: **Full-service restaurants**

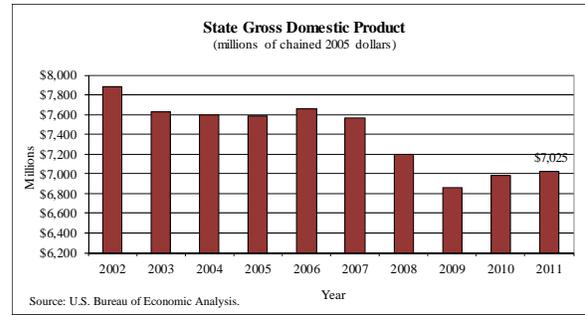
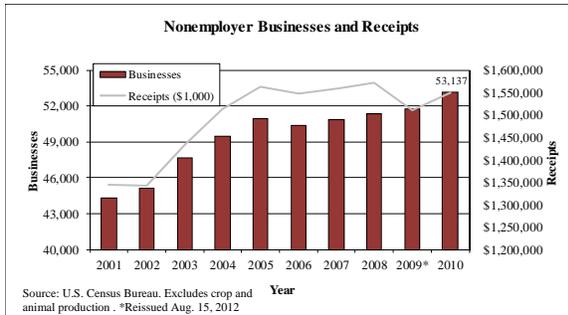
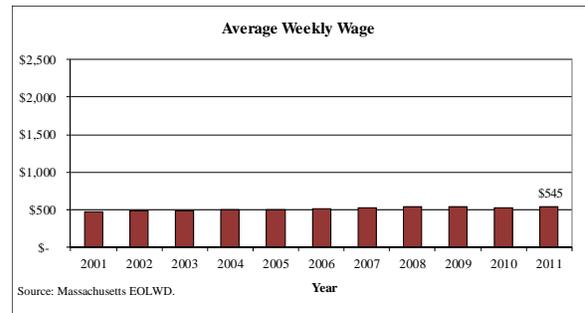
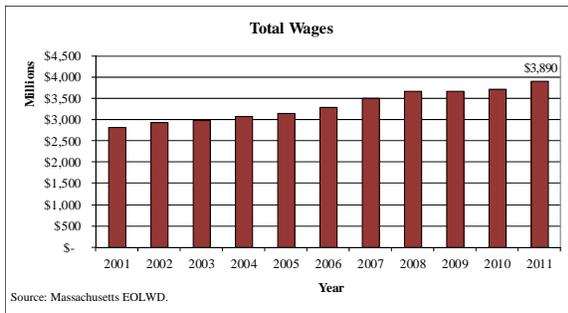
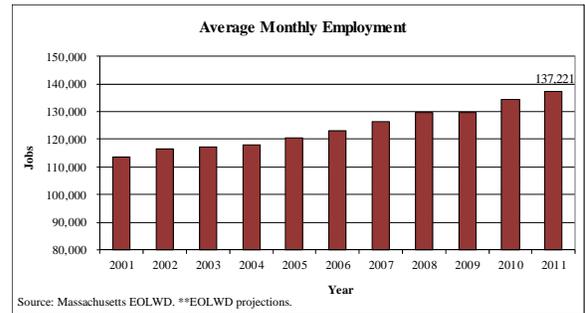
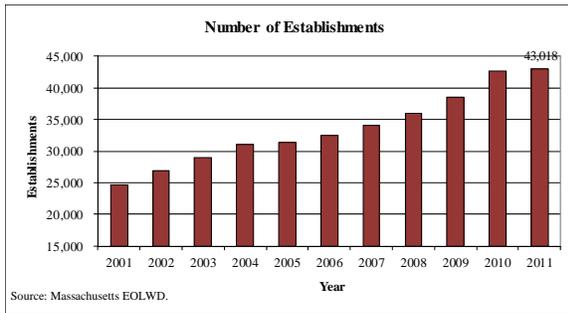
Annual wages: **Full-service restaurants**

Average weekly wage: **Traveler accommodation**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Limited-service eating places**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Wachusett Mountain, Hawthorne Motel, Westin Copley Place, Sheraton Boston.**

NAICS 81 - Other Services, Except Public Administration. The Other Services (except Public Administration) sector comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grant making, advocacy, providing dry cleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **2.24%**

GDP rank: **15 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **1.2 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Private households**

Nonemployer establishments: **Other personal services**

Employees: **Private households**

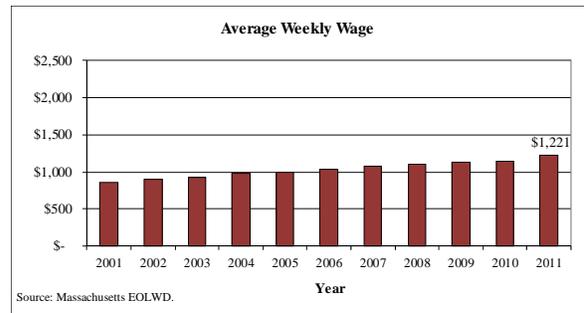
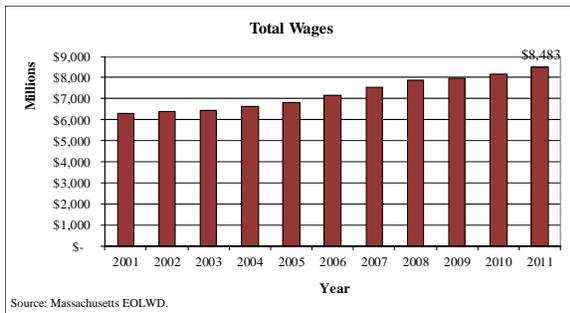
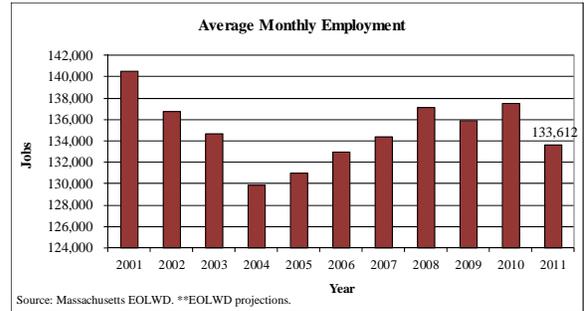
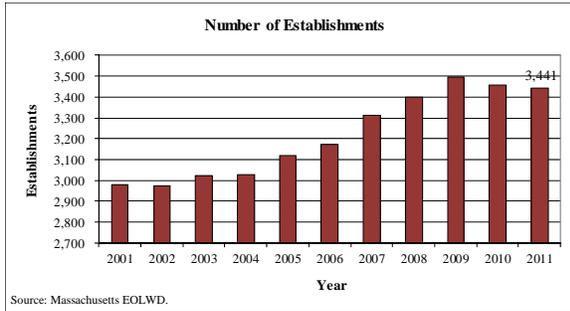
Annual wages: **Automotive repair and maintenance**

Average weekly wage: **Electronic equipment repair/maintenance**

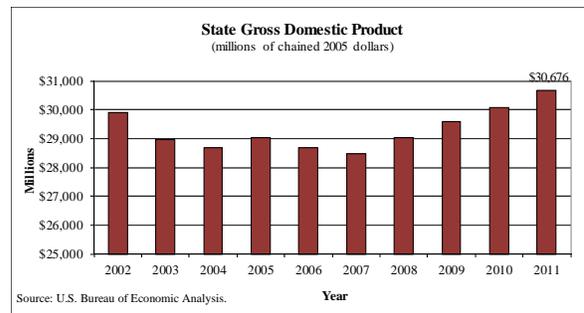
Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Other personal services**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **MITRECorp, VNA Care Network, Christian Science Publishing.**

NAICS 92 - Public Administration. The Public Administration sector consists of establishments of federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area. These agencies also set policy, create laws, adjudicate civil and criminal legal cases and provide for public safety and national defense.



State nonemployer and export data are not available for this sector.



Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **9.47%**

GDP rank: **6 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **N/A**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Executive, legislative, & general government**

Nonemployer establishments: **N/A**

Employees: **Justice, public order, and safety activities**

Annual wages: **Justice, public order, and safety activities**

Average weekly wage: **National security & international affairs**

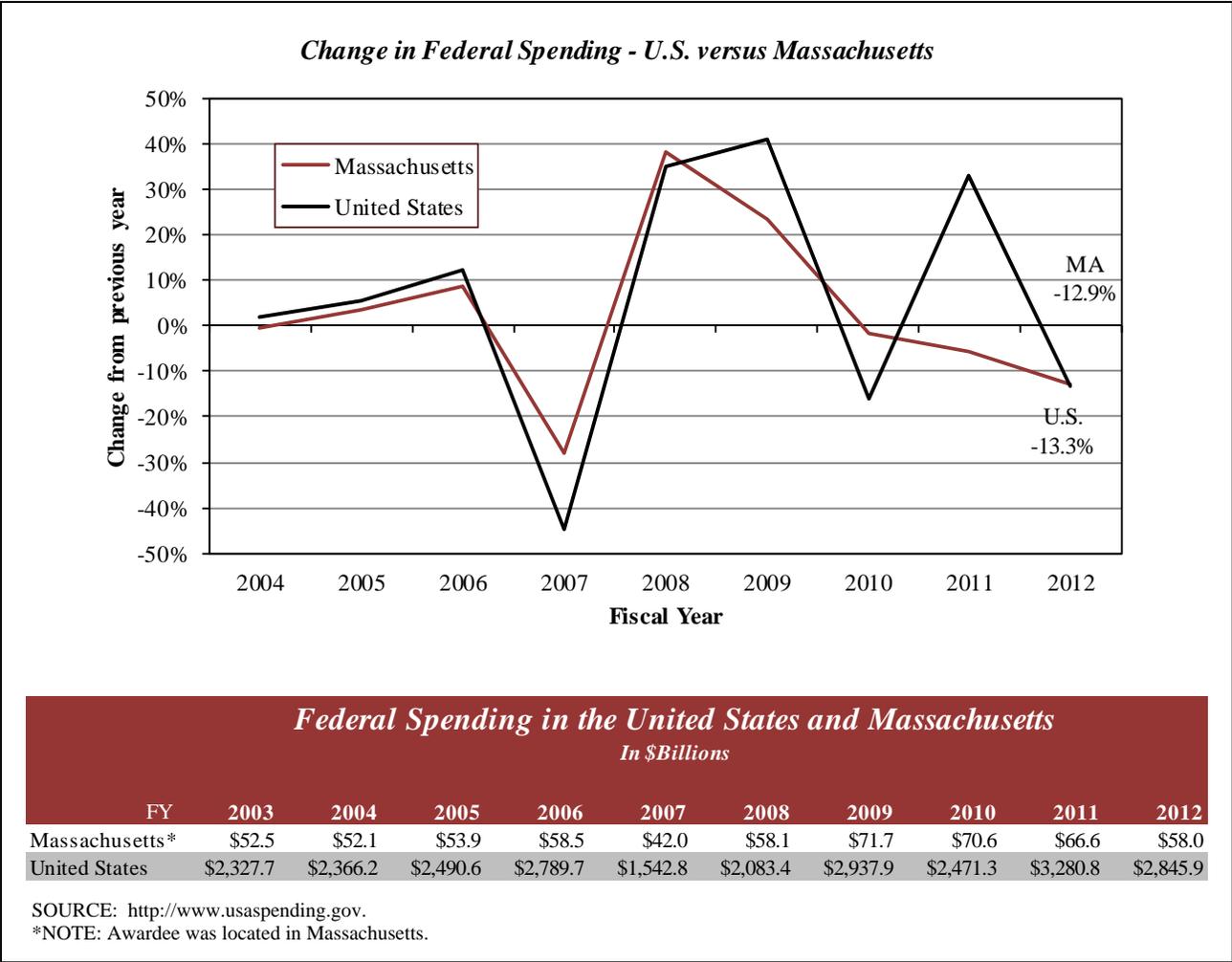
Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **N/A**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Massachusetts Water Resource Authority, Massachusetts Department of Mental Retardation, Massachusetts Department of Transitional Assistance.**

ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE—GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND SPENDING

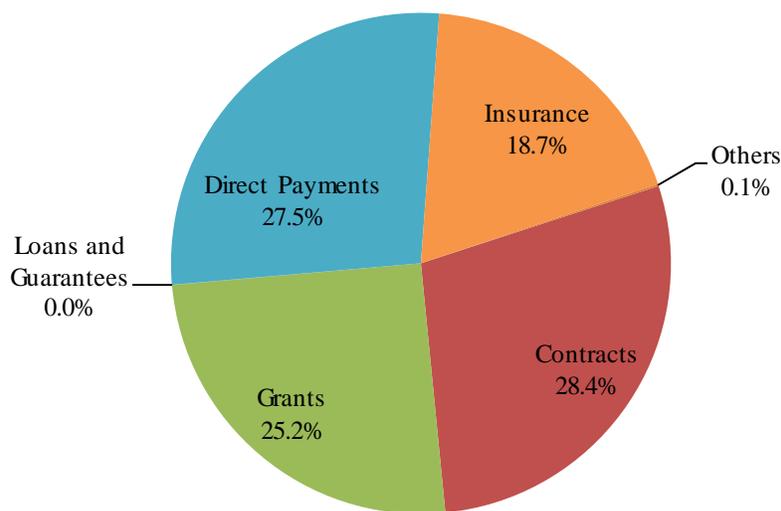
Federal Spending in Massachusetts. Massachusetts received approximately \$66.6 billion in contracts, grants, direct payments, insurance, loans and guarantees, and other spending from the federal government in federal FY2011, the last complete year of federal spending data. On average over the last ten years, Massachusetts received 2.3 percent of the federal government’s prime award dollars. In FY 2011 it was 2.0 percent and \$9.84 billion less than its 2.3 percent average.

Note: Due to budget cuts, the U.S. Census Bureau has discontinued the CFFR data series, the previous source for these data. FY 2010 will be the last year reported. The Massachusetts SDC will replace this series with data from USASpending.gov, its source for federal contract data. Historical data from USASpending does not include spending by all federal agencies (81 percent of FY 2010 CFFR total spending) as some agencies were not required to report via that database. USASpending will eventually add all federal agencies to their spending database to meet the requirements of the federal Transparency Act.

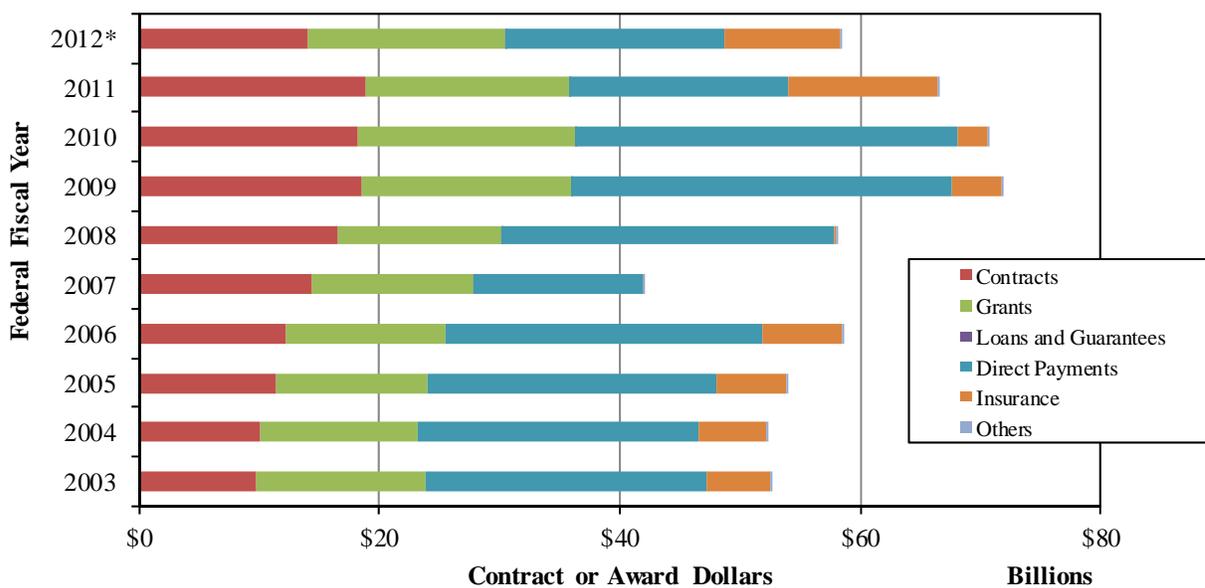


In federal fiscal year 2011 the majority of federal government spending in Massachusetts was for contracted goods and services. Over the past nine years, 2003-2011, the majority (42 percent) of federal spending in Massachusetts has been for direct payments such as Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, Housing Choice Vouchers and Federal Pell Grants. The graphs below describe the most recent complete fiscal year and the last ten years of federal spending in Massachusetts as reported by USASpending.gov.

Federal Spending in Massachusetts - Federal Fiscal Year 2011



Composition of Federal Spending Awards to Massachusetts Recipients

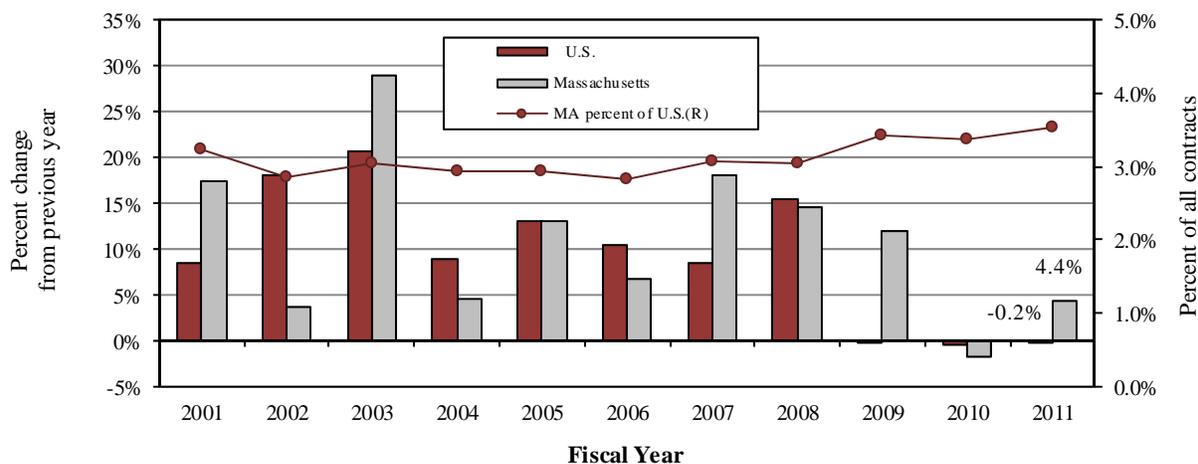


SOURCE: USASpending.gov as of October 12, 2012.

Federal Contracts. The total dollar value of all federal contracts performed in Massachusetts increased an average of 18.8 percent per year from 2000 to 2011, 4.2 percent faster than the 14.6 percent U.S. average. The following two pages compare Massachusetts federal contract dollars to the U.S. total and summarize the fiscal year periods from 2000 to 2012 as of July 11, 2012.

<i>Federal Contracts Received by Massachusetts Companies as a Percent all Federal Contracts</i>					
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
Fiscal Year	Massachusetts	MA percent increase from previous year	MA portion of all	U.S.	U.S. percent increase from previous year
2000	\$6,173		3.0%	\$205,564	
2001	7,244	17.4%	3.2%	223,194	8.6%
2002	7,513	3.7%	2.9%	263,507	18.1%
2003	9,676	28.8%	3.0%	318,148	20.7%
2004	10,115	4.5%	2.9%	346,385	8.9%
2005	11,438	13.1%	2.9%	391,334	13.0%
2006	12,207	6.7%	2.8%	431,905	10.4%
2007	14,400	18.0%	3.1%	468,946	8.6%
2008	16,493	14.5%	3.0%	541,565	15.5%
2009	18,469	12.0%	3.4%	540,532	-0.2%
2010	18,138	-1.8%	3.4%	538,552	-0.4%
2011	18,940	4.4%	3.5%	537,206	-0.2%
2012*	14,234		3.4%	414,933	
Total	165,038		3.2%	5,221,772	

Massachusetts Federal Contracts FY 2001-2011



SOURCE: <http://www.usaspending.gov>. Federal Fiscal Year Oct 1-Sept 30.

NOTE: Reported as of 10/12/2012.

*Partial year.

Summary of Federal Contracts Performed in Massachusetts

FY 2000 To 2013*

Total Dollars: \$141,562,373,716

Number of Transactions: 992,814

Top 5 Products or Services Sold

Gas Turbines & Jet Engines Aircraft	\$13,100,329,384
Engineering (Advanced)	\$5,455,176,067
R&D-Electronics & Comm Equipment-B Res	\$4,812,288,221
Misc Communication Equipment	\$4,656,894,560
Precious Metals Primary Forms	\$4,540,155,669

Top 5 Prime Award Major Agencies

Department of Defense	\$114,572,621,522
Department of Treasury	\$5,365,660,622
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$3,815,986,762
Department of Health and Human Services	\$3,174,496,742
Department of Transportation	\$3,092,793,999

Top 5 Prime Award Sub Agencies

Department of the Army	\$38,458,006,480
Department of the Navy	\$36,367,223,661
Department of the Air Force	\$27,400,983,410
United States Mint	\$4,580,257,117
Defense Logistics Agency	\$4,520,226,336

Top 5 Prime Award Contractors

Raytheon Company	\$33,444,498,575
General Dynamics Corporation	\$16,403,985,490
General Electric Company	\$15,646,346,894
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$8,874,449,536
The Charles Stark Draper Laboratory Inc	\$4,095,629,665

SOURCE: <http://www.usaspending.gov>.

Note: Reported as of 10/12/2012.

*Partial year.

Federal Contracts Performed in Massachusetts

Fiscal Year: 2012*

Total Dollars: \$12,271,244,023

This amount is 3.4% of all awarded dollars for the fiscal year.

Massachusetts is ranked 8th among states, D.C. and territories for this year.

Number of Transactions: 72,402

Top 5 Products or Services Sold

Precious Metals Primary Forms	\$1,733,951,645
Gas Turbines and Jet Engines, Aircraft, Prime Moving; and Components	\$853,156,616
R&d- Defense System: Electronics/Communication Equipment (Basic Research)	\$828,396,749
R&d- Defense System: Missile/Space Systems (Engineering Development)	\$584,830,677
Guided Missiles	\$509,781,356

Top 5 Prime Award Major Agencies

Department of Defense	\$8,533,246,769
Department of Treasury	\$1,764,771,421
Department of Transportation	\$379,988,877
Department of Health and Human Services	\$334,219,094
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$318,695,938

Top 5 Prime Award Sub Agencies

Department of the Army	\$2,596,954,406
Department of the Air Force	\$2,381,737,396
Department of the Navy	\$1,854,157,378
United States Mint	\$1,734,393,429
Missile Defense Agency	\$877,428,968

Top 5 Prime Award Contractors

Raytheon Company	\$3,374,763,255
Coins 'N Things INC.	\$1,418,877,487
General Electric Company	\$986,823,973
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$830,424,382
General Dynamics Corporation	\$632,488,838

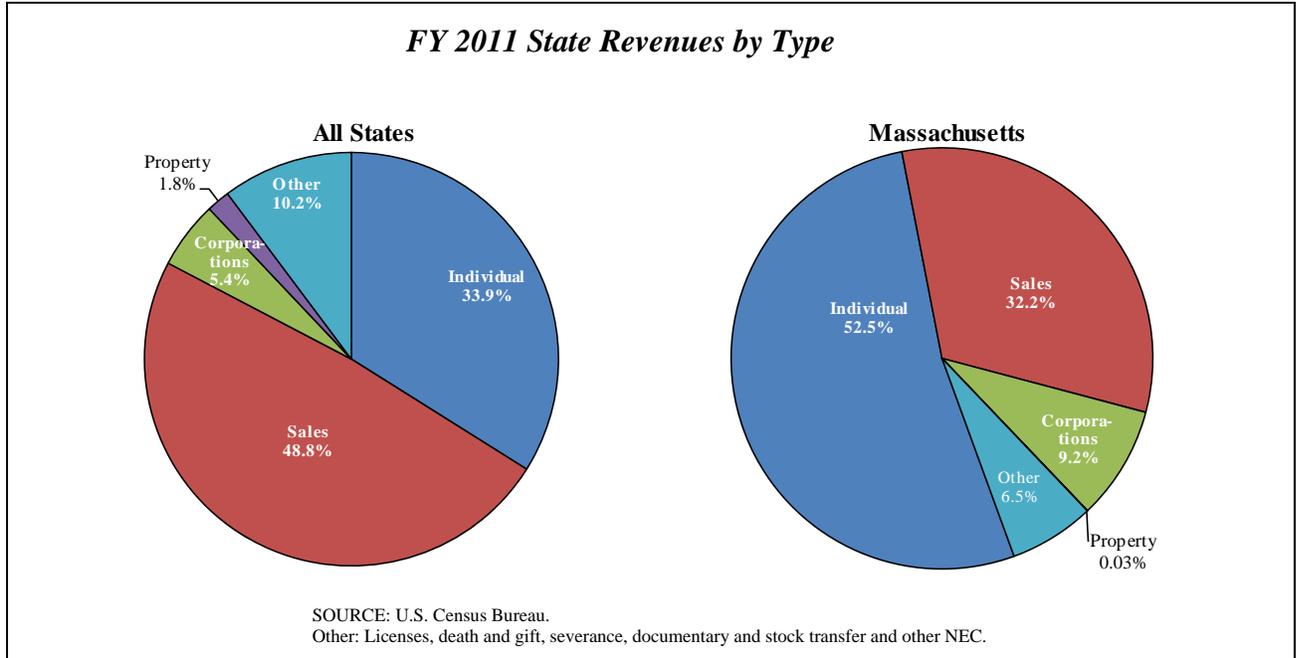
SOURCE: <http://www.usaspending.gov>. Federal Fiscal Year Oct1-Sept 30.

NOTE: Reported as of 10/12/2012.

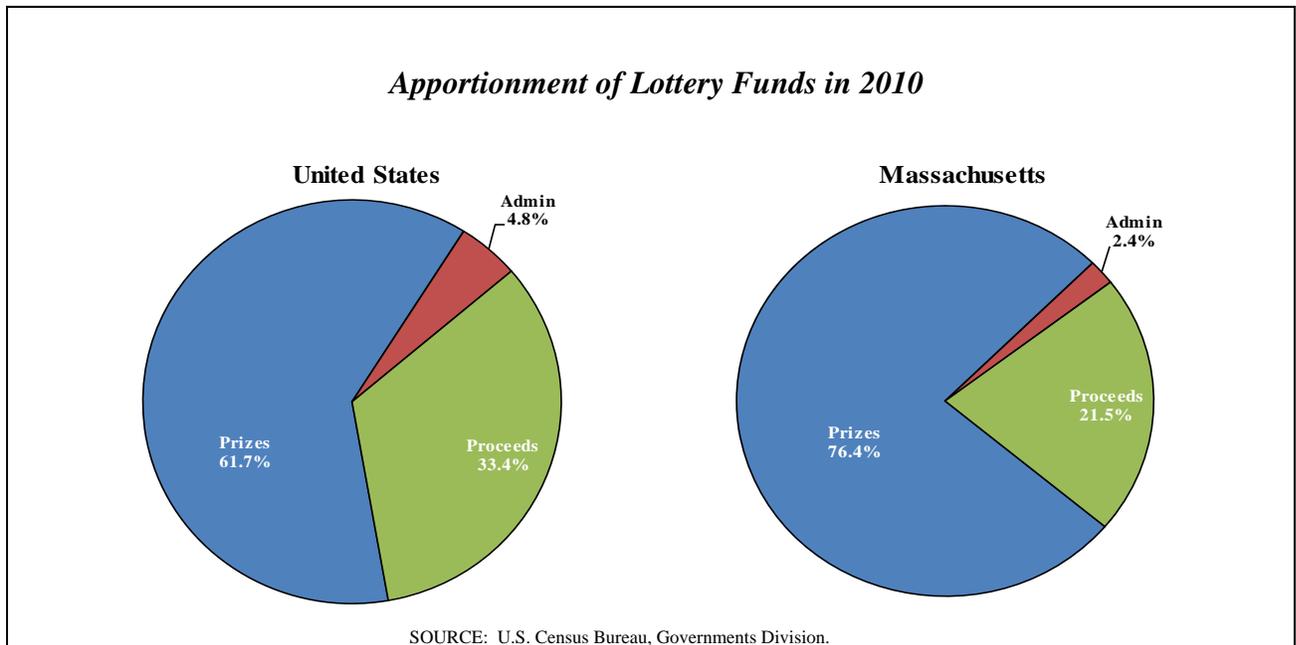
*Partial year.

State Revenues. Taxes collected by all states in FY 2011 totaled \$763.7 billion, 8.4 percent more than FY 2010. Massachusetts collected \$22.1 billion in FY 2011, 10.2 percent more than it did in FY 2010. Massachusetts' revenues grew more than any other New England state. Massachusetts ranked 11th in total taxes collected in 2011, no change from 2010 or 2009.

In fiscal year 2011, Massachusetts collected 52.5 percent of its revenue from individual income tax. Overall, states received 33.9 percent of all revenues from individual income taxes and seven states did not have the tax in 2011. In FY 2011, the state collected 14.5 percent more individual income taxes than it did in FY 2010.



State Lottery Proceeds. Massachusetts ranked second in revenue, \$4.2 billion, and prize money awarded, \$3.2 billion, among the 43 states with lotteries in FY 2010. It ranked first on per capita sales, eighth in the portion of revenue used for its administration, and second in the portion of revenue used for prizes.

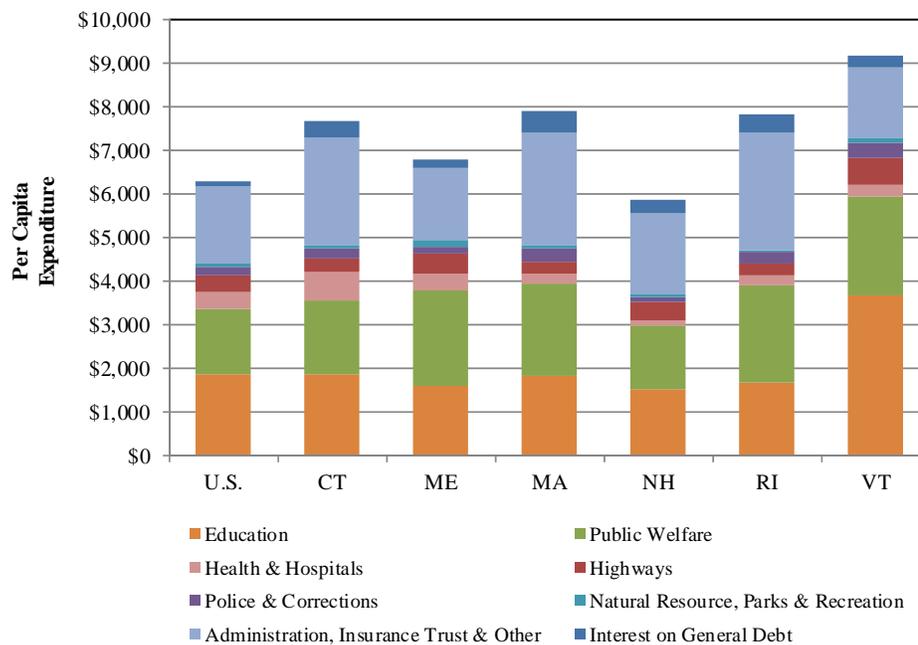


State Expenditures. The following table and graph depict fiscal 2010 per capita state general expenditures by category for the six New England states and the U.S. average state expenditure. Massachusetts ranked 8th in the nation in per capita expenditures, \$7,901 in 2010, while it ranked 8th and spent \$7,373 in 2009. This represents a 7.2 percent increase in per capita expenditures from 2009 to 2010 with the largest per capita dollar increase in the Administration, Insurance Trust & Other category.

General expenditures, by function	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Education	\$1,026	\$1,020	\$1,055	\$1,183	\$1,346	\$1,401	\$1,640	\$1,649	\$1,735	\$1,814
Public Welfare	\$1,135	\$932	\$824	\$1,647	\$1,719	\$1,843	\$1,877	\$1,952	\$2,030	\$2,103
Health & Hospitals	\$363	\$377	\$372	\$172	\$177	\$187	\$227	\$236	\$237	\$235
Highways	\$400	\$427	\$378	\$471	\$276	\$261	\$267	\$346	\$294	\$298
Police & Corrections	\$213	\$223	\$230	\$215	\$222	\$248	\$274	\$293	\$294	\$279
Natural Resource, Parks & Recreation	\$88	\$86	\$95	\$90	\$76	\$81	\$87	\$89	\$96	\$91
Administration, Insurance Trust & Other	\$1,473	\$1,630	\$1,755	\$1,815	\$1,660	\$1,690	\$1,890	\$1,901	\$2,126	\$2,558
Interest on General Debt	\$371	\$418	\$386	\$401	\$435	\$487	\$518	\$558	\$561	\$522
Total	\$5,067	\$5,115	\$5,095	\$5,994	\$5,911	\$6,198	\$6,779	\$7,023	\$7,373	\$7,901

General expenditures, by function	U.S.	CT	ME	MA	NH	RI	VT
Education	\$1,849	\$1,853	\$1,579	\$1,814	\$1,522	\$1,680	\$3,676
Public Welfare	\$1,499	\$1,687	\$2,189	\$2,103	\$1,450	\$2,213	\$2,245
Health & Hospitals	\$400	\$655	\$399	\$235	\$109	\$236	\$283
Highways	\$359	\$303	\$441	\$298	\$426	\$279	\$619
Police & Corrections	\$202	\$249	\$169	\$279	\$132	\$240	\$319
Natural Resource, Parks & Recreation	\$88	\$51	\$138	\$91	\$66	\$45	\$133
Administration, Insurance Trust & Other	\$1,748	\$2,470	\$1,688	\$2,558	\$1,843	\$2,701	\$1,629
Interest on General Debt	\$147	\$408	\$192	\$522	\$306	\$408	\$246
Total	\$6,293	\$7,677	\$6,794	\$7,901	\$5,853	\$7,801	\$9,151
State's rank of total per capita expenditures		11	20	8	34	9	3

**Fiscal 2010 Per Capita State Government General Expenditures, by Type
(for the U.S. and the New England States)**

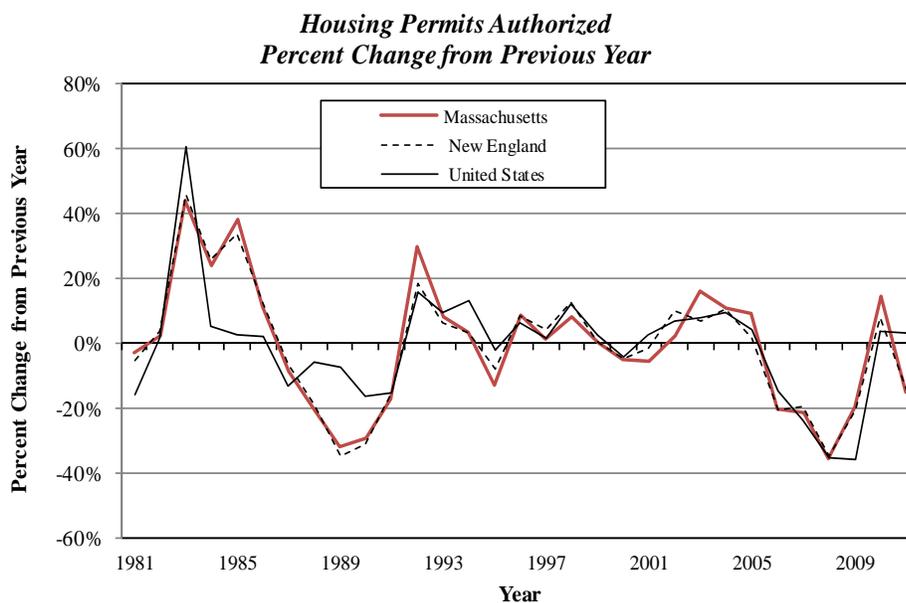


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division.

Supplementary Data Section. The following appendix contains more detailed data for industry sectors or subsectors.

Building Permits. The Census Bureau's Residential Construction Branch Building Permits Survey is a leading economic indicator used to track the housing industry.

<i>Housing Permits Authorized</i>						
Year	Massachusetts		New England		United States	
	Total Units	Percent Change Previous Year	Total Units	Percent Change Previous Year	Total Units	Percent Change Previous Year
1970	38,330	14.2%	74,068	5.0%	1,354,746	1.8%
1971	52,116	36.0%	97,801	32.0%	1,913,601	41.3%
1976	19,190	8.4%	47,441	13.9%	1,286,942	37.7%
1985	39,360	38.2%	96,832	33.8%	1,732,335	2.5%
1990	15,276	-29.4%	36,811	-31.2%	1,125,583	-16.3%
1995	15,946	-12.9%	37,357	-7.7%	1,335,835	-2.3%
1996	17,360	8.9%	40,425	8.2%	1,419,083	6.2%
1997	17,554	1.1%	42,047	4.0%	1,442,251	1.6%
1998	18,958	8.0%	47,342	12.6%	1,619,500	12.3%
1999	18,967	0.0%	47,632	0.6%	1,663,533	2.7%
2000	18,000	-5.1%	45,335	-4.8%	1,592,267	-4.3%
2001	17,034	-5.4%	44,594	-1.6%	1,636,676	2.8%
2002	17,465	2.5%	49,031	9.9%	1,747,678	6.8%
2003	20,257	16.0%	52,395	6.9%	1,889,214	8.1%
2004	22,477	11.0%	57,858	10.4%	2,070,077	9.6%
2005	24,549	9.2%	58,742	1.5%	2,155,316	4.1%
2006	19,580	-20.2%	46,782	-20.4%	1,838,903	-14.7%
2007	15,358	-21.6%	37,532	-19.8%	1,398,415	-24.0%
2008	9,883	-35.6%	24,454	-34.8%	905,359	-35.3%
2009	7,941	-19.6%	19,463	-20.4%	582,963	-35.6%
2010	9,075	14.3%	20,964	7.7%	604,610	3.7%
2011	7,725	-14.9%	17,987	-14.2%	624,061	3.2%
Sep 2011 YTD	4,757		12,139		459,906	
Sep 2012 YTD	7,430	56.2%	16,780	38.2%	605,637	31.7%

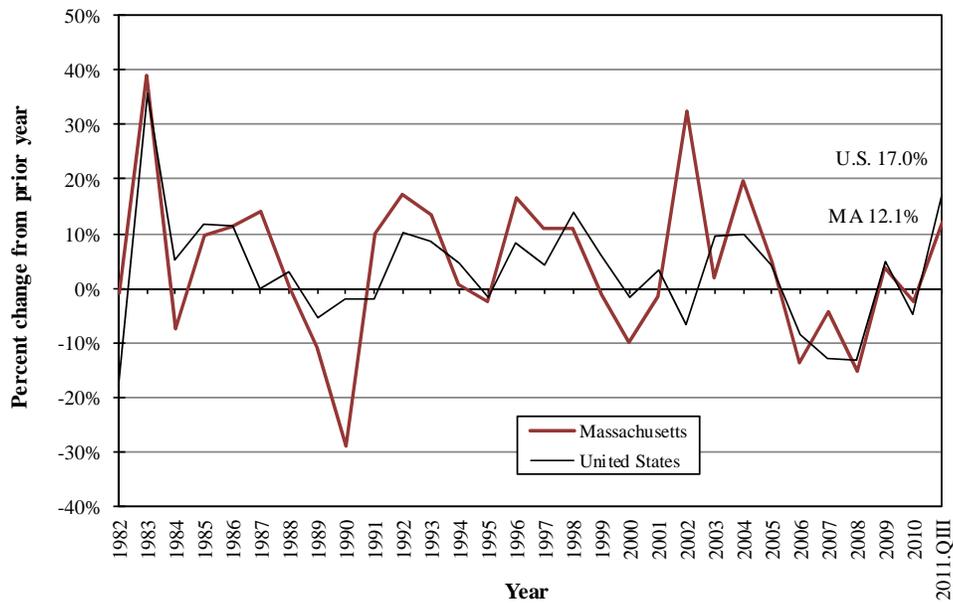


SOURCES: United States Census Bureau. May 2012. Reported data plus data imputed for non-reporters & partial reporters.

Home Sales. Sales of existing single-family homes for Massachusetts and the U.S. are presented in the following table and graph. The state existing-home sales report includes single-family houses, condos and co-ops.

Existing Home Sales <i>(quarterly rates are seasonally adjusted, rates in thousands)</i>				
Year	Massachusetts		United States	
	Sales	% Change	Sales	% Change
1981	43.0		2,575.0	
1985	60.2	40.2%	3,382.5	31.4%
1990	48.6	-19.4%	3,603.5	6.5%
1995	69.6	-2.6%	4,342.3	-1.5%
1996	81.2	16.6%	4,705.3	8.4%
1997	90.1	11.0%	4,908.8	4.3%
1998	99.9	10.8%	5,585.3	13.8%
1999	98.5	-1.3%	5,922.8	6.0%
2000	88.7	-10.0%	5,831.8	-1.5%
2001	87.5	-1.4%	6,026.3	3.3%
2002	115.9	32.5%	5,631.0	-6.6%
2003	118.3	2.1%	6,175.0	9.7%
2004	141.7	19.8%	6,778.0	9.8%
2005	148.6	4.9%	7,076.0	4.4%
2006	128.1	-13.8%	6,478.0	-8.5%
2007	122.4	-4.4%	5,652.0	-12.8%
2008	103.8	-15.2%	4,913.0	-13.1%
2009	107.8	3.9%	5,156.0	4.9%
2010	105.3	-2.3%	4,908.0	-4.8%
2010.QIII	86.0		4,170.0	
2011.QIII	96.4	12.1%	4,880.0	17.0%

**Change in Existing Home Sales - Annual and Latest Quarter
Massachusetts and the United States**



SOURCES: National Association of Realtors. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. p=preliminary.

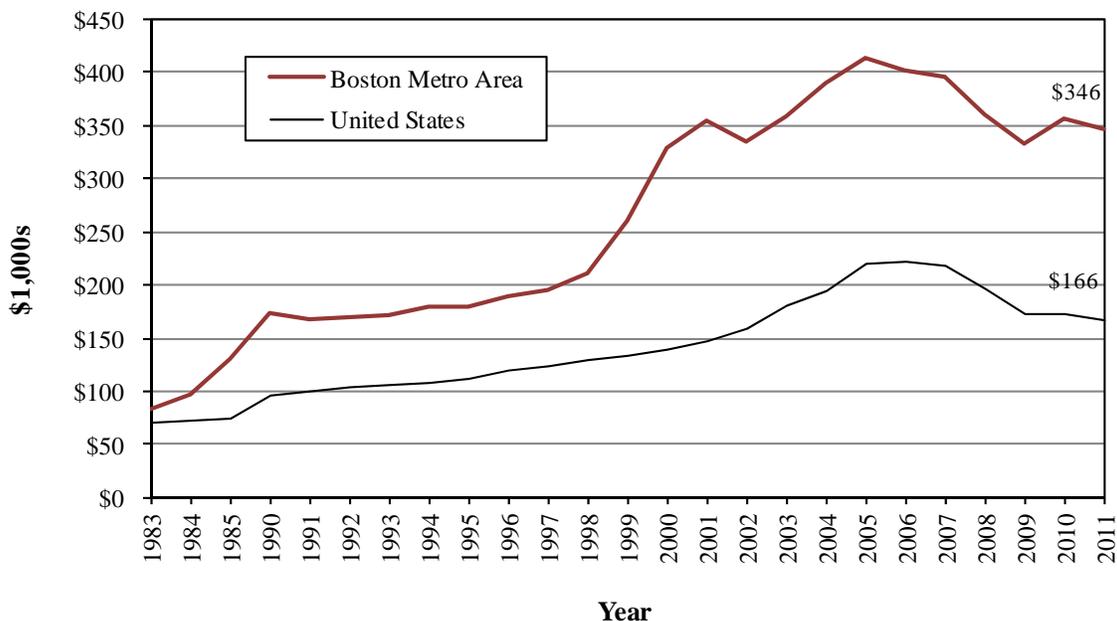
Home prices. Prices had been declining in the Boston metropolitan area since 2006 but increased in 2010. The median price in the Boston areas is two times the national median.

Median Sales Price for Existing Single-Family Homes

(quarterly price not seasonally adjusted, price in thousands)

Year	Boston Metro Area	United States	Boston Prices as a Percent of the U.S.	Boston Percent Change	U.S. Percent Change
1985	\$177	\$86	205.7%	11.6%	7.0%
1990	\$171	\$104	164.6%	1.2%	4.2%
1995	\$195	\$124	157.1%	3.0%	4.0%
1996	\$212	\$130	162.9%	8.9%	5.1%
1997	\$261	\$133	196.2%	23.1%	2.2%
1998	\$330	\$138	238.3%	26.4%	4.1%
1999	\$355	\$146	242.4%	7.6%	5.8%
2000	\$335	\$158	212.1%	-5.5%	8.0%
2001	\$359	\$180	198.9%	6.9%	14.0%
2002	\$390	\$195	199.6%	8.7%	8.3%
2003	\$413	\$219	188.7%	6.0%	12.2%
2004	\$402	\$222	181.3%	-2.7%	1.3%
2005	\$396	\$218	181.6%	-1.6%	-1.8%
2006	\$361	\$197	183.7%	-8.7%	-9.8%
2007	\$333	\$172	193.3%	-7.9%	-12.5%
2008	\$357	\$173	206.4%	7.4%	0.6%
2009	\$333	\$172	193.3%	-6.9%	-0.6%
2010	\$357	\$173	206.4%	7.4%	0.6%
2011	\$346	\$166	208.3%	-3.1%	-4.0%
2011.II	\$356	\$169	210.3%	2.7%	1.7%
2012.II p	\$362	\$182	199.5%	1.8%	7.3%

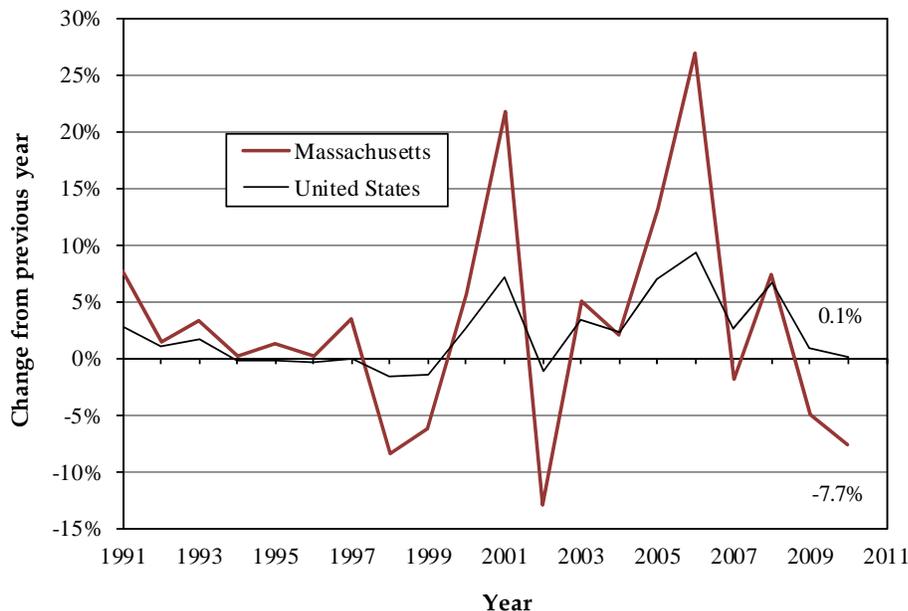
**Median Sales Price, Existing Single-Family Homes
U.S. and Boston Metropolitan Area**



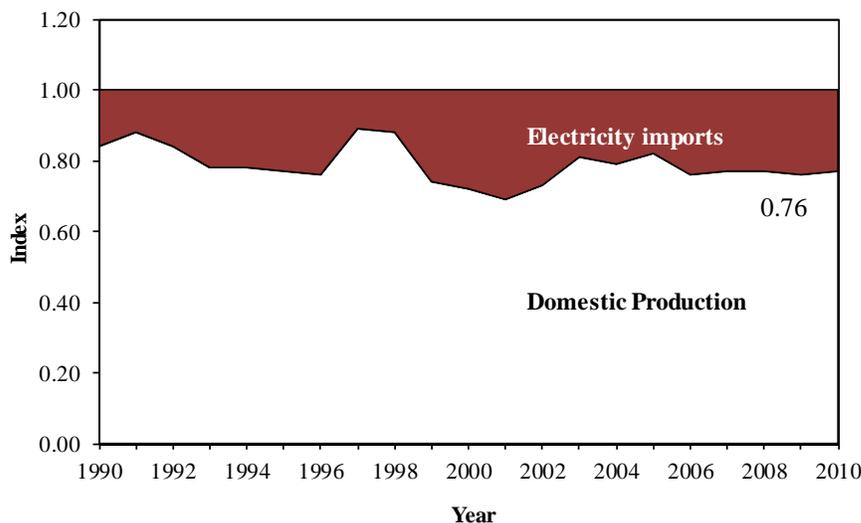
SOURCES: National Association of Realtors. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. p= preliminary, r=revised.

Electricity Prices, Supply and Capacity by Source. Massachusetts had the seventh highest electric rate in the country in 2010, 14.26 cents per kilowatt hour, while the U.S. average was 9.83. This was a decrease of 7.7 percent for Massachusetts and an increase of 0.1 percent for the U.S. from the previous year. Massachusetts electric utilities generated \$8.1 billion in revenue in 2010. This was 3.0 percent less than in 2009, while they sold 5.1 percent more electricity. Massachusetts's latest reported average combined electric rate, year-to-date July 2012, is virtually unchanged at 14.12 cents per kilowatt hour compared to the same period last year. The Massachusetts Net Electricity Trade Index, which represents the state's electricity self-sufficiency, was 0.77 in 2010. This means that Massachusetts imported 23 percent of its electricity supply, 14,030 million kilowatt hours, from out-of-state. In 2010, two-thirds of Massachusetts generating capacity was oil and natural gas based.

**Electricity - Average Retail Price
Cents/KWh**

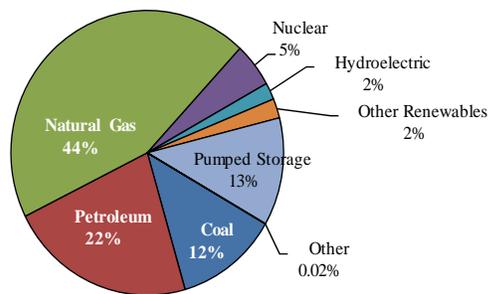


**The Massachusetts Electricity Supply - Net Trade Index
(Massachusetts currently imports a quarter of its electricity)**

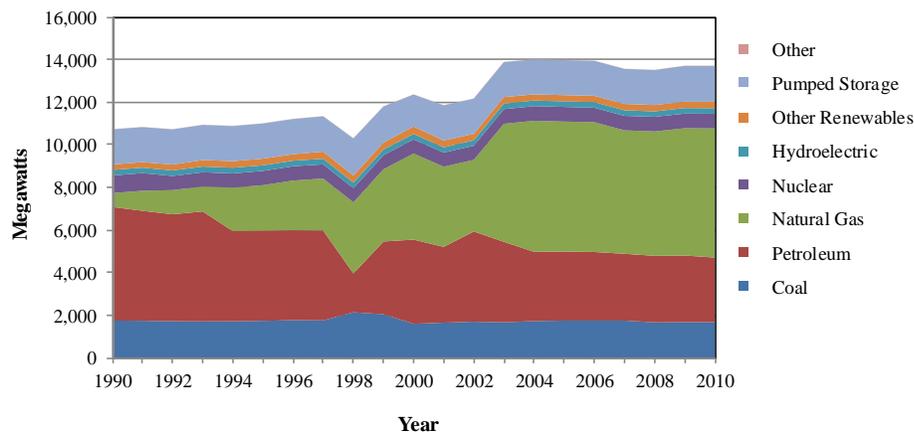


SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Energy, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/>: state electricity profiles.

Electric Power by Primary Energy Source 2010



Electric Power Net Summer Capacity by Primary Energy Source



SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Energy, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/>: state electricity profiles.

Other Renewables includes wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind. **Other** includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tire-derived fuels and misc. technologies.

Travel and Tourism. The Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism (MOTT) reported a 12.4 percent increase in museum and attraction attendance, 12.4 million visitors, in calendar year 2011, compared to 2010. For FY2012 June YTD net room occupancy tax collections totaled \$146.1 million, an 11.3% increase from FY2011.

Transportation and Warehousing. Massachusetts' major air and seaports are managed by the Massachusetts Port Authority (Massport), an independent public authority. Based on total passenger volume in calendar year 2011 data, Logan Airport was the most active airport in New England, remaining the 19th most active in the U.S. according to the Federal Aviation Authority. Massport reported that as of August 2012, total airport flight operations were down 3.0 percent and total airport passengers were up 2.6 percent from the same period in 2011. According to the FAA, in calendar year 2011, Logan Airport ranked 29th in the nation in total air cargo volume. In 2011, the airport handled 530 million pounds of cargo; a 3.1 percent decrease from 2010. Massport also reported that as of August 2012, the combined cargo volume was down 1.6 percent and total express mail was down 1.7 percent from the same period in 2011. Please refer to the Aviation Activity charts on the following page.

At Massport's Port of Boston properties, 2011 total cargo throughput was 11.5 million metric tons, a 3.0 percent decrease from 2010. Automobile processing decreased 11 percent to 37,242 units, and cruise passenger trips decreased 4.0 percent to 310,238. Total containerized cargo at public and private terminals increased 16 percent to 1.4 million metric tons.

The Army Corps of Engineers reported Massachusetts total waterborne cargo shipped or received in 2010 decreased by 9.4 percent to 22.7 million short tons from 2009. Waterborne cargo in New England decreased 7.4 percent while the U.S. increased 10.8 percent. Please refer to the Waterborne Tonnage by State charts on the following page.

Aviation Activity for Massachusetts' Primary Airports

Passenger Boardings	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General Edward Lawrence Logan International	12,758,020	13,214,923	13,544,552	13,783,297	12,820,489	12,566,797	13,561,814	14,171,476
Nantucket Memorial	243,313	252,757	276,866	282,197	258,214	204,981	201,390	164,032
Barnstable Municipal-Boardman/Polando Field	167,522	177,761	206,980	204,152	191,906	138,858	124,560	87,739
Worcester Regional	1,274	2,036	14,823	460	3,182	17,241	35,833	53,538
Laurence G Hanscom Field	17,049	13,887	14,560	16,568	8,385	7,350	7,952	9,160
Marthas Vineyard	49,480	48,977	45,881	49,205	45,002	42,248	43,904	49,093
New Bedford Regional	19,686	17,960	15,211	14,567	13,908	11,680	12,363	11,152
Provincetown Municipal	11,424	10,236	11,375	12,459	11,468	10,747	11,450	10,967
Total	13,267,768	13,738,537	14,130,248	14,362,905	13,352,554	12,999,902	13,806,666	14,557,157

Cargo - Gross Landed Weight (lbs.)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General Edward Lawrence Logan International	1,172,103,700	1,148,881,400	1,100,485,850	1,059,947,900	984,258,400	835,954,035	817,235,460	819,986,332

Change in Aviation Activity at Massachusetts' Primary Airports

Passenger Boardings	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
General Edward Lawrence Logan International	15.1%	3.6%	2.5%	1.8%	-7.0%	-2.0%	7.9%	4.5%
Nantucket Memorial	6.1%	3.9%	9.5%	1.9%	-8.5%	-20.6%	-1.8%	-18.6%
Barnstable Municipal-Boardman/Polando Field	5.8%	6.1%	16.4%	-1.4%	-6.0%	-27.6%	-10.3%	-29.6%
Worcester Regional	-43.0%	59.8%	628.0%	-96.9%	591.7%	441.8%	107.8%	49.4%
Laurence G Hanscom Field	-12.0%	-18.5%	4.8%	13.8%	-49.4%	-12.3%	8.2%	15.2%
Martha's Vineyard	-6.7%	-1.0%	-6.3%	7.2%	-8.5%	-6.1%	3.9%	11.8%
New Bedford Regional	-6.7%	-8.8%	-15.3%	-4.2%	-4.5%	-16.0%	5.8%	-9.8%
Provincetown Municipal	-3.2%	-10.4%	11.1%	9.5%	-8.0%	-6.3%	6.5%	-4.2%
Total	14.5%	3.5%	2.9%	1.6%	-7.0%	-2.6%	6.2%	5.4%

Cargo	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
General Edward Lawrence Logan International	-2.3%	-2.0%	-4.2%	-3.7%	-7.1%	-15.1%	-2.2%	0.3%

SOURCE: Federal Aviation Administration July 2012.

http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/planning_capacity/passenger_allcargo_stats/

Waterborne Tonnage by State (In Units of 1,000 Tons)

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
U.S. total	2,386,558	2,340,292	2,394,199	2,551,939	2,527,622	2,588,440	2,563,972	2,477,094	2,210,752	2,334,399
Massachusetts	26,446	26,117	30,655	31,787	28,812	27,411	28,043	25,993	25,018	22,661
Maine	30,586	29,140	31,698	32,447	32,353	28,103	26,839	24,747	22,996	20,907
Connecticut	18,267	17,610	18,579	20,075	19,617	19,340	20,148	18,196	16,767	16,229
Rhode Island	9,170	8,437	9,417	9,764	10,972	11,016	11,184	10,517	8,404	8,315
New Hampshire	4,447	4,108	4,971	4,795	5,254	4,823	4,026	3,833	3,583	2,964
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New England	88,916	85,412	95,320	98,868	97,008	90,693	90,240	83,286	76,768	71,076

Waterborne Tonnage by State - Percent Change from Previous Year

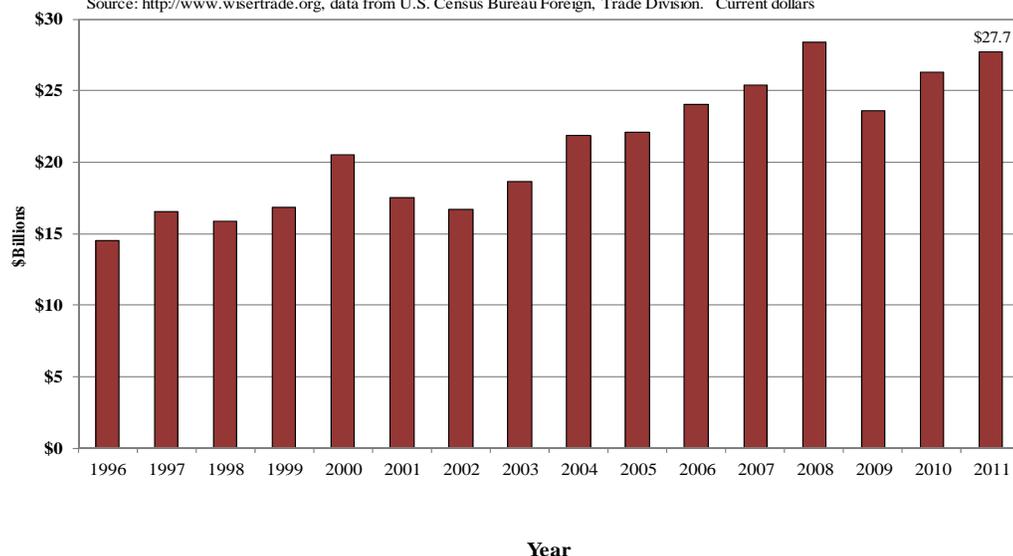
State	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
U.S. total	-1.9%	2.3%	6.6%	-1.0%	2.4%	-0.9%	-3.4%	-10.8%	5.6%
Massachusetts	-1.2%	17.4%	3.7%	-9.4%	-4.9%	2.3%	-7.3%	-3.8%	-9.4%
Maine	-4.7%	8.8%	2.4%	-0.3%	-13.1%	-4.5%	-7.8%	-7.1%	-9.1%
Connecticut	-3.6%	5.5%	8.1%	-2.3%	-1.4%	4.2%	-9.7%	-7.9%	-3.2%
Rhode Island	-8.0%	11.6%	3.7%	12.4%	0.4%	1.5%	-6.0%	-20.1%	-1.1%
New Hampshire	-7.6%	21.0%	-3.5%	9.6%	-8.2%	-16.5%	-4.8%	-6.5%	-17.3%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New England	-3.9%	11.6%	3.7%	-1.9%	-6.5%	-0.5%	-7.7%	-7.8%	-7.4%

SOURCE: Army Corps of Engineers, Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center (WCSC) January 2012.

<http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc/wcsc.htm>

Massachusetts's Annual Exports

Source: <http://www.wisertrade.org>, data from U.S. Census Bureau Foreign, Trade Division. Current dollars



Massachusetts Top Export Partners

(top ten export destinations ranked by value of 2011 exports, in millions)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Canada	\$2,711	\$2,646	\$2,917	\$2,927	\$3,166	\$3,480	\$3,907	\$3,086	\$3,242	\$3,733
United Kingdom	\$1,579	\$1,430	\$1,508	\$1,628	\$1,972	\$2,306	\$3,504	\$4,049	\$3,213	\$3,179
China	\$385	\$572	\$894	\$884	\$1,291	\$1,375	\$1,563	\$1,372	\$2,194	\$2,089
Germany	\$1,198	\$1,599	\$2,516	\$2,151	\$2,515	\$2,370	\$2,489	\$1,750	\$1,872	\$2,050
Japan	\$1,598	\$1,635	\$1,814	\$1,893	\$2,287	\$2,166	\$2,427	\$1,717	\$2,045	\$2,035
Mexico	\$569	\$702	\$755	\$782	\$824	\$996	\$1,163	\$902	\$1,272	\$1,434
Netherlands	\$1,054	\$1,759	\$2,505	\$3,000	\$2,696	\$2,215	\$2,675	\$1,982	\$1,695	\$1,104
Korea, Republic Of	\$471	\$558	\$650	\$803	\$875	\$821	\$666	\$624	\$893	\$1,026
Taiwan	\$512	\$528	\$951	\$798	\$749	\$1,018	\$709	\$619	\$906	\$957
Hong Kong	\$382	\$496	\$523	\$507	\$561	\$579	\$590	\$525	\$668	\$769
Total Exports, Top Destinations	\$10,459	\$11,926	\$15,033	\$15,371	\$16,937	\$17,326	\$19,694	\$16,625	\$18,000	\$18,379
All other countries	\$6,246	\$6,726	\$6,866	\$6,681	\$7,120	\$8,026	\$8,675	\$6,968	\$8,303	\$9,332
Total Exports	\$16,705	\$18,652	\$21,899	\$22,052	\$24,057	\$25,351	\$28,369	\$23,593	\$26,304	\$27,711
Change from Prior Year	-4.5%	11.7%	17.4%	0.7%	9.1%	5.4%	11.9%	-16.8%	11.5%	5.4%

Value of International Shipments from Massachusetts

(top ten industry groups ranked by value of latest exports, in millions)

Major Industry Group/3-Digit NAICS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Computer And Electronic Products	\$7,022	\$7,688	\$7,519	\$7,012	\$7,513	\$7,711	\$7,821	\$6,600	\$7,488	\$7,708
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$1,788	\$1,672	\$2,447	\$2,311	\$2,739	\$2,881	\$2,615	\$2,008	\$3,462	\$3,652
Chemicals	\$2,259	\$3,216	\$4,910	\$5,285	\$5,189	\$5,258	\$5,515	\$3,863	\$3,620	\$3,354
Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities	\$1,211	\$1,571	\$1,930	\$2,114	\$2,240	\$2,319	\$3,120	\$2,737	\$3,046	\$3,190
Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$247	\$425	\$423	\$405	\$647	\$982	\$2,052	\$2,735	\$2,398	\$2,688
Waste And Scrap	\$190	\$184	\$326	\$330	\$597	\$849	\$1,373	\$666	\$654	\$1,096
Transportation Equipment	\$346	\$379	\$461	\$485	\$557	\$932	\$1,237	\$1,107	\$1,059	\$1,084
Fabricated Metal Products, Nesoi	\$691	\$534	\$621	\$664	\$679	\$615	\$721	\$605	\$809	\$863
Plastics And Rubber Products	\$407	\$375	\$404	\$470	\$530	\$582	\$587	\$563	\$748	\$809
Electrical Equipment, Appliances, And Component	\$649	\$592	\$752	\$810	\$871	\$769	\$624	\$508	\$557	\$677
Total Exports, Top Massachusetts Industries	\$14,809	\$16,636	\$19,792	\$19,884	\$21,563	\$22,899	\$25,664	\$21,392	\$23,841	\$25,121
All other exports	\$1,896	\$2,016	\$2,107	\$2,168	\$2,494	\$2,453	\$2,705	\$2,202	\$2,463	\$2,590
Total Exports	\$16,705	\$18,652	\$21,899	\$22,052	\$24,057	\$25,351	\$28,369	\$23,593	\$26,304	\$27,711

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce and WISERTrade.org.

Sources

Listed below are the web sites of the original data sources used to compile Exhibit A. For more information contact the UMass Donahue Institute Economic and Public Policy Unit Tel: 413-545-0001 Email: di.eppr@umassp.edu

Introduction

American Human Development Project

<http://www.measureofamerica.org/>

Population Characteristics

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

<http://www.census.gov>

U.S. Internal Revenue Service

<http://www.irs.gov>

Personal Income, Consumer Prices, and Poverty

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

<http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov>

The Conference Board, Inc.

<http://www.conference-board.org>

Mass Insight Corporation

<http://www.massinsight.com/index.asp>

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

<http://www.census.gov>

Employment

Mass. Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Unemployment Assistance

<http://lmi2.detma.org/Lmi/LMIDataProg.asp>

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm>

Economic Base and Performance

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

<http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>

Fortune Magazine

<http://www.fortune.com/fortune/>

Economic Base and Performance - Sector Detail (NAICS Basis)

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

<http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>

U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division.

Prepared by the World Institute for Strategic Economic Research (WISER)

<http://www.wisertrade.org>

Massport

<http://www.massport.com>

Airports Council International

<http://www.aci.aero>

Federal Aviation Administration

http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/planning_capacity/passenger_allcargo_stats/

Army Corps of Engineers

<http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil.ndc/>

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

<http://www.bos.frb.org>

U.S. Department of Commerce

<http://www.census.gov>

National Association of Realtors; Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

<http://www.bos.frb.org/economic/nee/neeidata.htm>

Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism

<http://www.massvacation.com>

U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division

<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/statetax.html>

<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/state.html>

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report

<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>

Federal Spending - contract, grant, and other award data.

<http://www.usaspending.gov>

Large employers by sector.

<http://www.referenceusa.com/Home/Home>

Human Resources and Infrastructure

U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Massachusetts Department of Higher Education

<http://www.mass.edu/campuses/facts.asp>

New England Board of Higher Education

<http://www.nebhe.org.connection.html>

National Science Foundation

<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics>

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

<http://nces.ed.gov>

Institute of International Education

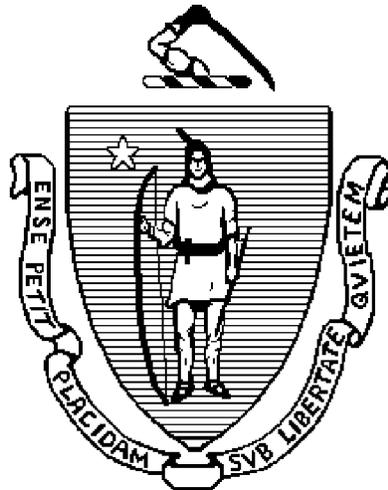
<http://www.iese.org>

U.S. Patent Office

<http://www.uspto.gov>

Exhibit B

Commonwealth of Massachusetts



Statutory Basis Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

Martin J. Benison, CGFM
Comptroller of the Commonwealth

Prepared by
*The Financial Reporting and Analysis Bureau
Office of the Comptroller*

This Document is available at the Comptroller's website: www.mass.gov/osc

Cranberry Harvest, Nantucket, MA

Photography courtesy of Massachusetts Office of Travel & Tourism.

Photographer, Michael Galvin

Statutory Basis Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

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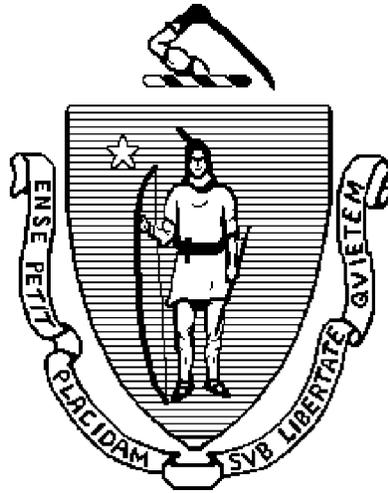
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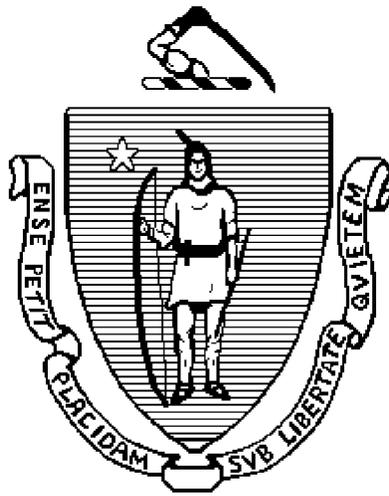
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Introductory Section



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*Martin J. Benison, Comptroller
One Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108*

October 23, 2012

*To the Citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Governor Deval L. Patrick, and Honorable Members of the
General Court*

I am pleased to present to you the Statutory Basis Financial Report (SBFR) of the Commonwealth for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 (FY12).

As of June 30, 2012, the Commonwealth had a budgeted fund balance of approximately \$1.990 billion and completed the fiscal year with a consolidated net surplus of \$301 million, sufficient to meet statutory requirements, as set out in the FY12 final supplemental appropriations bill, for \$147 million to be carried forward as an undesignated balance in the General Fund in FY13 (1/2 of 1% of FY12 tax revenue collections plus \$40 million), a total deposit of approximately \$117 million to the Stabilization Fund (also known as the “Rainy Day Fund”), and \$15 million to be transferred to the Massachusetts Life Sciences Investment Fund, \$20 million to be transferred to the Health Care Workforce Transformation Trust Fund and \$3 million to be distributed to the City of New Bedford Public Schools. The total budgeted fund balance of \$1.990 billion reflects a budgetary gain (a surplus of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses) of approximately \$89 million, added to the FY12 beginning balance of \$1.901 billion. Of the total budgeted fund balance, \$1.652 billion is reserved in the Stabilization Fund, compared to \$1.379 billion at the end of FY11. At the end of FY12, \$170 million is reserved for continuing appropriations and debt service into fiscal year 2013. The remaining undesignated balance of \$167 million is made up of the \$147 million statutorily required carryforward in the General Fund and other smaller fund balances.

In FY12, the Commonwealth used \$486 million in funds it received from the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) (virtually none of it in the budgeted funds); in FY13, ARRA funds are expected to total \$175 million to \$200 million.

During FY12, budgeted fund tax revenues increased by \$549 million, or 2.9% from FY11, as the economy continued its moderate recovery. Income taxes increased by \$335 million, or 2.9%, from FY11, and sales and use taxes increased by \$159 million, or 3.2%. Total budgeted fund revenues and other financing sources decreased by \$529 million, or 1.6%.

In FY12, there were approximately \$669 million in one-time revenues used to balance the Commonwealth’s budget, down from

approximately \$2.0 billion in one-time FY11 solutions. Significant FY12 use of one-time resources included:

- \$202 million in FY11 resources (prior appropriations continued) used to support ongoing FY12 costs;
- \$200 million in Stabilization Fund reserves;
- \$85 million in one-time unclaimed property transfers;
- \$46 million in additional revenues from a delay in the implementation of the so-called FAS 109 corporate tax deduction;
- \$43 million in one-time transfers from Commonwealth trust accounts;
- \$37 million from the use of Commonwealth Care Reserves;
- \$26 million in one-time contributions from quasi-public entities;
- \$29 million in tax settlements that were used to make FY12 one-time Medicaid payments to certain Massachusetts hospitals;
- \$1 million generated from the sale of assets.

An additional \$375 million in one-time tax settlements was also received in FY12, but these settlements were deposited directly to the Stabilization Fund (and not used to balance the FY12 budget), in accordance with legislation requiring that individual settlements in excess of \$10 million be transferred to the “Rainy Day Fund”.

During FY12, the Commonwealth also transferred \$10 million in investment income earned by the Stabilization Fund to the General Fund.

As the Commonwealth continued its emergence from a recession that ended nationally in June 2009, employment in the Commonwealth continued to grow in FY12. Between June 2011 and June 2012, on a seasonally adjusted basis, Massachusetts employment grew by 38,500, or 1.2%, compared to employment growth of 1.3% for the United States as a whole over the same period. (Updated information from economists at Northeastern University and the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston indicate that the official numbers for both U.S. and Massachusetts employment understate employment growth significantly. Employment numbers using the updated information will be revised by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics in the spring of 2013.) In June 2012, the Massachusetts unemployment rate was 6.0%, compared to 8.2% nationally.

The General Appropriation Act for FY13 is based on a consensus tax revenue estimate of approximately \$21.950 billion, of which approximately \$18.902 billion represents taxes available for budget after adjusting for \$3.048 billion in tax revenue that is allocated to state pension contributions (\$1.552 billion), sales tax revenue dedicated to the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (\$787 million) and the Massachusetts School Building Authority (\$689 million, subsequently adjusted to \$703 million) and revenue transferred to the non-budgetary

fund Workforce Training Fund (\$20 million). FY13 revenues available for budget were further adjusted to \$18.962 billion as result of several tax law changes included in the enacted FY13 budget or enacted soon after that budget was passed.

As of September 30, 2012, FY13 tax collections were \$95 million below the year-to-date benchmark based on the \$18.962 billion estimate. On October 15, 2012 the Executive Office for Administration and Finance reaffirmed the FY13 tax revenue estimate of taxes available for budget of \$18.962 billion.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This report focuses on the Commonwealth's budgeted funds. For the budgeted funds, the activity and balances of each fund are presented separately. For all other funds included in this report, the activity – inflows and outflows – are presented in tabular form.

The financial operations of these funds are maintained in the Massachusetts Management Accounting and Reporting System, (MMARS). The statewide accounting system is operated by the Commonwealth and contains detailed information summarized in this report.

The SBFR is intended to satisfy the requirements of state finance law and to present fairly the results of FY12 activity in the Commonwealth's funds. The report contains computations required by state finance law, including the certification of transfers to and balances in the Stabilization Fund and Tax Reduction Fund.

Basis of Accounting

The statutory basis of accounting, defined in Massachusetts law, is used to budget and control fiscal operations. The statutory basis of accounting is not in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as defined for governments by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Fiduciary Funds are not included in this presentation. I will report the Commonwealth's financial position on a GAAP basis in December, in the state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). That report, which will be prepared in accordance with GAAP, provides a basis for comparison with other governments. There are significant differences between what is contained in the SBFR and what will be presented in the December CAFR according to GAAP. The major differences are that the CAFR reflects capital assets and depreciation expense, all types of long-term obligations – including debt – and that in the CAFR the financial statements are presented in an all-encompassing, net assets and net expense format.

In accordance with Section 12 of Chapter 7A of the Massachusetts General Laws, as amended, the Office of the Comptroller is required to transmit the SBFR by October 31st. The SBFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 herein is reviewed, not audited, by KPMG LLP and represents the closing of the Commonwealth's books for the fiscal year.

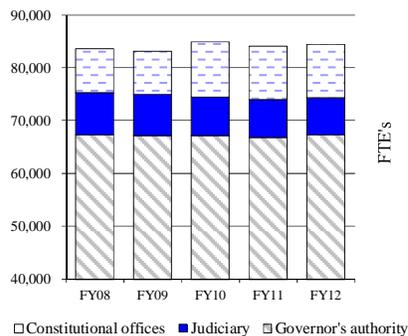
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Expenditures of Federal Award Activity for FY2011 and FY2012
(Amounts in thousands)

By Funding Category	FY2011	FY2012
Agriculture.....	\$ 4,980	\$ 2,608
Department of defense.....	531	-
Housing and urban development.....	48,790	10,632
Justice.....	7,496	2,987
Labor.....	145,393	6,488
Transportation.....	167,051	74,768
US Treasury.....	58,802	9,945
National institute for arts & humanities..	9	-
National science foundation.....	225	161
EPA.....	9,838	969
Energy.....	75,230	53,229
Education.....	533,090	201,010
Health and human services.....	1,308,647	123,435
Homeland security.....	685	-
Total by funding category.....	\$ 2,360,767	\$486,232

By Fund Type	FY2011	FY2012
Budgeted funds.....	\$ 1,268,817	\$ 22
Non-budgeted special revenue funds *	808,544	395,978
Capital projects funds.....	1,370	456
Agency funds**.....	3,204	-
Unemployment benefits**.....	107,832	-
MassDOT.....	171,000	89,776
Total by fund type.....	\$ 2,360,767	\$486,232

* Resulted in expenditure reduction in the general fund in FY2011
** Not included in this report

Full Time Equivalent Workforce Including Higher Education June 2008 – June 2012



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

For the year ended June 30, 2012 ARRA funds received by the Commonwealth totaled \$486 million, virtually all of it in the non-budgetary funds.

In many respects ARRA has triggered a re-examination of governmental interaction with its citizens nationwide. ARRA requires heightened scrutiny of processes, policies and procedures, achieving a new level of transparency. The Commonwealth has exceeded the reporting requirements of ARRA in building a citizen-focused, transparent website to disclose not only ARRA activities, but all federal activities and results, and in FY12 began a staged roll-out of its transparency website. Information can be found at <http://www.mass.gov/recovery> for daily updates on how ARRA is benefiting the Commonwealth.

Lottery

In FY12, the Commonwealth transferred approximately \$834 million to municipalities in so-called Unrestricted General Government Aid (formerly called Lottery Aid) from Lottery profits. In addition, \$65 million in non-education local aid was distributed to municipalities in FY12 in accordance with the FY11 final supplemental appropriations bill. The total of \$899 million in non-education local aid was equal to FY11 Unrestricted General Government Aid.

Gross Lottery revenues (including the Arts Lottery) increased from \$4.633 billion in FY11 to \$4.942 billion in FY12, or 6.7%. Lottery profits, after deducting administrative expenses and fringe benefit charges reimbursed to the Commonwealth's General Fund, totaled \$984 million, an increase of \$96 million, or 10.8%, from FY11.

The FY13 General Appropriation Act contains provisions for \$899 million in unrestricted general government aid, equal to the amount distributed in FY12.

Full-Time Equivalent Employment

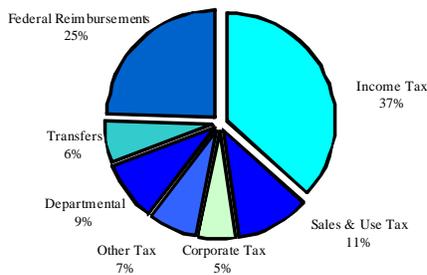
The chart to the left shows the Commonwealth's full-time equivalent employment (including MassDOT) for all state funding sources (budgetary, non-budgetary, capital, federal and trust) over the past five fiscal years. In FY12, the number of Commonwealth FTEs increased by approximately 400, to a total of 84,462. However, since FY08 the number of FTEs on the Commonwealth's payroll has dropped significantly after adjusting for shifts in the way certain FTEs are accounted for and for entities that were absorbed by the state in FY09 and FY10. In FY09, the state switched approximately 2,500 Higher Education employees to the Commonwealth's payroll system. In FY10, approximately 1,330 employees of the former Massachusetts Turnpike Authority and the Tobin Bridge were transferred to the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT). Also in FY10, the sheriff departments of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth and Suffolk were brought onto the state's accounting and payroll systems, with approximately 2,770 employees. These increases

were offset by reductions in state employment due to a combination of employee attrition and layoffs, as the state responded to lower tax revenues caused by the recession. Adjusting for the 6,600 employees brought onto the state payroll system as a result of these accounting changes and reorganizations, state employment levels dropped by a total of approximately 5,800 FTEs between June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2012.

The Budgeted Funds

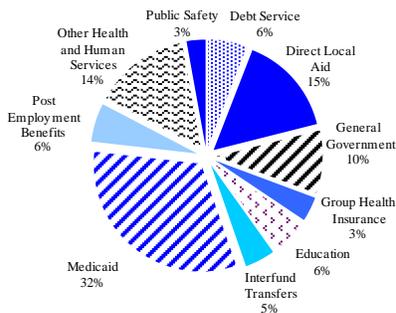
The FY12 General Appropriation Act (GAA) authorized approximately \$30.044 billion in spending, exclusive of approximately \$1.478 billion in required pension contributions and \$381 million in FY11 spending authorized to be continued into FY12 as part of FY11 end of year supplemental budgets.

Budgeted Revenues and Other Sources



The FY12 budget as enacted by the Legislature was based on a FY12 consensus tax revenue estimate of \$20.525 billion, of which approximately \$17.569 billion represented taxes available for budget after adjusting for \$2.956 billion in tax revenue allocated to the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (\$779 million), the School Modernization And Reconstruction Trust Fund (\$678 million), the Pension Reserves Investment Trust Fund (\$1.478 billion) and the Workforce Training Fund (\$20 million), which was converted from a budgetary to non-budgetary fund effective July 1, 2011. FY12 revenues available for budget were further adjusted to \$17.682 billion as a result of several tax law changes that were part of the FY12 budget. The FY12 tax revenue estimate was revised upward to \$21.010 billion (with \$18.167 billion available for budget) in October 2011 as tax revenues had performed above benchmark in the first quarter of FY12. Tax revenues ended the year \$105 million above the final FY12 tax estimate.

Budgeted Expenditures and Other Uses



Approximately \$493 million in supplemental appropriations were authorized during FY12 prior to June 30, 2012. Subsequent to year end, an additional supplemental budget was enacted totaling approximately \$47 million in new FY12 appropriations, all of which were continued to FY13 and reappropriated. The year’s significant supplemental appropriation activity included approximately:

- \$187 million for the Delivery System Transformation Initiative, which will provide funding to safety net hospitals carrying out delivery-of-care transformation initiatives;
- \$40 million for family shelters;
- \$35 million for MassHealth (Medicaid) senior care;
- \$30 million for information technology consolidation in the executive branch;
- \$28 million for additional private counsel compensation for indigent clients;
- \$27 million for short term housing transitional programs;
- \$26 million to pay for the cleanup costs of Hurricane Irene and the October 2011 snow storm;

- \$21 million for home heating assistance;
- \$11 million for MassHealth fee for service programs;
- \$11 million for providing Supplemental Security Income.

Budgeted revenues and other financing sources (before transfers between the budgeted funds, which are included in both spending and revenue, and thus have no effect on fund balances) declined by \$529 million, or 1.6%, in FY12. While tax revenue grew by \$549 million, or 2.9%, as a result of continuing growth in the economy, federal reimbursements declined by \$1.328 billion, or 14.3%, as the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act wound down and budgeted revenues under that program dropped by more than \$1.269 billion. Interfund transfers from non-budgeted funds increased by \$241 million, or 13.6%, due primarily to transfers of increased Lottery profits to the General Fund.

Budgeted expenditures and other financing uses, including transfers to non-budgeted funds (but before transfers between the budgeted funds) increased by \$380 million, or 1.2%, from FY11, much slower growth than in recent years, as health care spending, which is one of the most important drivers of the Commonwealth budget, slowed.

Spending on programs and services grew by \$644 million, or 2.4%. Medicaid expenditures grew by \$194 million, or only 1.9%, from \$10.237 billion in FY11 to \$10.431 billion in FY12, the slowest percentage growth since FY97, as the Commonwealth implemented savings initiatives, including reduced rates for providers, reprocurement of services for behavioral health services, revised capitation rates for contracted managed care organizations, a change in hospital readmissions payment policies, increased co-payments slightly and enhanced program integrity measures to ensure that members are eligible for services and using them in proper settings.

Debt service grew by \$259 million, or 15.6%, as FY11 savings from a debt restructuring were not repeated in FY12. Interfund transfers to non-budgeted funds (primarily the Universal Health Care funds) fell by \$577 million or 28.0%, as FY11 one-time universal healthcare-related expenditures were not repeated in FY12. Post-employment benefits grew by \$53 million, or 2.9%, with pension contributions growing by 2.5% from FY11 and state employee and retiree health insurance costs increasing by 3.8%. Spending for direct local aid (both education aid and unrestricted aid), at \$4.929 billion, was up \$145 million, or 3.0%, from FY11.

The Budgeted Funds – Operations table on page 7 displays the FY12 summary of budgeted funds compared to FY11. The FY12 financial statements for each of the ten active individual budgeted funds are included in the financial section of this report.

In conducting the budget process, the Commonwealth excludes from its forecast those “interfund” transactions within the budgeted funds that are included in this report; these transactions by their nature have no impact on the combined fund balance of the budgeted funds. The table Budgeted Funds – Operations isolates this “interfund” activity

from the budgeted sources and uses to align forecasts prepared during the budget process to actual amounts in this report. In FY12, transfers among the Budgeted Funds decreased, primarily as a result of a reduction in transfers to and from the Temporary Holding Fund and Stabilization Fund. A detailed list of these interfund transfers is included in Note 3 of the financial statements and Schedule C of the Supplemental Information section of this report.

Budgeted Funds - Operations
(Amounts in thousands)

	2011	2012
Beginning fund balances:		
Reserved and designated.....	\$ 121,959	\$ 400,061
Reserved for stabilization fund.....	669,803	1,379,071
Undesignated.....	111,316	121,687
Total.....	903,078	1,900,819
Revenues and other financing sources:		
Taxes.....	19,094,935	19,643,721
Federal reimbursements.....	9,299,546	7,971,705
Departmental and other revenues.....	2,912,270	2,921,388
Interfund transfers from non-budgeted funds and other financing sources..	1,768,582	2,009,733
Budgeted revenues and other financing sources.....	33,075,333	32,546,547
Intragovernmental service fund revenues.....	286,079	295,794
Interfund transfers among budgeted funds and other financing sources.....	3,174,854	736,512
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	36,536,266	33,578,853
Expenditures and other financing uses:		
Programs and services.....	26,515,830	27,159,830
Debt service.....	1,663,876	1,923,154
Post employment benefits.....	1,838,857	1,892,326
Interfund transfers to non-budgeted funds and other financing uses.....	2,059,019	1,482,330
Budgeted expenditures and other financing uses.....	32,077,582	32,457,640
Intragovernmental service fund expenditures.....	286,079	295,794
Interfund transfers among budgeted funds and other financing uses.....	3,174,854	736,512
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	35,538,515	33,489,946
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses.....	997,751	88,907
Ending fund balances:		
Reserved and designated.....	400,061	170,467
Reserved for stabilization fund.....	1,379,071	1,652,118
Undesignated.....	121,687	167,141
Total.....	\$ 1,900,819	\$ 1,989,726

**Budgeted Funds – Fund Balance
(Amounts in Millions)**



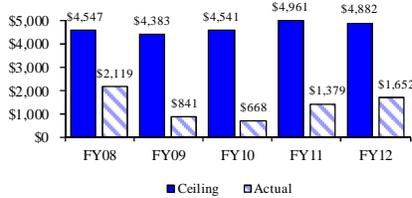
The graph of Budgeted Funds – Fund Balance on the left portrays the combined fund balance in the budgeted funds for the past five years.

At June 30, 2012, the ending balance is comprised mainly of the statutory fund balance of the General Fund and the Stabilization Fund. Due to designations of fund balances, \$170 million of the total budgeted fund balance, exclusive of the Stabilization Fund, is reserved for appropriations and debt service in FY13. The remainder is undesignated.

The Stabilization Fund

As states around the country continue to struggle with ongoing fiscal challenges, the importance of the Stabilization Fund cannot be overstated. State fiscal conditions improved during FY12, according to the National Association of State Budget Officers’ (NASBO) publication *The Fiscal Survey of the States: Spring 2012*, with only eight states reporting a total of \$1.7 billion in enacted mid-year budget cuts for fiscal 2012, compared with 19 states enacting \$7.4 billion in mid-year budget cuts in fiscal 2011 and 39 states enacting \$18.3 billion in cuts in fiscal 2010. As ARRA revenues were phased out and tax revenue growth slowed in the Commonwealth during FY12, Massachusetts drew on \$200 million in Stabilization Fund transfers to maintain budget balance. In addition, \$10 million of investment income was transferred from the Stabilization Fund to the General Fund per the FY12 budget, and per legislation that authorized expanded gaming in the Commonwealth, \$20 million was transferred from the Stabilization Fund to the General Fund and newly established Gaming Fund to finance the startup of the Commonwealth’s new Gaming Commission and the negotiation of a gaming compact with Native American tribes. However, these FY12 transfers from the Stabilization Fund were more than offset by \$375 million in transfers to the Stabilization Fund from the General Fund in accordance with a new statutory requirement enacted in the FY12 budget which mandated that any settlements in excess of \$10 million be deposited directly to the Stabilization Fund.

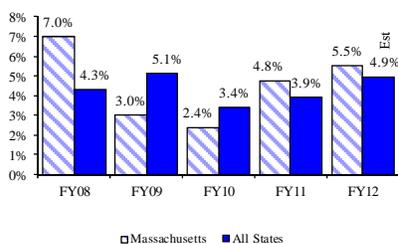
**Stabilization Fund Balance
(Amounts in Millions)**



In addition, the FY12 final supplemental appropriations bill mandated that prior to making the FY12 end of year Stabilization Fund deposit, the Comptroller transfer \$15 million to the Massachusetts Life Sciences Investment Fund, \$20 million to the Health Care Workforce Transformation Trust Fund, \$3 million to City of New Bedford Public Schools and carry forward \$40 million in the General Fund for use in FY13. After those transfers, a residual balance of \$117 million was deposited in the Stabilization Fund, bringing its balance to \$1.652 billion, meaning that the Stabilization Fund balance grew by \$273 million in FY12. For FY13, the General Appropriation Act authorizes that \$350 million be drawn from the Stabilization Fund and mandates that all investment income earned by the Stabilization Fund be transferred to the General Fund.

The chart on the left shows that the Stabilization Fund balance declined rapidly between FY08 through FY10 as the recession caused reductions in revenues and increased costs for safety net programs, but increased by more than \$709 million in FY11 and an additional \$273 million in

Stabilization Fund Percentage of Budget Compared To Other States



FY12. *The Fiscal Survey of the States* ranked the Commonwealth third in the nation at the end of FY11 (the most recent year for which final stabilization fund balances were available for all states) in terms of the total balance in the Stabilization Fund. Fourteen states had no stabilization fund balance at the end of FY11. Of the states with over \$10 billion in General Fund expenditures for FY11, the Commonwealth's Stabilization Fund balance as a percentage of General Fund expenditures ranked third in the nation. The FY12 estimates released by NASBO in June 2012, together with the results reported in this SBFR, indicate that Massachusetts's Stabilization Fund balance of \$1.652 billion, or 5.5% of General Fund expenditures, will rank second in the nation in absolute size as well as second in the nation as a percentage of expenditures for states with over \$10 billion in expenditures (behind only Texas by both measures). The chart on the left shows that Stabilization Fund balances as a percentage of total expenditures in the Commonwealth is now higher than the 4.9% estimated average balance for all states. Because the national calculation is skewed by Alaska and Texas (whose revenue streams have benefited from strong oil revenues in recent years and which together accounted for more than half of all stabilization fund balances in FY12), Massachusetts's relative Stabilization Fund balance compared to other states is even stronger than it first appears. A better measure of relative performance is the median percentage of Stabilization Fund balances as a percent of total expenditures, which factors out extreme values. By that measure, Massachusetts's Stabilization Fund balance of 5.5% of General Fund expenditures was higher than the estimated national median of 1.9% of expenditures.

The Non-Budgeted Funds

The Non-Budgeted Funds represent operations in which the government has imposed its sovereign authority but has excluded these operations from the annual budget process. During FY12, the Commonwealth maintained 75 non-budgeted funds, while another 16 were inactive.

The largest non-budgeted funds in terms of revenues include the Lottery Fund, the Federal Grants Fund and the Commonwealth Care Trust Fund. Other funds that show large inflows include the MBTA State and Local Contribution Trust Fund, the School Modernization Trust Fund and the Grant Anticipation Notes Trust Fund, which are financed by transfers of tax revenues and grant receipts.

The table Non-Budgeted Funds – Operations on page 10 includes a summary of the FY12 non-budgeted funds. A Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance is presented in a table within this report for each of the individual non-budgeted funds in the financial section of this report.

As previously discussed, the State Lottery Funds ended the year with a profit of \$978 million, with \$834 million of that amount transferred to cities and towns as unrestricted local aid and the remaining \$144 million transferred to the General Fund. (An additional \$65 million was allocated to non-education local aid from the General Fund as part of the FY11 final supplemental appropriations bill, but paid in FY12.)

Non-Budgeted Special Revenue Funds - Operations
(Amounts in thousands)

	2011*	2012*
Beginning fund balance (restated).....	\$ 1,813,232	\$ 1,799,478
Revenues and other financing sources:		
Taxes.....	1,680,656	1,739,826
Assessments.....	517,048	526,540
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	3,779,789	3,534,718
Tobacco settlement revenue.....	248,741	253,628
Departmental and miscellaneous.....	5,587,101	5,983,708
Transfers and other financing sources.....	2,564,908	1,602,304
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>14,378,243</u>	<u>13,640,724</u>
Expenditures and other financing uses:		
Programs and services.....	11,753,930	10,941,810
Debt service.....	456,797	230,357
Transfers and other financing uses.....	2,181,270	2,208,574
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>14,391,997</u>	<u>13,380,741</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>(13,754)</u>	<u>259,983</u>
Ending fund balance (restated).....	<u>\$ 1,799,478</u>	<u>\$ 2,059,461</u>

*as restated, and more fully disclosed in footnote 20

Non-Budgeted Funds with operating deficits in excess of \$10 million include:

- Commonwealth Care Trust Fund – a \$28 million operating deficit;
- Central Artery / Tunnel Project Maintenance Trust Fund – a \$17 million operating deficit.

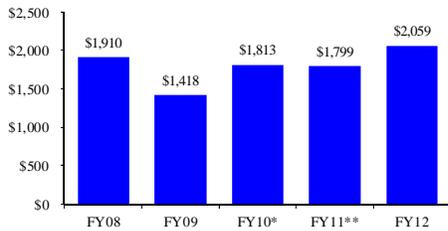
The Health Care Security Trust (HST) continues to report all revenues received from the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) between the states and the tobacco industry to recover healthcare costs for tobacco-related illnesses. The MSA provides for three sets of payments to the states: Initial Payments in 1999-2003; Annual Payments starting in April 2000 and running in perpetuity; and Strategic Contribution Payments from 2008-2017. The MSA estimates Commonwealth revenues for the first 25 years of the settlement to be approximately \$8.962 billion, including Strategic Contribution Payments. However, this estimate is subject to future adjustments, including adjustments for inflation and changes in the volume of domestic cigarette sales. In FY12, the Commonwealth received \$254 million, an increase of \$5 million from FY11. The \$254 million represented approximately 68.5% of the estimated amounts shown in the MSA. The FY12 General Appropriation Act directed all MSA receipts to the General Fund. Beginning in FY13, 10.0% of tobacco settlement payments will be deposited in the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund (SRBTF) to fund the Commonwealth's liability for retiree health care. The portion of the

annual tobacco settlement payments dedicated to the SRBTF will increase 10% per year until it reaches 100% in FY23.

Again in FY12, \$156 million of the Commonwealth’s federal transportation funds were dedicated to paying off prior year expenditures of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project (CA/T), which were temporarily financed through Federal Grant Anticipation Notes (GANS). In addition, \$32 million in interest payments for the GANS was funded by a General Fund appropriation.

For the Universal Health Care funds, including the Commonwealth Care Trust Fund, Medical Assistance Trust Fund, Health Safety Net Trust Fund, Delivery System Transformation Initiatives Trust Fund, Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration Grant Trust Fund, Medical Security Trust Fund and Catastrophic Illness in Children Relief Fund, all of which are largely related to health care reform, revenues and other financing sources were nearly \$1.953 billion in FY12, a decrease of approximately \$515 million from FY11. This decline was due primarily to decreased transfers of \$124 million to the Commonwealth Care Trust Fund and \$665 million to the Medical Assistance Trust Fund. In addition, Chapter 118, Section 2E, Acts of 2012, authorized a transfer of \$187 million to the Delivery System Transformation Initiatives Trust Fund.

***Non-Budgeted Funds –
Fund Balance
(Amounts in Millions)***



*FY10 balances were restated to include operations of three MassDOT funds as reported on MMARS
 **FY11 as restated, and more fully disclosed in footnote 20

The graph Non-Budgeted Funds - Fund Balance at left shows the combined fund balance in the Non-Budgeted funds for the past five years.

As noted in previous years’ reports, the Government Land Bank Fund has a chronic structural fund deficit. The FY12 deficit balance of approximately \$35 million remains an unbudgeted drain on the Commonwealth’s General Fund. While steps have been taken to stop the growth in this deficit, the Fund should be abolished and the deficit transferred to the General Fund. As explained in previous years’ financial reports, more consolidation and elimination is needed for the non-budgeted special revenue funds generally.

The Capital Projects Funds

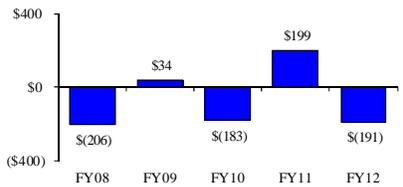
The purpose of these funds is to account for the construction or acquisition of capital assets. The Governor may propose capital outlay budgets, which, upon enactment by the Legislature and approval by the Governor, become capital outlay acts. Capital outlay acts financed through the sale of debt require a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. Numerous acts may be combined for reporting in an individual Capital Projects Fund, but each act is accounted for separately within the fund. These accounts record authorizations for expenditures in itemized capital appropriation accounts and equivalent authorizations to issue bonds or notes.

The structure of these funds is such that each capital outlay authorization is in balance, creating authorization for inflows (which may be from sales of bonds, federal reimbursements or other revenues) and authorization for expenditures. Imbalances due to timing differences develop when the expenditure precedes the inflow of funds

from the sale of bonds or federal reimbursements. Because of federal tax arbitrage rules, tax exempt bonds are not routinely sold in anticipation of expenditures.

To fund the FY12 capital budget, the Commonwealth borrowed by issuing \$1.760 billion in long-term bonds, \$1.340 billion of which was general obligation debt and \$419 million was special obligation debt secured by motor fuels taxes and motor vehicle license and registration fees. In addition, the Commonwealth issued \$480 million in debt to refund already existing debt (\$91 million of which was issued by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation to refund debt originally issued by the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority), taking advantage of continued low interest rates in FY12.

**Capital Projects Funds –
Fund Balance (Deficit)
(Amounts in Millions)***



*FY10 balances were restated to include operations of one MassDOT fund as reported on MMARS

The graph Capital Projects Funds – Fund Balance (Deficit) at left shows the combined fund balance in Capital Projects Funds for the past five years. In some previous years, the combined ending balance in the Capital Projects Funds has been negative, as capital spending occurs prior to bonds being issued by the Commonwealth. At the end of FY12, the Capital Projects Funds had a \$191 million deficit balance, as at the end of the fiscal year the Commonwealth had not yet reimbursed itself for capital spending that it typically funds in arrears through subsequent bond issues.

The Capital Projects Funds – Operations table below includes the FY12 Capital Projects Funds, summarized and compared to FY11. Financial statements for each of the individual funds are included in the financial section of this report.

**Capital Projects Funds - Operations
(Amounts in thousands)**

	2011	2012
Beginning fund balance (deficit).....	\$ (182,560)	\$ 199,238
Revenues and other financing sources:		
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	168,912	79,732
Departmental and miscellaneous.....	697	3,294
Proceeds of general and special obligation bonds.....	2,305,638	1,921,201
Proceeds of refunding bonds.....	540,200	479,564
Transfer for federal reimbursements.....	458,410	481,145
Transfers and other financing sources.....	57,856	153,933
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	3,531,713	3,118,869
Expenditures and other financing uses:		
Acquisition and maintenance of capital assets.....	2,503,311	2,833,457
Payments to advance refunding escrow agent/principal repayment.....	540,200	497,049
Transfers and other financing uses.....	106,404	178,250
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	3,149,915	3,508,756
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses.....	381,798	(389,887)
Ending fund balance (deficit).....	\$ 199,238	\$ (190,649)

The Administration continues to oversee a coordinated fiscal strategy for the management of Capital Project Funds. This strategy includes a five year capital budget linked to debt management and capital management. The focus of this strategy is to manage capital spending within outstanding debt levels the Administration considers appropriate for the Commonwealth. An important part of the strategy is to control capital spending within an administrative “cap.”

During FY12, significant capital spending included:

- \$297 million in bridge repair projects under the Commonwealth’s Accelerated Bridge Program;
- \$222 million invested in new academic buildings and improvements to existing buildings on several state university and University of Massachusetts campuses. The Commonwealth spending leveraged an additional \$54 million in university investments in FY12;
- \$200 million in Chapter 90 municipal road and bridge projects;
- \$90 million in capital repairs to public housing;
- \$58 million to fund the final stages of construction of a new psychiatric facility in Worcester;
- \$39 million for open-space land protection;
- \$26 million spent for the Broadband Initiative, which invests capital funds to promote broadband expansion to unserved and underserved areas of Massachusetts.

As part of the development of its annual five-year capital plan, the Commonwealth determines the timing and amount of capital spending and borrowing consistent with established debt affordability measures.

During the fiscal year, the Commonwealth passed or agreed to terms to over approximately \$200 million in bond authorizations. There were no de-authorizations of previously issued capital appropriations in FY11.

The Non-Appropriated Funds of Higher Education

The statistical section of this SBFR includes data on the financial operations of the non-appropriated funds of the 25 institutions of higher education as reported on MMARS. Each institution of higher education is authorized and directed in its enabling statute to collect, retain and expend certain fees, rents, sales, donations, federal financial participation and other types of revenue through campus-based systems. These financial resources are integral parts of the total financial activity of each campus. They also represent resources in addition to amounts made available from Commonwealth appropriations. Over the past few years, significant efforts have been made by our office and the institutions to improve the accuracy and timeliness of higher education reporting through the issuance of audited financial statements. As budgeted resources are constrained, the Comptroller’s Office recommends that the requirement for MMARS reporting by the

institutions of higher education be eliminated and that interested parties rely entirely on the audited financial statements.

Non-Appropriated Funds Of Higher Education - Operations
(Amounts in thousands)

	2011*	2012
Beginning fund balance (restated).....	\$ 1,198,102	\$ 1,321,270
Revenues and other financing sources:		
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	627,346	638,698
Departmental revenues.....	1,695,310	1,821,568
Transfers and other financing sources	1,618,646	1,636,751
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	3,941,302	4,097,017
Expenditures and other financing uses:		
Programs and services.....	3,818,134	4,028,048
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses.....	123,168	68,969
Ending fund balance.....	\$ 1,321,270	\$ 1,390,239

*Beginning balance for FY11 was restated due to the reconciliation of prior year balances

The Non-Appropriated Funds of Higher Education – Operations table above includes the FY12 activity in Higher Education funds, summarized and compared to FY11. Financial statements for each of the individual funds are included in the statistical section of this report. The graph Non-Appropriated Funds of Higher Education – Fund Balance shows the combined fund balance for the past five years. The combined balance represents an approximate \$808 million fund balance for the University of Massachusetts, an approximate \$309 million fund balance for the State University (formerly the State College) system and an approximate \$273 million fund balance for the Community Colleges.

Non-Appropriated Funds of Higher Education – Fund Balance
(Amounts in Millions)

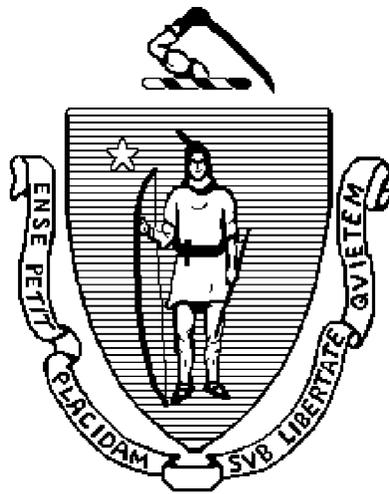


As we close the books for FY12, I again would like to express my thanks to the many dedicated employees within the Office of the Comptroller. I am proud to have all the employees of the Comptroller’s Office on my team to help tackle these and other difficult issues as we prepare for the year ahead.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the Governor and Legislature for enacting year-end budget legislation soon after June 30, 2012, which allowed the Comptroller’s Office to close the books on FY12 expeditiously.

Respectfully submitted,

Martin J. Benison
Comptroller of the Commonwealth



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Steven Grossman
Treasurer and Receiver-General

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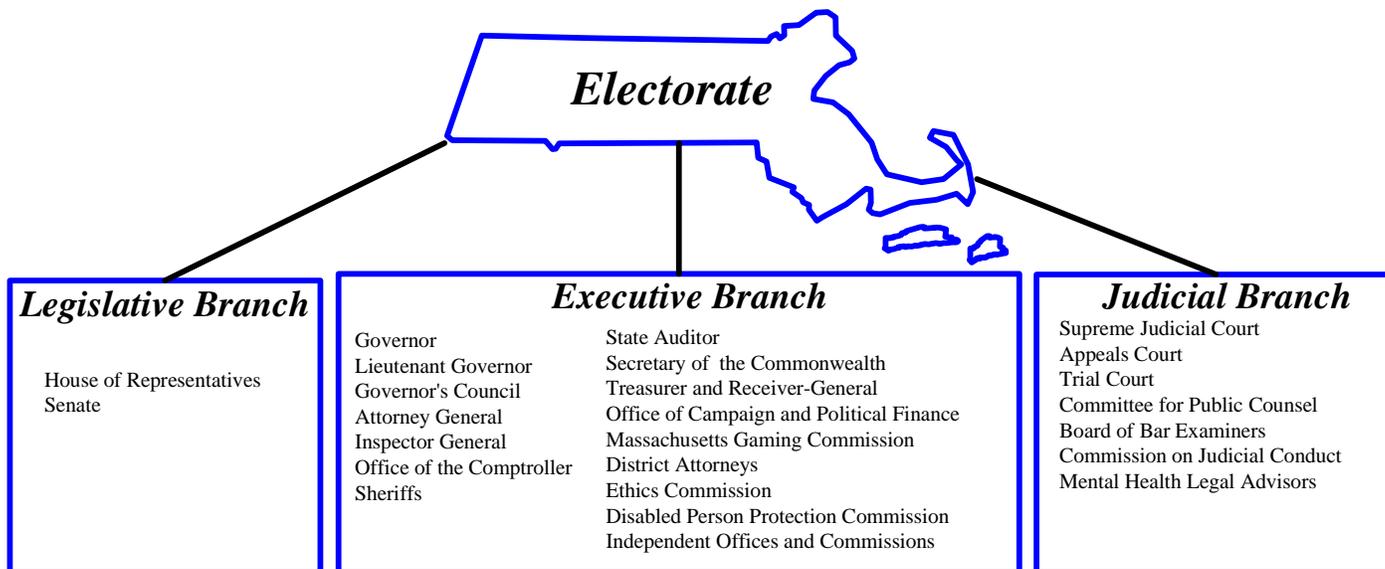
Robert A. DeLeo
Speaker of the House

JUDICIAL OFFICERS

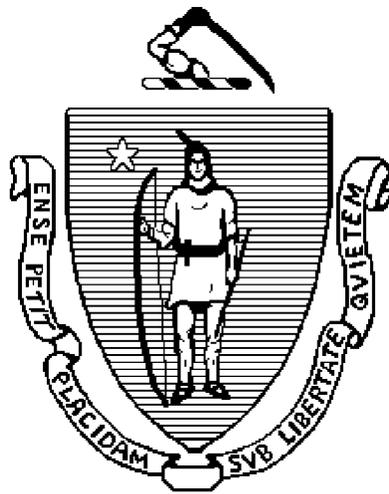
Roderick L. Ireland
Chief Justice, Supreme Judicial Court

Phillip Rapoza
Chief Justice, Appeals Court

Lewis H. Spence
Court Administrator, Trial Court



State Agencies		
<p><u>Administration and Finance</u> Executive Office for Administration and Finance Appellate Tax Board Bureau of State Office Buildings Civil Service Commission Department of Revenue Developmental Disabilities Council Division of Administrative Law Appeals Division of Capital Asset Management and Maintenance George Fingold Library Group Insurance Commission Human Resource Division Information Technology Division Massachusetts Office on Disability Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System Operational Services Division Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission</p> <p><u>Public Safety</u> Executive Office of Public Safety and Security Chief Medical Examiner Department of Criminal Justice Information Services Department of Correction Department of Fire Services Department of Public Safety Department of State Police Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency Military Division/ Massachusetts National Guard Municipal Police Training Committee Parole Board Sex Offender Registry</p>	<p><u>Housing and Economic Development</u> Executive Office of Housing and Economic Development Department of Business Development Office of Consumer Affairs & Business Regulations Massachusetts Marketing Partnership Department of Housing & Community Development Department of Telecommunications and Cable Division of Banks Division of Insurance Division of Professional Licensure Division of Standards</p> <p><u>Energy and Environmental Affairs</u> Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs Department of Agricultural Resources Department of Conservation and Recreation Department of Environmental Protection Department of Fish and Game Department of Public Utilities Division of Energy Resources State Reclamation Board</p> <p><u>Transportation and Public Works</u> Department of Transportation</p> <p><u>Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development</u></p>	<p><u>Health and Human Services</u> Executive Office of Health and Human Services Executive Office of Elder Affairs Department of Children and Families Department of Developmental Services Department of Mental Health Department of Public Health Department of Transitional Assistance Department of Veterans' Services Department of Youth Services Division of Health Care Finance & Policy Massachusetts Commission for the Blind Massachusetts Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission Office for Refugees and Immigrants Soldiers' Home, Holyoke Soldiers' Home, Massachusetts</p> <p><u>Education</u> Executive Office of Education Department of Early Education and Care Department of Elementary and Secondary Education Department of Higher Education State Universities Community Colleges University of Massachusetts System</p> <p><u>Health Care Security Trust</u></p> <p><u>Board of Library Commissioners</u></p> <p><u>Commission Against Discrimination</u></p>



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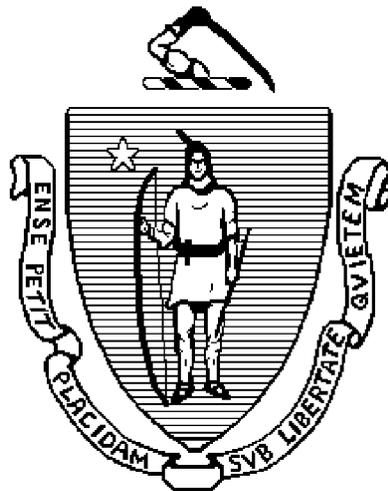
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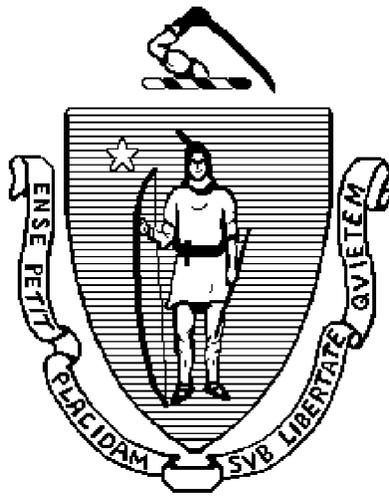
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Scott Olsen
Vinh Nguyen
Patricia McKenna

Financial Section



Independent Accountants' Review Report
Combined Financial Statements – Statutory Basis
Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements – Statutory Basis



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KPMG LLP
Two Financial Center
60 South Street
Boston, MA 02111

Independent Accountants' Review Report

Mr. Martin J. Benison, Comptroller
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

We have reviewed the accompanying combined financial statements – statutory basis of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, as listed in the table of contents. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the combined financial statements – statutory basis as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the combined financial statements – statutory basis in accordance with Massachusetts General Laws and for designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the combined financial statements – statutory basis.

Our responsibility is to conduct the review in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance that there are no material modifications that should be made to the combined financial statements – statutory basis. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our report.

As described in note 1, these combined financial statements – statutory basis were prepared in conformity with the basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with Section 12 of Chapter 7A Massachusetts General Laws, as amended, and budgetary principles of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying combined financial statements – statutory basis in order for them to be in conformity with the basis of accounting described in note 1.

Our review of the combined financial statements – statutory basis was made for the purpose of expressing a conclusion that there are no material modifications that should be made to the accompanying combined financial statements – statutory basis in order for them to be in conformity with the basis of accounting described in note 1. The introductory section, combining and individual fund financial statements – statutory basis, supplemental information, and statistical section listed in the foregoing table of contents are presented only for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the combined financial statements – statutory



basis of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The combining and individual fund financial statements – statutory basis and supplemental information have been subjected to the inquiry and analytical procedures applied in the review of the combined financial statements – statutory basis, and we did not become aware of any material modifications that should be made to such information. The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the inquiry and analytical procedures applied in the review of the combined financial statements – statutory basis, but was compiled from information that is the representation of management, without audit or review and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on such information.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of elected and appointed officials of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

KPMG LLP

October 23, 2012

Combined Financial Statements - Statutory Basis

Budgeted Funds
Combined Balance Sheet - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	Totals (Memorandum only)	
	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 1,926,174	\$ 1,803,282
Cash with fiscal agent.....	7,581	19,239
Investments.....	260,058	255,903
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		
Due from federal government.....	550,072	481,297
Other receivables.....	17,307	21,104
Due from cities and towns.....	10,915	7,780
Total assets.....	\$ 2,772,107	\$ 2,588,605
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 640,327	\$ 551,464
Accrued payroll.....	142,054	136,322
Total liabilities.....	782,381	687,786
Fund equity:		
Combined fund balance:		
Reserved for:		
Continuing appropriations.....	162,886	380,822
Commonwealth Stabilization.....	1,652,118	1,379,071
Debt service.....	7,581	19,239
Unreserved:		
Undesignated.....	167,141	121,687
Total fund equity.....	1,989,726	1,900,819
Total liabilities fund equity.....	\$ 2,772,107	\$ 2,588,605

See accompanying notes to financial statements and accountants' review report

Budgeted Funds

Combined Statements Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis - Budget and Actual

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES			
Revenues:			
Taxes.....	\$ 19,159,700	\$ 19,643,721	\$ 484,021
Assessments.....	-	459,911	459,911
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	7,883,300	7,971,705	88,405
Departmental.....	2,890,173	2,511,978	(378,195)
Miscellaneous.....	9,427	245,293	235,866
Total revenues.....	<u>29,942,600</u>	<u>30,832,608</u>	<u>890,008</u>
Other financing sources:			
Fringe benefit cost recovery.....	-	369,083	369,083
Lottery reimbursements.....	97,654	88,658	(8,996)
Lottery distributions.....	887,923	977,553	89,630
Operating transfers in.....	687,786	350,221	(337,565)
Stabilization transfer.....	194,000	707,102	513,102
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	286,737	253,628	(33,109)
Total other financing sources.....	<u>2,154,100</u>	<u>2,746,245</u>	<u>592,145</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>32,096,700</u>	<u>33,578,853</u>	<u>1,482,153</u>
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES			
Expenditures:			
Legislature.....	63,901	58,337	5,564
Judiciary.....	773,447	757,507	15,940
Inspector General.....	3,541	2,818	723
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	10,199	6,543	3,656
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	36,293	35,996	297
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	209,319	187,115	22,204
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	17,624	17,052	572
Attorney General.....	43,867	42,624	1,243
Ethics Commission.....	1,838	1,729	109
District Attorney.....	99,520	99,031	489
Office of Campaign & Political Finance.....	1,270	1,196	74
Sheriff's Departments.....	521,610	515,153	6,457
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	2,211	2,210	1
Board of Library Commissioners.....	21,461	21,441	20
Comptroller.....	11,898	11,512	386
Administration and finance.....	1,996,386	1,882,078	114,308
Energy and environmental affairs.....	199,586	188,058	11,528
Health and human services.....	4,879,823	4,793,301	86,522
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	160,000	160,000	-
Executive office of education.....	1,890,522	1,867,271	23,251
Public safety and homeland security.....	1,002,508	968,625	33,883
Housing and economic development.....	451,002	437,598	13,404
Labor and workforce development.....	65,074	37,832	27,242
Direct local aid.....	4,929,556	4,929,489	67
Medicaid.....	10,445,850	10,431,108	14,742
Post employment benefits.....	1,892,326	1,892,326	-
Debt service:			
Principal retirement.....	1,086,502	1,043,636	42,866
Interest and fiscal charges.....	938,773	879,518	59,255
Total expenditures.....	<u>31,755,907</u>	<u>31,271,104</u>	<u>484,803</u>
Other financing uses:			
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	1,900	2,663	(763)
Operating transfers out.....	406,038	471,359	(65,321)
Stabilization transfer.....	194,000	722,102	(528,102)
Commonwealth care trust transfer.....	728,012	614,910	113,102
Medical assistance transfer.....	394,025	220,900	173,125
Delivery system transformation initiatives trust transfer.....	186,908	186,908	-
Total other financing uses.....	<u>1,910,883</u>	<u>2,218,842</u>	<u>(307,959)</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>33,666,790</u>	<u>33,489,946</u>	<u>176,844</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources			
over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	(1,570,090)	88,907	1,658,997
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	1,900,819	1,900,819	-
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	<u>\$ 330,729</u>	<u>\$ 1,989,726</u>	<u>\$ 1,658,997</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements and accountants' review report

Non-Budgeted Special Revenue and Capital Projects Funds
Combined Statements Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

(Amounts in thousands)

	Non-Budgeted Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Totals (Memorandum only)	
			2012	2011
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Taxes.....	\$ 1,739,826	\$ -	\$ 1,739,826	\$ 1,680,656
Assessments.....	526,540	-	526,540	517,048
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	3,534,718	79,732	3,614,450	3,948,701
Tobacco settlement revenue.....	253,628	-	253,628	248,741
Departmental.....	5,846,922	214	5,847,136	5,497,272
Miscellaneous.....	136,786	3,080	139,866	90,526
Total revenues.....	<u>12,038,420</u>	<u>83,026</u>	<u>12,121,446</u>	<u>11,982,944</u>
Other financing sources:				
Proceeds of general obligation bonds.....	-	1,340,367	1,340,367	1,633,051
Proceeds of special obligation bonds.....	-	419,260	419,260	672,587
Bonds premiums (discounts).....	-	161,574	161,574	-
Proceeds of refunding bonds.....	-	479,564	479,564	946,653
Operating transfers in.....	534,586	32,252	566,838	503,389
Stabilization transfer.....	15,000	-	15,000	-
Commonwealth care trust transfer.....	614,910	-	614,910	739,012
Health safety net trust transfer.....	30,000	-	30,000	30,000
Medical assistance transfer.....	220,900	-	220,900	886,101
Federal reimbursement transfer in.....	-	481,145	481,145	458,410
State share of federal highway construction.....	-	121,681	121,681	57,809
Delivery system transformation initiatives trust transfer.....	186,908	-	186,908	-
Total other financing sources.....	<u>1,602,304</u>	<u>3,035,843</u>	<u>4,638,147</u>	<u>5,927,012</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>13,640,724</u>	<u>3,118,869</u>	<u>16,759,593</u>	<u>17,909,956</u>
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Judiciary.....	1,439	20,688	22,127	20,207
Inspector General.....	298	-	298	281
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	98	-	98	98
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	5,321	1,572	6,893	6,791
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	5,509,177	150,640	5,659,817	5,405,810
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	-	489	489	-
Attorney General.....	9,560	1,263	10,823	10,007
District Attorney.....	2,336	-	2,336	3,330
Office of Campaign & Political Finance.....	-	-	-	1,390
Sheriff's Departments.....	12,369	4,329	16,698	8,313
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	-	-	-	106
Board of Library Commissioners.....	2,833	9,841	12,674	12,295
Massachusetts Gaming Commission.....	791	-	791	-
Comptroller.....	1,818	243	2,061	3,216
Administration and finance.....	105,171	578,575	683,746	654,948
Energy and environmental affairs.....	125,620	141,995	267,615	293,533
Health and human services.....	2,343,685	24,657	2,368,342	2,774,938
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	600,940	1,562,546	2,163,486	2,117,652
Executive office of education.....	1,104,611	58,095	1,162,706	1,417,230
Public safety and homeland security.....	230,850	36,411	267,261	229,678
Housing and economic development.....	533,684	230,991	764,675	918,431
Labor and workforce development.....	351,209	1,454	352,663	371,907
Debt service:				
Principal retirement.....	158,459	497,049	655,508	380,395
Interest and fiscal charges.....	71,898	9,668	81,566	83,482
Total expenditures.....	<u>11,172,167</u>	<u>3,330,506</u>	<u>14,502,673</u>	<u>14,714,038</u>
Other financing uses:				
Payments to advance refunding escrow agent.....	-	-	-	724,638
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	127,306	56,569	183,875	180,170
Lottery operating reimbursements.....	88,658	-	88,658	86,391
Lottery distributions.....	977,553	-	977,553	881,817
Operating transfers out.....	250,284	-	250,284	159,898
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	253,628	-	253,628	248,741
Health safety net trust transfer.....	30,000	-	30,000	30,000
Federal reimbursement transfer out.....	481,145	-	481,145	458,410
State share of federal highway construction.....	-	121,681	121,681	57,809
Total other financing uses.....	<u>2,208,574</u>	<u>178,250</u>	<u>2,386,824</u>	<u>2,827,874</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>13,380,741</u>	<u>3,508,756</u>	<u>16,889,497</u>	<u>17,541,912</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources				
over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	259,983	(389,887)	(129,904)	368,044
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year (restated).....	1,799,478	199,238	1,998,716	1,630,672
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	<u>\$ 2,059,461</u>	<u>\$ (190,649)</u>	<u>\$ 1,868,812</u>	<u>\$ 1,998,716</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements and accountants' review report

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1. FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

A. INTRODUCTION

The accompanying combined financial statements (Statutory Basis Financial Report) of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the Commonwealth) are presented in accordance with the requirements of Section 12 of Chapter 7A as amended by Section 4 of Chapter 88 of the Acts of 1997 of the Massachusetts General Laws, as amended most recently by Chapter 26, Section 4 of the Acts of 2009. The Office of the Comptroller also publishes the Commonwealth's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) which is prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for governments.

The Statutory Basis Financial Report (SBFR) includes all the budgeted, non-budgeted, special revenue and capital projects funds of the Commonwealth, as recorded by the Office of the Comptroller in compliance with Massachusetts General Laws and in accordance with the Commonwealth's budgetary principles.

The SBFR's Financial Statements are not intended to include independent authorities, non-appropriated funds of higher education or other organizations included in the Commonwealth's reporting entity as it would be defined under GAAP.

B. GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

The Fund types are organized as follows:

Governmental Fund Types account for the general governmental activities of the Commonwealth.

Budgeted Funds – are the primary operating funds of the Commonwealth. They account for all budgeted governmental transactions. Major budgeted funds include the General, Stabilization and Commonwealth Transportation Fund (which succeeded the Highway Fund effective July 1, 2009), which are identified by the Comptroller as the operating funds of the Commonwealth.

Non-Budgeted Special Revenue Funds – are established by law to account for specific revenue sources that have been segregated from the budgeted funds to support specific governmental activities such as federal grants, funds related to the tobacco settlement and the operations of the state lottery.

Capital Projects Funds – account for financial resources used to acquire or construct major capital assets and to finance local capital projects. These resources are derived from proceeds of bonds and other obligations, which are generally received after related expenditures have been incurred, operating transfers authorized by the Legislature and from federal reimbursements. Deficit balances in Capital Projects Funds represent amounts to be financed.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. STATUTORY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The SBFR is prepared from the Commonwealth's books and records and other official reports which are maintained on the basis of accounting used in the preparation of the Commonwealth's legally adopted annual budget (statutory basis). The statutory basis emphasizes accountability and budgetary control of appropriations. The SBFR is not intended to present the Commonwealth's financial condition and results of operations in conformity with GAAP.

Under the statutory basis of accounting, revenues are generally recognized when cash deposits are received by the Treasury. However, generally, revenues receivable for federal grants and reimbursements are recognized when related expenditures are incurred. Amounts due from political subdivisions of the Commonwealth are recognized when considered measurable and available. These are largely payments from municipalities reimbursing for pension costs paid from the Commonwealth on their behalf.

Under the statutory basis of accounting, expenditures are generally recorded when the related cash disbursement occurs. At year-end, payroll is accrued and payables are recognized, to the extent of approved encumbrances, for goods or services received by June 30. Costs incurred under the federally-sponsored Medicaid program, amounts required to settle claims and

judgments against the Commonwealth, and certain other liabilities are not recognized until they are encumbered or otherwise processed for payment.

The accounting policies followed in preparing the accompanying statutory basis financial report are described in the remainder of this section.

B. CASH, SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS AND INVESTMENTS

The Commonwealth follows the practice of pooling the cash and cash equivalents of its Funds. Cash equivalents consist of short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less and are stated at cost. Interest earned on pooled cash is allocated to the General Fund, Expendable Trust Funds (not included in this report) and, when so directed by law, to certain Special Revenue and Capital Projects Funds.

The Office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General (Treasury) manages the Commonwealth's short term external mixed investment pool, the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT). MMDT is comprised of two portfolios, a Cash Fund and a Short Term Bond Fund. The Cash Fund investments are carried at cost, which approximates fair value and Short Term Bond fund are carried at fair value.

For a complete copy of MMDT's separately issued financial statements, please feel free to contact the Trust's investment adviser at 800-392-6095, or the Treasurer's Cash Management Department, at 617-367-9333 ext. 553.

Statutes authorize investment in obligations of the U. S. Treasury, authorized bonds of all states, bankers acceptances, certificates of deposit, commercial paper rated within the three highest classifications established by Standard & Poor's Corporation and Moody's Commercial Paper Record and repurchase agreements that any of these obligations secure.

C. DEDICATED REVENUE AND PLEDGES

The Commonwealth has a number of bond programs in which bonds are secured by a pledge of dedicated revenues provided to bondholders, pursuant to trust agreements, as well as pledges of revenue for general operations. Like the Commonwealth, certain state authorities have also issued special obligation bonds secured by specific Commonwealth revenues. These other authorities' debts are not included in the SBFR, but are included in the CAFR.

All federal government reimbursements for the Commonwealth's highway spending are dedicated to the repayment of federal grant anticipation notes (GANs) issued in fiscal 1998, 1999, 2001, 2011 and refunding notes in FY03 and FY11. All GANs issued prior to 2010 are scheduled to be repaid and retired in FY15. The Commonwealth will begin repayment of principal of the new-money notes issued in 2010 beginning in FY16, after the original and refunded federal grant anticipation notes have been paid in full. As of June 30, 2012, total principal remaining to be paid on outstanding GANs is approximately \$610 million, with maturities ranging from FY13 through FY23. Principal paid during FY12 was approximately \$156 million and came from federal reimbursements. Interest paid in FY12 was funded by the Commonwealth.

During FY12, the Commonwealth issued an additional \$419 million in special obligation bonds for highway construction purposes under the Commonwealth's Accelerated Bridge Program, secured by Commonwealth motor fuels taxes and Registry of Motor Vehicle fees. The new bonds are secured by a senior lien on 14.085 cents of the total 21 cent per gallon gasoline tax, the full 21 cents per gallon of special fuels taxes (comprised primarily of taxes on diesel fuel), the full 19.1% of the average price per gallon tax on liquefied natural gas, and all Registry of Motor vehicle fees deposited in the Commonwealth Transportation Fund. The bonds also have a subordinate lien on 6.86 cents of the 21 cent per gallon gasoline tax not included in the senior lien. As of June 30, 2012, approximately \$995 million in principal was outstanding on these and other previously issued Accelerated Bridge Program (ABP) special obligation bonds and approximately \$733 million of interest was expected to be paid through maturity. The ABP program projected interest costs are net of federal subsidies under the Build America Bond (BABs) a temporary program under which the Commonwealth and other state and local governments issued taxable bonds in calendar 2009 and 2010 in return for a subsidy from the federal government equal to 35% to 45% (depending on whether the proceeds are used for projects in economically distressed areas) of the interest costs on the bonds. The ABP bonds mature from FY13 to FY41.

Other special obligation bonds for highway construction purposes issued prior to FY12 are secured by a pledge of 6.86 cents of the 21 cents per gallon gasoline tax. As of June 30, 2012, this pledge funds approximately \$338 million of principal and approximately \$91 million in interest on the outstanding debt. These bonds mature from FY13 to FY23 and were sold in

various series issued prior to FY12. Principal and interest paid during FY12 amounted to approximately \$40 million and \$20 million, respectively. The lien on these bonds has been closed, meaning that no new additional new-money bonds will be issued against these revenues under this trust agreement.

Portions of Commonwealth sales taxes are pledged as security for bonds issued by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) and the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA). The MBTA receives sales tax revenues equal to 1% of applicable sales, subject to an annual floor set in statute. In FY12, total dedicated sales tax revenue that was directed to the MBTA was approximately \$779 million, \$109 million more than would have been the case were the dedicated revenue equal to 1% of applicable sales. As a result, in FY12 the MBTA received from the Commonwealth sales tax revenues equal to 1.16% of applicable sales, and is expected to receive approximately this percentage of applicable sales for the foreseeable future. Dedicated revenues to the MBTA increase by the lesser of the annual increase in the Boston consumer price index or annual sales taxes, with a floor of 0% and a ceiling of 3.0%.

The MSBA also receives a pledge of sales tax that, starting in FY11, increased to 1.0% of applicable sales in the Commonwealth but with no annual floor or ceiling. In FY12, approximately \$670 million of the dedicated sales tax revenue stream was directed to the MSBA.

The Commonwealth has also pledged sales tax revenue and rooms tax surcharges from areas contiguous to convention centers and the Worcester DCU Arena and Convention Center to support such centers' operations. As of June 30, 2012, taxes within the Convention Center districts support approximately \$639 million of outstanding principal and approximately \$492 million of interest on debts related to these Convention Centers. Taxes collected in FY12 were approximately \$94 million, while debt service on the bonds was approximately \$36 million.

Finally, as part of the Transportation Modernization Act of 2009, as amended, a further pledge of sales taxes was made. Beginning in FY11, 0.385% of applicable sales and uses on a total sales tax rate of 6.25% is dedicated to funding the operations of MassDOT through the Commonwealth Transportation Fund. The Act has a floor amount of \$275 million, with a final transfer occurring on or before September 1st of the following fiscal year. In FY12, approximately \$312 million in sales tax revenue was transferred to MassDOT, \$37 million more than the \$275 million minimum. From the Commonwealth Transportation Fund, \$160 million was dedicated to funding the operations of the MBTA while an additional \$15 million was dedicated to funding the operations of the regional transit authorities. These amounts are transferred through the Commonwealth Transportation Fund.

D. INTERFUND/INTRAFUND TRANSACTIONS

Transactions of a buyer/seller nature between departments within a fund are not eliminated.

Transfers in and out net to approximately \$1 million due to higher education non-appropriated fund activity, which is not included in the combined statements – statutory basis.

E. CURRENT EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts based on collective bargaining agreements and state laws. Upon retirement, termination or death, certain employees are compensated for unused vacation and sick leave (subject to certain limitations) at their current rate of pay (not accrued on a statutory basis).

F. FRINGE BENEFIT COST RECOVERY

The Commonwealth pays the fringe benefit costs of its employees and retirees through the General Fund. These fringe benefits include the costs of employees' health insurance, pensions, unemployment compensation, and other costs necessary to support the state work force. As directed by Chapter 29, Sections 5D and 6B(f) of the Massachusetts General Laws, these costs are assessed to other funds based on their payroll costs, net of credits for direct payments.

Since these fringe benefit costs and pensions are not appropriated in the budget, the required assessment creates a variance between budget and actual expenditures at year-end. The fringe benefit cost recoveries of approximately \$369 million into the General Fund results from cost assessments of approximately \$186 million from the other budgeted funds, non-budgeted special revenue funds and capital funds. The remainder of approximately \$183 million was assessed to the non-appropriated activities of higher education, expendable trust and agency funds.

G. LOTTERY REVENUE AND PRIZES

Ticket revenues are recognized when sold and prizes awarded by the Massachusetts State Lottery Commission are recognized as drawings are held. Games expenditures are accrued at year-end only for open jackpots for Mega Millions, Powerball and Megabucks.

H. RECEIVABLES

Reimbursements due to the Commonwealth for its expenditures on federally funded reimbursement and grant programs are reported as "Due from federal government." Other receivables include reimbursement of fringe benefit assessments from authorities and the institutions of higher education along with other departmental receivables.

I. DUE FROM CITIES AND TOWNS

"Due from Cities and Towns" represents reimbursements due to the Commonwealth for its expenditures on certain programs for the benefit of cities and towns.

J. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Commonwealth is self-insured for state employees' workers' compensation, casualty, theft, tort claims and other losses. Such liabilities are not recognized in the governmental funds on the statutory basis until encumbered and/or processed for payment. For employees' workers' compensation, the Commonwealth assumes the full risk of claims filed under a program managed by the Human Resources Division.

For personal injury or property damages, Chapter 258 of the Massachusetts General Laws limits the risk assumed by the Commonwealth to \$100,000 per occurrence, in most circumstances.

The Group Insurance Commission administers contributory health care and other insurance programs for the Commonwealth's employees and retirees.

K. ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrance accounting is utilized in the Governmental Funds as a significant aspect of budgetary control. The full amounts of purchase orders, contracts and other commitments of appropriated resources are encumbered and recorded as deductions from appropriations prior to actual expenditure, ensuring that such commitments do not exceed appropriations. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end for goods or services received on or before June 30, but paid after, are reported as expenditures and statutory basis liabilities as a component of accounts payable.

L. FUND BALANCES

Fund balance has been reserved as follows:

"Reserved for continuing appropriations" – are unexpended amounts in appropriations, which the Legislature has specifically authorized to be carried into the next fiscal year.

"Reserved for Commonwealth Stabilization" – are amounts set aside in the Commonwealth Stabilization Fund in accordance with Section 5C of Chapter 29 of the Massachusetts General Laws.

"Reserved for debt service" – are amounts held by fiscal agents or the Commonwealth to fund future debt service obligations.

The remainder of fund balance is unreserved and undesignated and consists of cumulative surplus or deficits of the fund not otherwise designated.

M. TOTAL COLUMN – MEMORANDUM ONLY

Total and subtotal columns on the combined financial statements – statutory basis are captioned "Memorandum Only" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present consolidated

financial position, results of operations or changes in financial position. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of these data.

The financial statements include certain prior year summarized comparative information in total but not by fund. Such information does not include sufficient detail to constitute a full comparative presentation. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Commonwealth's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2011, from which the summarized information was derived.

N. ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Statutory Basis Financial Report requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures at the date of the financial report. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

O. BEGINNING OF YEAR FUND BALANCE

The beginning fund balance of the grant anticipation note trust fund and the combined non-budgeted special revenue funds were adjusted to reflect payments to bond escrow agents related to debt refunding transactions that occurred during fiscal year 2011.

3. BUDGETARY CONTROL

State finance law requires that a balanced budget be approved by the Governor and the Legislature. The Governor presents an annual budget to the Legislature, which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommended expenditures and other financing uses. The Legislature, which has full authority to amend the budget, adopts an expenditure budget by appropriating monies at the individual appropriation account level in an annual appropriations act.

Before signing the appropriations act, the Governor may veto or reduce any specific item, subject to legislative override. Further changes to the budget established in the annual appropriations act may be made via supplemental appropriation acts or other legislative acts. These must also be signed by the Governor and are subject to the line item veto.

In addition, Massachusetts General Laws authorize the Secretary of Administration and Finance, with the approval of the Governor, upon determination that available revenues will be insufficient to meet authorized expenditures, to withhold allotments of appropriated funds which effectively reduce the account's expenditure budget.

The majority of the Commonwealth's appropriations are non-continuing accounts which lapse at the end of each fiscal year. Others are continuing accounts for which the Legislature has authorized that an unspent balance from the prior year be carried forward and made available for spending in the current fiscal year. In addition, the Legislature may direct that certain revenues be retained and made available for spending within an appropriation. Fringe benefits, pension costs, and certain other costs which are mandated by state finance law are not itemized in the appropriation process and are not separately budgeted.

Because revenue budgets are not updated subsequent to the original appropriation act, the comparison of the initial revenue budget to the subsequent, and often modified, expenditure budget can be misleading. Also, these financial statements portray fund accounting with gross inflows and outflows, thus creating a difference to separately published budget documents, which eliminate some interfund activity. In conducting the budget process, the Commonwealth excludes those interfund transactions that by their nature have no impact on the combined fund balance of the budgeted funds.

Generally, expenditures may not exceed the level of spending authorized for an appropriation account. However, the Commonwealth is statutorily required to pay debt service, regardless of whether such amounts are appropriated.

The FY04 General Appropriation Act (Chapter 26, Section 167 of the Acts of 2003), amended section 9C, directing the Governor to notify the Legislature in writing as to the reasons for and the effect of any reductions in spending. Alternatively, the Governor may propose specific additional revenues to fund the deficiency. The Governor may also propose to transfer funds from the Stabilization Fund to cure the deficiency. This proposal must be delivered to the Legislature 15 days before any reductions take effect.

The following table summarizes budgetary activity for FY12 (amounts in thousands):

	Revenues	Expenditures
General Appropriation Act, Chapter 68 of the Acts of 2011:		
Direct appropriations.....	\$ 30,422,800	\$ 30,044,948
Estimated revenues, transfers, direct appropriations, retained revenue appropriations, interagency chargebacks and appropriations carried forward from FY2011.....	-	1,406,492
Total original budget.....	<u>30,422,800</u>	<u>31,451,440</u>
Supplemental Acts of 2011:		
Chapter 68.....	-	10,000
Chapter 142.....	-	16,845
Chapter 171.....	-	51,966
Chapter 194.....	-	5,500
Supplemental Acts of 2012:		
Chapter 36.....	-	124,110
Chapter 96.....	-	71,713
Chapter 118.....	-	213,265
Total as of June 30, 2012.....	<u>30,422,800</u>	<u>31,944,839</u>
Supplemental Acts of 2012, passed after June 30:		
Chapter 238.....	-	3,750
Chapter 239.....	-	43,250
Subtotal.....	<u>-</u>	<u>47,000</u>
Total budgeted revenues and expenditures per Legislative action.....	30,422,800	31,991,839
Plus: Pension contributions and revenue authorized outside of General Appropriations Act, and other transfers of revenue and spending.....	<u>1,673,900</u>	<u>1,674,951</u>
Budgeted revenues and expenditures as reported.....	<u>\$ 32,096,700</u>	<u>\$ 33,666,790</u>

The following table identifies the interfund activity from budgeted sources and uses to reconcile forecasts prepared during the budget process to the results presented in these statements (amounts in thousands):

	Revenues and Other Financing Sources	Expenditures and Other Financing Uses
Actual as presented in the combined budget and actual statement - statutory basis.....	\$33,578,853	\$33,489,946
Adjustments to revenues and expenditures		
Transfer of revenues to the intragovernmental service fund.....	(295,794)	(295,794)
Adjustments to other financing sources and uses:		
Fringe benefit cost assessments.....	(2,663)	(2,663)
Transfer of expenditures from the intragovernmental service fund to the general fund... RMV license plates.....	(611)	(611)
Transfers from stabilization fund to general fund.....	(3,075)	(3,075)
Transfers from budgeted funds to stabilization fund.....	(215,408)	(215,408)
Year end stabilization fund transfer.....	(375,021)	(375,021)
Transfer to fund general fund consolidated net surplus calculation.....	(116,673)	(116,673)
Other.....	(22,257)	(22,257)
Actual as presented on budgetary documents.....	<u>(804)</u>	<u>(804)</u>
	<u>\$32,546,547</u>	<u>\$32,457,640</u>

The section divider for the budgeted funds contains a list of budgeted funds grouped by categories.

The Office of the Comptroller has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary control is maintained on an individual appropriation account basis. Budgetary control is exercised through the state accounting system, Massachusetts Management Accounting and Reporting System (MMARS). Encumbrances and expenditures are not allowed to exceed the appropriation account's spending authorization.

4. MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MassDOT)

MassDOT operations are reported separately in the non-budgeted special revenue funds section of this report, which includes all of the Commonwealth’s highway and turnpike related operations as well as the activity of the Registry of Motor Vehicles. MassDOT capital spending and revenue activity is reported in the capital funds section of this report, in the Central Artery Statewide Road and Bridge Infrastructure Fund, the Highway Capital Projects Fund and the Federal Highway Construction Program Fund.

MassDOT financial activity is included in this report in order to reflect all activity reported on the Commonwealth’s MMARS accounting system. For the SBFR, MassDOT is treated as an agency or department of the Commonwealth, as specified in Massachusetts General Laws. However, for GAAP reporting purposes, as reflected in the Commonwealth’s CAFR, MassDOT will be included as a discretely presented component unit of the Commonwealth.

5. INDIVIDUAL FUND DEFICITS

The following Non-Budgeted Special Revenue and Capital Projects Funds are included in the combined totals and have individual fund deficits at June 30, 2012, as follows (amounts in thousands) (excludes MassDOT):

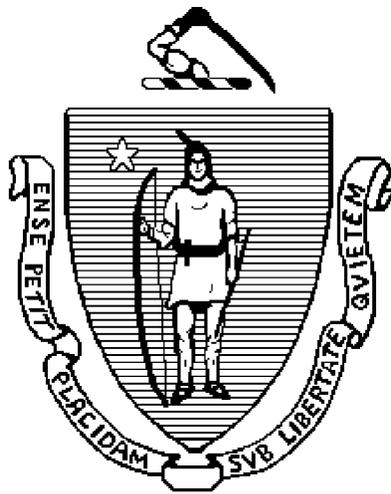
Non-Budgeted Special Revenue:	
Universal Health:	
Medical security trust fund.....	\$ (77,031)
Other:	
Government land bank fund.....	<u>(35,033)</u>
Total Non - Budgeted Funds.....	<u>(112,064)</u>
Capital Projects:	
General capital projects fund.....	(188,684)
Capital improvement and investment trust fund.....	(135)
Highway capital projects fund.....	<u>(64,221)</u>
Total Capital Projects Funds.....	<u>(253,040)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (365,104)</u>

None of the funds detailed above were in deficit due to finance-related contractual provisions and all were allowed to be in deficit by General Law.

6. MEDICAID COSTS

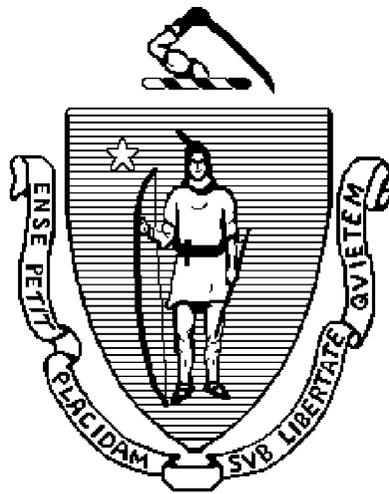
The Commonwealth's Medicaid program, called MassHealth, provides health care to low-income children and families, certain low-income adults, disabled individuals and low-income elders. The program, administered by the Office of Medicaid within the Executive Office of Health and Human Services, typically receives 50.0% in federal reimbursement on most expenditures. In FY09 and FY10, as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), the federal reimbursement rate under Medicaid's Federal Medical Assistance Program (FMAP) was increased to 61.6%. For FY11 less funding was available due to a decrease in the average reimbursement rate to 59.7% (a 61.6% reimbursement rate in the first half of FY11, a 58.8% reimbursement rate in the third quarter of FY11, and a 56.9% reimbursement rate in the fourth quarter of FY11). This rate decrease was effective through June 30, 2011, and reverted to the standard 50.0% reimbursement rate after that date.

Approximately 38.4% of the Commonwealth's budgeted fund spending for programs and services is devoted to Medicaid. It is the largest and has been one of the fastest growing items in the Commonwealth's budget. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the General Fund includes approximately \$10.431 billion in expenditures for Medicaid claims. The combined financial statements – statutory basis include Medicaid claims processed but unpaid at June 30, 2012 of approximately \$16 million as accounts payable.



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Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements - Statutory Basis



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Individual Budgeted Funds

MAJOR BUDGETED FUNDS:

The General Fund – The General Fund is the Commonwealth’s primary Governmental Fund. All governmental activities not specifically directed to another fund are accounted for in the General Fund. As a result, most budgeted expenditures of the Executive secretariats, the Legislature, constitutional offices, Judiciary, institutions of higher education and independent commissions are paid from the General Fund. It similarly receives a significant portion of sales, individual income and corporate taxes and the full amount of most other governmental taxes.

Commonwealth Transportation Fund – to account for certain revenues of the recently created Massachusetts Department of Transportation, particularly those relating to the use and operation of motor vehicles and trailers, except fees for interstate permitting, together with all contributions and assessments paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth by cities, towns or counties for maintaining, repairing, improving and constructing ways, all refunds and rebates made on account of expenditures on ways by the department, all fuel taxation and other monies received by the Commonwealth in satisfaction of claims by the Commonwealth for damage to highway safety signs, signals, guardrails, curbing and other highway related facilities. Spending is for debt service on general and special obligation debt formerly paid from the Highway Fund, as well as for amounts, subject to appropriation, to fund the programs and services of the Massachusetts Department of Transportation. This fund also includes activity of the Infrastructure Fund, which was a sub fund of the Highway Fund.

The Commonwealth Stabilization Fund – to account for amounts calculated in accordance with state finance law and to maintain a reserve to enhance the Commonwealth’s fiscal stability. Per the FY2005 General Appropriation Act, tax revenues from certain lottery winners selling their stream of future winnings in exchange for current payments are recorded in this fund. The residual balance of the Temporary Holding Fund is closed to the Stabilization Fund to the extent of expenditures from the Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL FUNDS:

These funds account for the revenues generated by certain administrative functions of government, for which the Legislature has required that separate funds be established.

Temporary Holding Fund – to account for cumulative tax revenues during the fiscal year in excess of permissible tax revenues as defined in Chapter 62F, Section 6A of the General Laws. The fund balance in the fund closes annually to the Stabilization Fund to the extent of expenditures from that fund. Any remaining balance transfers to the General Fund.

Intragovernmental Service Fund – to account for the charges of any state agency for services provided by another state agency.

BUDGETED ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDS:

Inland Fisheries and Game Fund – to account for revenues from license and permit fees for inland fishing, hunting, trapping, and sporting licenses and revenue producing stamps or the sales of land, rights and properties, gifts, interest, and federal grant reimbursements; used for developing, maintaining and operating the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Marine Recreational Fisheries Development Fund – to account for salt water permit fees collected, funds, grants and gifts received as authorized, including investment income; used for development and administration of recreational salt water fishing improvement programs.

OTHER BUDGETED FUNDS:

These funds account for a variety of miscellaneous taxes, fees, fines and other revenues, which are restricted to the financing of specific Commonwealth programs.

Workforce Training Fund – to account for revenues from an unemployment surcharge of .075% on taxable wages on employers; to provide grants to employers and labor groups to provide education and training to new and existing employees. This fund was closed and set up as non-budgeted in FY12, per Section 39 of Chapter 68 of the Acts of 2011.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Fund – to account for sales tax revenues (non-dedicated) collected from the sale of alcoholic beverages under Chapter 64H; used for substance abuse treatment and prevention services. In November 2010, the sales tax on alcoholic beverages was repealed via referendum, effective January 1, 2011. As of that date, no monthly sales tax revenue has been deposited in the Substance Abuse Fund.

Massachusetts Tourism Fund – to account for revenues received from hotel taxes; used to fund the Office of Travel and Tourism promotions and the Massachusetts Convention Center Authority.

The following funds have been enacted in legislation but had no activity in FY12 and are not presented in this report:

Collective Bargaining Reserve Fund – to account for transfers from the General Fund, which may be used to fund negotiated contracts for state employees.

Tax Reduction Fund – to account for the maintenance of a reserve, which shall be used only to reduce personal income taxes.

Dam Safety Trust Fund – to account for all receipts and revenues generated through agreements executed between the department of environmental management and public or private entities for dam safety purposes, and all fines, costs, expenses and interest imposed.

International Educational and Foreign Language Grant Program Fund – to account for appropriations, bond proceeds or other monies authorized to be used by the Commissioner of Education to increase the number of Massachusetts students, teachers, administrators and education policymakers to support programs and activities that advance cultural awareness through grants to local and regional high schools to support international education programs and promote the study of foreign languages.

Highway Fund – to account for highway user taxes including the gas tax and fees; used to finance highway maintenance and safety services, and provide matching funds for federally sponsored highway projects as required. During FY10, the Highway Fund operations were succeeded by the Commonwealth Transportation Fund and the Massachusetts Department of Transportation. As the fund has not been repealed, in FY11 the fund became inactive.

Gaming Local Aid Fund – to account for monies transferred under Section 59 of Chapter 23K of the General Laws and all monies credited or transferred to the fund from any other fund or source. Monies from the fund shall be used in addition to the balance of the State Lottery Fund for distribution to cities and towns in accordance with Section 35 of Chapter 10 of the General Laws and any monies so distributed shall be considered part of general revenue sharing aid for purposes of annual aid and contribution requirements established pursuant to Chapter 70 of the General Laws or Section 3 of the FY2011 General Appropriation Act.

Education Fund – to account for monies transferred under Section 59 of Chapter 23K of the General Laws and all monies credited to or transferred to the fund from any other fund or source. 35% of the funds received shall be appropriated for the purposes of both K-12 and higher education to supplement, not offset, any reduction in the General Appropriation Act from the previous fiscal year.

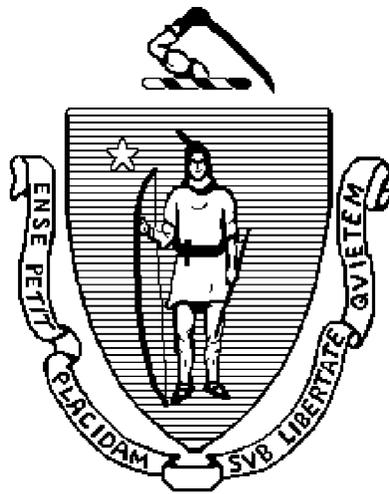
Local Aid Stabilization Fund – to account for monies transferred from the Gaming Revenue Fund established in Section 59 of Chapter 23K of the General Laws, all other monies credited or transferred to it from any other fund or source and proceeds from the investment of such funds. Monies shall be distributed to cities and towns as a supplement to other sources of local aid distributions, but shall not be subject to Section 5C of Chapter 29 of the General Laws.

Gaming Economic Development Fund – to account for monies transferred from the Gaming Revenue Fund established in Section 59 of Chapter 23K of the General Laws. Expenditures from the fund shall be used to support economic development and job growth including, but not limited to: (1) workforce training, including transfers to the Workforce Competitiveness Trust Fund; (2) tourism promotion, including regional tourism promotion agencies and cultural and recreational attraction promotion; (3) summer jobs; (4) the Massachusetts marketing partnership; (5) higher education scholarships; (6) regional economic development initiatives; (7) support for small businesses, including small business lending; (8) green jobs promotion; (9) science, technology, engineering and mathematics career pipeline initiatives; and (10) agricultural development programs, including youth agricultural education.

Manufacturing Fund – to account for monies transferred in accordance with Section 93 of Chapter 194 of the Acts of 2011 and any monies credited or transferred to the fund from any other fund or source.

Community College Fund – to account for monies transferred in accordance with Section 93 of Chapter 194 of the Acts of 2011 and any monies credited or transferred to the fund from any other fund or source.

Healthcare Payment Reform Fund – to account for monies transferred in accordance with Section 93 of Chapter 194 of the Acts of 2011 and any monies credited or transferred to the fund from any other fund or source.



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Budgeted Funds
Combining Balance Sheet - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	Administrative Control				
	General	Commonwealth Transportation	Commonwealth Stabilization	Temporary Holding	Intragovernmental Service
ASSETS					
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 478,176	\$ 855	\$ 1,392,060	\$ -	\$ 33,911
Cash with fiscal agent.....	-	7,581	-	-	-
Investments.....	-	-	260,058	-	-
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
Due from federal government.....	550,072	-	-	-	-
Other receivables.....	17,307	-	-	-	-
Due from cities and towns.....	10,915	-	-	-	-
Total assets.....	<u>\$ 1,056,470</u>	<u>\$ 8,436</u>	<u>\$ 1,652,118</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,911</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable.....	\$ 616,625	\$ 855	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,239
Accrued payroll.....	138,196	-	-	-	3,517
Total liabilities.....	<u>754,821</u>	<u>855</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,756</u>
Fund balance:					
Reserved for:					
Continuing appropriations.....	154,731	-	-	-	8,155
Commonwealth Stabilization.....	-	-	1,652,118	-	-
Debt service.....	-	7,581	-	-	-
Unreserved:					
Undesignated.....	146,918	-	-	-	-
Total fund equity.....	<u>301,649</u>	<u>7,581</u>	<u>1,652,118</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,155</u>
Total liabilities and fund equity.....	<u>\$ 1,056,470</u>	<u>\$ 8,436</u>	<u>\$ 1,652,118</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,911</u>

See accountants' review report

Environmental		Budgeted Other			Totals (Memorandum only)	
Inland Fisheries and Game	Marine Recreational Fisheries Development	Workforce Training	Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment	Massachusetts Tourism	2012	2011
\$ 19,427	\$ 1,578	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 167	\$ 1,926,174	\$ 1,803,282
-	-	-	-	-	7,581	19,239
-	-	-	-	-	260,058	255,903
-	-	-	-	-	550,072	481,297
-	-	-	-	-	17,307	21,104
-	-	-	-	-	10,915	7,780
<u>\$ 19,427</u>	<u>\$ 1,578</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 167</u>	<u>\$ 2,772,107</u>	<u>\$ 2,588,605</u>
\$ 481	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119	\$ 640,327	\$ 551,464
<u>282</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>142,054</u>	<u>136,322</u>
<u>763</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>782,381</u>	<u>687,786</u>
-	-	-	-	-	162,886	380,822
-	-	-	-	-	1,652,118	1,379,071
-	-	-	-	-	7,581	19,239
<u>18,664</u>	<u>1,559</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>167,141</u>	<u>121,687</u>
<u>18,664</u>	<u>1,559</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,989,726</u>	<u>1,900,819</u>
<u>\$ 19,427</u>	<u>\$ 1,578</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 167</u>	<u>\$ 2,772,107</u>	<u>\$ 2,588,605</u>

Budgeted Funds

Combining Statements Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	General	Commonwealth Transportation	Commonwealth Stabilization	Administrative Control	
				Temporary Holding	Intragovernmental Service
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
Revenues:					
Taxes.....	\$ 18,626,161	\$ 972,760	\$ 1,353	\$ -	\$ -
Assessments.....	438,400	21,511	-	-	-
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	7,966,393	-	-	-	-
Departmental.....	1,697,875	498,522	-	-	306,628
Miscellaneous.....	234,486	369	10,408	-	-
Total revenues.....	<u>28,963,315</u>	<u>1,493,162</u>	<u>11,761</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>306,628</u>
Other financing sources:					
Fringe benefit cost recovery.....	369,083	-	-	-	-
Lottery reimbursements.....	88,658	-	-	-	-
Lottery distributions.....	977,553	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers in.....	337,103	12,314	-	-	14
Stabilization transfer.....	215,408	-	491,694	-	-
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	253,628	-	-	-	-
Excess permissible tax revenue.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources.....	<u>2,241,433</u>	<u>12,314</u>	<u>491,694</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>31,204,748</u>	<u>1,505,476</u>	<u>503,455</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>306,642</u>
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES					
Expenditures:					
Legislature.....	58,337	-	-	-	-
Judiciary.....	757,507	-	-	-	-
Inspector General.....	2,818	-	-	-	-
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	6,466	-	-	-	60
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	35,880	-	-	-	116
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	187,115	-	-	-	-
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	17,052	-	-	-	-
Attorney General.....	42,624	-	-	-	-
Ethics Commission.....	1,729	-	-	-	-
District Attorney.....	99,031	-	-	-	-
Office of Campaign & Political Finance.....	1,196	-	-	-	-
Sheriff's Departments.....	515,153	-	-	-	-
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	2,210	-	-	-	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	21,441	-	-	-	-
Comptroller.....	7,867	-	-	-	3,645
Administration and finance.....	1,702,381	5,396	-	-	174,301
Energy and environmental affairs.....	175,432	-	-	-	1,250
Health and human services.....	4,710,533	-	-	-	82,768
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	-	160,000	-	-	-
Executive office of education.....	1,867,271	-	-	-	-
Public safety and homeland security.....	929,682	-	-	-	38,943
Housing and economic development.....	425,066	-	-	-	910
Labor and workforce development.....	37,832	-	-	-	-
Direct local aid.....	4,929,489	-	-	-	-
Medicaid.....	10,431,108	-	-	-	-
Post employment benefits.....	1,892,326	-	-	-	-
Debt service:					
Principal retirement.....	583,991	459,645	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges.....	436,232	443,286	-	-	-
Total expenditures.....	<u>29,877,769</u>	<u>1,068,327</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>301,993</u>
Other financing uses:					
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers out.....	78,488	375,740	-	-	611
Stabilization transfer.....	375,021	84,987	230,408	-	-
Commonwealth care transfer.....	614,910	-	-	-	-
Medical assistance transfer.....	220,900	-	-	-	-
Delivery system transformation initiatives trust transfer.....	186,908	-	-	-	-
Excess permissible tax revenue.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing uses.....	<u>1,476,227</u>	<u>460,727</u>	<u>230,408</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>611</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>31,353,996</u>	<u>1,529,054</u>	<u>230,408</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>302,604</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....					
	(149,248)	(23,578)	273,047	-	4,038
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	450,897	31,159	1,379,071	-	4,117
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	<u>\$ 301,649</u>	<u>\$ 7,581</u>	<u>\$ 1,652,118</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,155</u>

See accountants' review report

Environmental		Budgeted Other				Totals (Memorandum only)	
Inland Fisheries and Game	Marine Recreational Fisheries Development	Workforce Training	Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment	Massachusetts Tourism	2012	2011	
\$ 873	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,574	\$ 19,643,721	\$ 19,094,935	
-	-	-	-	-	459,911	443,403	
5,312	-	-	-	-	7,971,705	9,299,546	
7,719	1,234	-	-	-	2,511,978	2,398,338	
30	-	-	-	-	245,293	356,608	
13,934	1,234	-	-	42,574	30,832,608	31,592,830	
-	-	-	-	-	369,083	355,811	
-	-	-	-	-	88,658	86,391	
-	-	-	-	-	977,553	881,817	
177	613	-	-	-	350,221	288,239	
-	-	-	-	-	707,102	707,649	
-	-	-	-	-	253,628	248,741	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,374,788	
177	613	-	-	-	2,746,245	4,943,436	
14,111	1,847	-	-	42,574	33,578,853	36,536,266	
-	-	-	-	-	58,337	57,895	
-	-	-	-	-	757,507	767,635	
-	-	-	-	-	2,818	2,798	
-	-	-	-	17	6,543	5,122	
-	-	-	-	-	35,996	39,475	
-	-	-	-	-	187,115	204,397	
-	-	-	-	-	17,052	17,015	
-	-	-	-	-	42,624	41,029	
-	-	-	-	-	1,729	1,660	
-	-	-	-	-	99,031	93,699	
-	-	-	-	-	1,196	1,170	
-	-	-	-	-	515,153	503,053	
-	-	-	-	-	2,210	2,174	
-	-	-	-	-	21,441	21,439	
-	-	-	-	-	11,512	11,245	
-	-	-	-	-	1,882,078	1,800,623	
11,055	321	-	-	-	188,058	188,114	
-	-	-	-	-	4,793,301	4,691,213	
-	-	-	-	-	160,000	160,000	
-	-	-	-	-	1,867,271	1,807,528	
-	-	-	-	-	968,625	942,172	
-	-	-	-	11,622	437,598	363,877	
-	-	-	-	-	37,832	56,533	
-	-	-	-	-	4,929,489	4,784,717	
-	-	-	-	-	10,431,108	10,237,326	
-	-	-	-	-	1,892,326	1,838,857	
-	-	-	-	-	1,043,636	815,390	
-	-	-	-	-	879,518	848,486	
11,055	321	-	-	11,639	31,271,104	30,304,642	
2,201	30	-	-	432	2,663	4,326	
-	-	10,475	-	6,045	471,359	521,997	
-	-	-	-	31,686	722,102	707,649	
-	-	-	-	-	614,910	739,012	
-	-	-	-	-	220,900	886,101	
-	-	-	-	-	186,908	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,374,788	
2,201	30	10,475	-	38,163	2,218,842	5,233,873	
13,256	351	10,475	-	49,802	33,489,946	35,538,515	
855	1,496	(10,475)	-	(7,228)	88,907	997,751	
17,809	63	10,475	-	7,228	1,900,819	903,068	
\$ 18,664	\$ 1,559	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,989,726	\$ 1,900,819	

Budgeted Funds

Combining Statements Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis - Budget And Actual

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

(Amounts in thousands)

	General			Commonwealth Transportation		
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Revenues:						
Taxes.....	\$ 18,116,200	\$ 18,626,161	\$ 509,961	\$ 1,000,800	\$ 972,760	\$ (28,040)
Assessments.....	-	438,400	438,400	-	21,511	21,511
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	7,877,100	7,966,393	89,293	-	-	-
Departmental.....	2,358,800	1,697,875	(660,925)	524,400	498,522	(25,878)
Miscellaneous.....	-	234,486	234,486	-	369	369
Total revenues.....	28,352,100	28,963,315	611,215	1,525,200	1,493,162	(32,038)
Other financing sources:						
Fringe benefit cost recovery.....	-	369,083	369,083	-	-	-
Lottery reimbursements.....	97,654	88,658	(8,996)	-	-	-
Lottery distributions.....	887,923	977,553	89,630	-	-	-
Operating transfers in.....	687,686	337,103	(350,583)	-	12,314	12,314
Stabilization transfer.....	194,000	215,408	21,408	-	-	-
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	286,737	253,628	(33,109)	-	-	-
Total other financing sources.....	2,154,000	2,241,433	87,433	-	12,314	12,314
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	30,506,100	31,204,748	698,648	1,525,200	1,505,476	(19,724)
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES						
Expenditures:						
Legislature.....	63,901	58,337	5,564	-	-	-
Judiciary.....	773,447	757,507	15,940	-	-	-
Inspector General.....	3,541	2,818	723	-	-	-
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	10,121	6,466	3,655	-	-	-
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	36,177	35,880	297	-	-	-
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	203,101	187,115	15,986	-	-	-
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	17,624	17,052	572	-	-	-
Attorney General.....	43,867	42,624	1,243	-	-	-
Ethics Commission.....	1,838	1,729	109	-	-	-
District Attorney.....	99,520	99,031	489	-	-	-
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	1,270	1,196	74	-	-	-
Sheriff's Departments.....	521,610	515,153	6,457	-	-	-
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	2,211	2,210	1	-	-	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	21,461	21,441	20	-	-	-
Comptroller.....	7,899	7,867	32	-	-	-
Administration and finance.....	1,743,418	1,702,381	41,037	5,409	5,396	13
Energy and environmental affairs.....	182,848	175,432	7,416	-	-	-
Health and human services.....	4,761,790	4,710,533	51,257	-	-	-
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	-	-	-	160,000	160,000	-
Executive office of education.....	1,888,685	1,867,271	21,414	-	-	-
Public safety and homeland security.....	951,536	929,682	21,854	-	-	-
Housing and economic development.....	435,729	425,066	10,663	-	-	-
Labor and workforce development.....	46,033	37,832	8,201	-	-	-
Direct local aid.....	4,929,556	4,929,489	67	-	-	-
Medicaid.....	10,445,850	10,431,108	14,742	-	-	-
Post employment benefits.....	1,892,326	1,892,326	-	-	-	-
Debt service:						
Principal retirement.....	604,409	583,991	20,418	482,093	459,645	22,448
Interest and fiscal charges.....	465,817	436,232	29,585	472,956	443,286	29,670
Total expenditures.....	30,155,585	29,877,769	277,816	1,120,458	1,068,327	52,131
Other financing uses:						
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers out.....	49,585	78,488	(28,903)	356,453	375,740	(19,287)
Stabilization transfer.....	-	375,021	(375,021)	-	84,987	(84,987)
Commonwealth care transfer.....	728,012	614,910	113,102	-	-	-
Medical assistance transfer.....	394,025	220,900	173,125	-	-	-
Delivery system transformation initiatives trust transfer.....	186,908	186,908	-	-	-	-
Total other financing uses.....	1,358,530	1,476,227	(117,697)	356,453	460,727	(104,274)
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	31,514,115	31,353,996	160,119	1,476,911	1,529,054	(52,143)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	(1,008,015)	(149,248)	858,767	48,289	(23,578)	(71,867)
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year.....	450,897	450,897	-	31,159	31,159	-
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ (557,118)	\$ 301,649	\$ 858,767	\$ 79,448	\$ 7,581	\$ (71,867)

See accountants' review report

Budgeted Funds

Combining Statements Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis - Budget And Actual

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

(Amounts in thousands)

	Environmental					
	Inland Fisheries and Game			Marine Recreational Fisheries Development		
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Revenues:						
Taxes.....	\$ 900	\$ 873	\$ (27)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Assessments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	6,200	5,312	(888)	-	-	-
Departmental.....	6,417	7,719	1,302	556	1,234	678
Miscellaneous.....	-	30	30	-	-	-
Total revenues.....	<u>13,517</u>	<u>13,934</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>1,234</u>	<u>678</u>
Other financing sources:						
Fringe benefit cost recovery.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottery reimbursements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottery distributions.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers in.....	100	177	77	-	613	613
Stabilization transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources.....	<u>100</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>613</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>13,617</u>	<u>14,111</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>1,847</u>	<u>1,291</u>
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES						
Expenditures:						
Legislature.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judiciary.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspector General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attorney General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethics Commission.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Attorney.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheriff's Departments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comptroller.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration and finance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy and environmental affairs.....	11,457	11,055	402	492	321	171
Health and human services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive office of education.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety and homeland security.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing and economic development.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor and workforce development.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct local aid.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicaid.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post employment benefits.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service:						
Principal retirement.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures.....	<u>11,457</u>	<u>11,055</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>171</u>
Other financing uses:						
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	1,600	2,201	(601)	-	30	(30)
Operating transfers out.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilization transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth care transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical assistance transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delivery system transformation initiatives trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing uses.....	<u>1,600</u>	<u>2,201</u>	<u>(601)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>(30)</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>13,057</u>	<u>13,256</u>	<u>(199)</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>141</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	560	855	295	64	1,496	1,432
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year.....	17,809	17,809	-	63	63	-
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year.....	<u>\$ 18,369</u>	<u>\$ 18,664</u>	<u>\$ 295</u>	<u>\$ 127</u>	<u>\$ 1,559</u>	<u>\$ 1,432</u>

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Budgeted Funds

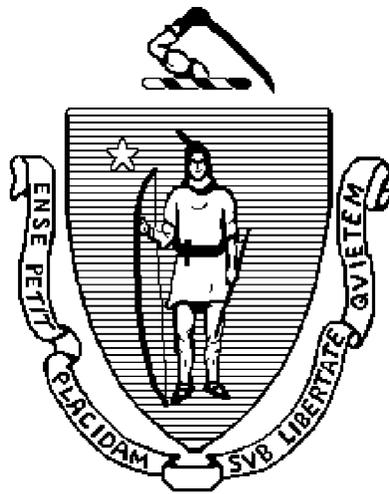
Combining Statements Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis - Budget And Actual

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

(Amounts in thousands)

	Totals		
	(Memorandum only)		
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES			
Revenues:			
Taxes.....	\$ 19,159,700	\$ 19,643,721	\$ 484,021
Assessments.....	-	459,911	459,911
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	7,883,300	7,971,705	88,405
Departmental.....	2,890,173	2,511,978	(378,195)
Miscellaneous.....	9,427	245,293	235,866
Total revenues.....	29,942,600	30,832,608	890,008
Other financing sources:			
Fringe benefit cost recovery.....	-	369,083	369,083
Lottery reimbursements.....	97,654	88,658	(8,996)
Lottery distributions.....	887,923	977,553	89,630
Operating transfers in.....	687,786	350,221	(337,565)
Stabilization transfer.....	194,000	707,102	513,102
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	286,737	253,628	(33,109)
Total other financing sources.....	2,154,100	2,746,245	592,145
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	32,096,700	33,578,853	1,482,153
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES			
Expenditures:			
Legislature.....	63,901	58,337	5,564
Judiciary.....	773,447	757,507	15,940
Inspector General.....	3,541	2,818	723
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	10,199	6,543	3,656
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	36,293	35,996	297
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	209,319	187,115	22,204
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	17,624	17,052	572
Attorney General.....	43,867	42,624	1,243
Ethics Commission.....	1,838	1,729	109
District Attorney.....	99,520	99,031	489
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	1,270	1,196	74
Sheriff's Departments.....	521,610	515,153	6,457
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	2,211	2,210	1
Board of Library Commissioners.....	21,461	21,441	20
Comptroller.....	11,898	11,512	386
Administration and finance.....	1,996,386	1,882,078	114,308
Energy and environmental affairs.....	199,586	188,058	11,528
Health and human services.....	4,879,823	4,793,301	86,522
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	160,000	160,000	-
Executive office of education.....	1,890,522	1,867,271	23,251
Public safety and homeland security.....	1,002,508	968,625	33,883
Housing and economic development.....	451,002	437,598	13,404
Labor and workforce development.....	65,074	37,832	27,242
Direct local aid.....	4,929,556	4,929,489	67
Medicaid.....	10,445,850	10,431,108	14,742
Post employment benefits.....	1,892,326	1,892,326	-
Debt service:			
Principal retirement.....	1,086,502	1,043,636	42,866
Interest and fiscal charges.....	938,773	879,518	59,255
Total expenditures.....	31,755,907	31,271,104	484,803
Other financing uses:			
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	1,900	2,663	(763)
Operating transfers out.....	406,038	471,359	(65,321)
Stabilization transfer.....	194,000	722,102	(528,102)
Commonwealth care transfer.....	728,012	614,910	113,102
Medical assistance transfer.....	394,025	220,900	173,125
Delivery system transformation initiatives trust transfer.....	186,908	186,908	-
Total other financing uses.....	1,910,883	2,218,842	(307,959)
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	33,666,790	33,489,946	176,844
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	(1,570,090)	88,907	1,658,997
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year.....	1,900,819	1,900,819	-
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ 330,729	\$ 1,989,726	\$ 1,658,997

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General Fund
Balance Sheet - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 478,176	\$ 590,074
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		
Due from federal government.....	550,072	481,297
Other receivables.....	17,307	21,104
Due from cities and towns.....	10,915	7,780
Total assets.....	\$ 1,056,470	\$ 1,100,255
 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 616,625	\$ 524,629
Accrued payroll.....	138,196	124,729
Total liabilities.....	754,821	649,358
Fund balance:		
Reserved fund balance:		
Reserved for continuing appropriations.....	154,731	366,985
Unreserved fund balance:		
Undesignated.....	146,918	83,912
Total fund balance.....	301,649	450,897
Total liabilities and fund balance.....	\$ 1,056,470	\$ 1,100,255

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General Fund
Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balance - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012 Budget	2012 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2011 Actual
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Taxes.....	\$ 18,116,200	\$ 18,626,161	\$ 509,961	\$ 18,028,165
Assessments.....	-	438,400	438,400	430,033
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	7,877,100	7,966,393	89,293	9,295,310
Departmental.....	2,358,800	1,697,875	(660,925)	1,607,910
Miscellaneous.....	-	234,486	234,486	347,511
Total revenues.....	<u>28,352,100</u>	<u>28,963,315</u>	<u>611,215</u>	<u>29,708,929</u>
Other financing sources:				
Fringe benefit cost recovery.....	-	369,083	369,083	355,811
Lottery reimbursements.....	97,654	88,658	(8,996)	86,391
Lottery distributions.....	887,923	977,553	89,630	881,817
Operating transfers in.....	687,686	337,103	(350,583)	217,928
Stabilization transfer.....	194,000	215,408	21,408	9,044
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	286,737	253,628	(33,109)	248,741
Excess permissible tax revenue.....	-	-	-	1,178,350
Total other financing sources.....	<u>2,154,000</u>	<u>2,241,433</u>	<u>87,433</u>	<u>2,978,082</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>30,506,100</u>	<u>31,204,748</u>	<u>698,648</u>	<u>32,687,011</u>
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Legislature.....	63,901	58,337	5,564	57,895
Judiciary.....	773,447	757,507	15,940	767,635
Inspector General.....	3,541	2,818	723	2,798
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	10,121	6,466	3,655	5,046
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	36,177	35,880	297	39,360
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	203,101	187,115	15,986	204,397
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	17,624	17,052	572	17,015
Attorney General.....	43,867	42,624	1,243	41,020
Ethics Commission.....	1,838	1,729	109	1,660
District Attorney.....	99,520	99,031	489	93,699
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	1,270	1,196	74	1,170
Sheriff's Departments.....	521,610	515,153	6,457	502,556
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	2,211	2,210	1	2,174
Board of Library Commissioners.....	21,461	21,441	20	21,439
Comptroller.....	7,899	7,867	32	7,739

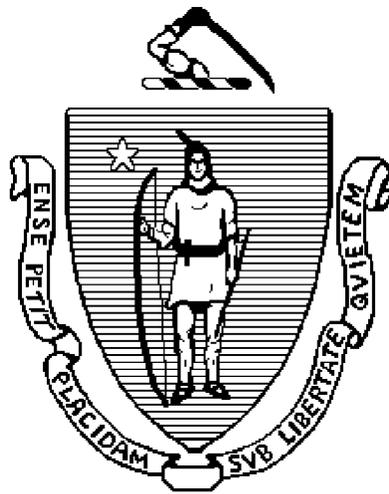
continued

General Fund
Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balance - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012 Budget	2012 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2011 Actual
Expenditures (continued):				
Administration and finance.....	1,743,418	1,702,381	41,037	1,618,057
Energy and environmental affairs.....	182,848	175,432	7,416	175,477
Health and human services.....	4,761,790	4,710,533	51,257	4,516,250
Executive office of education.....	1,888,685	1,867,271	21,414	1,807,528
Public safety and homeland security.....	951,536	929,682	21,854	897,819
Housing and economic development.....	435,729	425,066	10,663	360,949
Labor and workforce development.....	46,033	37,832	8,201	37,236
Direct local aid.....	4,929,556	4,929,489	67	4,784,717
Medicaid.....	10,445,850	10,431,108	14,742	10,237,326
Post employment benefits.....	1,892,326	1,892,326	-	1,838,857
Debt service:				
Principal retirement.....	604,409	583,991	20,418	428,607
Interest and fiscal charges.....	465,817	436,232	29,585	431,507
Total expenditures.....	<u>30,155,585</u>	<u>29,877,769</u>	<u>277,816</u>	<u>28,899,933</u>
Other financing uses:				
Operating transfers out.....	49,585	78,488	(28,903)	127,283
Stabilization transfer.....	-	375,021	(375,021)	553,044
Commonwealth care transfer.....	728,012	614,910	113,102	739,012
Medical assistance transfer.....	394,025	220,900	173,125	886,101
Delivery system transformation initiatives trust transfer.....	186,908	186,908	-	-
Excess permissible tax revenue.....	-	-	-	1,187,394
Total other financing uses.....	<u>1,358,530</u>	<u>1,476,227</u>	<u>(117,697)</u>	<u>3,492,834</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>31,514,115</u>	<u>31,353,996</u>	<u>160,119</u>	<u>32,392,767</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....				
	(1,008,015)	(149,248)	858,767	294,244
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	450,897	450,897	-	156,653
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	<u>\$ (557,118)</u>	<u>\$ 301,649</u>	<u>\$ 858,767</u>	<u>\$ 450,897</u>

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**Commonwealth Transportation Fund
Balance Sheet - Statutory Basis**

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 855	\$ 24,603
Cash with fiscal agent.....	7,581	19,239
Total assets.....	<u>\$ 8,436</u>	<u>\$ 43,842</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 855	\$ 4,411
Accrued payroll.....	-	8,272
Total liabilities.....	<u>855</u>	<u>12,683</u>
Fund balance:		
Reserved fund balance:		
Reserved for debt service.....	7,581	19,239
Unreserved fund balance:		
Undesignated.....	-	11,920
Total fund balance.....	<u>7,581</u>	<u>31,159</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance.....	<u>\$ 8,436</u>	<u>\$ 43,842</u>

See accountants' review report

Commonwealth Transportation Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balance - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012 Budget	2012 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2011 Actual
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Taxes.....	\$ 1,000,800	\$ 972,760	\$ (28,040)	\$ 962,090
Assessments.....	-	21,511	21,511	13,370
Departmental.....	524,400	498,522	(25,878)	485,839
Miscellaneous.....	-	369	369	32
Total revenues.....	<u>1,525,200</u>	<u>1,493,162</u>	<u>(32,038)</u>	<u>1,461,331</u>
Other financing sources:				
Operating transfers in.....	-	12,314	12,314	5,405
Total other financing sources.....	<u>-</u>	<u>12,314</u>	<u>12,314</u>	<u>5,405</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>1,525,200</u>	<u>1,505,476</u>	<u>(19,724)</u>	<u>1,466,736</u>
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Administration and finance.....	5,409	5,396	13	9,618
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	160,000	160,000	-	160,000
Debt service:				
Principal retirement.....	482,093	459,645	22,448	386,783
Interest and fiscal charges.....	472,956	443,286	29,670	416,979
Total expenditures.....	<u>1,120,458</u>	<u>1,068,327</u>	<u>52,131</u>	<u>973,380</u>
Other financing uses:				
Operating transfers out.....	356,453	375,740	(19,287)	386,143
Stabilization transfer.....	-	84,987	(84,987)	86,901
Total other financing uses.....	<u>356,453</u>	<u>460,727</u>	<u>(104,274)</u>	<u>473,044</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>1,476,911</u>	<u>1,529,054</u>	<u>(52,143)</u>	<u>1,446,424</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	48,289	(23,578)	(71,867)	20,312
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	31,159	31,159	-	10,847
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	<u>\$ 79,448</u>	<u>\$ 7,581</u>	<u>\$ (71,867)</u>	<u>\$ 31,159</u>

See accountants' review report

Commonwealth Stabilization Fund
Balance Sheet- Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 1,392,060	\$ 1,123,168
Investments.....	260,058	255,903
Total assets.....	\$ 1,652,118	\$ 1,379,071
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ -	\$ -
Total liabilities.....	-	-
Fund balance:		
Reserved fund balance:		
Reserved for Commonwealth Stabilization.....	1,652,118	1,379,071
Total fund balance.....	1,652,118	1,379,071
Total liabilities and fund balance.....	\$ 1,652,118	\$ 1,379,071

See accountants' review report

Commonwealth Stabilization Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balance - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012 Budget	2012 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2011 Actual
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Taxes.....	\$ -	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,619
Miscellaneous.....	9,427	10,408	981	9,044
Total revenues.....	<u>9,427</u>	<u>11,761</u>	<u>2,334</u>	<u>10,663</u>
Other financing sources:				
Stabilization transfer.....	-	491,694	491,694	698,605
Excess permissible tax revenue.....	-	-	-	9,044
Total other financing sources.....	<u>-</u>	<u>491,694</u>	<u>491,694</u>	<u>707,649</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>9,427</u>	<u>503,455</u>	<u>494,028</u>	<u>718,312</u>
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Administration and finance.....	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other financing uses:				
Stabilization transfer.....	194,000	230,408	(36,408)	9,044
Total other financing uses.....	<u>194,000</u>	<u>230,408</u>	<u>(36,408)</u>	<u>9,044</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>194,000</u>	<u>230,408</u>	<u>(36,408)</u>	<u>9,044</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	(184,573)	273,047	457,620	709,268
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	1,379,071	1,379,071	-	669,803
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	<u>\$ 1,194,498</u>	<u>\$ 1,652,118</u>	<u>\$ 457,620</u>	<u>\$ 1,379,071</u>

See accountants' review report

Temporary Holding Fund
Balance Sheet - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ -	\$ -
Total assets.....	\$ -	\$ -
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ -	\$ -
Total liabilities.....	-	-
Fund balance:		
Unreserved fund balance:		
Undesignated.....	-	-
Total fund balance.....	-	-
Total liabilities and fund balance.....	\$ -	\$ -

See accountants' review report

Temporary Holding Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balance - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012 Budget	2012 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2011 Actual
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Miscellaneous.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total revenues.....	-	-	-	-
Other financing sources:				
Excess permissible tax revenue.....	-	-	-	1,187,394
Total other financing sources.....	-	-	-	1,187,394
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	-	-	-	1,187,394
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Administration and finance.....	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures.....	-	-	-	-
Other financing uses:				
Excess permissible tax revenue.....	-	-	-	1,187,394
Total other financing uses.....	-	-	-	1,187,394
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	-	-	-	1,187,394
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	-	-	-	-
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	-	-	-	-
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

See accountants' review report

Intragovernmental Service Fund
Balance Sheet - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 33,911	\$ 28,410
Total assets.....	\$ 33,911	\$ 28,410
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 22,239	\$ 21,325
Accrued payroll.....	3,517	2,968
Total liabilities.....	25,756	24,293
Fund balance:		
Reserved fund balance:		
Reserved for continuing appropriations.....	8,155	4,117
Total fund balance	8,155	4,117
Total liabilities and fund balance.....	\$ 33,911	\$ 28,410

See accountants' review report

Intragovernmental Service Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balance - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012 Budget	2012 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2011 Actual
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Departmental.....	\$ -	\$ 306,628	\$ 306,628	\$ 296,666
Total revenues.....	-	306,628	306,628	296,666
Other financing sources:				
Operating transfers in.....	-	14	14	36
Total other financing sources.....	-	14	14	36
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	-	306,642	306,642	296,702
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	61	60	1	59
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	116	116	-	115
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	6,218	-	6,218	-
Attorney General.....	-	-	-	9
Comptroller.....	3,999	3,645	354	3,506
Administration and finance.....	247,559	174,301	73,258	172,948
Energy and environmental affairs.....	4,789	1,250	3,539	2,528
Health and human services.....	118,033	82,768	35,265	76,366
Executive office of education.....	1,837	-	1,837	-
Public safety and homeland security.....	50,972	38,943	12,029	37,123
Housing and economic development.....	3,650	910	2,740	932
Labor and workforce development.....	19,041	-	19,041	16
Total expenditures.....	456,275	301,993	154,282	293,602
Other financing uses:				
Operating transfers out.....	-	611	(611)	3,073
Total other financing uses.....	-	611	(611)	3,073
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	456,275	302,604	153,671	296,675
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....				
	(456,275)	4,038	460,313	27
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	4,117	4,117	-	4,090
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ (452,158)	\$ 8,155	\$ 460,313	\$ 4,117

See accountants' review report

Inland Fisheries And Game Fund
Balance Sheet - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 19,427	\$ 18,326
Total assets.....	\$ 19,427	\$ 18,326
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 481	\$ 319
Accrued payroll.....	282	198
Total liabilities.....	763	517
Fund balance:		
Unreserved fund balance:		
Undesignated.....	18,664	17,809
Total fund balance.....	18,664	17,809
Total liabilities and fund balance.....	\$ 19,427	\$ 18,326

See accountants' review report

Inland Fisheries And Game Fund
Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balance - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012 Budget	2012 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2011 Actual
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Taxes.....	\$ 900	\$ 873	\$ (27)	\$ 871
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	6,200	5,312	(888)	4,236
Departmental.....	6,417	7,719	1,302	7,206
Miscellaneous.....	-	30	30	21
Total revenues.....	<u>13,517</u>	<u>13,934</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>12,334</u>
Other financing sources:				
Operating transfers in.....	<u>100</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>138</u>
Total other financing sources.....	<u>100</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>138</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>13,617</u>	<u>14,111</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>12,472</u>
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Energy and environmental affairs.....	<u>11,457</u>	<u>11,055</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>10,068</u>
Total expenditures.....	<u>11,457</u>	<u>11,055</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>10,068</u>
Other financing uses				
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	<u>1,600</u>	<u>2,201</u>	<u>(601)</u>	<u>1,939</u>
Total other financing uses.....	<u>1,600</u>	<u>2,201</u>	<u>(601)</u>	<u>1,939</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>13,057</u>	<u>13,256</u>	<u>(199)</u>	<u>12,007</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	560	855	295	465
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	<u>17,809</u>	<u>17,809</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,344</u>
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	<u>\$ 18,369</u>	<u>\$ 18,664</u>	<u>\$ 295</u>	<u>\$ 17,809</u>

See accountants' review report

Marine Recreational Fisheries Development Fund
Balance Sheet - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 1,578	\$ 67
Total assets.....	\$ 1,578	\$ 67
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 8	\$ 4
Accrued payroll.....	11	-
Total liabilities.....	19	4
Fund balance:		
Unreserved fund balance:		
Undesignated.....	1,559	63
Total fund balance.....	1,559	63
Total liabilities and fund balance.....	\$ 1,578	\$ 67

See accountants' review report

Marine Recreational Fisheries Development Fund
Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balance - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012 Budget	2012 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2011 Actual
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Departmental.....	\$ 556	\$ 1,234	\$ 678	\$ 717
Total revenues.....	556	1,234	678	717
Other financing sources:				
Operating transfers in.....	-	613	613	-
Total other financing sources.....	-	613	613	-
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	556	1,847	1,291	717
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Energy and environmental affairs.....	492	321	171	41
Total expenditures.....	492	321	171	41
Other financing uses				
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	-	30	(30)	-
Operating transfers out.....	-	-	-	155
Stabilization transfer.....	-	-	-	458
Total other financing uses.....	-	30	(30)	613
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	492	351	141	654
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	64	1,496	1,432	63
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	63	63	-	-
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ 127	\$ 1,559	\$ 1,432	\$ 63

See accountants' review report

Workforce Training Fund
Balance Sheet - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ -	\$ 11,345
Total assets.....	\$ -	\$ 11,345
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ -	\$ 752
Accrued payroll.....	-	118
Total liabilities.....	-	870
Fund balance:		
Reserved fund balance:		
Reserved for continuing appropriations.....	-	9,720
Unreserved fund balance:		
Undesignated.....	-	755
Total fund balance.....	-	10,475
Total liabilities and fund balance.....	\$ -	\$ 11,345

See accountants' review report

Workforce Training Fund
Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balance - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012 Budget	2012 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2011 Actual
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Taxes.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,448
Total revenues.....	-	-	-	20,448
Other financing sources:				
Operating transfers in.....	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources.....	-	-	-	-
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	-	-	-	20,448
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Labor and workforce development.....	-	-	-	19,281
Total expenditures.....	-	-	-	19,281
Other financing uses:				
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	-	-	-	521
Operating transfers out.....	-	10,475	(10,475)	816
Stabilization transfer.....	-	-	-	5,508
Total other financing uses.....	-	10,475	(10,475)	6,845
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	-	10,475	(10,475)	26,126
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	-	(10,475)	(10,475)	(5,678)
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	10,475	10,475	-	16,153
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ 10,475	\$ -	\$ (10,475)	\$ 10,475

See accountants' review report

Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment Fund
Balance Sheet - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ -	\$ -
Total assets.....	\$ -	\$ -
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Deficiency in cash and short-term investments.....	\$ -	\$ -
Total liabilities.....	-	-
Fund balance:		
Unreserved fund balance:		
Undesignated.....	-	-
Total fund balance.....	-	-
Total liabilities and fund balance.....	\$ -	\$ -

See accountants' review report

Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment Fund
Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balance - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012 Budget	2012 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2011 Actual
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Taxes.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,102
Total revenues.....	-	-	-	43,102
Other financing sources:				
Operating transfers in.....	-	-	-	64,732
Total other financing sources.....	-	-	-	64,732
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	-	-	-	107,834
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Sheriff's Departments.....	-	-	-	497
Health and human services.....	-	-	-	98,597
Public safety and homeland security.....	-	-	-	7,230
Total expenditures.....	-	-	-	106,324
Other financing uses:				
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	-	-	-	1,510
Total other financing uses.....	-	-	-	1,510
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	-	-	-	107,834
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	-	-	-	-
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	-	-	-	-
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

See accountants' review report

Massachusetts Tourism Fund
Balance Sheet - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 167	\$ 7,289
Total assets.....	\$ 167	\$ 7,289
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 119	\$ 24
Accrued payroll.....	48	37
Total liabilities.....	167	61
Fund balance:		
Unreserved fund balance:		
Undesignated.....	-	7,228
Total fund balance.....	-	7,228
Total liabilities and fund balance.....	\$ 167	\$ 7,289

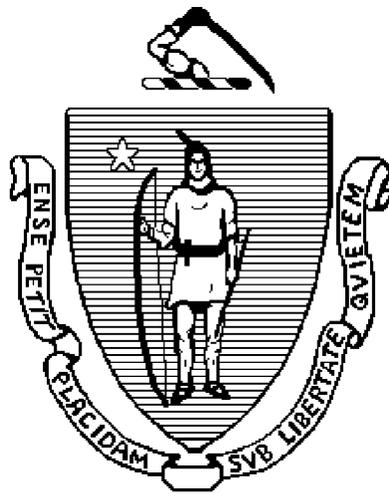
See accountants' review report

Massachusetts Tourism Fund
Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balance - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	2012 Budget	2012 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	2011 Actual
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Taxes.....	\$ 41,800	\$ 42,574	\$ 774	\$ 38,640
Total revenues.....	41,800	42,574	774	38,640
Other financing sources:				
Operating transfers in.....	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources.....	-	-	-	-
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	41,800	42,574	774	38,640
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	17	17	-	17
Housing and economic development.....	11,623	11,622	1	1,996
Total expenditures.....	11,640	11,639	1	2,013
Other financing uses:				
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	300	432	(132)	356
Operating transfers out.....	-	6,045	(6,045)	4,527
Stabilization transfer.....	-	31,686	(31,686)	52,694
Total other financing uses.....	300	38,163	(37,863)	57,577
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	11,940	49,802	(37,862)	59,590
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	29,860	(7,228)	(37,088)	(20,950)
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	7,228	7,228	-	28,178
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ 37,088	\$ -	\$ (37,088)	\$ 7,228

See accountants' review report



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Non-Budgeted Funds

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS:

These funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to finance specific functions. Funds that are not subject to appropriation are considered Non-Budgeted Special Revenue Funds.

Federal Grants Fund – to account for federal grants that are designated for specific programs, excluding federal highway construction grants, which are accounted for in the Federal Highway Construction Capital Projects Fund, and federal reimbursement programs, such as Medicaid, which are accounted for in the General Fund.

LOTTERY FUNDS:

The two lottery funds account for the operations of the State and Arts Lotteries.

State Lottery Fund – to account for revenue from the sale of lottery tickets and for the payment of prizes, expenses of the State Lottery Commission and the distribution to municipalities and school districts. Transfers are made from Lottery Profits to the General Fund.

Arts Lottery Fund – to account for revenues from the sale of lottery tickets, for payment of prizes and the expenses of the State Lottery Commission, and for the administration of the Arts Lottery Council. Transfers are made to the General Fund at the end of the fiscal year.

GAMING:

This fund accounts for the operations of the Massachusetts Gaming Commission (MGC).

Massachusetts Gaming Control Fund – to account for all gaming fees and assessments not recorded in other funds by legislative mandate and other monies authorized by the general court. Expenditures are to finance the activities of the Massachusetts Gaming Commission (MGC).

UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE FUNDS:

The seven Universal Healthcare Funds account for assessments and other revenues that are dedicated to making health care and health insurance accessible and affordable to all citizens of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth Care Trust Fund – to collect fair share employer assessments, free rider surcharges, cigarette tax revenues, transfers from the Health Safety Net Trust Fund and any funds that may be appropriated or transferred for deposit into the trust fund for the purposes of the demonstration program approved by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services under section 1115 of the Social Security Act, as extended or renewed from time to time and individual health care coverage penalties for the purpose of providing health care coverage in accordance with Chapter 58 of the Acts of 2006.

Medical Assistance Trust Fund – to account for any funds directed to the Commonwealth from public entities and federal revenues related to medical assistance; to be used for medical assistance payments to entities authorized by the general court.

Health Safety Net Trust Fund – to account for reimbursing hospitals and community health centers for a portion of the cost of reimbursable health services provided to low-income, uninsured or underinsured residents of the Commonwealth.

Delivery System Transformation Initiatives Trust Fund – to account for funds expended for delivery system transformation initiatives payments to qualifying providers under an approved federal waiver.

Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration Grant Trust Fund – to account for funds used for expenses that primarily benefit individuals who have disabilities or long-term illnesses or who are elders. The funds shall be used to fund slots for participants in the two new “money follows the person” home and community-based waiver programs established to support the commonwealth’s rebalancing initiative. Monies equal to the amount of federal financial participation collected from the previous quarter shall be transferred to the fund. Expenses may be incurred, after written approval from the Secretary of Administration and Finance, and the comptroller shall certify for payment, amounts not to exceed the most recent revenue estimate as certified by the MassHealth director.

Medical Security Trust Fund – to account for premiums, fees, and contributions; used for health insurance for workers receiving unemployment insurance.

Catastrophic Illness in Children Relief Fund – to account for receipts from a portion of an employer’s unemployment health insurance contribution and certain Federal financial participation. The assistance is for medical expenses of childhood catastrophic illnesses not covered by any other

State and Federal program and subject to certain family income limits.

OTHER FUNDS:

The other minor special revenue funds account for a variety of miscellaneous taxes, assessments, fees, fines and other revenues, which are restricted to the financing of specific Commonwealth programs.

Department of Telecommunication and Energy Trust Fund – to account for expenditures by the Department of Telecommunications and Energy for activities of the Department related to the regulation of electric companies.

Liability Management and Reduction Fund – to account for chargebacks assessed to departments as premiums for the provision of insurance coverage for state agencies to cover payment of judgments, settlements and litigation costs in tort claims.

Health Care Security Trust Fund – to account for revenues received from tobacco companies under the tobacco settlement and interest income for health-related services and programs intended to control or reduce the use of tobacco in the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts Civil Monetary Penalty (CMP) Fund – to account for civil monetary penalties paid by nursing homes participating in the medical program for the protection of health and property of residents in a nursing home if the facility is found deficient.

MBTA State and Local Contribution Fund – to account for the transfer of dedicated sales tax revenue and MBTA service area assessments from the Commonwealth to the MBTA as set forth in Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 10, Section 35T.

MBTA Infrastructure Renovation Fund – to account for supplemental appropriations beyond the MBTA State and Local Contribution Fund for certain MBTA infrastructure improvements. Funds are to be used for, but not limited to, compliance with the American with Disabilities Act, elevator and escalator improvements, waterproofing, fare gates, signage, lighting and structural improvements. No rolling stock is to be acquired through the fund.

Community Preservation Trust Fund – to account for revenues received from surcharges on real estate property taxes, public and private sources as gifts, grants and donations, from damages, penalties costs from litigation settlements and surcharge on municipal liens imposed by the cities and towns who accept funds from the trust, to further community open space preservation programs.

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act Fund – to account for revenues received from Federal reimbursements under the Social Security Act, other Federal reimbursements, grants, gifts or other contributions to meet the costs of compliance with the Federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPPA).

State Racing Fund – to account for racing-related taxes and assessments, to be used for expenditures governing simulcasting and to provide certain relief to the racing industry in the Commonwealth.

Division of Professional Licensure Trust Fund – to support programs and administrative costs of the Division of Professional Licensure. Revenues are from professional registration fees and expenditures are for regulatory purposes. Any year-end balance in excess of 20% of the prior year's expenditures revert to the General Fund.

Victims of Drunk Driving Trust Fund – to account for fines collected from convicted individuals of driving under the influence of various substances defined by the law. Expenditures are for grants to community based programs to provide counseling and support services to victims of accidents.

State Athletic Commission Fund – to account for licensing fees, other fees and fines collected up to a maximum of \$200,000 per year. All revenues in excess of \$200,000 shall be transferred to the General Fund.

Organ and Tissue Donor Registration Fund – to account for funds received from public and private donations, fees collected by the department of Public Health, including interest revenue, for the purpose of registration of residents of the Commonwealth as organ and tissue donors. Administrative costs cannot exceed three percent per annum of the funds held in the fund in any given fiscal year.

Department of Fire Services Hazardous Materials Emergency Mitigation Response Recovery Trust Fund – to account for monies received from fees, fines and investment income up to a maximum of \$250,000 per year. All revenues in excess of \$250,000 are transferred to the General Fund. Expenditures are for emergency hazardous materials response and mitigation costs.

Registers Technological Fund – to account for funds received from deed surcharges for the benefit of abolished counties. Expenditures are for technological improvements at the registries of deeds in those counties.

County Registers Technological Fund – to account for monies received from deed surcharges for Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Norfolk, Plymouth and Nantucket Counties. Expenditures are for technical improvements at those counties.

State Election Campaign Fund – to account for the costs of quadrennial statewide elections provided for through contributions from citizens.

Enhanced 911 Fund – to account for expenditures by the state 911 department to automatically identify a telephone number used to place or route a 911 call.

Counsel for Indigent Salary Enhancement Trust Fund – to account for fees collected for private applications for criminal complaints for misdemeanors in Commonwealth courts, including investment income. Expenditures are for rate enhancements for advocates for the indigent.

Smart Growth Housing Trust Fund – to account for revenues from the sale of surplus property for the total amount of sales between \$25 million to \$50 million, or appropriations from the General Fund and monetary sanctions imposed by the department. This fund is controlled by the Department of Housing and Community Development for the purpose of making payments to communities under the Smart Growth and Housing Production program.

Special Projects Permitting and Oversight Fund – to account for environmental permitting fees. Expenditures are for permitting, technical assistance, compliance and other activities related to environmental oversight.

Division of Energy Resources Credit Trust Fund – to account for the receipt, retention, redemption, sale or transfer of energy conservation credits, renewable energy certificates or credits, emission credits and similar allowances. The Division of Energy Resources may expend these funds, without further appropriation for the implementation of programs for energy reliability, renewable energy, public procurement of energy and energy efficiency and climate change.

School Modernization and Reconstruction Trust Fund – to account for dedicated sales tax revenues in support of the School Building Assistance Program.

Roche Community Rink Fund – to account for revenues generated from fees, fines, leases, gifts, grants, interest or any other revenue sources at the Roche Community Rink, formerly the Bryant Rink, in the West Roxbury section of the city of Boston. Expenditures are for operational costs,

capital improvements, equipment and maintenance of said rink, including the costs of personnel.

Workforce Competitiveness Trust Fund – to account for funds to support the development and implementation of employer and work responsive programs to enhance worker skills, income, productivity and retention and to increase the quality and competitiveness of Massachusetts firms. The fund is administered by the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development.

Fire Prevention and Public Safety Fund – to account for all penalties recovered under the Cigarette Fire Safety Regulation Act to be used for fire safety and prevention programs.

Cigarette Fire Safety and Firefighter Protection Act Enforcement Fund – to account for the fire safety certification fees submitted by cigarette manufacturers. The fund is used solely to support state processing, testing, enforcement and oversight activities related to implementation of the cigarette fire safety regulation.

Massachusetts Board of Higher Education Scholar-Internship Match Fund – to provide a match for industry scholarships given to Massachusetts students going on to study for a post-secondary degree at Massachusetts public higher education institutions. The amount to be matched through the Scholar-Internship Match Fund shall not exceed \$5,000 per student, contingent upon receiving a corresponding industry scholarship or internship of up to the same amount.

District Local Technical Assistance Fund – to account for grants to regional planning agencies for technical assistance to municipalities and to develop a statewide permitting model. Technical assistance services funded by these grants shall include services for zoning, land use planning, conservation, public safety planning, information technology and statistical trend modeling. Expenditures from this fund may not exceed \$2.8 million in any fiscal year.

Educational Rewards Grant Program Fund – to account for grants to students in accredited post-secondary certificate or vocational technology programs or associate degrees in targeted high-demand occupations.

Massachusetts Nursing and Allied Health Workforce Development Trust Fund – to account for funds appropriated, grants, loans or private donations received to increase the number of public and private higher education faculty and students who participate in programs that support careers in fields related to nursing and allied health.

Health Information Technology Trust Fund – to account for federal reimbursements received under the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act and other revenues received from or in support of the health care provider incentive payment program for incentive payments to eligible Massachusetts Medicaid health care providers and for the promotion of electronic health record adoption and health information exchange in the Commonwealth. This fund may incur a deficit, after approval from the Secretary of Administration and Finance, in an amount not to exceed the most recent revenue estimate as certified by the MassHealth Director.

Build America Bonds Subsidy Trust Fund – to account for subsidies from the United States Treasury related to taxable Build America bonds issued by the Commonwealth. Expenditures are used to pay debt service related to these types of bonds.

Government Land Bank Fund – to account for proceeds from disposition, conversion and redevelopment of land used for industrial and low income housing developments to fund payments of principal and interest on bonds and notes of the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency.

Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Fund – to account for revenues from public and private sources and/or the federal government as reimbursements, grants, donations or other receipts; used to acquire by purchase, lease, easement or license land critical to nongame wildlife and endangered species for purposes of protecting and enhancing nongame wildlife.

Massachusetts Mathematics, Science, Technology and Engineering Grant Fund – to account for support provided to Massachusetts students who participate in programs that support careers in fields related to mathematics, science, technology and engineering. The grants also support curriculum development in those fields.

Commonwealth Covenant Fund – to support programs that provide accessible tuition loan repayments to students who attend public universities or colleges in Massachusetts and remain in the Commonwealth to pursue careers in the STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) fields.

Massachusetts Alternative and Clean Energy Investment Trust Fund – to account for any funds invested in clean energy technology research and issued as seed grants to companies, universities and nonprofits to encourage the creation of clean technology ventures and the training of workers to perform associated green jobs.

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) Auction Trust Fund – to account for expenditures by the Department of Environmental Protection in consultation with the Department of Energy Resources to adopt rules and regulations establishing a carbon dioxide cap to limit and reduce the total carbon dioxide emissions released by electricity-generating stations.

Mosquito and Greenhead Fly Control Fund – to account for assessments to cities and towns of various mosquito control districts; to support activities designed to control mosquitoes and/or “greenhead” flies.

Ocean Resources and Waterways Trust Fund – to account for funds appropriated, investment income, grants or ocean development mitigation fees received; used to restore or enhance marine habitat and resources impacted by project developments.

Off Highway Vehicle Program Fund – to account for fees, fines and investment income collected for use in enforcement and environmental development, repair and restorations of trails and facilities.

Workforce Training Trust Fund – to account for revenues from the unemployment surcharge on taxable wages on employers. Expenditures are used to provide grants to employers, employer groups, labor organizations and training providers for projects to provide education and training to existing employees and newly hired workers.

Oil Overcharge Fund – to account for the fines and penalties collected under federal litigation from certain oil companies; used to provide fuel assistance and home insulation for low-income residents.

Infrastructure Development Fund – to create jobs and stimulate economic development through infrastructure-related investments. The fund may be used for shovel-ready infrastructure projects including, but not limited to, transit and highway projects, business expansion and redevelopment use and other related projects to create economic opportunity and jobs. Funds may be used to support matching funds for certain capital expenditures which are sponsored by higher educational institutions for scientific or technology research and development. This fund shall remain in effect until June 30, 2013.

Substance Abuse Services Fund – to account for funds used to expand inpatient treatment facilities and ongoing case management for individuals civilly committed under Section 35 of Chapter 123 of the General Laws. \$10 million will be transferred from the General Fund upon

submission of an approved spending plan. This fund shall remain in effect until June 30, 2013.

State Low Income Housing Tax Credit Fund – to account for funds used to offset general fund costs associated with the state low income housing tax credit claimed annually by eligible taxpayers. The aggregate amount of transferred funds for all fiscal years during which the fund is effective shall not exceed \$9.5 million. The fund shall remain in effect until June 30, 2014.

Human Service Salary Reserve Fund – to account for funds transferred from the general fund to provide a one-time subsidy to personnel earning less than \$40,000 in annual compensation who are employed by private human service providers that deliver human and social services under contracts with departments within the Executive Office of Health and Human Services and the Executive Office of Elder Affairs.

Environmental Trust Fund – to account for fines, gifts and grants used for restoration, protection and improvement of the quality of Boston Harbor, Lynn Harbor, Massachusetts Bay, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Bay.

Children’s Trust Fund – to account for gifts, grants, interest and donations to the Child Abuse Prevention Board and certain appropriations designated to be transferred to the fund; used for support programs to raise awareness of child abuse and prevention programs.

Child Support Enforcement Fund – to account for federal grants used for activities associated with the collection of child support.

Massachusetts Military Family Relief Fund – to account for revenues received by the Commonwealth under the provisions of section 6K of Chapter 62, from public and private sources as gifts, grants, and donations to further the purposes of the fund, which is to help members of the Massachusetts National Guard and Massachusetts residents who are members of the Armed Forces of the United States and who were called to active duty after September 11, 2001.

Department of Industrial Accidents Special Fund – to account for assessments to employers and cities and towns for workers’ compensation insurance premiums and penalties assessed against employers who fail to insure for workers’ compensation; used to reimburse the General Fund for the operating account of the Department of Industrial Accidents and for administrative overhead.

Massachusetts AIDS Fund – to account for gifts, grants, and donations; used for research, treatment, and education related to acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Trust Fund for the Head Injury Treatment Services Fund – to account for revenues from a surcharge on fines resulting from “driving under the influence” convictions; funds the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission’s statewide head injury program to develop and maintain non-residential rehabilitation services for head injured persons.

Board of Registration in Medicine Fund – to account for certain revenues and expenditures of the Board.

Water Pollution Abatement Projects Administration Fund – to account for transfers from the Water Pollution Abatement Trust and general obligation bond proceeds; used for the administration of the Department of Environmental Protection to fund water pollution abatement projects.

Child Care Quality Fund – to account for revenues received from the sale of “Invest in Children” distinctive registration plates issues by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and the expenditures by the commissioner of the Office for Children for providing grants for not-for-profit childcare organizations for the purpose of improving childcare services.

Convention and Exhibition Center Fund – to account for certain rooms and sales and use taxes, surcharges imposed on tourist tickets, including cruises and land-based sightseeing located in the Commonwealth, to finance the construction of a new Boston Convention Center and convention centers in Worcester and Springfield.

Firearms Fingerprint Identity Verification Trust Fund – to account for fees paid in firearms registrations for the purpose of financing fingerprint identification verifications with the fingerprint records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigations or any other federal agency for the verification of firearms license application identities.

Grant Anticipation Note Trust Fund – to account for proceeds to cover grant anticipation note expenditures and pay the related debt service of the proceeds.

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MassDOT) FUNDS:

Massachusetts Transportation Trust Fund – to account for assessments, federal grants, departmental revenues, transfers and expenditures related to MassDOT.

Central Artery / Tunnel Project Repair and Maintenance Trust Fund – to account for any costs incurred in connection with the repairs and maintenance of the Central Artery and the Ted Williams Tunnel.

Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Trust Fund – to account for vehicle inspection fees for administration and operation of safety inspection programs by the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

The following funds have been enacted in legislation but were inactive in FY12 and are not presented in this report:

Essential Community Provider Trust Fund – to account for transfers and interest; used for payments to acute care hospitals and community health centers, as defined in Chapter 58 of the Acts of 2006, Section 8.

Department of Mental Retardation Trust Fund – to account for any receipts from assessments, transfers by the Department of Mental Retardation for public facilities and any other federal financial participation. Expenditures are for operating the intermediate care facilities and community residences serving individuals with mental retardation.

Health Care Workforce Transformation Fund – to account for all revenue received under Section 28 of Chapter 224 of the Acts of 2012. Expenditures of not more than 10% of the amount held in the fund in any one year shall be used by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the combined cost of program administration, technical assistance to grantees and program evaluation. Funds of not less than 20% may be transferred to the Department of Public Health and up to 10% may be transferred to the Massachusetts Nursing and Allied Health Workforce Development Trust Fund, established in Section 33 of Chapter 30S of the Acts of 2008. Funds remaining shall be expended by the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development in accordance with Section 28 of Chapter 224 of the Acts of 2012.

Natural Resources Damages Trust Fund – to account for gifts, grants and other contributions received to fund natural resources restoration projects.

Commonwealth Sewer Rate Relief Fund – to account for transfers of amounts from the General Fund or other funds; used for the purpose of mitigating sewer rate increases and making sewer rate relief grants to municipalities.

Regional Transit Authorities Forward Funding Trust Fund – to account for revenues allocated to support capital or other eligible activities for regional transit authorities.

County Correction Fund – to account for approximately 7.5% of the deeds excise tax distributed to counties for the operation of county correctional facilities. With consolidation of counties into the Commonwealth in FY10, this fund became inactive in FY11.

Public Health Trust Fund – to account for the collection of fees assessed under Section 56 of Chapter 23K of the General Laws and all other monies credited or transferred to the fund from any other source under law. Funds shall be expended to assist social service and public health programs dedicated to addressing problems associated with compulsive gambling including, but not limited to, gambling prevention and addiction services, substance abuse services, educational campaigns to mitigate the potential addictive nature of gambling and any studies and evaluations necessary.

Gaming Revenue Fund – to account for revenues collected from taxes on gross gaming revenue received from gaming licenses. The revenues shall be transferred to other funds in accordance with Section 59 of Chapter 23K of the General Laws.

Race Horse Development Fund – to account for the daily assessment of 9% of gross gaming revenues collected by slot machine-only venues, in accordance with Section 55c of Chapter 23K of the General Laws. Expenditures from this fund shall be made to each licensee under Chapter 128A of the General Laws.

Community Mitigation Fund – to account for monies transferred under Section 59 of Chapter 23K of the General Laws and all other monies credited or transferred to the fund from any other fund or source. Funds shall be expended to assist the host community and surrounding communities in offsetting costs related to the construction and operation of a gaming establishment including, but not limited to, communities and water and sewer districts in the vicinity of a gaming establishment, local and regional education, transportation, infrastructure, housing, environmental issues and public safety, including the office of the county district attorney, police, fire and emergency services.

Transportation Infrastructure and Development Fund – to account for monies transferred from the Gaming Revenue Fund and all other monies credited or transferred to the fund from any other fund or source and proceeds from the investment of such funds. Expenditures shall not be made until the Secretary of Administration and Finance has provided written approval annually of a proposed spending plan. Any expenditures from this fund shall be solely for the purpose of transportation and related infrastructure projects including but not limited to,

transit expansion and maintenance. Not less than 50% of such expenditures shall be dedicated for the purpose of supplementing, and not offsetting, any expenditures made for the construction and reconstruction of municipal ways as described in Section 4 of Chapter 6C of the General Laws.

Local Capital Projects Fund – to account for funds transferred from the Gaming Revenue Fund established in Section 59 of Chapter 23K of the General Laws and any monies credited to or transferred to the fund from any other fund or source.

Gaming Licensing Fund – to account for the collection of all gaming establishment licensing fees established under Chapter 23K of the General Laws and excluding initial application fees. Monies from this fund shall be transferred to various funds in accordance with Section 93 of Chapter 194 of the Acts of 2011.

Victims of Human Trafficking Trust Fund – to account for the proceeds of assets seized and forfeited and fines and assessments collected along with any interest earned. Funds shall be transferred to the Victim and Witness Assistance Board to administer grants to public, private non-profit or community-based programs in the Commonwealth.

Department of Public Utilities Storm Trust Fund – to account for all amounts collected under Section 18 of Chapter 25 of the General Laws and any income derived from the investment of amounts credited to the Fund. Monies from this fund shall be used in investigating the preparation for and response to storm and other emergency events by electric companies in the Commonwealth.

Non-Budgeted Special Revenue Funds
 Combining Statements Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
 (Amounts in thousands)

	Lotteries			Gaming	Universal Health Care Funds		
	Federal Grants	State Lottery	Arts Lottery	Massachusetts Gaming Control	Commonwealth Care Trust	Medical Assistance Trust	Health Safety Net Trust
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
Revenues:							
Taxes.....	\$ -	\$ 759	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 144,811	\$ -	\$ -
Assessments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,675
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	2,655,140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco settlement revenue.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental.....	-	4,847,606	92,230	-	19,500	140,000	944
Miscellaneous.....	-	1,299	76	-	63,613	-	307
Total revenues.....	2,655,140	4,849,664	92,306	-	227,924	140,000	341,926
Other financing sources:							
Proceeds of refunding bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers in.....	-	-	70,960	-	-	-	-
Stabilization transfer.....	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-
Commonwealth care trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	614,910	-	-
Health safety net trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Medical assistance transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	220,900	-
Delivery system transformation initiatives trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources.....	-	-	70,960	15,000	614,910	220,900	30,000
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	2,655,140	4,849,664	163,266	15,000	842,834	360,900	371,926
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES							
Expenditures:							
Judiciary.....	1,147	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspector General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	298
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	1,709	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	2,754	3,788,586	78,454	-	-	-	-
Attorney General.....	9,022	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Attorney.....	2,106	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheriff's Departments.....	4,348	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	2,833	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts Gaming Commission.....	-	-	-	791	-	-	-
Comptroller.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration and finance.....	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy and environmental affairs.....	79,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and human services.....	437,769	-	-	-	841,264	359,718	370,075
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	7,652	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive office of education.....	1,102,903	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety and homeland security.....	171,829	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing and economic development.....	516,251	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor and workforce development.....	170,018	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service:							
Principal retirement.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures.....	2,515,341	3,788,586	78,454	791	841,264	359,718	370,373
Other financing uses:							
Payments to advance refunding escrow agent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	64,087	8,719	-	64	-	-	52
Lottery operating reimbursements.....	-	82,460	6,198	-	-	-	-
Lottery distributions.....	-	898,939	78,614	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers out.....	51,583	70,960	-	-	-	-	16
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health safety net trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-
Federal reimbursement transfer out.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing uses.....	115,670	1,061,078	84,812	64	30,000	-	68
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	2,631,011	4,849,664	163,266	855	871,264	359,718	370,441
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources							
over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	24,129	-	-	14,145	(28,430)	1,182	1,485
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year (restated).....	59,584	-	-	-	82,064	211	100,530
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ 83,713	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,145	\$ 53,634	\$ 1,393	\$ 102,015

See accountants' review report

Universal Health Care Funds				Non-Budgeted Other Funds				
Delivery System Transformation Initiatives Trust	Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration Grant Trust	Medical Security Trust	Catastrophic Illness in Children Relief	Department of Telecommunication and Energy Trust	Liability Management and Reduction	Health Care Security Trust	Commonwealth of Massachusetts Civil Monetary Penalty (CMP)	MBTA State and Local Contribution
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 779,091
-	-	-	-	5,306	-	-	-	152,100
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	253,628	-	-
-	-	167,788	-	-	1,901	-	643	-
22,426	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
22,426	-	167,788	2	5,306	1,904	253,628	643	931,191
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
186,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
186,908	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
209,334	177	167,788	2	5,306	1,904	253,628	643	931,191
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	931,191
-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,818	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3,482	-	-	-	-
209,252	-	-	550	-	-	-	152	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	163,185	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
209,252	-	163,185	550	3,482	1,900	-	152	931,191
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	889	61	792	24	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	63	29	304	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	253,628	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	952	90	1,096	24	253,628	-	-
209,252	-	164,137	640	4,578	1,924	253,628	152	931,191
82	177	3,651	(638)	728	(20)	-	491	-
-	-	(80,682)	882	631	2,968	-	881	-
\$ 82	\$ 177	\$ (77,031)	\$ 244	\$ 1,359	\$ 2,948	\$ -	\$ 1,372	\$ -

continued

Non-Budgeted Special Revenue Funds
 Combining Statements Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
 (Amounts in thousands)

	Non-Budgeted Other Funds						
	MBTA Infrastructure Renovation	Community Preservation Trust	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act	State Racing	Division of Professional Licensure Trust	Victims of Drunk Driving Trust	State Athletic Commission
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
Revenues:							
Taxes.....	\$ -	\$ 27,363	\$ -	\$ 1,635	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53
Assessments.....	-	-	-	770	-	-	-
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	-	-	13,471	-	-	-	-
Tobacco settlement revenue.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental.....	-	-	-	517	8,683	700	44
Miscellaneous.....	-	29	-	504	-	3	-
Total revenues.....	-	27,392	13,471	3,426	8,683	703	97
Other financing sources:							
Proceeds of refunding bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers in.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilization transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth care trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health safety net trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical assistance transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delivery system transformation initiatives trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	-	27,392	13,471	3,426	8,683	703	97
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES							
Expenditures:							
Judiciary.....	-	-	-	-	-	251	-
Inspector General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	1,104	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attorney General.....	-	-	-	-	-	456	-
District Attorney.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheriff's Departments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts Gaming Commission.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comptroller.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration and finance.....	-	26,309	-	-	-	-	-
Energy and environmental affairs.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and human services.....	-	-	12,400	58	-	-	-
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive office of education.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety and homeland security.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Housing and economic development.....	-	-	-	765	7,277	-	-
Labor and workforce development.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service:							
Principal retirement.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures.....	1,104	26,309	12,400	823	7,277	707	46
Other financing uses:							
Payments to advance refunding escrow agent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	-	41	55	-	1,338	2	11
Lottery operating reimbursements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottery distributions.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers out.....	-	18	167	2,123	467	2	4
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health safety net trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal reimbursement transfer out.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing uses.....	-	59	222	2,123	1,805	4	15
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	1,104	26,368	12,622	2,946	9,082	711	61
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources							
over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	(1,104)	1,024	849	480	(399)	(8)	36
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year (restated).....	4,429	26,372	7,850	268	2,058	2,396	157
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ 3,325	\$ 27,396	\$ 8,699	\$ 748	\$ 1,659	\$ 2,388	\$ 193

See accountants' review report

Non-Budgeted Other Funds

Organ And Tissues Donor Registration	Department of Fire Services Hazardous Materials Emergency Mitigation Response Recovery Trust	Registers Technological	County Registers Technological	State Election Campaign	Enhanced 911	Counsel for Indigent Salary Enhancement Trust	Smart Growth Housing Trust	Special Projects Permitting and Oversight
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	154	4,999	2,553	-	73,337	86	-	4,561
-	-	-	-	268	130	-	-	-
<u>120</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>4,999</u>	<u>2,553</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>73,467</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,561</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>120</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>4,999</u>	<u>2,553</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>73,467</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,561</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3,612	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	7,329	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	983	-	1,780	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	1,767
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	37	-	-	-	56,687	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>-</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>3,612</u>	<u>983</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,871</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>1,767</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	399	-	-	1,864	-	-	554
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	171	-	-	1,833	-	-	277
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,697</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>831</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>4,182</u>	<u>983</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,568</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>2,598</u>
120	117	817	1,570	268	3,899	86	(465)	1,963
40	101	2,409	3,338	480	97,651	135	1,500	412
<u>\$ 160</u>	<u>\$ 218</u>	<u>\$ 3,226</u>	<u>\$ 4,908</u>	<u>\$ 748</u>	<u>\$ 101,550</u>	<u>\$ 221</u>	<u>\$ 1,035</u>	<u>\$ 2,375</u>

continued

Non-Budgeted Special Revenue Funds
 Combining Statements Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
 (Amounts in thousands)

	Non-Budgeted Other Funds						
	Division of Energy Resources Credit Trust	School Modernization and Reconstruction Trust	Roche Community Rink	Workforce Competitiveness Trust	Fire Prevention and Public Safety	Cigarette Fire Safety Firefighter Protection Act Enforcement	Massachusetts Board of Higher Education Scholar-Internship Match
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
Revenues:							
Taxes.....	\$ -	\$ 670,494	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Assessments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco settlement revenue.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental.....	-	-	47	-	6	180	-
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues.....	-	670,494	47	-	6	180	-
Other financing sources:							
Proceeds of refunding bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers in.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilization transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth care trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health safety net trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical assistance transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delivery system transformation initiatives trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	-	670,494	47	-	6	180	-
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES							
Expenditures:							
Judiciary.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspector General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	-	670,494	-	-	-	-	-
Attorney General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Attorney.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheriff's Departments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts Gaming Commission.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comptroller.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration and finance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy and environmental affairs.....	231	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and human services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive office of education.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety and homeland security.....	-	-	-	-	10	599	-
Housing and economic development.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor and workforce development.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service:							
Principal retirement.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures.....	231	670,494	-	-	10	599	-
Other financing uses:							
Payments to advance refunding escrow agent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	-	-	-	-	-	53	-
Lottery operating reimbursements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottery distributions.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers out.....	-	-	-	-	-	73	-
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health safety net trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal reimbursement transfer out.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing uses.....	-	-	-	-	-	126	-
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	231	670,494	-	-	10	725	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....							
	(231)	-	47	-	(4)	(545)	-
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year (restated).....	2,349	-	256	38	17	3,283	221
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ 2,118	\$ -	\$ 303	\$ 38	\$ 13	\$ 2,738	\$ 221

See accountants' review report

Non-Budgeted Other Funds

District Local Technical Assistance	Educational Rewards Grant Program	Massachusetts Nursing & Allied Health Workforce Development Trust	Health Information Technology Trust	Build America Bond Subsidy Trust	Government Land Bank	Natural Heritage and Endangered Species	Massachusetts Mathematics, Science, Technology and Engineering Grant	Commonwealth Covenant
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	108,489	59,111	-	1,005	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	486	-	-
-	-	2	-	-	-	641	50	-
-	-	2	108,489	59,111	-	2,132	50	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	635	500	-	5,350	-	1,000	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	635	500	-	5,350	-	1,000	-
-	-	637	108,989	59,111	5,350	2,132	1,050	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	36,225	-	-	-	178
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,523	-	-
-	-	-	89,650	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	558	-	-	-	-	753	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,054	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3,296	-	-	-
-	-	558	89,650	36,225	5,350	1,523	753	178
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	24	7	-	-	148	45	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	9	17	13,806	-	-	22	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	33	24	13,806	-	148	67	-
-	-	591	89,674	50,031	5,350	1,671	820	178
-	-	46	19,315	9,080	-	461	230	(178)
144	48	458	-	-	(35,033)	666	411	279
\$ 144	\$ 48	\$ 504	\$ 19,315	\$ 9,080	\$ (35,033)	\$ 1,127	\$ 641	\$ 101

continued

Non-Budgeted Special Revenue Funds
 Combining Statements Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
 (Amounts in thousands)

	Non-Budgeted Other Funds						
	Massachusetts Alternative and Clean Energy Investment Trust	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) Auction Trust	Mosquito and Greenhead Fly Control	Ocean Resources and Waterways Trust	Off Highway Vehicle Program	Workforce Training Trust Fund	Oil Overcharge
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
Revenues:							
Taxes.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,386	\$ -
Assessments.....	-	-	9,559	-	-	-	-
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco settlement revenue.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental.....	-	24,472	676	-	572	-	-
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues.....	-	24,472	10,235	-	572	21,386	-
Other financing sources:							
Proceeds of refunding bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers in.....	-	-	-	-	-	10,475	-
Stabilization transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth care trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health safety net trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical assistance transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delivery system transformation initiatives trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources.....	-	-	-	-	-	10,475	-
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	-	24,472	10,235	-	572	31,861	-
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES							
Expenditures:							
Judiciary.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspector General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attorney General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Attorney.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheriff's Departments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts Gaming Commission.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comptroller.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration and finance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy and environmental affairs.....	-	19,776	8,632	142	519	-	-
Health and human services.....	-	-	93	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive office of education.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety and homeland security.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing and economic development.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor and workforce development.....	-	-	-	-	-	17,963	-
Debt service:							
Principal retirement.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures.....	-	19,776	8,725	142	519	17,963	-
Other financing uses:							
Payments to advance refunding escrow agent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	-	-	1,338	-	28	326	-
Lottery operating reimbursements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottery distributions.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers out.....	-	-	5	25	17	22	-
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health safety net trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal reimbursement transfer out.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing uses.....	-	-	1,343	25	45	348	-
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	-	19,776	10,068	167	564	18,311	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....							
	-	4,696	167	(167)	8	13,550	-
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year (restated).....	24	22,033	877	922	626	-	427
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ 24	\$ 26,729	\$ 1,044	\$ 755	\$ 634	\$ 13,550	\$ 427

See accountants' review report

Non-Budgeted Other Funds

Infrastructure Development	Substance Abuse Services	State Low Income Housing Tax Credit	Human Services Salary Reserve	Environmental Trust	Children's Trust	Child Support Enforcement	Massachusetts Military Family Relief	Department of Industrial Accidents Special
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	15,938	-	18,130
-	-	-	-	833	-	9,276	-	5,673
-	-	-	-	12	1	11	325	7
-	-	-	-	845	1	25,225	325	23,810
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37,950	10,000	9,500	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37,950	10,000	9,500	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
37,950	10,000	9,500	10,000	845	1	25,225	325	23,810
-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	21,809	-	-
19	-	-	9,973	1,143	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	32	24	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-
8,899	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8,918	-	-	9,973	1,175	24	22,131	250	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	66	4	946	-	4,264
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	41	2	426	-	17,394
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	107	6	1,372	-	21,658
8,918	-	-	9,973	1,282	30	23,503	250	21,658
29,032	10,000	9,500	27	(437)	(29)	1,722	75	2,152
-	-	-	-	4,566	260	52,206	774	12,142
\$ 29,032	\$ 10,000	\$ 9,500	\$ 27	\$ 4,129	\$ 231	\$ 53,928	\$ 849	\$ 14,294

continued

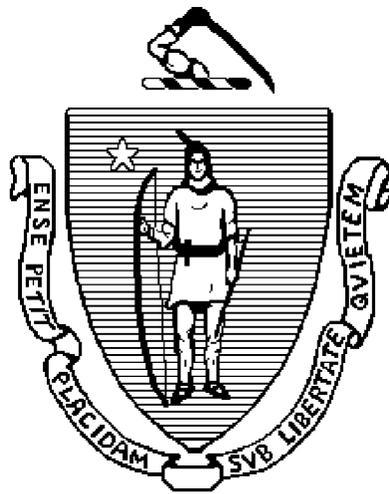
Non-Budgeted Special Revenue Funds
 Combining Statements Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
 (Amounts in thousands)

	Non-Budgeted Other Funds						
	Massachusetts AIDS	Trust Fund for the Head Injury Treatment Services	Board of Registration in Medicine	Water Pollution Abatement Projects Administration	Child Care Quality	Convention and Exhibition Center	Firearms Fingerprint Identity Verification Trust
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
Revenues:							
Taxes.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,234	\$ -
Assessments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco settlement revenue.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental.....	-	6,257	8,131	-	267	-	1,386
Miscellaneous.....	120	1	-	11,257	-	2,342	-
Total revenues.....	120	6,258	8,131	11,257	267	96,576	1,386
Other financing sources:							
Proceeds of refunding bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers in.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilization transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth care trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health safety net trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical assistance transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delivery system transformation initiatives trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	120	6,258	8,131	11,257	267	96,576	1,386
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES							
Expenditures:							
Judiciary.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspector General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attorney General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Attorney.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheriff's Departments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts Gaming Commission.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comptroller.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration and finance.....	-	-	-	-	-	48,790	-
Energy and environmental affairs.....	-	-	-	6,782	-	-	-
Health and human services.....	162	6,371	6,038	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive office of education.....	-	-	-	-	341	-	-
Public safety and homeland security.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077
Housing and economic development.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor and workforce development.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service:							
Principal retirement.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges.....	-	-	-	-	-	36,345	-
Total expenditures.....	162	6,371	6,038	6,782	341	85,135	1,077
Other financing uses:							
Payments to advance refunding escrow agent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	-	184	1,246	1,744	-	-	-
Lottery operating reimbursements.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottery distributions.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers out.....	-	47	559	2,185	-	-	-
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health safety net trust transfer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal reimbursement transfer out.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing uses.....	-	231	1,805	3,929	-	-	-
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	162	6,602	7,843	10,711	341	85,135	1,077
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources							
over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	(42)	(344)	288	546	(74)	11,441	309
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year (restated).....	161	3,076	4,317	496	957	105,311	2,319
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	\$ 119	\$ 2,732	\$ 4,605	\$ 1,042	\$ 883	\$ 116,752	\$ 2,628

See accountants' review report

Non-Budgeted Other	MassDOT					
	Grant Anticipation Note Trust	Massachusetts Transportation Trust	Central Artery/ Tunnel Project Maintenance Trust	Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Trust	Totals	
					(Memorandum only)	
					2012	2011
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,739,826	\$ 1,680,656	
-	-	-	-	526,540	517,048	
642,430	39,134	-	-	3,534,718	3,779,789	
-	-	-	-	253,628	248,741	
-	390,991	-	31,303	5,846,922	5,496,462	
245	26,491	6,578	43	136,786	90,639	
642,675	456,616	6,578	31,346	12,038,420	11,813,335	
-	-	-	-	-	406,453	
29,010	328,960	-	20,069	534,586	503,342	
-	-	-	-	15,000	-	
-	-	-	-	614,910	739,012	
-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	
-	-	-	-	220,900	886,101	
-	-	-	-	186,908	-	
29,010	328,960	-	20,069	1,602,304	2,564,908	
671,685	785,576	6,578	51,415	13,640,724	14,378,243	
-	-	-	-	1,439	1,257	
-	-	-	-	298	281	
-	98	-	-	98	98	
-	-	-	-	5,321	5,238	
-	183	-	-	5,509,177	5,395,164	
-	-	-	-	9,560	8,547	
-	-	-	-	2,336	3,330	
-	-	-	-	-	1,390	
-	692	-	-	12,369	7,008	
-	-	-	-	-	106	
-	-	-	-	2,833	3,229	
-	-	-	-	791	-	
-	-	-	-	1,818	2,067	
-	-	-	-	105,171	128,690	
-	1,045	-	1,059	125,620	143,938	
-	85	-	-	2,343,685	2,750,463	
-	569,286	12,742	11,260	600,940	648,957	
-	-	-	-	1,104,611	1,399,350	
-	315	-	-	230,850	197,631	
-	27	-	-	533,684	693,014	
-	-	-	-	351,209	364,172	
156,405	-	-	-	158,459	380,395	
32,257	-	-	-	71,898	76,402	
188,662	571,731	12,742	12,319	11,172,167	12,210,727	
-	-	-	-	-	184,438	
-	36,681	-	1,250	127,306	132,188	
-	-	-	-	88,658	86,391	
-	-	-	-	977,553	881,817	
-	76,505	10,868	244	250,284	159,285	
-	-	-	-	253,628	248,741	
-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	
481,145	-	-	-	481,145	458,410	
481,145	113,186	10,868	1,494	2,208,574	2,181,270	
669,807	684,917	23,610	13,813	13,380,741	14,391,997	
1,878	100,659	(17,032)	37,602	259,983	(13,754)	
203,177	684,998	402,656	7,351	1,799,478	1,813,232	
\$ 205,055	\$ 785,657	\$ 385,624	\$ 44,953	\$ 2,059,461	\$ 1,799,478	



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Capital Projects Funds

The Capital Projects Funds are used to account for the financial resources used to acquire or construct major capital assets of the Commonwealth and to finance local governmental capital projects.

General Capital Projects Fund – to account for proceeds of bonds sold to fund the construction or acquisition of capital assets for general Commonwealth purposes, excluding highway construction and projects targeted for specific localities or purposes. Effective September 1, 2009, this fund includes reimbursements to MassDOT for capital projects activity.

Convention and Exhibition Center Capital Fund – to account for proceeds of bonds to finance the construction of a convention center in Boston.

Capital Improvements and Investment Trust Fund – to account for the Commonwealth's reimbursement to cities and towns for expenses incurred for projects for construction and reconstruction of town and county ways.

Highway Capital Projects Fund – to account for the proceeds of bonds sold to finance construction of state highways and to fund the Commonwealth's share of Federally sponsored highway construction.

Federal Highway Construction Program – to account for federal highway construction grants which, with the Commonwealth's required share of matching funds, finance interstate highways and similar projects within Massachusetts to promote a nationwide highway system.

OTHER FUNDS:

This fund accounts for the proceeds of bonds used to finance land and transportation equipment for economic development.

Government Land Bank Capital Projects Fund – to account for proceeds of bonds used to finance the acquisition, holding, protection, maintenance, repair or use of lands and for personnel and the administrative costs of the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency.

LOCAL AID FUND:

Local Aid Capital Projects Fund – to account for the proceeds of bonds sold to finance the construction of correctional facilities, water pollution abatement projects and other local projects in specific localities of the Commonwealth. The fund accounts for the proceeds of bonds to finance improvements to lockup facilities, state police lockup facilities and to finance improvements to County Correctional Facilities, and other monies received by the Department of Conservation and Recreation pertaining to state parks, reservations and recreation areas outside the metropolitan parks district; used for purposes of state parks, reservations and recreation areas outside the metropolitan parks district.

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (MassDOT) FUND:

Central Artery Statewide Road and Bridge Infrastructure Fund – to account for bond proceeds, certain revenues from Registry of Motor Vehicle fees, (net of debt service expenditures) and payments from authorities. The purpose of expenditures of the fund is to meet the estimated additional costs associated with the Central Artery/Ted Williams Tunnel Project and for costs of the statewide road and bridge program.

The following fund has been enacted in legislation but was inactive in FY12 and not presented in this report:

Capital Investment Trust Fund – to account for a transfer from the General Fund to finance appropriated items of a capital nature pursuant to sections 2E and 107 of Chapter 88 of the Acts of 1997.

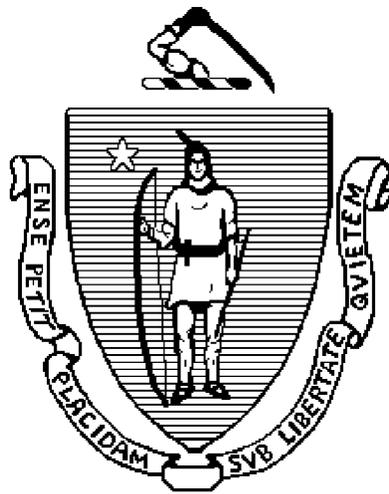
Capital Projects Funds
 Combining Statements Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
 (Amounts in thousands)

	General Capital Projects	Convention and Exhibition Center Capital	Capital Improvements and Investment Trust	Highway Capital Projects
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	\$ 10,959	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Departmental.....	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous.....	-	-	-	2,897
Total revenues.....	<u>10,959</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,897</u>
Other financing sources:				
Proceeds of general obligation bonds.....	738,363	-	-	600,087
Proceeds of special obligation bonds.....	-	-	-	419,260
Bonds premiums (discounts).....	92,344	-	(5)	69,357
Proceeds of refunding bonds.....	83,107	-	1,690	303,727
Operating transfers in.....	-	-	-	21,384
Federal reimbursement transfer in.....	-	-	-	-
State share of federal highway construction.....	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources.....	<u>913,814</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,685</u>	<u>1,413,815</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>924,773</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,685</u>	<u>1,416,712</u>
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Judiciary.....	20,688	-	-	-
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	1,538	-	-	-
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	14,690	-	-	135,950
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	489	-	-	-
Attorney General.....	901	-	-	337
Sheriff's Departments.....	4,329	-	-	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	9,841	-	-	-
Comptroller.....	243	-	-	-
Administration and finance.....	577,190	-	-	-
Energy and environmental affairs.....	137,490	-	14	4,345
Health and human services.....	24,657	-	-	-
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	23,995	-	-	851,249
Executive office of education.....	58,095	-	-	-
Public safety and homeland security.....	36,411	-	-	-
Housing and economic development.....	197,611	-	-	33,380
Labor and workforce development.....	1,454	-	-	-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement.....	82,979	-	1,685	321,467
Interest and fiscal charges.....	-	-	-	9,668
Total expenditures.....	<u>1,192,601</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,699</u>	<u>1,356,396</u>
Other financing uses:				
Payments to advance refunding escrow agent.....	-	-	-	-
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	12,231	-	-	34,433
Operating transfers out.....	-	-	-	-
State share of federal highway construction.....	-	-	-	121,681
Total other financing uses.....	<u>12,231</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>156,114</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>1,204,832</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,699</u>	<u>1,512,510</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources				
over / (under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	(280,059)	-	(14)	(95,798)
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year.....	91,375	8,393	(121)	31,577
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year.....	<u>\$ (188,684)</u>	<u>\$ 8,393</u>	<u>\$ (135)</u>	<u>\$ (64,221)</u>

See accountants' review report

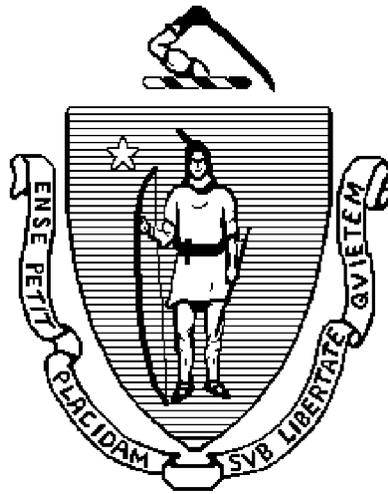
Federal Highway Construction Program	Government Land Bank Capital Projects	Local Aid Capital Projects	MassDOT	Totals	
			Central Artery Statewide Road and Bridge Infrastructure	(Memorandum only)	
				2012	2011
\$ 68,773	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79,732	\$ 168,912
204	-	-	10	214	810
-	-	-	183	3,080	(113)
<u>68,977</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>83,026</u>	<u>169,609</u>
-	1,868	49	-	1,340,367	1,633,051
-	-	-	-	419,260	672,587
-	-	(4)	(118)	161,574	-
-	89	46,501	44,450	479,564	540,200
-	-	-	10,868	32,252	47
481,145	-	-	-	481,145	458,410
121,681	-	-	-	121,681	57,809
<u>602,826</u>	<u>1,957</u>	<u>46,546</u>	<u>55,200</u>	<u>3,035,843</u>	<u>3,362,104</u>
<u>671,803</u>	<u>1,957</u>	<u>46,546</u>	<u>55,393</u>	<u>3,118,869</u>	<u>3,531,713</u>
-	-	-	-	20,688	18,950
34	-	-	-	1,572	1,553
-	-	-	-	150,640	10,646
-	-	-	-	489	-
25	-	-	-	1,263	1,460
-	-	-	-	4,329	1,305
-	-	-	-	9,841	9,066
-	-	-	-	243	1,149
372	1,013	-	-	578,575	526,258
21	-	43	82	141,995	149,595
-	-	-	-	24,657	24,475
661,060	-	-	26,242	1,562,546	1,468,695
-	-	-	-	58,095	17,880
-	-	-	-	36,411	32,047
-	-	-	-	230,991	225,417
-	-	-	-	1,454	7,735
-	89	46,497	44,332	497,049	-
-	-	-	-	9,668	7,080
<u>661,512</u>	<u>1,102</u>	<u>46,540</u>	<u>70,656</u>	<u>3,330,506</u>	<u>2,503,311</u>
-	-	-	-	-	540,200
9,905	-	-	-	56,569	47,982
-	-	-	-	-	613
-	-	-	-	121,681	57,809
<u>9,905</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>178,250</u>	<u>646,604</u>
<u>671,417</u>	<u>1,102</u>	<u>46,540</u>	<u>70,656</u>	<u>3,508,756</u>	<u>3,149,915</u>
386	855	6	(15,263)	(389,887)	381,798
(386)	(855)	6	69,249	199,238	(182,560)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 53,986</u>	<u>\$ (190,649)</u>	<u>\$ 199,238</u>



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Supplemental Information

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Calculation of Transfers – Stabilization and Tax Reduction Funds
Non-Tax Revenue Initiatives
Schedule of Pension Funding Progress – Last Six Fiscal Years

See review report

Calculation of Transfers: Stabilization Fund

June 30, 2012
(Amounts are in thousands)

This statement is prepared on the statutory basis of accounting pursuant to General Laws Chapter 29, Section 5c, as most recently amended by Section 41 of Chapter 239 of the Acts of 2012, which superseded certain parts of Section 5c. It presents information contained in the official books and accounting records of the Commonwealth. Financial statements supporting this calculation are presented in the Financial Section of this report.

	<u>General</u>	<u>Commonwealth Transportation</u>	<u>Massachusetts Tourism</u>	<u>Total</u>
Undesignated Budgeted Fund Balances Before Transfers	\$ 162,364	\$ 101,199	\$ 37,731	\$ 301,294
Fund Balance Deficit Elimination Transfers Per Sec. 41 of Ch. 239 of the Acts of 2012	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances after Deficit Elimination Transfers (Consolidated Net Surplus)	162,364	101,199	37,731	301,294
Statutory Carryforwards and Transfers per Sec. 41 of Ch. 239 of the Acts of 2012				
1/2 of 1% of Tax Revenue Carryforward to FY13	(106,918)			(106,918)
\$15 Million Transfer from General Fund to Massachusetts Life Sciences Investment Fund	(15,000)			(15,000)
\$20 million Transfer from General Fund to Health Care Workforce Transformation Trust Fund	(20,000)			(20,000)
Distribution of \$2,703,119 from General Fund to City of New Bedford Public Schools	(2,703)			(2,703)
Transfers to General Fund to Enable \$40 Million General Fund Carryforward to FY13	22,257	(16,212)	(6,045)	-
\$40 million General Fund Carryforward to FY13	(40,000)			(40,000)
Remaining Consolidated Net Surplus to be Deposited in Stabilization Fund per Sec. 41 of Ch. 239 of the Acts of 2012	-	84,987	31,686	116,673
Stabilization Balance Reconciliation:				
Balance as of July 1, 2011			\$ 1,379,071	
Capital Gains Tax Transfers to Stabilization Fund during FY 2012 per Chapter 29, Section 5G				-
Judgments and Settlements In Excess of \$10 Million Transferred to Stabilization Fund per Ch. 29, Section 2H				375,021
Investment income, certain tax revenues and other recoveries				11,761
Less: Transfers from Stabilization Fund				
Investment Income to General Fund per Sec.155 of Ch. 68 of the Acts of 2011			(6,986)	
Change in Market Value to General Fund per Sec. 155 of Ch. 68 of the Acts of 2011			(3,422)	
To General Fund and Gaming Fund per Sec. 94 of Ch. 194 of the Acts of 2011			(20,000)	
To General Fund Per Sec. 155 of Ch. 68 of the Acts of 2011			(200,000)	
Total Transfers from Stabilization Fund during FY 2012			(230,408)	
Transfer to Stabilization Fund from Temporary Holding Fund, per Chapter 62F, Section 6A				-
Remaining Consolidated Net Surplus Deposited in Stabilization Fund, per Calculation Above				116,673
Stabilization Fund Balance as of June 30, 2012			\$ 1,652,118	

Calculation Of Transfers: Tax Reduction Fund

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

This statement is prepared pursuant to Chapters 29 Sections 2H and 2I of the Massachusetts General Laws, as amended. It is prepared on the statutory basis of accounting and presents information contained in the official books and accounting records of the Commonwealth. Supporting information is presented in individual schedules, as indicated, and in the Financial Section of this report.

The computation is as follows:

Part 1: Comparison of Stabilization Fund, after current fiscal year transfers, to 15% of budgeted revenues and other financial resources:

Undesignated fund balance in the Stabilization Fund.....	\$ 1,652,118
Allowable Stabilization Fund balance (per Schedule B).....	<u>4,881,982</u>
Stabilization Fund excess, if any, transferable to Tax Reduction Fund.....	<u>\$ -</u>

Part 2: Status of Stabilization Fund after transfers:

Stabilization Fund balance.....	\$ 1,652,118
Transfer to Tax Reduction Fund.....	<u>-</u>
Stabilization Fund balance after transfer to Tax Reduction Fund.....	<u>\$ 1,652,118</u>

Part 3: Status of Tax Reduction Fund after transfers:

Tax Reduction Fund balance.....	\$ -
Transfers from Stabilization Fund.....	<u>-</u>
Tax Reduction Fund balance after transfers.....	<u>\$ -</u>

Schedule A
FY2012 Tax Revenues By Revenue Class and
Calculation of Allowable Net Surplus

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

Alcoholic beverages.....	\$	76,059
Banks: financial institutions.....		266,612
Cigarette.....		451,002
Cigarette excise - Commonwealth Care.....		122,757
Corporations.....		1,771,113
Deeds.....		158,839
Estate and inheritance.....		293,269
Health care coverage penalty - Commonwealth Care.....		22,053
Income.....		11,911,399
Insurance.....		318,061
Motor and special fuels.....		661,974
Public utilities*.....		(35,945)
Room occupancy.....		182,529
Sales and use.....		5,079,105
Club alcoholic beverages.....		901
Motor vehicle excise.....		67
Convention center surcharges.....		13,642
Community preservation.....		27,363
Satellite.....		12,504
State racing.....		1,635
Beano.....		1,898
Raffles and bazaars.....		1,131
Boxing.....		53
DOI excess and surplus lines.....		24,140
UI surcharge.....		21,386
		21,386
 FY 2012 state tax revenue.....	 \$	 21,383,547
		106,918
 0.5% of total tax revenue.....		 106,918
		106,918
 Allowable consolidated net surplus.....	 \$	 106,918
		106,918

This schedule is prepared on the statutory basis of accounting. It presents tax revenues as reported in the governmental funds of the Commonwealth. It differs from the schedule of tax collections prepared by the Comptroller, Commissioner of Revenue and State Auditor for calculations in accordance with Chapter 62F, of the General Laws as amended. The differences are due to 2/5ths of Beano revenue and the health care coverage penalty in the Commonwealth Care Fund, both of which are recognized on the statutory basis of accounting but are not accounted for on the schedule of tax collections prepared by DOR.

*Negative amount in public utilities tax primarily due to a change in corporate tax law, which resulted in some taxes in this category being paid under the Corporations Tax.

Schedule B
Calculation of Cap on Stabilization Fund

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

Total budgeted revenues and other financial resources pertaining to the budgeted funds.....	\$	33,578,853
Elimination of budgetary interfund activity exclusive of fund closure (per Schedule C).....		(1,032,306)
Budgeted revenues and other financial resources pertaining to the budgeted funds.....		32,546,547
Allowable Stabilization Fund balance, 15% of budgeted revenue.....	\$	4,881,982

Calculation of Stabilization Fund Cap as defined by Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 29 section 2H.

Schedule C
Detail of Elimination of Budgetary Inter Fund Activity

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

Adjustments to revenues :	
Transfer to the Intragovernmental Service Fund Revenues.....	\$ (295,794)
Adjustments to other financing sources and uses:	
Fringe benefit cost assessments.....	(2,663)
Transfer from the Intragovernmental Service Fund to the General Fund.....	(611)
RMV license -plates.....	(3,075)
Transfer from Stabilization Fund to General Fund.....	(215,408)
Transfer from Budgeted Funds to Stabilization Fund.....	(375,021)
Year end Stabilization Fund Transfer.....	(116,673)
Transfer to General Fund consolidated net surplus calculation.....	(22,257)
Other	<u>(804)</u>
Elimination of budgetary interfund activity	<u><u>\$ (1,032,306)</u></u>

Schedule D Calculation of Transfers: Temporary Holding Fund

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

This statement is prepared on the statutory basis of accounting pursuant to General Laws Chapter 62F, Section 6A, as amended most recently by Chapter 26 of the Acts of 2003, Sections 203 and 715. It presents information contained in the official books and accounting records of the Commonwealth. Financial statements supporting this calculation are presented in the Financial Section of this report.

Period Ending:	<u>September 30, 2011</u>	<u>December 31, 2011</u>	<u>March 31, 2012</u>	<u>June 30, 2012</u>
Cumulative net state tax revenues, 2012	\$ 5,136,829	\$ 9,986,749	\$ 14,900,137	\$ 21,384,339
Cumulative net state tax revenues, 2011.....	4,819,581	9,732,050	14,550,178	20,776,223
Permissible growth rate defined as inflation plus 2%, but not less than 0% *.....	4.72%	5.14%	5.30%	5.25%
Permissible state tax revenues defined as cumulative net state tax revenues, 2011 multiplied by 1 plus the permissible growth rate.....	<u>5,047,065</u>	<u>10,232,277</u>	<u>15,321,337</u>	<u>21,866,986</u>
Cumulative net state tax revenues 2012 in excess of permissible state tax revenues.....	<u>\$ 89,764</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

* Inflation is defined as the year-over year change in the implicit price deflator for state and local government purchases.

Non-Tax Revenue Initiatives

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

Chapter 653, Acts of 1989, amended Chapter 29 of the Massachusetts General Laws by adding Sections 29D and 29E, which authorize certain non-tax revenue initiatives and require reporting thereon, as follows.

I. Debt Collection:

Pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 29, Section D, Chapter 7A Section 8, allows private debt collection agencies to engage in debt collection for the Commonwealth. The fees paid are contingency based from the proceeds collected. Collections and fees paid during FY12 were (amounts in thousands):

<u>Department Collectors</u>	<u>Collections</u>	<u>Fees</u>
Allen Daniels.....	\$ 2,179	\$ 363
Collecto, Inc.....	954	163
Delta.....	452	54
Glenn Associates, Inc.....	899	150
NCO.....	425	46
Windham Professionals.....	<u>662</u>	<u>140</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 5,571</u>	<u>\$ 916</u>

Under the same program, the following amounts were collected and fees paid for institutions of higher education: (These figures are a subset of the above) (amounts in thousands):

<u>Department Collectors</u>	<u>Collections</u>	<u>Fees</u>
Allen Daniels.....	\$ 540	\$ 90
Collecto, Inc.....	801	136
Delta.....	415	48
Glenn Associates, Inc.....	893	149
NCO.....	283	23
Windham Professionals.....	<u>662</u>	<u>140</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 3,594</u>	<u>\$ 586</u>

II. Revenue Maximization:

Pursuant to Massachusetts General Law Chapter 29 Section 29E, contractors were engaged on a contingent fee basis Transfer to Stabilization Fund from Temporary Holding Fund, per Chapter 62F, Section 6A tax revenues. During FY12, the following amounts were generated (amounts in thousands):

Gross revenue maximization realized.....	\$ 820,392
Contractor payments.....	<u>(27,117)</u>
Net revenue maximization realized.....	<u>\$ 793,275</u>

III. Cost Avoidance:

The Comptroller's appropriation authorizes contract arrangements engaged on a contingent fee basis for the purpose of identification and pursuit of cost saving / avoidance opportunities. During FY12, the following amounts were generated (amounts in thousands):

State expenditures avoided.....	\$ 277,344
Contractor payments.....	<u>(18,600)</u>
Net cost savings / avoidance.....	<u>\$ 258,744</u>

IV. Intercept:

Intercept is authorized by M.G.L. Chapter 7A Section 3 and 815 CMR 9:06. Intercept is an automated process that offsets Commonwealth payments to delinquent receivables that have been approved by the Office of the State Comptroller. FY12 activity (amounts in thousands):

Total Commonwealth intercepts.....	\$ 10,875
Amounts included above that were intercepted on behalf of the Institutions of Higher Education.....	\$ 5,289

Schedule of Post Employment Benefits

(Amounts in thousands except for percentages)

Pension Funding Progress for the last six fiscal years

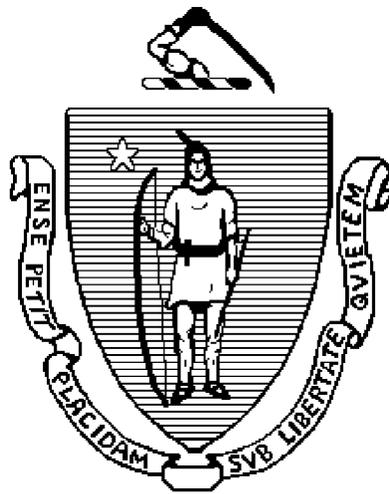
	Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll
State Employees' Retirement System						
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2012....	\$ 20,507,644	\$ 27,784,731	\$ 7,277,087	73.8%	\$ 4,922,388	147.8%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2011....	21,244,900	26,242,776	4,997,876	81.0%	4,808,250	103.9%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2010....	19,019,062	24,862,421	5,843,359	76.5%	4,711,563	124.0%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2009....	16,992,214	23,723,240	6,731,026	71.6%	4,712,655	142.8%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2008....	20,400,656	22,820,502	2,419,846	89.4%	4,574,233	52.9%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2007....	18,445,225	21,670,810	3,225,585	85.1%	4,391,891	73.4%
Teachers' Retirement System						
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2012....	\$ 22,141,475	\$ 36,483,027	\$ 14,341,552	60.7%	\$ 5,655,353	253.6%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2011....	23,117,952	34,890,991	11,773,039	66.3%	5,558,311	211.8%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2010....	21,262,462	33,738,966	12,476,504	63.0%	5,509,698	226.4%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2009....	18,927,731	32,543,782	13,616,051	58.2%	5,389,895	252.6%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2008....	22,883,553	30,955,504	8,071,951	73.9%	5,163,498	156.3%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2007....	20,820,392	29,320,714	8,500,322	71.0%	4,969,092	171.1%

For a complete analysis of the Commonwealth's actuarial valuation report, please go to <http://www.mass.gov/perac/valuation/2012commonwealth.pdf>. Alternatively, copies of the Commonwealth's actuarial valuation may be obtained by contacting the Massachusetts Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission, 5 Middlesex Avenue, Suite 304, Somerville, MA 02145. Telephone number: 617-666-4446.

State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund

	Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2012....	\$ 360,500	\$ 16,659,400	\$ 16,298,900	2.2%	\$ 4,922,388	331.1%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2011....	350,500	16,568,600	16,218,100	2.1%	4,808,250	337.3%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2010....	310,000	15,166,000	14,856,000	2.0%	4,711,563	315.3%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2009....	273,500	15,305,000	15,031,500	1.8%	4,712,655	319.0%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2008....	329,000	11,649,000	11,320,000	2.8%	4,574,233	247.5%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2006....	-	9,812,000	9,812,000	0.0%	4,391,891	223.4%

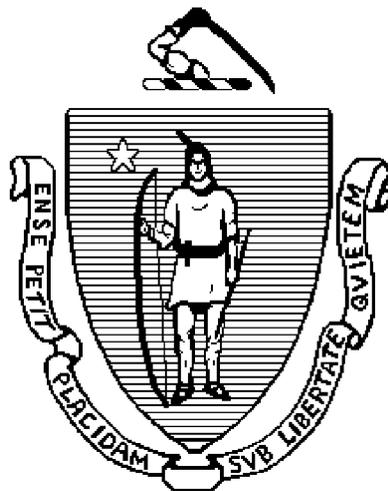
For a complete analysis of the Commonwealth's actuarial valuation report, please contact the Office of the State Comptroller, 1 Ashburton Place, 9th Floor, Boston, MA 02108.



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Statistical Section

(Unaudited)



Ten-Year Schedules – Statutory Basis
Higher Education Non-appropriated Funds – Statutory Basis

See review report

Ten-Year Schedule Of Revenues And Other Financing Sources
All Governmental Fund Types - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in millions)

	2012	%	2011	%	2010	%	2009	%
		Total		Total		Total		Total
Taxes.....	\$ 21,384	42.5	\$ 20,776	38.2	\$ 18,792	40.3	\$ 18,513	38.8
Federal reimbursements.....	8,931	17.7	10,151	18.6	9,374	20.1	9,139	19.1
Federal grants.....	2,655	5.3	3,097	5.7	3,134	6.7	2,646	5.5
Lotteries.....	4,941	9.8	4,632	8.5	4,629	9.9	4,649	9.7
Assessments.....	986	2.0	960	1.8	971	2.1	894	1.9
Motor vehicle licenses and registrations.....	474	0.9	497	0.9	463	1.0	383	0.8
Fees, investment earnings, etc.....	3,582	7.1	3,462	6.4	2,830	6.0	2,800	5.9
Proceeds of general and special obligation bonds and related premiums.....	1,921	3.8	2,306	4.2	1,672	3.6	2,141	4.5
Proceeds of refunding bonds.....	480	1.0	947	1.7	538	1.2	390	0.8
Other interfund transfers.....	4,984	9.9	7,618	14.0	4,233	9.1	6,197	13.0
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>\$ 50,338</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 54,446</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 46,636</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 47,752</u>	<u>100.0</u>

For fiscal years 2009 to 2012, this schedule reflects Budgeted, Non-Budgeted and Capital Projects revenues and other financing sources only.

2008	% Total	2007	% Total	2006	% Total	2005	% Total	2004	% Total	2003	% Total
\$ 21,009	44.6	\$ 19,849	44.4	\$ 18,593	43.9	\$ 17,192	40.7	\$ 16,055	36.8	\$ 15,032	36.2
6,937	14.7	6,830	15.3	6,307	14.9	6,018	14.3	6,331	14.5	5,528	13.3
2,065	4.4	1,989	4.5	2,046	4.8	1,996	4.7	2,024	4.6	1,852	4.5
4,915	10.4	4,670	10.4	4,739	11.2	4,705	11.2	4,605	10.6	4,425	10.7
806	1.7	794	1.8	793	1.9	785	1.9	746	1.7	634	1.5
376	0.8	374	0.8	361	0.9	401	1.0	376	0.9	383	0.9
3,200	6.8	2,450	5.6	2,891	6.8	2,945	6.8	2,556	5.9	2,140	5.2
1,306	2.8	1,604	3.6	1,838	4.3	1,354	3.2	1,993	4.6	1,911	4.6
-	0.0	1,531	3.4	633	1.5	1,385	3.3	3,302	7.6	3,398	8.2
6,538	13.9	4,605	10.3	4,145	9.8	5,409	12.8	5,629	12.9	6,173	14.9
<u>\$ 47,152</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 44,696</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 42,346</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 42,190</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 43,617</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 41,476</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Ten-Year Schedule Of Tax Revenues By Source
All Governmental Fund Types - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in millions)

	2012	%	2011	%	2010	%	2009	%
		Total		Total		Total		Total
Income.....	\$ 11,911	55.7	\$ 11,576	55.7	\$ 10,110	53.8	\$ 10,584	57.2
Sales and use.....	5,079	23.8	4,921	23.7	4,626	24.6	3,880	21.0
Corporations.....	1,771	8.3	1,951	9.4	1,600	8.5	1,549	8.4
Motor fuels.....	662	3.1	661	3.2	655	3.5	654	3.5
Cigarette.....	451	2.1	454	2.2	456	2.4	457	2.5
Insurance.....	318	1.5	296	1.4	285	1.5	309	1.7
Estate and inheritance.....	293	1.4	310	1.5	221	1.2	260	1.4
Banks: Financial Institutions *.....	267	1.2	(11)	-0.1	235	1.3	243	1.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	77	0.4	73	0.4	72	0.4	73	0.4
Other.....	555	2.5	545	2.6	532	2.8	504	2.6
Total taxes.....	<u>\$ 21,384</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 20,776</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 18,792</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 18,513</u>	<u>100.0</u>

For fiscal years 2009 to 2012, this schedule reflects Budgeted, Non-Budgeted and Capital Projects tax revenues only.

*Negative amounts in FY11 are primarily due to changes in corporate tax laws, which resulted in some financial institutions tax being classified as corporation tax.

	2008	% Total	2007	% Total	2006	% Total	2005	% Total	2004	% Total	2003	% Total
\$	12,484	59.4	\$ 11,400	57.4	\$ 10,483	56.4	\$ 9,690	56.4	\$ 8,830	55.0	\$ 8,026	53.4
	4,098	19.5	4,076	20.5	4,009	21.6	3,891	22.6	3,743	23.3	3,708	24.7
	1,512	7.2	1,588	8.0	1,391	7.5	1,063	6.2	998	6.2	875	5.8
	673	3.2	676	3.4	672	3.6	685	4.0	684	4.3	676	4.5
	437	2.1	438	2.2	435	2.3	424	2.5	425	2.6	451	3.0
	369	1.8	369	1.9	397	2.1	373	2.2	374	2.3	345	2.3
	254	1.2	250	1.3	196	1.1	255	1.5	195	1.2	181	1.2
	548	2.6	341	1.7	350	1.9	199	1.2	239	1.5	269	1.8
	72	0.3	71	0.4	70	0.4	69	0.4	69	0.4	67	0.5
	562	2.7	640	3.2	590	3.1	543	3.3	498	3.2	434	2.9
\$	<u>21,009</u>	<u>100.0</u>	\$ <u>19,849</u>	<u>100.0</u>	\$ <u>18,593</u>	<u>100.0</u>	\$ <u>17,192</u>	<u>100.0</u>	\$ <u>16,055</u>	<u>100.0</u>	\$ <u>15,032</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Ten-Year Schedule Of Expenditures And Other Financing Uses By Secretariat
All Governmental Fund Types - Statutory Basis

June 30, 2012
(Amounts in millions)

	2012	%	2011	%	2010	%	2009	%
		Total		Total		Total		Total
Legislature.....	\$ 58	0.1	\$ 58	0.1	\$ 59	0.1	\$ 60	0.1
Judiciary.....	780	1.5	788	1.5	788	1.7	814	1.6
Inspector General.....	3	-	3	-	4	-	3	-
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	7	-	5	-	5	-	8	-
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	43	0.1	46	0.1	54	0.1	53	0.1
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	5,847	11.6	5,610	10.6	5,483	11.5	6,043	12.2
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	18	-	17	-	17	-	20	-
Attorney General.....	53	0.1	51	0.1	53	0.1	57	0.1
Ethics Commission.....	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
District attorney.....	101	0.2	97	0.2	96	0.2	104	0.2
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Sheriff's Departments.....	532	1.1	511	1.0	378	0.8	295	0.6
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	2	-	2	-	2	-	3	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	34	0.1	34	0.1	34	0.1	48	0.1
Comptroller.....	1	-	14	-	15	-	14	-
Administration and finance.....	13	-	7,206	13.7	7,040	14.9	6,892	14.2
Energy and environmental affairs.....	7,456	14.8	482	0.9	529	1.1	526	1.1
Housing and community development.....	456	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and human services.....	17,632	35.0	17,737	33.5	16,044	33.8	16,468	33.3
Transportation and public works.....	-	-	-	-	509	1.1	1,689	3.4
Massachusetts department of transportation....	2,323	4.6	2,278	4.3	1,542	3.2	-	-
Executive office of education.....	3,030	6.0	3,225	6.1	3,184	6.7	3,390	6.9
Public safety and homeland security.....	1,236	2.5	1,172	2.2	1,308	2.7	1,456	2.9
Housing and economic development	1,203	2.4	1,283	2.4	1,245	2.6	981	2.0
Labor and workforce development.....	390	0.8	428	0.8	403	0.8	331	0.7
Elder affairs.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer affairs.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post employment benefits.....	1,892	3.8	1,839	3.5	1,749	3.7	1,314	2.7
Debt service.....	2,660	5.3	2,128	4.0	2,117	4.5	2,145	4.3
Payments to advance refunding								
escrow agent.....	-	-	540	1.0	538	1.1	-	-
Other fund deficit support.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	0.4
Other interfund transfers.....	4,606	9.1	7,337	13.9	4,373	9.2	6,456	13.1
Total expenditures and other financing uses....	<u>\$ 50,379</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 52,896</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 47,572</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 49,393</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Schedule reflects changes in accordance with Article 87 of the Massachusetts constitution at various times over the last ten years at point of implementation

For fiscal years 2009 to 2012, this schedule reflects Budgeted, Non-Budgeted and Capital Projects expenditures and other financing uses only.

2008	% Total	2007	% Total	2006	% Total	2005	% Total	2004	% Total	2003	% Total
\$ 58	0.1	\$ 59	0.2	\$ 55	0.1	\$ 54	0.1	\$ 51	0.1	\$ 55	0.1
831	1.7	788	1.8	672	1.6	634	1.5	599	1.4	589	1.4
3	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
9	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-
53	0.1	55	0.1	45	0.1	50	0.1	45	0.1	49	0.1
5,640	11.8	5,267	11.7	5,635	13.6	5,760	13.7	4,600	11.1	4,416	10.5
19	-	18	-	19	-	18	-	16	-	17	-
56	0.1	52	0.1	49	0.1	45	0.1	44	0.1	45	0.1
2	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
104	0.2	96	0.2	88	0.2	82	0.2	81	0.2	79	0.2
1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
296	0.7	275	0.6	251	0.6	226	0.5	218	0.5	216	0.5
2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
46	0.1	42	0.1	49	0.1	47	0.1	48	0.1	46	0.1
14	-	14	-	14	0.0	21	-	35	0.1	21	-
7,059	14.8	7,043	15.7	6,601	16.1	6,235	14.8	6,184	15.0	6,241	14.9
473	1.0	450	1.0	390	0.9	346	0.8	336	0.8	357	0.9
-	-	509	1.1	659	1.6	597	1.4	589	1.4	568	1.4
15,504	32.5	14,456	32.2	13,539	32.6	13,383	31.8	12,504	30.1	11,338	27.0
1,378	2.9	1,404	3.1	1,376	3.3	1,569	3.7	1,586	3.8	1,844	4.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,989	6.3	2,936	6.5	2,726	6.6	2,250	5.4	2,481	6.0	2,589	6.2
1,381	2.9	1,253	2.8	1,180	2.8	1,111	2.6	1,160	2.8	1,156	2.8
857	1.8	508	1.1	323	0.8	299	0.7	326	0.8	31	0.1
274	0.6	67	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	0.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	0.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	0.7
1,399	2.9	1,335	3.0	1,275	3.1	1,217	2.9	702	1.7	813	1.9
2,239	4.7	2,352	5.2	2,028	4.9	1,719	4.1	1,605	3.9	1,467	3.5
-	-	1,531	3.4	633	1.5	1,153	2.7	2,833	6.8	3,398	8.1
1,593	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,403	11.3	4,383	9.8	3,887	9.4	5,197	12.4	5,503	13.2	5,963	14.2
<u>\$ 47,683</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 44,907</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 41,506</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 42,027</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 41,556</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 41,961</u>	<u>100.0</u>

**Ten-Year Schedule Of Budgeted Funds Expenditures and Other Financing Uses By
Major Program Category**
June 30, 2012
(Amounts in millions)

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008*	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Direct local aid.....	\$ 4,929	\$ 4,785	\$ 4,837	\$ 4,724	\$ 5,040	\$ 5,033	\$ 4,619	\$ 4,477	\$ 4,784	\$ 5,069
Medicaid**.....	10,431	10,237	9,287	8,537	8,104	7,413	6,726	5,857	5,742	5,485
Other health and human services.....	4,711	4,615	4,616	4,970	5,014	-	-	-	-	-
Public assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,258	1,129	1,095	1,019	1,019
Elementary and secondary education.....	436	349	358	496	486	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education.....	937	943	846	1,036	1,085	1,116	988	915	831	969
Early education and care.....	494	515	513	560	550	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety.....	930	905	1,053	1,224	1,265	-	-	-	-	-
Energy and environment.....	187	186	202	216	227	-	-	-	-	-
MBTA and regional transit authorities.....	-	-	-	-	-	52	50	49	53	42
Post employment benefits.....	1,892	1,839	1,749	1,314	1,399	1,335	1,275	1,217	702	813
Group health insurance.....	1,206	1,130	1,064	973	853	1,022	964	846	788	739
Debt service.....	1,923	1,664	1,860	1,891	1,868	2,085	1,666	1,581	1,420	1,374
Major programs.....	28,076	27,168	26,385	25,941	25,891	19,314	17,417	16,037	15,339	15,510
Other program expenditures.....	2,899	2,851	2,999	2,762	2,739	8,343	7,777	7,247	6,819	6,700
Interfund transfers and other financing uses..	2,515	5,520	1,810	3,867	4,405	1,819	1,749	2,726	2,749	3,540
Total expenditures and other financing uses..	\$ 33,490	\$ 35,539	\$ 31,194	\$ 32,570	\$ 33,035	\$ 29,476	\$ 26,943	\$ 26,010	\$ 24,907	\$ 25,750

* Current presentation aligned with Bond Official Statements - Commonwealth Expenditures - Budgeted Operating Funds

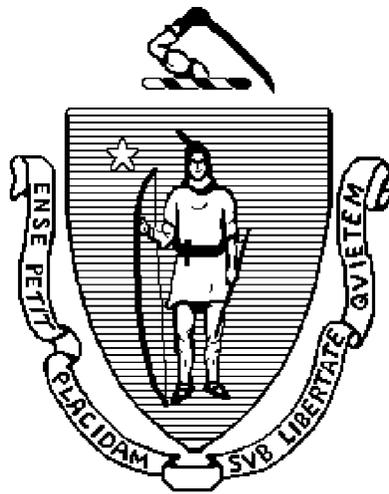
** Exclusive of Non-Budgeted Medicaid spending from FY03 through FY2007 within the Health Care Quality Improvement Fund totalling \$201 million, \$288 million, \$292 million, \$292 million and \$290 million in FY03 through FY07 respectively.

Ten-Year Schedule Of Long-Term Bonds And Notes Outstanding

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in millions)

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
General obligation bonds.....	\$18,852	\$18,517	\$17,683	\$17,052	\$ 16,085	\$ 16,033	\$ 15,393	\$ 14,492	\$ 14,143	\$ 13,651
Grant anticipation notes*.....	610	766	991	1,134	1,536	1,666	1,789	1,907	1,907	1,499
Special obligation bonds.....	1,972	1,592	1,053	1,079	1,113	1,249	1,279	1,458	1,332	813
Commonwealth long-term bonds...	\$ 21,434	\$ 20,875	\$ 19,727	\$ 19,265	\$ 18,734	\$ 18,948	\$ 18,461	\$ 17,857	\$ 17,382	\$ 15,963

*Inclusive of cross-over refunding notes but exclusive of unamortized premiums.



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HIGHER EDUCATION NON- APPROPRIATED ACTIVITY

The Commonwealth's Public Institutions of Higher Education are allowed, by their enabling statutes, to collect, retain, and expend certain fees, rents, donations and other types of revenue. These financial resources are important elements to the overall financial operations of the respective institutions, and are in addition to amounts made available from appropriations. The Public Institutions of Higher Education include:

University of Massachusetts System – The University system includes the campuses at Amherst, Worcester, Boston, Lowell, Dartmouth and certain institutes and programs operated by the Office of the University President.

State University Systems – The State College and University Systems includes the three state colleges, and six state universities, which provide four-year post-secondary education programs. These colleges include:

Bridgewater State University
Framingham State University
Fitchburg State University
Massachusetts College of Art & Design
Massachusetts Maritime Academy
Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts
Salem State University
Worcester State University
Westfield State University

Community College System - The Community College System includes the fifteen community colleges, which provide two-year post secondary education programs.

Berkshire Community College
Bunker Hill Community College
Bristol Community College
Cape Cod Community College
Greenfield Community College
Holyoke Community College
Massasoit Community College
Massachusetts Bay Community College
Middlesex Community College
Mount Wachusett Community College
Northern Essex Community College
North Shore Community College
Quinsigamond Community College
Roxbury Community College
Springfield Technical Community College

Higher Education System
Combining Higher Education Non-Appropriated Activity - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	University of Massachusetts	State Universities and Colleges	Community Colleges	TOTALS	
				2012	2011*
Revenues and other financing sources					
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	\$ 404,707	\$ 49,182	\$ 184,809	\$ 638,698	\$ 627,346
Departmental revenue.....	1,061,880	392,689	366,999	1,821,568	1,695,310
Miscellaneous revenue.....	1,015,762	336,813	284,176	1,636,751	1,618,646
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>2,482,349</u>	<u>778,684</u>	<u>835,984</u>	<u>4,097,017</u>	<u>3,941,302</u>
Expenditures and other financing uses (by MMARS subsidiary):					
AA Regular employee compensation.....	612,273	143,177	175,189	930,639	801,352
BB Regular employee related expenses.....	22,529	4,621	3,693	30,843	28,827
CC Special employees and contracted services.....	228,776	115,910	202,358	547,044	508,716
DD Pension and insurance.....	201,411	42,413	42,520	286,344	240,763
EE Administrative expenditures.....	224,678	62,007	76,700	363,385	195,833
FF Facility operational supplies.....	190,713	13,183	21,699	225,595	207,708
GG Energy costs and space rental.....	130,107	29,302	24,184	183,593	183,123
HH Consultant services.....	198,014	12,259	9,722	219,995	228,089
JJ Operational services.....	39,118	30,037	7,738	76,893	71,919
KK Equipment purchase.....	25,443	6,792	9,272	41,507	40,512
LL Equipment leases, maintenance and repair.....	22,818	7,812	5,711	36,341	38,316
MM Purchased client services and programs.....	18,352	3,066	3,998	25,416	26,199
NN Construction and improvements.....	98,858	31,927	19,238	150,023	173,313
PP Aid to local governments.....	-	93	323	416	489
RR Benefit programs.....	174,080	80,808	168,858	423,746	517,600
SS Debt payment.....	362	7,623	1,824	9,809	8,553
TT Loans and special payments.....	176,505	141,038	28,346	345,889	427,366
UU Information technology (IT) expenses	77,821	19,298	33,451	130,570	119,456
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>2,441,858</u>	<u>751,366</u>	<u>834,824</u>	<u>4,028,048</u>	<u>3,818,134</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over/(under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	40,491	27,318	1,160	68,969	123,168
Fund balance at beginning of year.....	<u>767,598</u>	<u>281,359</u>	<u>272,313</u>	<u>1,321,270</u>	<u>1,198,102</u>
Fund balance at end of year.....	<u>\$ 808,089</u>	<u>\$ 308,677</u>	<u>\$ 273,473</u>	<u>\$ 1,390,239</u>	<u>\$ 1,321,270</u>

* Fund balances restated

University Of Massachusetts
Higher Education Non-Appropriated Activity - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011*</u>
Revenues and other financing sources		
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	\$ 404,707	\$ 401,416
Departmental revenue.....	1,061,880	978,739
Miscellaneous revenue.....	<u>1,015,762</u>	<u>1,030,766</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>2,482,349</u>	<u>2,410,921</u>
Expenditures and other financing uses		
(by MMARS subsidiary):		
AA Regular employee compensation.....	612,273	561,660
BB Regular employee related expenses.....	22,529	21,729
CC Special employees and contracted services.....	228,776	219,923
DD Pension and insurance.....	201,411	174,804
EE Administrative expenditures.....	224,678	90,283
FF Facility operational supplies.....	190,713	171,378
GG Energy costs and space rental.....	130,107	130,688
HH Consultant services.....	198,014	208,171
JJ Operational services.....	39,118	36,440
KK Equipment purchase.....	25,443	20,193
LL Equipment leases, maintenance and repair.....	22,818	22,632
MM Purchased client services and programs.....	18,352	18,804
NN Construction and improvements.....	98,858	118,334
RR Benefit programs.....	174,080	256,436
SS Debt payment.....	362	-
TT Loans and special payments.....	176,505	279,797
UU Information technology (IT) expenses	<u>77,821</u>	<u>79,173</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>2,441,858</u>	<u>2,410,445</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over/(under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	40,491	476
Fund balance at beginning of year.....	<u>767,598</u>	<u>767,122</u>
Fund balance at end of year.....	<u>\$ 808,089</u>	<u>\$ 767,598</u>

* Fund balances restated

State University and College System
Combining Higher Education Non-Appropriated Activity - Statutory Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Amounts in thousands)

	Bridgewater State University	Framingham State University	Fitchburg State University	Massachusetts College of Art
Revenues and other financing sources				
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	\$ 12,805	\$ 4,299	\$ 6,047	\$ 2,512
Departmental revenue.....	103,097	41,906	46,320	19,808
Miscellaneous revenue.....	65,104	43,658	20,992	16,754
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	181,006	89,863	73,359	39,074
Expenditures and other financing uses (by MMARS subsidiary):				
AA Regular employee compensation.....	51,425	7,870	15,467	9,808
BB Regular employee related expenses.....	1,158	301	284	445
CC Special employees and contracted services.....	35,916	9,162	10,824	5,766
DD Pension and insurance.....	16,829	2,567	4,484	1,200
EE Administrative expenditures.....	9,981	29,483	2,509	2,009
FF Facility operational supplies.....	2,314	1,482	1,084	1,159
GG Energy costs and space rental.....	5,323	3,487	3,722	1,551
HH Consultant services.....	3,262	1,674	633	1,334
JJ Operational services.....	9,520	5,554	39	1,469
KK Equipment purchase.....	2,297	837	810	589
LL Equipment leases, maintenance and repair.....	3,409	645	688	232
MM Purchased client services and programs.....	1,160	600	127	-
NN Construction and improvements.....	4,742	1,992	2,477	4,169
PP Aid to local governments.....	-	93	-	-
RR Benefit programs.....	19,060	6,176	8,435	5,530
SS Debt payment.....	-	429	-	-
TT Loans and special payments.....	13,424	11,079	19,633	2,799
UU Information technology (IT) expenses.....	145	3,237	3,001	1,629
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	179,965	86,668	74,217	39,689
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over/(under) expenditures and other financing uses...	1,041	3,195	(858)	(615)
Fund balance at beginning of year.....	34,873	38,014	49,288	15,778
Fund balance at end of year.....	\$ 35,914	\$ 41,209	\$ 48,430	\$ 15,163

Note: Details might not add up due to rounding

Massachusetts Maritime Academy	Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts	Salem State University	Worcester State University	Westfield State University	TOTALS	
					2012	2011
\$ 1,114	\$ 3,347	\$ 11,533	\$ 354	\$ 7,171	\$ 49,182	\$ 48,137
26,528	21,389	19,950	48,630	65,061	392,689	377,283
11,459	15,174	114,557	16,983	32,132	336,813	332,871
<u>39,101</u>	<u>39,910</u>	<u>146,040</u>	<u>65,967</u>	<u>104,364</u>	<u>778,684</u>	<u>758,291</u>
6,421	8,925	23,100	2,564	17,597	143,177	101,034
555	405	228	660	585	4,621	3,730
5,439	8,238	16,580	7,024	16,961	115,910	103,632
1,072	1,177	7,949	534	6,601	42,413	30,495
1,342	2,010	9,193	2,777	2,703	62,007	46,092
1,031	419	3,010	1,523	1,161	13,183	13,705
2,032	1,287	4,853	2,043	5,004	29,302	30,716
719	914	1,271	1,404	1,048	12,259	11,759
6,384	3,665	1,602	705	1,099	30,037	28,637
311	305	620	446	577	6,792	8,066
483	303	599	774	679	7,812	8,058
-	-	669	-	510	3,066	3,025
1,289	5,049	5,083	2,163	4,963	31,927	35,075
-	-	-	-	-	93	93
1,079	5,463	17,495	8,866	8,704	80,808	108,530
-	47	-	-	7,147	7,623	6,777
3,797	2,917	57,991	5,984	23,414	141,038	121,125
1,652	685	4,801	1,503	2,645	19,298	19,116
<u>33,606</u>	<u>41,809</u>	<u>155,044</u>	<u>38,970</u>	<u>101,398</u>	<u>751,366</u>	<u>679,665</u>
5,495	(1,899)	(9,004)	26,997	2,966	27,318	78,626
12,669	16,947	42,855	36,152	34,784	281,359	202,733
<u>\$ 18,164</u>	<u>\$ 15,048</u>	<u>\$ 33,851</u>	<u>\$ 63,149</u>	<u>\$ 37,750</u>	<u>\$ 308,677</u>	<u>\$ 281,359</u>

Community College System
Combining Higher Education Non-Appropriated Activity - Statutory Basis

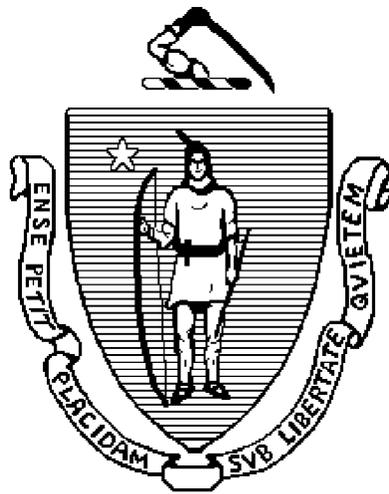
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

(Amounts in thousands)

	Berkshire Community College	Bunker Hill Community College	Bristol Community College	Cape Cod Community College	Greenfield Community College	Holyoke Community College	Massasoit Community College
Revenues and other financing sources							
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	\$ 4,943	\$ 26,153	\$ 17,420	\$ 5,316	\$ 5,008	\$ 14,100	\$ 16,175
Departmental revenue.....	7,048	44,919	14,053	12,798	12,155	14,101	29,657
Miscellaneous revenue.....	6,491	26,783	46,399	13,136	7,597	18,096	18,746
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>18,482</u>	<u>97,855</u>	<u>77,872</u>	<u>31,250</u>	<u>24,760</u>	<u>46,297</u>	<u>64,578</u>
Expenditures and other financing uses							
(by MMARS subsidiary):							
AA Regular employee compensation.....	3,475	33,911	14,354	4,931	6,927	7,028	11,034
BB Regular employee related expenses.....	83	166	315	158	484	385	64
CC Special employees and contracted services.....	5,956	15,226	28,056	10,186	4,822	8,703	17,481
DD Pension and insurance.....	1,347	2,940	5,734	2,035	2,507	2,368	4,254
EE Administrative expenditures.....	1,009	2,578	1,846	1,281	643	1,646	2,206
FF Facility operational supplies.....	400	1,134	881	395	891	3,350	1,232
GG Energy costs and space rental.....	789	1,677	2,104	1,497	1,132	1,065	1,252
HH Consultant services.....	335	559	697	461	704	294	281
JJ Operational services.....	547	1,684	583	236	591	891	262
KK Equipment purchase.....	313	768	966	91	282	635	598
LL Equipment leases, maintenance and repair.....	166	742	220	82	161	173	587
MM Purchased client services and programs.....	29	465	753	-	14	42	606
NN Construction and improvements.....	898	2,351	2,357	912	523	1,679	3,455
PP Aid to local governments.....	-	-	294	-	5	-	-
RR Benefit programs.....	2,407	26,823	18,179	6,930	5,273	15,694	12,079
SS Debt payment.....	25	-	-	-	-	150	171
TT Loans and special payments.....	299	-	260	96	76	-	5,423
UU Information technology (IT) expenses.....	744	3,479	1,843	1,070	763	2,431	1,754
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>18,822</u>	<u>94,503</u>	<u>79,442</u>	<u>30,361</u>	<u>25,798</u>	<u>46,534</u>	<u>62,739</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over/(under) expenditures and other financing uses.....	(340)	3,352	(1,570)	889	(1,038)	(237)	1,839
Fund balance at beginning of year.....	3,575	20,564	16,955	16,854	1,716	11,408	17,123
Fund balance at end of year.....	<u>\$ 3,235</u>	<u>\$ 23,916</u>	<u>\$ 15,385</u>	<u>\$ 17,743</u>	<u>\$ 678</u>	<u>\$ 11,171</u>	<u>\$ 18,962</u>

Note: Details might not add up due to rounding

Massachusetts Bay Community College	Middlesex Community College	Mount Wachusett Community College	Northern Essex Community College	North Shore Community College	Quinsigamond Community College	Roxbury Community College	Springfield Technical Community College	TOTALS	
								2012	2011
\$ 6,700	\$ 20,824	\$ 570	\$ 13,289	\$ 16,548	\$ 15,080	\$ 8,013	\$ 14,670	\$ 184,809	\$ 177,793
21,248	32,839	29,797	41,421	31,608	46,498	1,905	26,952	366,999	339,288
13,447	29,230	19,472	26,781	18,005	925	26,362	12,706	284,176	255,009
<u>41,395</u>	<u>82,893</u>	<u>49,839</u>	<u>81,491</u>	<u>66,161</u>	<u>62,503</u>	<u>36,280</u>	<u>54,328</u>	<u>835,984</u>	<u>772,090</u>
4,154	18,931	23,723	6,034	26,453	10,475	1,484	2,275	175,189	138,658
176	552	279	35	161	498	79	258	3,693	3,368
12,515	25,824	8,452	7,088	8,176	13,260	28,017	8,596	202,358	185,161
2,456	7,177	2,126	1,967	2,497	3,595	567	950	42,520	35,464
10,384	2,891	1,596	42,733	2,205	2,402	620	2,660	76,700	59,458
526	1,287	1,401	29	3,929	4,446	580	1,218	21,699	22,625
2,100	5,702	1,988	103	1,363	1,176	634	1,602	24,184	21,719
-	2	558	19	1,066	1,846	597	2,303	9,722	8,159
-	-	244	56	275	223	643	1,503	7,738	6,842
-	894	977	56	1,112	704	154	1,722	9,272	12,253
-	508	890	10	111	631	142	1,288	5,711	7,626
278	-	591	-	190	-	11	1,019	3,998	4,370
2,189	4	482	591	1,178	569	333	1,717	19,238	19,904
-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	323	396
3,064	115	4,063	23,508	14,518	16,744	1,241	18,220	168,858	152,634
10	-	117	-	1,318	33	-	-	1,824	1,776
-	20,291	1,718	-	-	183	-	-	28,346	26,444
11,320	69	46	73	2,502	6,256	1,047	54	33,451	21,167
<u>49,172</u>	<u>84,247</u>	<u>49,275</u>	<u>82,302</u>	<u>67,054</u>	<u>63,041</u>	<u>36,149</u>	<u>45,385</u>	<u>834,824</u>	<u>728,024</u>
(7,777)	(1,354)	564	(811)	(893)	(538)	131	8,943	1,160	44,066
<u>50,527</u>	<u>9,951</u>	<u>6,955</u>	<u>9,399</u>	<u>13,072</u>	<u>4,106</u>	<u>15,922</u>	<u>74,187</u>	<u>272,313</u>	<u>228,247</u>
<u>\$ 42,750</u>	<u>\$ 8,597</u>	<u>\$ 7,519</u>	<u>\$ 8,588</u>	<u>\$ 12,179</u>	<u>\$ 3,568</u>	<u>\$ 16,053</u>	<u>\$ 83,130</u>	<u>\$ 273,473</u>	<u>\$ 272,313</u>



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Exhibit C

Commonwealth of Massachusetts



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

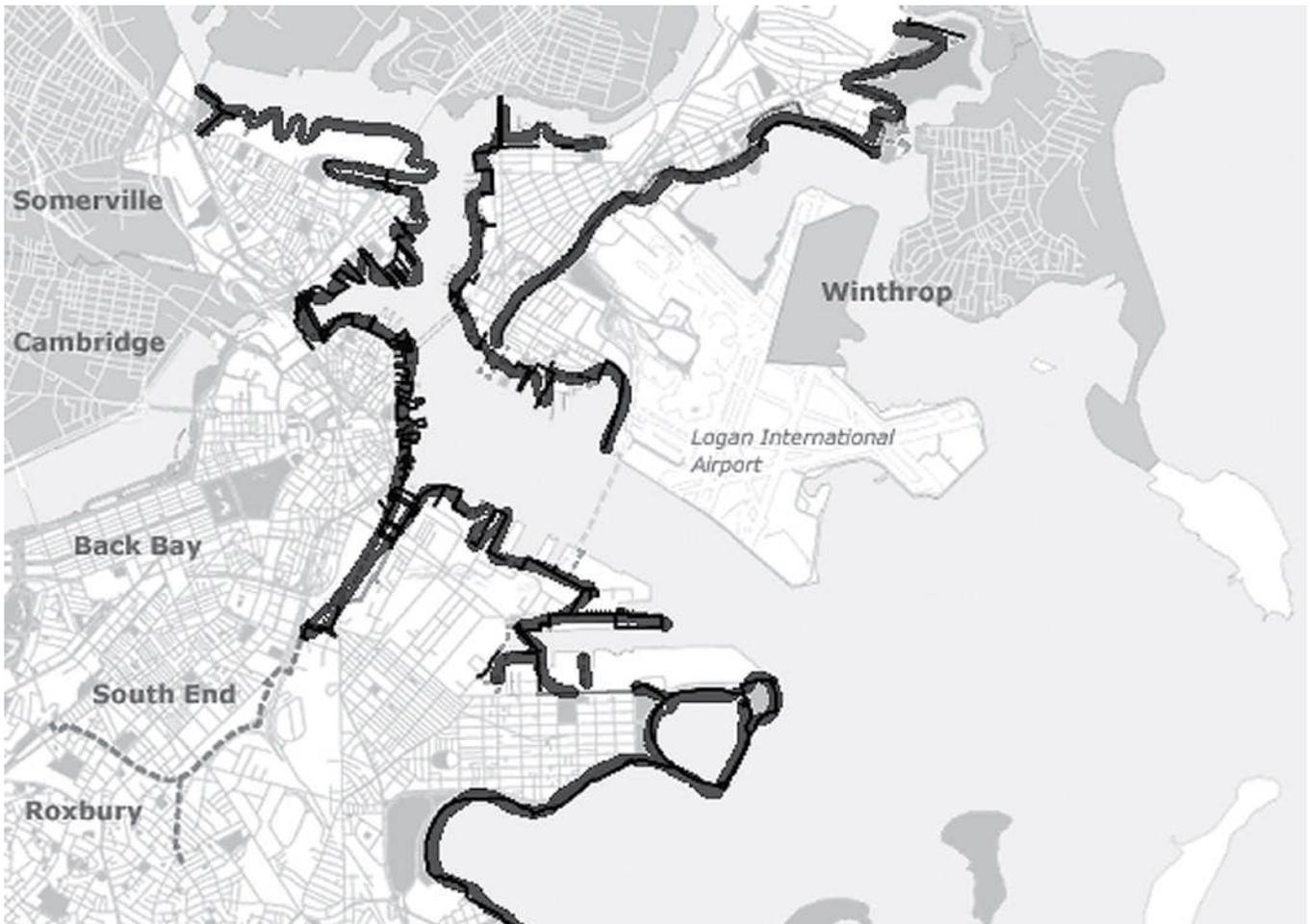
*Martin J. Benison, CGFM
Comptroller of the Commonwealth*

This document and related information are available at

Mass.gov

"Your Government, Your Way"

The Office of the Comptroller's home page is www.mass.gov/osc



The Boston Harbor Association (TBHA) is the leading harbor advocacy group working to promote a clean, alive, and accessible Boston Harbor. Founded in 1973 by the League of Women Voters and the Boston Shipping Association, TBHA prides itself in its creative and innovative programs that help to educate the public and build a consensus for a clean and alive Harbor.

Boston's HarborWalk is an inviting public walkway along the waterfront, with parks, public art, seating areas, cafes, exhibit areas, interpretive signage, water transportation facilities, and a wide range of other amenities. TBHA works closely with the City of Boston's Environmental Department, the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA), the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, and waterfront property owners to ensure completion of the 46.9-mile HarborWalk.

In 1984, the Boston Redevelopment Authority joined in partnership with the Harborpark Advisory Committee and The Boston Harbor Association to initiate focus on the revitalization of Boston's waterfront. The centerpiece of this innovative initiative is the HarborWalk, a continuous public walkway along the water's edge, with public amenities for all to enjoy.

Improved waterfront access for the public enjoyment is a collaborative effort among City and State agencies, private property owners, residents and harbor advocacy groups. City and State regulations require that new development be set back from the edge of the water, and that a portion of the setback area be improved as a public pedestrian path -- the HarborWalk. The HarborWalk is being constructed incrementally in segments by the City, State and private waterfront-property owners. Currently, the HarborWalk is about 84% complete and is accessible by the public.

*Special thanks to Vivien Li, President of The Boston Harbor Association
All photography and text courtesy of TBHA's website (www.bostonharborwalk.com), unless otherwise noted.*

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

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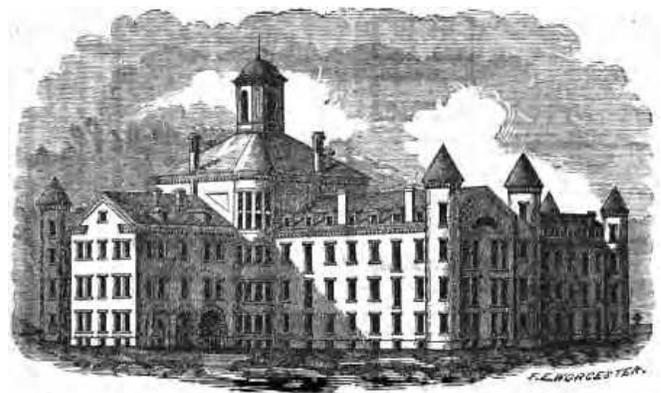
Deer Island

The HarborWalk at Deer Island includes a 2.6-mile perimeter pathway lined with interpretive exhibits and is perfect for walking, jogging, fishing, picnicking or simply relaxing. From Deer Island's highest vantage point, there are sweeping views of the Harbor and downtown Boston. The public can also visit and learn about the Deer Island Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Boston Harbor Project at the award-winning Visitor Center, which was once the original pump house on the island. Deer Island has served a variety of social uses over the years, but perhaps none as dramatic as its current use -- treating wastewater from 43 communities to ensure Boston Harbor remains one of the cleanest harbors in the United States.

Deer Island was so-named in the 1600s because of the deer that had been chased there from the mainland by



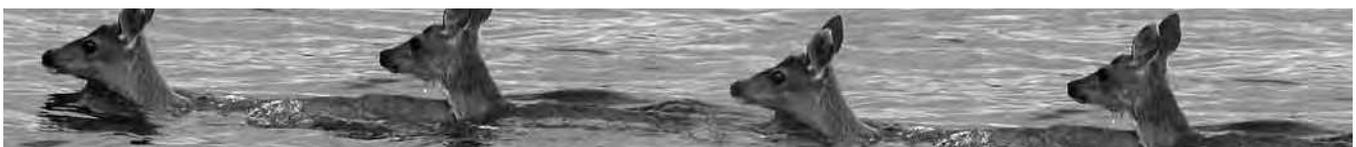
Before MWRA



NEW ALMSHOUSE ON DEER ISLAND, IN BOSTON HARBOR.

wolves. Since colonial days, Deer Island has served at one time or another as a detention center for Native Americans, a quarantine station and hospital for immigrants, an asylum for the city's social outcasts and the poor, a reformatory for juvenile delinquents, an orphanage, a prison for petty criminals, and a military post. The first in a succession of regional sewage treatment facilities was built on Deer Island in 1899, a hundred years before the present plant was completed. In the 1940s, the Army Corps of Engineers built a causeway connecting the island with the town of Winthrop on the mainland.

*Special thanks to Frederick Laskey, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA)
Deer Island photography and text courtesy of Ria Convery and Barbara Allen, MWRA*



Introductory Section

Letter of Transmittal
Constitutional Officers
Commonwealth Organizational Structure
Advisory Board to the Comptroller
Acknowledgements
Certificate of Achievement



Deer Island today

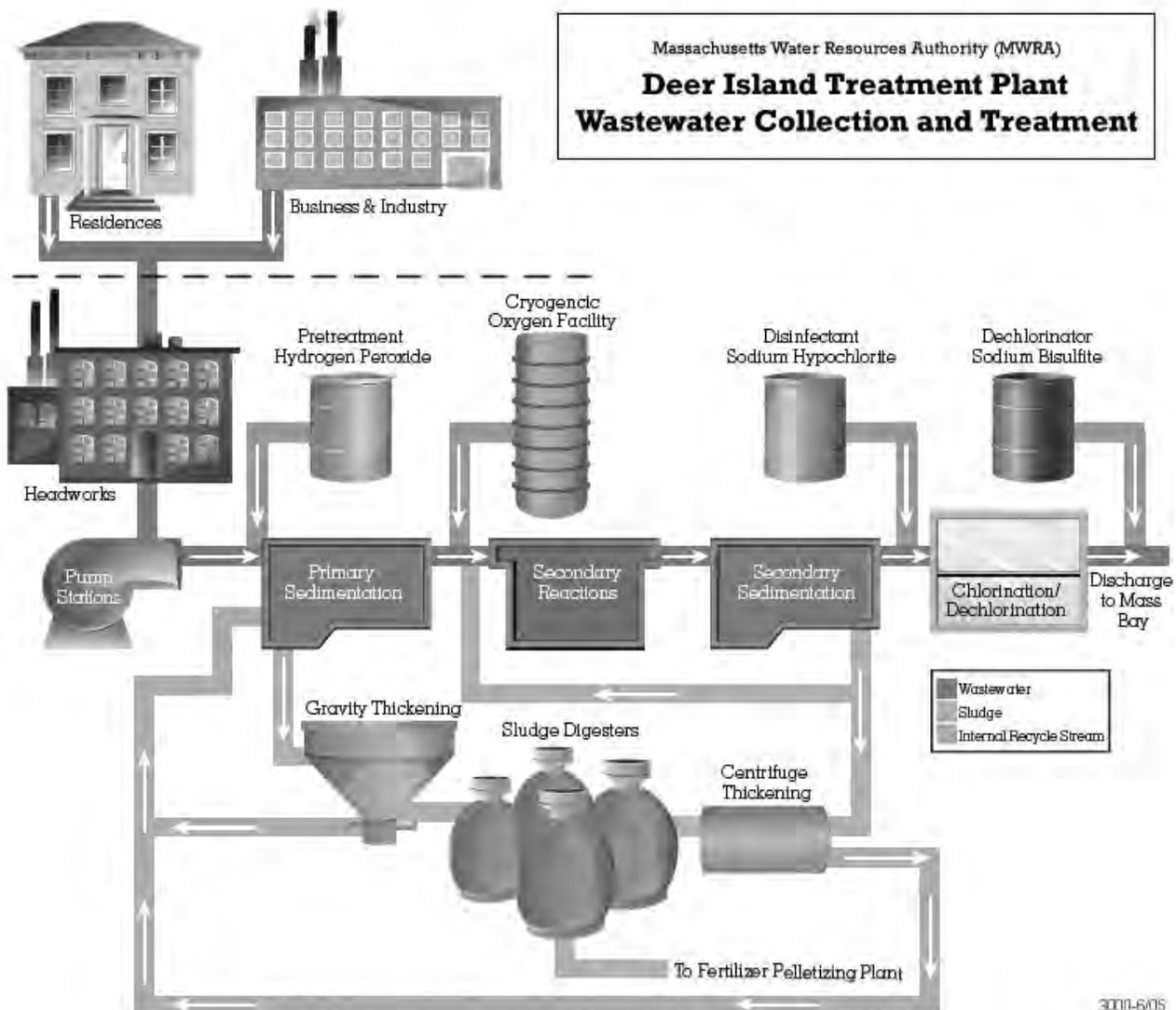
Today, Deer Island is home to a state of the art wastewater treatment facility. Begun as a court-ordered facility, the Deer Island plant is the centerpiece of the Boston Harbor Project. A gem in the eyes of environmentalists and water-quality activists, this secondary treatment facility serves as a model for engineers and public works professionals around the world. The 140-foot-high, 3-million-gallon egg-shaped digester tanks have even been hailed as an architectural marvel.

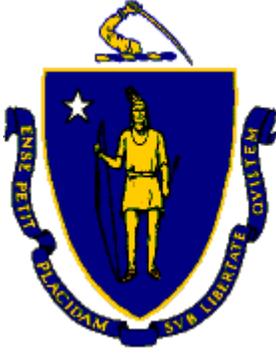
As one of the largest electricity users in the Northeast, Deer Island has embarked upon an ambitious goal of generating 30% renewable energy by 2020. Two 190-foot high wind turbines were installed on Deer Island in August, 2009 and generate over 2 million kW hours per year. Roof mounted photovoltaic system, lighting improvements, as well as methane from the sludge digestion process to create heat for the facility are just some of renewable fuels used on Deer Island.



The Water and Sewer Systems

When Boston area cities and towns first faced the problems of clean water sources and sewage disposal in the 1600s, their methods were primitive. But by 1795 wooden pipes delivered water from Jamaica Pond to Boston. By the late 1840s, however, Jamaica Pond was too small and too polluted to provide water to Boston's 50,000 residents. And so, the pattern of moving continually westward in search of larger water sources began - from the 2-billion gallon Lake Cochituate in 1848, to the 19-billion gallon Sudbury Reservoir in 1878, to the 65-billion gallon Wachusett Reservoir in 1908, to the 412-billion gallon Quabbin Reservoir in 1939. The construction of the Quabbin Reservoir was the last major investment in the water system and no plans were in place for upgrades to carry the system into the next century. Fortunately, the foundations laid by the early water engineers were able to provide the backbone of the system they run today.





*Martin J. Benison, Comptroller
One Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108*

January 3, 2012

*To the Citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Governor Deval L. Patrick, Lieutenant Governor Timothy P.
Murray, and Honorable Members of the General Court*

I am pleased to transmit the Commonwealth's fiscal year 2011 (FY11) Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in the United States of America. The objective of this report is to provide a clear picture of our government as a single, unified entity.

This document presents the Commonwealth's financial information on three bases of accounting, each serving a different purpose. The back of the report includes "required supplementary information" budgetary basis statements, which are prepared in accordance with the Commonwealth's budgetary basis of accounting or statutory basis. More detailed information on the statutory basis of accounting and the results of operating on that basis from FY11 are found in the Statutory Basis Financial Report (SBFR) separately issued this past November. The SBFR report documents compliance with the legislatively adopted budget at a fund level. Further documentation is found within the Commonwealth's accounting system, the Massachusetts Management Accounting and Reporting System (MMARS). Each state maintains different rules for budgetary reporting and therefore the SBFR should not be used for comparison across states.

The fund perspective statements present the governmental operations on a modified accrual basis of accounting. The fund perspective is designed to measure inter-period equity, the extent to which current resources (available within the next year) fully fund all current services provided by the government. Long-term liabilities are excluded with the implicit assumption that future tax revenues will fund these liabilities as they come due. This fund perspective provides results similar to the statutory basis financial statements published in November.

In addition to the fund perspective, this CAFR presents a government-wide perspective. This perspective combines all governmental and business activities in a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, presenting all functions on a full accrual basis of accounting. All capital assets are added to the government-wide statements as are all long-term liabilities. Funds that are shown as fiduciary under the fund perspective are not portrayed in the government-wide statements, as the assets do not belong to the Commonwealth.

In the government-wide statements, the balance sheet has been organized into a “net assets format.” This format classifies all assets and liabilities as short and long-term and then subtracts liabilities from assets to arrive at net assets.

The Commonwealth’s government-wide revenues, expenses and activities are included in the statement of activities. The expenses of the Commonwealth, organized by activity, are netted against fees, fines, grant revenues and assessments generated to fund each activity in an attempt to derive the net cost to the taxpayer of each activity. The format allows the reader of the financial statements to discern the net cost of a particular function of government funded by taxation and other general revenues by a review of this statement.

This CAFR is presented in three sections: **Introductory**, **Financial** and **Statistical**. The **Introductory Section** contains an overview of current initiatives and summary financial data. The **Financial Section** contains the Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section and the Commonwealth’s Basic Financial Statements. GAAP requires that management provide a narrative overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of an MD&A. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A, where the financial analysis is presented. The Commonwealth’s MD&A can be found immediately following the independent auditors’ report. The **Statistical Section** contains selected financial and demographic information. It also contains background information on the Commonwealth.

PROFILE OF THE COMMONWEALTH

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts was the sixth of the original 13 colonies to ratify the United States Constitution, joining the United States on February 6, 1788. Boston, the capital of the Commonwealth since its founding, dates from 1630. The Commonwealth has an area of 8,257 square miles. Geographically, the Commonwealth includes 351 cities and towns. The largest city is the capital, Boston. Employment is largely in the education, health services, wholesale and retail trade, financial and public sectors. Due to the Commonwealth’s high levels of basic education and the presence of world-class educational institutions, the Commonwealth’s economy is driven in large part by innovation in high technology, life sciences, health care and business services.

The Massachusetts Constitution was ratified in 1780 while the Revolutionary War was still in progress, nine years before the United States Constitution was adopted. It is the oldest written Constitution now in use. It specified three branches of Government: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. “The Great and General Court,” elected every two years, is made up of a Senate of forty members and a House of Representatives of one hundred and sixty members. It is the second oldest democratic deliberative body in the world.

The table on page 3 reconciles the fund balances on three bases of accounting: the statutory basis presented in separately issued financial statements this past November; the fund basis; and entity-wide basis statements, the latter two included in this report.

Governmental Funds - Statutory to GAAP - Fund Perspective and to Governmental Net Assets
(Amounts in millions)

Governmental Funds - Statutory Basis, June 30, 2011:

Budgeted fund balance.....	\$ 1,900.8	
Non budgeted special revenue fund balance.....	1,983.9	
Capital projects fund balance.....	<u>199.2</u>	
Governmental Fund Balance - Statutory Basis, June 30, 2011.....		4,083.97
Plus: Expendable Trust and similar fund statutory balances that are considered governmental funds for GAAP reporting purposes.....		428.0
Less: Massachusetts Department of Transportation Funds.....		<u>(1,164.3)</u>
Adjusted Statutory Governmental Fund Balance.....		3,347.7
Short term accruals, net of allowances and deferrals for increases /(decreases):		
Taxes, net of refunds and abatements.....	1,743.75	
Tobacco settlement agreement receivable.....	137.9	
Medicaid.....	(284.1)	
Assessments and other receivables.....	183.7	
Amounts due to authorities and municipalities, net.....	(584.1)	
Amounts due to health care providers and insurers.....	(91.8)	
Workers' compensation and group insurance.....	(114.5)	
Other accruals, net.....	<u>(164.6)</u>	
Net increase to governmental fund balances.....		<u>826.3</u>
Massachusetts School Building Authority fund balance.....		<u>1,093.6</u>
Total changes to governmental funds.....		<u>1,919.9</u>
Governmental fund balance (fund perspective).....		5,267.59
Plus: Capital assets including infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation.....		4,127.4
Deferred revenue, net of other eliminations.....		1,036.6
Long term accruals:		
Pension benefits cumulative over / (under) funding.....		(1,199.4)
Post employment benefits other than pensions cumulative over / (under) funding.....		(2,691.0)
Environmental remediation liability.....		(174.2)
Massachusetts School Building Authority debt and school construction payables.....		(6,844.3)
Long term debt, unamortized premiums and deferred losses on debt refundings.....		(21,164.0)
Compensated absences.....		(479.9)
Capital leases.....		(61.0)
Accrued interest on bonds.....		(346.2)
Other long term liabilities.....		<u>(304.6)</u>
Total governmental net assets (government-wide perspective).....		<u>\$ (22,832.9)</u>

The deficit of \$22.8 billion in government-wide net assets can be largely attributed to the Commonwealth policy decision to finance the construction of assets owned by other government entities, particularly Commonwealth roads and bridges, which as a result of transportation reform completed during FY10 shifted these assets from the books of the Commonwealth to the newly formed Massachusetts Department

of Transportation (MassDOT), a component unit of the Commonwealth. At the end of FY11, MassDOT held over \$18.4 billion in road, bridge and other transportation-related assets (excluding assets of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority) net of related depreciation, the vast majority of which were formerly held by the Commonwealth. Those assets were financed by the Commonwealth and the debt remains a long-term obligation of the Commonwealth. In addition, the Commonwealth holds \$6.8 billion in debt and grant obligations for the School Building Assistance Program that finances construction of schools for the Commonwealth's cities and towns.

Since MassDOT ended FY11 with positive net assets of \$23.8 billion, it is more informative to view the Commonwealth's financial statements in combination with MassDOT than to analyze the two separately.

The net deficit in governmental activities grew by \$460 million in FY11. While tax revenue growth was strong in FY11, this growth was offset by a number of adjustments that reduced the fund balance and ending net assets. The main factors underlying the change in the net deficit were as follows:

- Tax revenues grew by \$2.0 billion, or 10.7%, from FY10, mainly due to higher non-withheld income, particularly capital gains taxes, resulting from strong stock and bond markets as those markets recovered from the 2008 financial crisis, as well as growth in withholding tax on wages and salaries as the economy recovered from recession and employment grew; however, much of the revenue increase was absorbed by spending increases, particularly in the state's Medicaid program;
- The Commonwealth funds its other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability on a pay-as-you-go basis. GAAP requires the accrual of a liability for the difference between this amount and the actuarially required contribution. The change in the accrual was \$738 million in FY11, reducing net assets;
- The Commonwealth continues to fund through its own debt transportation-related assets that are owned by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT). In FY11, almost \$600 million of MassDOT capital spending was funded through debt issued by the Commonwealth. While the assets created by this spending are recorded on the books of MassDOT, the liability for the debt remains with the Commonwealth; and
- While non-transportation-related debt grew by over \$600 million, fixed assets net of depreciation grew by only \$128 million.

The net deficit in government-wide activities, which includes the Commonwealth's business-type as well as governmental activities, declined by \$137 million in FY11, as FY11 surpluses in the Unemployment Insurance and Higher Education programs offset deficits in governmental activities.

REPORTING ENTITY

The financial statements incorporate activity from over 150 departments. These departments include the various agencies, boards, and commissions, the 25 institutions of higher education, the judicial and legislative branches of government, and constitutional offices. The departments record their daily financial operations in the state accounting system, MMARS, operated by the Office of the Comptroller.

In addition, financial statements include 14 independent public authorities. These entities are defined as component units and meet the criteria for inclusion in the Commonwealth's reporting entity in accordance with GAAP. They are further described in Note 1 to the basic financial statements. The Massachusetts School Building Authority is blended into the Commonwealth's operations.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT

The Commonwealth's independent auditors, KPMG LLP, with assistance from the Office of the State Auditor (OSA), have performed an independent audit of the Commonwealth for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. OSA also plays a significant role in the audit of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards of the Commonwealth, as prescribed in the Federal Office of Management and Budget's Circular A-133. The independent auditors' report is presented in the Financial Section.

The OSA is statutorily mandated to perform audits of the accounts, programs, activities and functions of all departments, offices, commissions, institutions and activities of the Commonwealth. OSA provides its knowledge, expertise, experience and resources as a participant in the single audit of the Commonwealth, which encompasses all of the Commonwealth's financial operations. A more complete discussion of this work can be found in the State Auditor's annual report available on their web site: <http://www.mass.gov/sao>.

The Office of the Comptroller prepares these financial statements and is responsible for the completeness and reliability of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, the Office of the Comptroller, working in conjunction with the State Auditor, has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed to protect the Commonwealth's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the Commonwealth's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because of the cost, internal controls should not outweigh their benefits. The Commonwealth's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement.

I would like to express my thanks to the many dedicated employees within the Office of the Comptroller. Continuing to carry out our mission and meet the goals that are set meant another successful year. I am proud to have them all on my team as another year of initiatives is now underway.

Respectfully submitted,

Martin J. Benison
Comptroller of the Commonwealth



Deer Island features five miles of public walkways and trails for walking, jogging, sightseeing, picnicking, fishing and bicycling. The public access area is open to the public year-round, from sunrise to sunset. At Deer Island you'll also find:

- 60 acres of open space, including 2.6 miles of paved handicapped accessible perimeter path;
- 10 landscaped overlooks, a 6-boat mooring basin, interpretive signage, and future Native American and Irish memorials;
- Dramatic views of the Boston skyline and Harbor Islands;
- Spectacular close-ups of airport landings and takeoffs;
- Elevated look-in locations to learn about the new treatment plant;
- A memorial to the late Judge A. David Mazzone.



Deer Island, which connects to the town of Winthrop, is accessible by car and public transportation. The Town of Winthrop runs bus services between Deer Island and the MBTA's Orient Heights Blue Line station.



CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Deval L. Patrick
Governor

Timothy P. Murray
Lieutenant Governor

William F. Galvin
Secretary of State

Martha Coakley
Attorney General

Steven Grossman
Treasurer and Receiver-General

Suzanne Bump
Auditor

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS

Therese Murray
President of the Senate

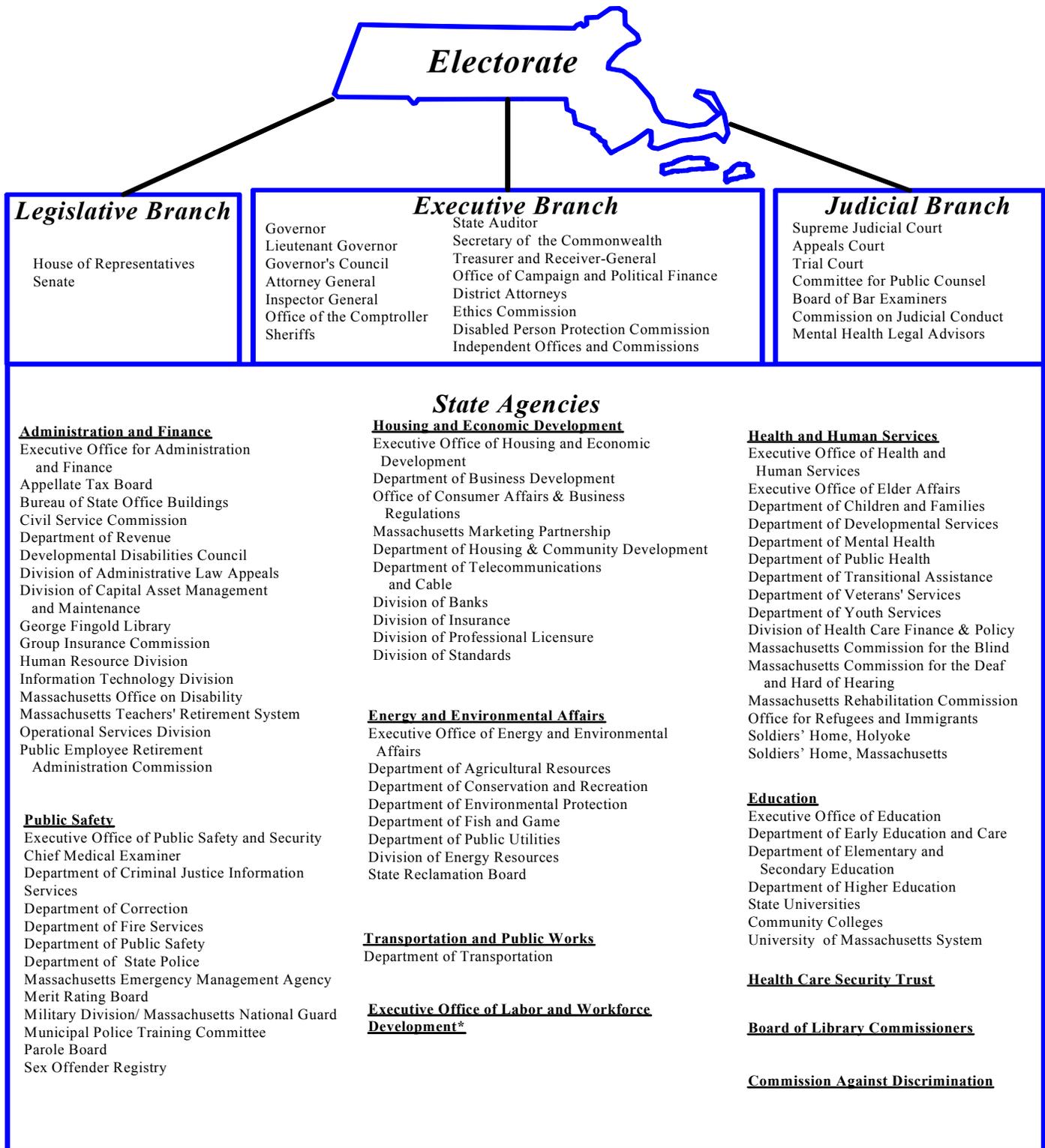
Robert A. DeLeo
Speaker of the House

JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Roderick L. Ireland
Chief Justice, Supreme Judicial Court

Phillip Rapoza
Chief Justice, Appeals Court

Robert A. Mulligan
Chief Justice for Administration and Management, Trial Court



** Merger of 4 former state departments (Department of Labor, Department of Workforce Development, Division of Industrial Accidents and Division of Labor Relations) with the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development per Chapter 3 effective 3/11/11 but transitioned on 7/1/11*

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Gubernatorial Appointee

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Deputy Comptroller

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Director

John Haran, CPA, CGFM
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Pauline Lieu, CPA, CGFM
Accountant

Neil Gouse, CGFM
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Vinh Nguyen
Art Design

City Square Park

The one-acre City Square Park is a quiet haven among busy bridges and roadways. The park is located at the site of Charlestown's historic Market Square, which was laid out in 1629 and remained a vital gathering place for the community through the 18th and 19th centuries until an elevated train was built through it in 1901. By the mid-20th century, the square had become congested with traffic from the Tobin Bridge, and two elevated highways were also built over it. During the mid-1990s, tunnels were constructed, the highways were put underground and an extensive community process ensued to design a public space that would restore the Square, now called City Square Park, to its use as a public space. Designated as a Boston Landmark in 1992, City Square Park has been used as a model for designing other open spaces throughout the Big Dig, due to the highly successful execution of its landscape design.

Today the park is a mini-oasis of green lawn areas formally landscaped with more than 70 varieties of trees, shrubs and flowers, and gracefully designed with gas lamps, artwork and a central fountain. It serves as a visual gateway between Charlestown and the rest of the city. City Square Park is ideal for taking short strolls along its winding walkways or just sitting outside among the sculptures, and maintains its beauty in large part through the efforts of the Friends of City Square Park and the local community.



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Linda C. Danison

President

Jeffrey R. Emer

Executive Director



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Financial Section

Independent Auditors' Report

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Basic Financial Statements

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Required Supplementary Information Other Than Management's Discussion and Analysis

Other Supplementary Information

Paul Revere Park

Located where the Charles meets the Inner Harbor, the five-acre Paul Revere Park extends from the North Washington Street Bridge upstream to the new Leonard P. Zakim Bunker Hill Bridge. The park features a large, grassy oval, a great place for ball throwing, with a stage for performances and a large, fenced-in playground for toddlers and older children. Signage and interpretive features make this a user-friendly park. A pier overlooking Boston Harbor with fish cleaning stations makes this a perfect spot for some friendly fishing. Natural vegetation and mosaic art can also be found in the park.

Paul Revere Park is one of the new parks along the Charles River developed as mitigation for the river crossing of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project. When all the parks are completed, more than 40 acres of new



public space with over 7 miles of bicycle, pedestrian, and ADA-accessible pathways will provide a significant addition to the Charles River Reservation System, and "linking the river to the sea".





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KPMG LLP
Two Financial Center
60 South Street
Boston, MA 02111

Independent Auditors' Report

Mr. Martin Benison, Comptroller
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Boston, Massachusetts

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the Commonwealth), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the Commonwealth's basic financial statements as listed in the accompanying table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Commonwealth's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the University of Massachusetts, the State Colleges and certain of the Community Colleges all of which are major enterprise funds and represent 87% of the total assets and deferred outflows of the business-type activities. We did not audit 36% of the total assets and deferred outflows of the Community Colleges major enterprise fund. We did not audit the financial statements of the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust which represent 5% of the total assets of the aggregate remaining fund information. Additionally, we did not audit the financial statements of certain nonmajor component units, which represent 6% of the total assets and deferred outflows of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those entities, is based on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The financial statements of certain entities identified in Note 13 were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commonwealth's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the reports of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.



In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as of June 30, 2011, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As described in Note 1, in fiscal 2011, the Commonwealth implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 3, 2012, on our consideration of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and Required Supplementary Information, listed in the accompanying table of contents, are not required parts of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' basic financial statements. The introductory section, other supplementary information and statistical section as listed in the accompanying table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The other supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

KPMG LLP

January 3, 2012



Navy Yard

When the Charlestown Navy Yard closed in 1974 after nearly 175 years of serving the fleet, 30 acres became part of the Boston National Historical Park. Home of the USS Constitution ("Old Ironsides"), the oldest commissioned warship in the world, the Boston National Historic Park provides sights and education for the young and old. Located on Boston's Historic Freedom Trail,

both the ship and the USS Constitution Museum bring to life the stories of the individuals who authorized, built, served on and preserved the USS Constitution. Visitors can also tour the USS Cassin Young, a World War II destroyer that provides a modern contrast to the USS Constitution. Both vessels are free to the public. The USS Constitution Museum requests a contribution for visiting the museum.



In addition, the Charlestown Navy Yard is home to the Boston Marine Society. Founded in 1742, it is the oldest association of sea captains in the world. It is located in Building 32 and houses an extensive collection of historical maritime art, artifacts, and books available for viewing free of charge.



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Management’s Discussion and Analysis *(Unaudited)*

This analysis, prepared by the Office of the Comptroller, offers readers of the Commonwealth’s financial statements a narrative overview of the activities of the Commonwealth for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 (FY11). We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the additional information that is furnished in the letter of transmittal, and with the Commonwealth’s financial statements, which follow. This analysis is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which provides preparers with guidelines on what must be included in and excluded from this analysis.

Financial Highlights – Primary Commonwealth Government

Government–Wide Highlights

Net Assets – The liabilities of the primary government exceeded its assets at the end of FY11 by almost \$18.5 billion, a reduction of \$137 million in the net deficit from FY10.

Of the \$18.5 billion deficit amount, “unrestricted net assets” is negative by \$22.7 billion, and there is a \$722 million deficit attributable to the investment in capital assets net of related debt for governmental activities. There are two primary reasons for negative unrestricted net assets: first, the Commonwealth has a liability of \$6.8 billion for its share of the construction costs of schools owned and operated by municipalities through the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA); second, in FY10 the Commonwealth implemented transportation reform, which created the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) and transferred to that entity virtually all highway and bridge assets of the Commonwealth totaling approximately \$15.5 billion, net of depreciation. The Commonwealth, however, originally paid for the construction of these assets and retains a large amount of transportation-related debt, which will now be unrelated to any capital asset owned by the Commonwealth. In addition, a large portion of the Commonwealth’s FY10 and FY11 capital spending is for transportation-related assets which are owned by MassDOT but the debt for which is retained by the Commonwealth.

These negative amounts are offset by nearly \$2.9 billion in “restricted net assets”.

During the fiscal year, approximately \$634 million in restricted net asset balances were set aside for unemployment benefits and an additional approximate \$630 million was restricted for debt retirement. The MSBA also holds \$597 million in assets restricted for debt retirement.

The Commonwealth’s governmental activities net deficit increased by \$460 million and its governmental activities unrestricted net deficit increased by approximately \$1.077 billion in FY11. While tax revenue grew strongly in FY11, this growth was offset by higher Medicaid expenditures and increased accruals for underfunding related to retiree health care. In addition, as mentioned earlier, the Commonwealth continues to issue debt to fund transportation related capital spending where the assets are owned not by the Commonwealth but by one of its component units, which results in growth in the Commonwealth’s net deficit.

Total revenues of the primary government increased by \$2.7 billion or 5.4% in FY11 compared to FY10. Tax revenues increased by \$2.03 billion, or 10.7%, primarily the result of growth in the individual income tax.

Among non-tax revenue sources, primary government operating grants and reimbursements increased by \$926 million, or 5.5%, in FY11, primarily due to a \$669 million increase in Medicaid. Charges for services increased by \$722 million, or 6.2%, primarily the result of increased charges to beneficiaries under the state's group health insurance plan for current and retired state employees, unemployment insurance charges and higher tuition payments received by state universities and the University of Massachusetts. Capital grants and contributions fell by \$610 million, or 78.3%, due to lower grants for transportation projects, and other revenues decreased by \$342 million, or 16.8%.

Total expenses of the primary government increased by \$1.2 billion, or approximately 2.3%, from FY10 to FY11, with the largest single increase being approximately \$1.45 billion, or 13.5% growth in Medicaid spending, and the largest single decrease a decline of \$1.05 billion in unemployment insurance compensation expenses.

Net assets of business-type activities showed an increase of \$597 million, due to net surpluses of \$187 million in the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund and \$408 million for Higher Education activity.

Governmental Funds-Fund Balances. At June 30, 2011, the Commonwealth's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of about \$5.268 billion, an increase of \$682 million from June 30, 2010. Under new requirements set by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 54, starting in FY11 ending fund balances are classified as nonspendable, restricted, and unrestricted, and within the unrestricted category, as nonspendable, committed, assigned, and unassigned. (A full discussion of these new definitions is included in Note 1 to the basic financial statements.) Of the ending balances:

- \$914,000 is nonspendable, \$1.675 billion is restricted, \$2.020 billion is committed, \$750 million is assigned and \$821 million is unassigned fund balance.
- The MSBA's fund balance of approximately \$1.094 billion is blended into the Commonwealth. Within this fund balance is over \$1.037 billion in cash and restricted investments which were funded by bond proceeds in previous fiscal years, and other assets, less approximately \$123 million in liabilities. In FY11, over \$657 million was apportioned to the MSBA from the Commonwealth from sales taxes, adjusted for accruals.
- Lottery revenues for FY11 remained virtually unchanged from FY10 at approximately \$4.632 billion. Prizes were approximately \$3.656 billion, operating expenses and mandated transfers to the governmental funds were \$977 million.

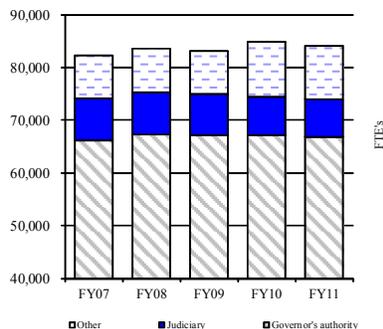
Other highlights of FY11 financial operations include:

- Tobacco settlement proceeds for the year were approximately \$248.7 million, all of which were used to support current operations. This was a decrease of \$14.9 million from the prior year, due to one-time additional non-participating manufacturers settling under the master settlement agreement (MSA) received in FY10. Approximately \$137.9 million has been reported as a receivable in the governmental funds related to half of the anticipated tobacco settlement proceeds to be received in FY12. The MSA with the tobacco manufacturers estimates Commonwealth revenues for the first 25 years of the settlement to be approximately \$8.96 billion. However, this estimate is subject to future adjustments, including adjustments for inflation and changes in the volume of domestic cigarette sales. Approximately 67.2% of the estimated amounts shown in the MSA were received in FY11. The Commonwealth continued to receive Strategic Contribution Fund payments in FY11 under the terms of the MSA. These additional payments are paid to lead states in a suit against tobacco manufacturers. The payments began in FY08 and will continue through FY17.
- During the fiscal year, the Commonwealth passed or agreed to terms of approximately \$75 million in bond authorizations. There were no de-authorizations of previously issued capital appropriations in FY11. The Commonwealth will determine the timing and extent of capital spending and bonding as part of its five year capital plan.

Full-Time Equivalent Employment

***Full Time Equivalent Workforce
Including Higher Education and the
Massachusetts Department of
Transportation

June 2007 – June 2011***



The chart to the left shows the Commonwealth’s full-time equivalent employment levels over the past five fiscal years. A change in accounting for certain Higher Education employees in FY09 and government reorganizations in FY10 involving the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) and county sheriffs’ departments resulted in additional FTEs being transferred to the Commonwealth’s payroll system in FY09 and FY10. In FY09, the state switched approximately 2,500 Higher Education employees to the Commonwealth’s payroll system. In FY10, approximately 1,330 employees of the former Massachusetts Turnpike Authority and the Tobin Bridge were transferred to MassDOT. Also in FY10, the sheriffs’ departments of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth and Suffolk were brought onto the state’s accounting and payroll systems, with approximately 2,770 employees. These increases were offset by reductions in state employment due to a combination of employee attrition and layoffs, as the state responded to lower tax revenues caused by the recession. In FY11 alone, the total number of FTEs dropped by 777, from 84,847 to 84,070. Adjusting for the 6,600 employees brought onto the state payroll system as a result of these accounting changes and reorganizations, state employment levels dropped by a total of 6,166 FTEs between June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2011.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the Commonwealth's basic financial statements. The Commonwealth's basic financial statements are made up of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains additional required supplementary information in the form of budgetary schedules, which are prepared on the statutory basis of accounting, as well as other supplementary information.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements present the reader with a broad overview of the Commonwealth's finances in a manner similar to a private sector business. The statements include the *Statement of Net Assets*, which presents the assets, liabilities and net assets for the government as a whole. Also presented is the *Statement of Activities*, which presents the functional expenses, offsetting revenues and changes in net assets of the Commonwealth. The statements report the Commonwealth's net asset position and changes to those net assets. It can be inferred that an increase or decrease in the Commonwealth's net assets is one way to measure financial health as well as the trend of increases or decreases over time. But non-financial measures such as capital investments, changes in taxation, population, employment and economic conditions are also indicators of the overall health of any government.

Both the statement of net assets and the statement of activities have separate sections for three different categories of the Commonwealth's operations. These activities are Governmental Activities, Business-type Activities and Discretely Presented Component Units. Governmental activities are where the Commonwealth's basic services are reported. Business-type activities are where fees are charged for a particular service. These are mainly the institutions of higher education and the unemployment insurance compensation system. The component units are separate legal entities that are included with this report due to the nature of their governance and financial relationship with the Commonwealth.

The government-wide financial statements can be found immediately following this discussion and analysis.

Fund Financial Statements and Component Unit Financial Statements

Funds are groups of related accounts that are used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Commonwealth, like other governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Within the funds, budgetary compliance is demonstrated at the appropriation level for budgeted expenditures. Only the most significant major funds are shown separately in the fund financial statements, with the remaining funds included in the aggregate.

Fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the Commonwealth government, reporting its operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. All of the funds of the Commonwealth can be divided into three categories: *Governmental Funds*, *Proprietary Funds* and *Fiduciary Funds*. It is important to realize that these fund categories use different bases of accounting and should be interpreted differently. Further discussion of the funds can be

found in the section “Financial Analysis of the Commonwealth’s Funds” and in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Component unit financial statements are presented for entities where the Commonwealth has financial accountability, but the entities are independent of the core Commonwealth operations. Most component units operate similar to private-sector businesses.

Even though the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA) is a component unit, the MSBA’s operations have been judged by management in a similar fashion to a Commonwealth department due to the MSBA’s service to the Commonwealth. Therefore, its operations are reported as “blended component unit”, part of the governmental funds.

**Notes to the Financial Statements,
Required Supplementary Information
and Other Supplementary
Information**

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the financial statements as of the date provided in the government-wide and the fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately following the component units’ financial statements.

The required supplementary information section includes budgetary comparison schedules for the General and Commonwealth Transportation Funds, along with a reconciliation comparing the original General Appropriation Act and supplemental appropriations to actual budgetary spending. Variance columns are also provided. A further reconciliation schedule of the budgeted revenues and expenses to governmental fund perspective revenues and expenditures is also provided. A schedule of pension funding progress and the Commonwealth’s pension contributions is also included in this section.

Other supplementary information is not required, but is included to present combining schedules of minor governmental funds.

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

Net Assets

***Major Long – Term Obligations for
Assets of Political Subdivisions
(amounts in thousands)***

School construction grants payable.....	\$ 2,324,917
Massachusetts School Building Authority debt.....	4,590,912
Outstanding bonds issued to fund the MBTA	155,380
Debt related to MassDOT assets	<u>8,889,252</u>
Effect on unrestricted net assets of items unique to the Commonwealth.....	<u>\$ 15,960,461</u>

Net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position. The primary government’s combined net assets (governmental and business-type activities) showed a net deficit of almost \$18.5 billion at the end of FY11. Governmental activities unrestricted net assets are negative by over \$22.7 billion. As explained previously, a substantial portion of this deficit is a result of programs where the Commonwealth decided to fund assets that are owned by political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, and in particular the result of the transfer of assets to MassDOT in FY10 as well as continued borrowing by the Commonwealth that funds construction of new assets owned by MassDOT. In FY11, MassDOT reports these capital assets on their financial statements, which are incorporated into the Commonwealth’s financial statements similarly to other component units.

As alluded to previously, another example of this type of arrangement is the MSBA. In FY05, legislation changed the funding of school construction from a direct appropriation of the Commonwealth to a dedicated portion of the sales tax allocated to the MSBA. Because of the nature of transactions between the Commonwealth and this authority, per GASB Statement 39 the authority’s operations are

reported within a governmental fund in this report and on the government-wide financial statements.

In addition, the Commonwealth holds debt that was issued to fund an 18-month lag in operating subsidy costs, otherwise known as “forward funding,” of the MBTA, a change enacted in FY2000. As of June 30, 2011, the outstanding debt remaining related to the “forward funding” costs of the MBTA was approximately \$45 million.

Exclusive of fiduciary assets, the Commonwealth’s government-wide current cash and investments increased by over \$1.0 billion between June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2011, and total current assets increased by \$921 million. To finance its cash flow and bridge the time gap between current year receipts and current year major expenses such as the payment of local aid, in FY11 the Commonwealth issued \$300 million in commercial paper along with \$1.2 billion in revenue anticipation notes (RANS), which retired the commercial paper. The RANS were retired in April, May and June 2011.

The primary government’s non-current assets increased by \$1.02 billion. The increase was due mainly to a \$453 million increase in the restricted cash and investments of the higher education entities and a \$484 million increase in capital assets, most of which occurred in business-type activity funds.

Nearly \$8.3 billion of the Commonwealth’s net assets reflect the Commonwealth’s investment in traditional capital assets such as land, buildings, infrastructure and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation. GASB requires the reporting of the value of investments in the Commonwealth’s infrastructure, including roads, bridges, beaches, dams and other immovable assets on the face of the Commonwealth’s financial statements. As these assets provide services to citizens, they are not available to finance future spending unless they are sold. Although the Commonwealth’s investment in its capital assets is also reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

As explained above, the bulk of the Commonwealth’s net deficit is due to long-term liabilities which financed non-Commonwealth capital assets. Current assets and liabilities are amounts that are available in the current period and obligations that will be paid within one year, respectively. As of June 30, 2011, the Commonwealth’s current assets were almost \$10.4 billion, while its current liabilities were over \$7.8 billion. Restricted net assets represent resources that are subject to external constraints.

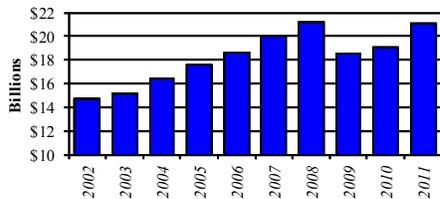
The tables below show the Commonwealth's net assets and the changes to those net assets for the fiscal year. In addition, net assets of higher education foundations have been included as part of the business-type activities.

Net Assets as of June 30, 2011 and 2010
(in millions of dollars)

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business - Type Activities</u>		<u>Total Primary Government</u>	
	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
Current assets.....	\$ 8,725	\$ 7,949	\$ 1,666	\$ 1,521	\$ 10,391	\$ 9,470
Non-capital non-current assets.....	3,483	3,260	2,824	2,640	6,307	5,900
Capital assets.....	4,127	3,999	4,161	3,677	8,288	7,676
Deferred outflows of derivative investments	376	444	20	66	396	510
Total assets and deferred outflows.....	16,711	15,652	8,671	7,904	25,382	23,556
Current liabilities.....	6,910	6,842	851	880	7,761	7,722
Long term liabilities.....	32,634	31,184	3,453	3,252	36,087	34,436
Total liabilities.....	39,544	38,026	4,304	4,132	43,848	42,158
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt.....	(722)	(886)	2,026	1,767	1,304	881
Restricted.....	1,521	1,066	1,365	1,149	2,886	2,215
Unrestricted.....	(23,631)	(22,554)	978	857	(22,653)	(21,697)
Total net assets (deficits)	\$ (22,833)	\$ (22,374)	\$ 4,369	\$ 3,773	\$ (18,463)	\$ (18,601)

Changes in Net Assets

**Revenue from Taxation –
FY02-FY11**



As noted earlier, the Commonwealth's total primary government net deficit declined by approximately \$137 million between FY10 and FY11. In FY11, approximately 40% of the Commonwealth's total revenue came from taxes, while the remainder resulted from programmatic revenues, including charges for services and grants and contributions, the bulk of which is federal aid. Total revenues increased by \$2.73 billion or 5.4%, with tax revenue increasing by nearly \$2.03 billion, or 10.7%. The increase in tax revenue was attributable to growth of \$1.635 billion in the personal income tax, due to an increase in non-withheld income, primarily investment income from capital gains taxes, as well as growth in withholding taxes on wages as the Commonwealth's economy emerged from recession and generated new jobs. Sales tax revenues grew by \$205 million, partly due to a sales tax increase that was in effect for the full FY11 fiscal year, but only 9 months in FY10. Corporate and other business excise taxes grew by \$63 million in FY11.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and other federal grants (primarily for unemployment insurance benefits), operating and capital grant contributions increased by \$316 million, or 1.8% in FY11, as growth in Medicaid revenues was offset by a decline in capital contributions and ARRA revenues. ARRA funds received by the Commonwealth during FY11 were almost \$2.4 billion, the most significant of which were Federal Medicaid Assistance Program (FMAP) receipts from ARRA of \$1.25 billion, more than \$530 million for education programs, \$192 million for transportation programs, approximately \$160 million for housing and community development

**American Recovery and
Reinvestment Act Funds Drawn in
FY11 – FY10
(amounts in thousands)**

Funding Category	FY2011	FY2010
Agriculture.....	\$ 4,980	\$ 9,332
Department of Defense.....	531	8,885
Housing and Urban Development.....	48,790	29,743
Justice.....	7,410	7,297
Labor.....	145,394	472,714
Transportation.....	191,861	74,422
US Treasury.....	58,802	40,354
National Institute for Arts & Humanities.....	9	339
National Science Foundation.....	225	66
EPA.....	9,838	10,431
Energy.....	75,230	69,193
Education.....	533,091	606,988
Health and Human Services.....	1,304,698	1,452,408
Homeland Security.....	685	670
Total by finding category.....	\$ 2,381,544	\$ 2,782,843
Total budgeted funds.....	\$ 1,268,820	\$ 1,420,705
Total non-budgeted special revenue funds *.....	808,458	857,430
Total capital projects funds.....	1,370	-
Total agency funds.....	3,204	4,207
Total Unemployment Benefits and Other Agency Funds **.....	107,832	426,079
Total Massachusetts Department of Transportation.....	191,861	74,422
Total by fund type.....	\$ 2,381,544	\$ 2,782,843

* Resulted in expenditure reduction in the General Fund
** Not included in this report

programs and almost \$145 million for labor and workforce development programs (including supplemental unemployment insurance benefits). ARRA revenues in FY11 declined by approximately \$400 million from FY10, as higher Medicaid reimbursement rates under ARRA began to phase out during FY11, and returned to their historical 50% rate by the end of the fiscal year. FY12 ARRA revenues are expected to decline to less than \$400 million as the ARRA program winds down.

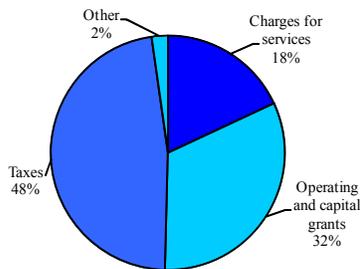
Total charges for services increased by more than \$722 million, or 6.2%, due to a \$218 million increase in Unemployment Insurance charges, a \$158 million increase in charges at the University of Massachusetts, an increase of over \$65 million at the state universities and community colleges and an increase in Health and Human Services charges of over \$98 million. Charges for services also increased by \$73 million in the Medicaid program and group health insurance charges for services rose by approximately \$81 million. Government-wide restricted net assets increased due to a \$428 million increase in MSBA assets restricted for debt, a \$187 million increase in assets restricted for unemployment compensation and an increase in restricted net assets for higher education institutions.

Total primary government spending increased by \$1.200 billion, or 2.3% from FY10, with Medicaid expenses growing by \$1.446 billion, or 13.5%, but unemployment insurance compensation declining by \$1.047 billion, or 19.3%. Other significant changes occurred in energy and environmental affairs, which grew by \$359 million, or 110.1%, education, which grew by \$254 million, or 7.5%, transportation, which grew by \$174 million, or 8.3% and direct local aid, which declined by \$184 million, or 3.7%.

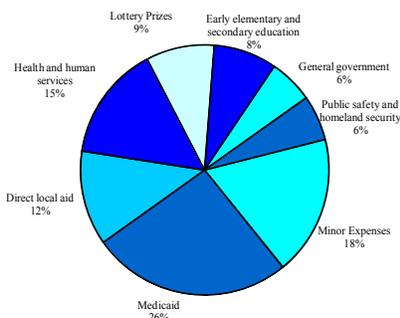
**Changes in Net Assets during the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010
(in millions of dollars except percentages)**

	Governmental Activities		Business - Type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total Primary Government		
	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010	Distribution	Distribution	% Change
Revenues									
Program Revenues:									
Charges for services.....	\$ 8,038	\$ 7,756	\$ 4,412	\$ 3,972	\$ 12,450	\$ 11,728	23%	23%	6%
Operating grants and contributions.....	14,217	12,771	3,500	4,020	17,717	16,791	33%	33%	6%
Capital grants and contributions.....	169	779	-	-	169	779	0%	2%	-78%
General Revenues:									
Taxes.....	21,066	19,034	-	-	21,066	19,034	40%	38%	11%
Other.....	992	1,476	695	553	1,687	2,029	3%	4%	-17%
Total Revenues.....	44,482	41,816	8,607	8,545	53,089	50,361	100%	100%	5%
Expenses									
Medicaid.....	12,124	10,678	-	-	12,124	10,678	23%	21%	14%
Direct local aid.....	4,846	5,030	-	-	4,846	5,030	9%	10%	-4%
Health and human services.....	7,125	7,245	-	-	7,125	7,245	13%	14%	-2%
Lottery.....	3,662	3,649	-	-	3,662	3,649	7%	7%	0%
Higher education.....	-	-	4,472	4,119	4,472	4,119	8%	8%	9%
Early elementary and secondary education.....	3,650	3,395	-	-	3,650	3,395	7%	7%	8%
Unemployment compensation.....	-	-	4,388	5,436	4,388	5,436	8%	11%	-19%
Other.....	12,674	12,190	-	-	12,674	12,190	25%	24%	4%
Total Expenses.....	44,081	42,187	8,860	9,555	52,941	51,742	100%	100%	2%
Excess / (Deficiency)									
before transfers.....	401	(371)	(253)	(1,010)	149	(1,381)			
Other losses.....	-	-	(11)	(12)	(11)	(12)			
Transfers.....	(861)	(865)	861	865	-	-			
Transfer to \ from MassDOT.....	-	(8,984)	-	-	-	(8,984)			
Change in Net assets (deficits).....	(460)	(10,220)	597	(157)	139	(10,377)			
Net assets - beginning, as restated.....	(22,374)	(12,154)	3,772	3,930	(18,602)	(8,224)			
Net assets (deficits)- ending.....	\$ (22,833)	\$ (22,374)	\$ 4,369	\$ 3,773	\$ (18,463)	\$ (18,601)			

Revenue—Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2011



Major Expenses—Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2011



Business—Type Activities

Unemployment Compensation Fund
Net Assets
Fiscal Years 2007 - 2011
(Amounts in Millions)



The largest category of tax revenue is income taxes. Of the more than \$21 billion in tax revenue within governmental activities, \$11.9 billion was from income taxes, \$4.9 billion was from sales taxes, \$1.9 billion was from corporate taxes, \$661 million was from motor fuels taxes and \$1.7 billion was from other forms of taxation. The largest operating grants are federal Medicaid subsidies. Other operating grants were for ARRA. The largest capital grants were for transportation, namely grants for highway construction. Finally, Lottery revenues made up approximately 58% of the Commonwealth’s charges for services. In FY11 Lottery revenues were virtually unchanged from FY10.

Medicaid expenses of \$12.1 billion accounted for 28% of all the Commonwealth’s governmental expenses, exclusive of business-type activities. However, half of Medicaid expenses have been historically reimbursed by the federal government, and under ARRA that percentage was increased to 61.59% in FY10 and an average rate of 59.7% in FY11 (the reimbursement rate returned to 50% in FY12). These subsidies are noted herein in the “operating grants and contributions” segment. The largest expense that is not subsidized by program revenues is direct local aid to the municipalities of the Commonwealth.

Other large expenditures for governmental activities included non-Medicaid health and human services costs of approximately \$7.1 billion, pre-Kindergarten through higher education costs funded not directly from the institutions of approximately \$3.6 billion and public safety and homeland security costs of approximately \$2.3 billion. State employees’ pensions and other post-employment benefits, which are included in the department spending amounts above, were \$1.5 billion.

Business-type activities are functions that equate to activities of a private enterprise. In the Commonwealth, the institutions of higher education are deemed to be business-type activities because of their lack of separate taxation. Also, unemployment compensation is considered to be a business-type activity.

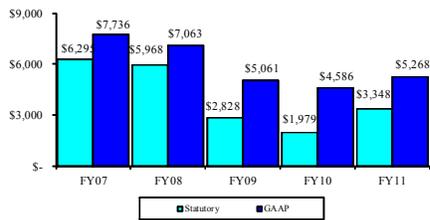
Business-type activities increased the Commonwealth’s net assets by over \$596 million. While operating grants and contributions dropped by \$520 million, due almost entirely to reduced unemployment insurance reimbursements from the federal government as unemployment fell in the Commonwealth, charges for services grew by \$440 million, with about half of the increase coming from higher unemployment insurance tax collections and half from higher charges by higher education institutions. As a result, net revenues of business-type activities dropped by \$80 million, but this decline was more than offset by a drop in unemployment insurance benefit spending, which declined by \$1.047 billion as the economy recovered. As a result, net assets of the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund increased by \$187 million. Net assets of the schools of higher education increased by \$408 million.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the Commonwealth uses fund accounting to demonstrate inter-period equity and the extent to which current resources are financing the full cost of services that citizens are receiving. The basic governmental funds financial statements can be found immediately following the government-wide financial statements.

Governmental Funds

**Governmental Fund Balance
Statutory vs. GAAP**
(Statutory Excludes MassDOT in FY11)
(Amounts in Millions)



Governmental funds account for the near term inflows, outflows and balances of expendable resources of the Commonwealth's core functions and services. Each major fund is presented in a separate column in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances. Due to the significant nature of the relationship between the Commonwealth and the MSBA, the MSBA's operations and results are presented as a major fund in the governmental funds, even though it is a legally separate authority. MSBA's activity in FY11 added \$686 million in revenues, but reduced fund balance by approximately \$441 million due to expenditures of bond proceeds raised in prior years.

The Commonwealth develops its budgets on a statutory basis. A comprehensive process is conducted with all departments to convert the statutory basis reporting to generally accepted accounting principles. System-generated reports from the state accounting system and information warehouse are combined with reports from each of the Commonwealth departments to record governmental fund perspective departmental accruals. Similar reports are generated to show budgetary control, which is maintained at the appropriation level, not at the fund level.

The major items which account for almost all the difference between the statutory basis reporting and the governmental fund perspective are accruals for the Medicaid program, tax revenue, compensated absences and claims and judgments.

Governmental Fund Operations - GAAP Basis - Fund Perspective
(Amounts in millions)

	FY11	FY10	FY09	FY08	FY07
Beginning fund balances	\$ 4,585.7	\$ 5,061.3	\$ 7,062.7	\$ 7,735.9	\$ 7,263.2
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	5.0
Revenues and other financing sources.....	53,898.4	50,979.0	49,788.0	50,136.8	49,402.2
Expenditures and other financing uses.....	53,216.5	51,454.6	51,789.4	50,810.0	48,934.5
Excess / (deficiency).....	681.9	(475.6)	(2,001.4)	(673.2)	472.7
Ending fund balances	\$ 5,267.6	\$ 4,585.7	\$ 5,061.3	\$ 7,062.7	\$ 7,735.9

The increase in revenues in FY11 from FY10 is attributable to a \$1.863 billion, or 9.8%, increase in governmental tax revenues due primarily to growth in income taxes and an increase in the sales tax rate effective August 1, 2009 (thus in effect for only part of FY10 but for all of FY11), and an increase of \$827 million, or 6.1%, in federal grants and reimbursements, mostly due to higher Medicaid spending and other draws for various health and human services programs, partly offset by a decline in ARRA grants. Assessments, fees and investment earnings combined declined by \$103 million, or 1.1%, due primarily to a decline in revenues received by expendable trusts. Coupled with other financing sources, largely from bonds and transfers, overall revenues increased by \$2.919 billion, or approximately 5.7%.

During FY11, governmental fund expenditures and other financing uses increased by \$1.762 billion, or 3.4%, with Medicaid expenditures increasing by \$1.446 billion, or 13.5%, \$755 million of which was for universal health care and aid to Massachusetts hospitals that care for lower income residents. Debt service expenditures fell by \$188 million, or 7.8%, primarily due to a drop in short-term borrowing, restructuring and refunding of a portion of the Commonwealth's debt, and a decline in interest rates. Lottery revenues were up \$3 million from FY10, while Lottery expenditures rose by \$16 million; Lottery revenues exceeded spending by about \$976 million. The other governmental funds as a whole decreased in fund balance, largely due to spending and transfers in the School Building Assistance Fund which had a deficit of \$441 million, the Federal Grant Anticipation Note Trust Fund, which had a deficit of \$156 million and the General Capital Projects Funds, which ran a deficit of \$129 million.

The Federal Grants Fund is used to manage categorical grants funded in their entirety by the federal government. This fund has seen a significant increase in activity as a result of ARRA, and collected over \$3 billion in revenue in FY11. (Also reported in this fund is almost \$1.3 billion in food stamp benefit payments, which do not actually flow through the Commonwealth but are included in this report under governmental accounting rules.) It is anticipated that expenditures and related federal revenues will begin to return to historic levels in FY12 as the ARRA program winds down. Most other minor funds had slight increases or decreases in fund balances for the fiscal year.

As of the end of FY11, the Commonwealth's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$5.268 billion, an increase of \$682 million from the previous year. Of the \$5.268 billion balance, the following amounts are classified as nonspendable, restricted, and unrestricted under the new GASB 54 definitions.

:

Governmental Funds - Fund Balance Classification
(Amounts in millions)

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
<u>Nonspendable/Restricted:</u>				
Nonspendable.....	\$ 0.9	\$ 5.9	\$ (5.0)	-85%
Restricted.....	1,675.1	1,905.7	(230.7)	-12%
Total Nonspendable/Restricted.....	<u>1,676.0</u>	<u>1,911.7</u>	<u>(235.7)</u>	-12%
<u>Unrestricted</u>				
Committed.....	2,020.0	2,166.2	(146.2)	-7%
Assigned.....	750.5	156.5	594.0	380%
Unassigned.....	821.2	351.4	469.8	134%
Total Unrestricted.....	<u>3,591.7</u>	<u>2,674.1</u>	<u>917.6</u>	34%
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 5,267.6</u>	<u>4,585.7</u>	<u>681.9</u>	15%

Nonspendable amounts represent loans receivable. Restricted fund balances represent amounts restricted for Commonwealth and MSBA debt service or restricted by bond covenants, funds that are restricted in capital projects and special revenue funds, balances in the federal grants funds and most of the balances held in expendable trusts. Unrestricted amounts include fund balances classified as committed, including those generated by revenue sources directed to specific purposes but with a lower level of constraints on their use than restricted balances, and fund balances in the Stabilization Fund. Unrestricted amounts also included prior appropriations continued, which are classified as assigned, and residual balances in the General Fund, which are classified as unassigned. A full discussion of the Commonwealth's fund balance classification policy under GASB 54 can be found in Note 1 to the basic financial statements.

During FY11 the General and Commonwealth Transportation funds (the latter the successor to the Highway Fund, which was eliminated as part of the Commonwealth's reform of the state transportation system) were the primary operating funds of the Commonwealth. At the end of FY11, the fund balance of the General Fund was \$3.052 billion. Of this amount, \$1.379 billion represents the balance in the Commonwealth's Stabilization Fund. \$400 million was also committed for continuing appropriations from FY11 into FY12 or restricted for debt service, a significant increase from FY10's continuing appropriations and debt service restrictions of \$102 million.

Presented in the governmental funds are the balances and results of operations from the MSBA. In FY11, the MSBA received approximately \$657 million of dedicated sales tax revenues.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary Funds report activities of the Commonwealth that are structured similar to for-profit businesses. Proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in greater detail.

As discussed above, the business-type activities increased the Commonwealth's net assets by approximately \$597 million.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The FY11 General Appropriation Act (GAA) authorized approximately \$30.0 billion in spending, exclusive of approximately \$1.44 billion in required pension contributions and \$111 million in FY10 spending authorized to be continued into FY11 as part of final FY10 supplemental budgets.

The FY11 budget as enacted by the Legislature was based on an FY11 tax revenue estimate of \$19.098 billion, including \$2.853 billion in tax revenue allocated to the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (\$767 million), the School Modernization And Reconstruction Trust Fund (\$646 million) and the Pension Reserves Investment Trust Fund (\$1.44 billion). Net of these allocations, tax revenue available for budget was \$16.245 billion. The \$19.098 billion estimate reflected the FY11 consensus tax estimate of \$19.051 billion adjusted for the impact of tax law changes enacted as part of the FY11 budget. The FY11 tax

revenue estimate was revised upward to \$19.784 billion on January 2011 as tax revenues had performed above benchmark in the first half of FY11.

At the time the Governor signed the FY11 budget in July 2010, it was unknown whether the federal government would enact legislation extending through FY11 higher Medicaid reimbursements under ARRA. Historically, those reimbursements were at a rate of 50% of state expenditures for Medicaid, but had been raised to 61.59% through June 30, 2010. Responding to this uncertainty, the Legislature included in the FY11 General Appropriation Act alternative funding levels for most line items, reflecting spending with and without the additional ARRA revenue. The Governor vetoed the additional funding authorizations, but once federal legislation authorizing the higher federal Medicaid reimbursements (totaling \$499 million) was enacted in August 2010, the Governor filed supplemental budgets to restore the vetoed funding. In response to the federal ARRA increases, supplemental appropriations totaling approximately \$419 million were enacted in October 2010, \$327 million of which was for MassHealth, the state's Medicaid program.

Approximately \$1.511 billion in supplemental appropriations were authorized during FY11 prior to June 30, 2011. Subsequent to year end, an additional supplemental budget was enacted totaling approximately \$135 million in new FY11 appropriations, all of which were continued to FY12 and reappropriated. Besides the appropriations that restored federal funding, the year's significant supplemental appropriation activity included approximately:

- \$494 million for payments to hospitals through the Medical Assistance Trust Fund (which were largely offset through corresponding federal Medicaid revenue);
- \$261 million for additional MassHealth payments;
- \$50 million for snow and ice removal, in response to the severe storms of winter 2010-2011;
- \$46 million for family shelters;
- \$41 million for additional private counsel compensation for indigent clients;
- \$30 million for labor agreement settlements with court employees;
- \$25 million for underground storage tank grants;
- \$20 million for health care costs for immigrants with legal status;
- \$18 million for prison facilities operations;
- \$15 million to pay for the cleanup costs of the June 2011 hurricane.

On a statutory (not GAAP) basis, revenues and other sources (before transfers between the budgeted funds, which are included in both spending and revenue, and thus have no effect on fund balances) grew by \$2.8 billion, or 9.1%, in FY11. Revenue growth was due to strong tax revenue collections, as taxes available for budget grew by \$1.9 billion, or 11.2%, and higher federal reimbursements, which were up \$751 million, or 8.8%, primarily the result of increased spending on the state's federally reimbursable Medicaid, or MassHealth, program.

Budgeted expenditures and other uses, including transfers to non-budgeted funds, increased by \$1.65 billion, or 5.4%, from FY10. Most

of the growth in budgeted expenditures and other uses resulted from an increase in transfers to non-budgeted funds, which grew from \$1.04 billion in FY10 to \$2.06 billion in FY11, with \$680 million of growth resulting from higher transfers to non-budgeted health care funds and most of the remainder due to a change in the way the Commonwealth's transfers to MassDOT were reported.

Programs and services grew by \$740 million, or 2.9%. Medicaid expenditures grew by \$951 million, or 10.2%, from \$9.286 billion in FY10 to \$10.237 billion in FY11. On net, other program and service spending fell due to program cuts.

Spending for direct local aid decreased by \$53 million, or 1.1%, due to reductions in unrestricted local aid. Debt service decreased by \$196 million, or 10.5%, due to debt restructuring as authorized by the Legislature in FY11, lower than projected interest rates and the timing of certain debt issues. Post-employment benefit costs increased by \$90 million, or 5.2%.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

Capital assets of the Commonwealth include land, buildings, improvements, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. The Commonwealth's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2011 amounts to approximately \$14.9 billion, with accumulated depreciation of approximately \$6.6 billion, leaving a net book value of almost \$8.3 billion. Infrastructure includes assets that are normally immovable and of value only to the Commonwealth, such as roads, bridges, beaches, piers and dams. The investments in capital assets noted above are net of capital assets transferred to MassDOT as part of the Commonwealth's Transportation Reform, which occurred in FY10. The total increase in the Commonwealth's investment in capital assets from 2010 to 2011 was approximately \$612 million, with almost \$129 million in governmental activities and almost \$484 million in business-type activities. Virtually all of the increase was in construction in process.

The following table details the capital asset activity for the Commonwealth. Similar to previous charts, FY11 amounts for business-type activities include amounts for the foundations established on behalf of the institutions of higher education.

	Capital Assets at Year - End							
	(net of depreciation)							
	(amounts in thousands)							
	Governmental Activities		Business - type Activities		Total			
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010		
Land, including Central Artery	\$ 766,834	\$ 892,380	\$ 117,138	\$ 101,249	\$ 883,972	\$ 993,629		
Historical treasures	-	-	863	863	863	863		
Construction in process	737,232	452,988	709,843	462,301	1,447,075	915,289		
Buildings	2,261,394	2,286,941	2,953,685	2,715,809	5,215,079	5,002,750		
Machinery and equipment	294,961	301,673	269,119	286,722	564,080	588,395		
Infrastructure, excluding Central Artery	66,993	64,677	-	-	66,993	64,677		
Library collections	-	-	110,725	110,042	110,725	110,042		
Total	\$ 4,127,414	\$ 3,998,659	\$ 4,161,373	\$ 3,676,986	\$ 8,288,787	\$ 7,675,645		

Additional detail on the Commonwealth's FY11 capital asset activity can be found in Note 5 to the basic financial statements ("Capital Assets").

Debt Administration

The Commonwealth issues short-term and long-term debt. Debt that is general obligation in nature is backed by the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth and paid from governmental funds. Additionally, short-term notes are issued and redeemed annually.

To fund the fiscal 2011 capital budget, the Commonwealth borrowed by issuing \$2.06 billion in long-term general obligation bonds, \$1.56 billion of which was for new-money needs, with the remainder for refunding already existing debt. Of the new money issues, \$708 million was issued as Build America Bonds (BABs). The BABs program is a temporary bond program authorized by the federal government as part of the 2009 America Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). Under the BABs program, issuers borrow by selling bonds into the taxable bond market and receive in return a subsidy from the federal government equal to 35% of the interest costs on the bonds. Given market conditions at the time of the Commonwealth's two BABs sales, this program resulted in borrowings whose net interest costs will be significantly lower than the interest on traditional tax-exempt bonds. The BABs program expired on December 31, 2010, and unless the program is reauthorized by the federal government, no additional BABs will be issued.

During FY11, the Commonwealth also issued \$576 million in special obligation bonds for highway construction purposes under the Commonwealth's Accelerated Bridge Program, secured by Commonwealth motor fuels taxes and Registry of Motor Vehicle fees and issued grant anticipation notes totaling \$480.5 million – \$100 million for new-money needs under the Commonwealth's Accelerated Bridge Program, and \$380.5 million to refund previously issued debt.

Approximately 19% percent of the Commonwealth's \$18.5 billion in general obligation debt outstanding as of June 30, 2011 has been issued as variable rate bonds. Included in this variable rate debt was approximately \$402 million in auction rate securities (about 2% of all general obligation debt) as of June 30, 2011.

Approximately \$1.5 billion in bond sales were either for general government purposes or unallocated as of year-end and assumed to be for general purposes, including for construction and equipment purchases. The remaining \$676 million in new issues were for highway and other infrastructure construction.

On the following page is a table which details the Commonwealth's debt by type for the fiscal year compared to the prior fiscal year, excluding premiums and discounts.

Additional detail on the Commonwealth's short-term debt can be found in Note 6 ("Short-Term Financing and Credit Arrangements") and Note 7 ("Long-Term Obligations") to the basic financial statements.

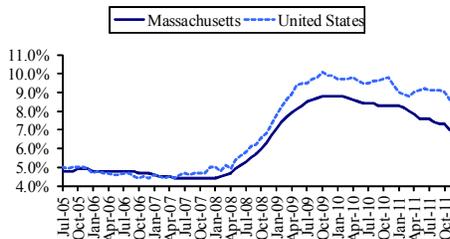
Long - Term Debt Obligations at Year - End

(net of unamortized premiums, bond issuance costs, deferred losses on refundings and discounts)
(Amounts in thousands)

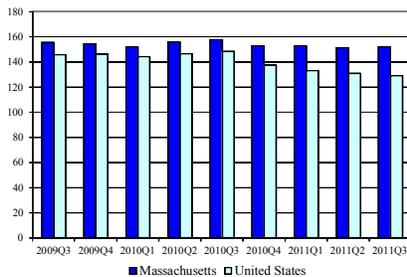
	Governmental Activities		Business - type Activities		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
General obligation bonds	\$ 18,516,760	\$ 17,682,517	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,516,760	\$ 17,682,517
Special obligation bonds (excluding GANs).....	1,691,505	1,046,523	-	-	1,691,505	1,046,523
Revenue obligation bonds	-	-	3,277,413	2,699,988	3,277,413	2,699,988
Grant anticipation notes	666,790	997,467	-	-	666,790	997,467
Subtotal	20,875,055	19,726,507	3,277,413	2,699,988	24,152,468	22,426,495
Massachusetts School Building Authority.....	4,395,390	4,488,535	-	-	4,395,390	4,488,535
Total	\$ 25,270,445	\$ 24,215,042	\$ 3,277,413	\$ 2,699,988	\$ 28,547,858	\$ 26,915,030

**ECONOMIC FACTORS
AFFECTING NEXT YEAR'S
BUDGET**

*Monthly Unemployment Rate
July 2005 – November 2011*



*Massachusetts and National Home
Values – 2008Q3 – 2011Q3
Case – Schiller Index
January 2000 = 100*



In December 2007, the nation entered into a recession caused by the downturn in the housing markets that worsened due to the global capital markets crisis that occurred starting in September 2008. Rates of economic decline have been sharp as the nation’s gross domestic product has fallen and unemployment has hit the highest levels in decades. While the national recession ended in June 2009, recovery has been slow. While the Dow Jones Industrial Average has risen from a low of 6,547 in March of 2009 to over 12,000 by December 2011, though this is still well below the 14,200 historical high of two years ago. Housing values also appear to have started to rise again after hitting lows in March 2009, though they weakened towards the end of the calendar year 2011, as some of those rises may have been attributable to tax credits available in ARRA as well as other stimulus measures. Most economists believe unemployment will remain relatively high in the near future.

Massachusetts’ economy has outperformed the nation’s economy as a whole during and following the most recent recession, and home prices have fallen by less than in the U.S as a whole (see chart at left). The unemployment rate for the Commonwealth rose from 5.2% in July of 2008 to a high of 9.5% in February 2011, but since then has declined, and in November 2011 stood at 7.0%. This decline is greater than in the nation as a whole, where unemployment rose from 5.8% in July 2008 to a high of 10.1% in October 2009 (a rate that had not been seen since 1983), and has declined by only 1.5%, to 8.6% as of November 2011. Population growth in the Commonwealth, which during the 1990s and most of the 2000s was lower than in the nation as a whole, was only slightly slower than in the U.S. in calendar years 2009, 2010 and 2011, probably due to the fact the state economy has performed better than the national economy during the most recent recession.

The Commonwealth, with an international reputation for medical, cultural, historical and educational institutions remains the economic and educational hub of New England.

The Commonwealth’s economy remains diversified, but its strongest component is its knowledge-based technology and service industries. The Commonwealth is home to sixteen S&P 500 companies, among them eight Fortune 500 headquarters.

According to the United States Patent Office, in calendar 2010 the Commonwealth ranked fourth in the nation in patents per capita, only slightly behind California, Washington state and Vermont. Massachusetts' infrastructure provides strong support for this knowledge-based economy. There are over 120 colleges and universities located in Massachusetts, and the US Census Bureau's most recent American Community Survey estimated that 38.5% of the residents over age 25 have earned bachelor's degrees, compared to an estimate of 27.9% for the United States as a whole. In the same survey, 88.7% of residents over age 25 at least had a high school diploma or general education equivalent, compared to 85.0% for the nation as a whole. In primary education, the most recent National Assessment of Educational Progress continues to rank Massachusetts first in 4th and 8th grade mathematics and reading, second and third in writing and fifth and sixth in science in grades 4 and 8, respectively. This shows that Massachusetts schoolchildren are consistently among the best educated in the nation.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Commonwealth's finances and accountability for all of the Commonwealth's citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed via email to comptroller.info@state.ma.us or mail to: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Office of the State Comptroller, 1 Ashburton Place, 9th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts, 02108. You may also download this report at: <http://www.mass.gov/osc/reports/reports.htm>.



University of Massachusetts Boston

The University of Massachusetts Boston campus, located on Columbia Point, provides one of the city's longest uninterrupted portions of HarborWalk, perfect for walkers and joggers, as well as photographers. Besides offering spectacular views of the Harbor and Islands, UMass Boston is home to the region's first collection of large-scale outdoor sculpture by some of the world's leading artists: Arts on the Point. Founded in 1997, the contemporary art changes periodically. Past and current artists include Tony Smith, Dennis Oppenheim, Mark di Suvero, William Tucker, Luis Jimenez, Sol LeWitt, Roy Lichtenstein, Seth Kane Kwei, and Willem de Kooning. Interpretive signage describing the sculpture and artist is located next to each piece. These extraordinary works are set against the ocean backdrop.



*Lagartos, Painted fiberglass
Luis Jiménez*

As a boy in El Paso, TX, Jiménez frequented a city park with a pond where docile alligators (“lagartos”) lived. Over time, the park deteriorated and the alligators moved to the zoo. When the park was revitalized in the 1980s, Jiménez brought the alligators back with this vivid and fanciful sculpture.



*Brushstroke Group, Painted Aluminum
Roy Lichtenstein*

The sculpture leaps from the land like five energetic strokes of a loaded paintbrush, affirming the value of creative experimentation. A founding father of the American Pop Art movement of the 1960s, Lichtenstein was fascinated by the brush stroke as a painter's defining mark and as a symbol of tradition that is constantly reinventing itself.

Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

Statement of Net Assets

Statement of Activities



John F. Kennedy Library and Museum

The John F. Kennedy Library and Museum is dedicated to the memory of the nation's thirty-fifth president. Researchers from around the world come to the library to examine the original documents generated by John F. Kennedy throughout his career and to research mid-twentieth century American history, politics, government, and society. A permanent exhibit about JFK's life and career and temporary exhibits about the times in which he lived draw visitors from around the globe.

The dramatic building, designed by world-renowned architect I.M. Pei, is poised on Columbia Point and features a glass pavilion that serves as the main lobby,

soaring 115 ft., with a huge 26' X 45' American flag. It is set on a 9.5 acre park landscaped with pine trees, shrubs and wild roses reminiscent of the familiar landscape of Cape Cod. The Museum's 25 multimedia exhibits and period settings from the White House offer an exciting experience and create a stirring account of President Kennedy's thousand days in office. Under construction next door is the Edward M. Kennedy Institute for the United States Senate.

The HarborWalk offers a spectacular view of the downtown skyline and connects to the long stretch of HarborWalk along the UMass Boston campus. During the summer, President Kennedy's sailboat, Victura, is on display on the grounds of the Library.



Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2011

(Amounts in thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Government Wide Total	
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 5,283	\$ 530,907	\$ 536,190	\$ 2,038,487
Cash with fiscal agent.....	445,459	-	445,459	-
Short-term investments.....	3,577,431	353,114	3,930,545	234,060
Assets held in trust.....	-	-	-	55,604
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Taxes.....	2,602,996	-	2,602,996	-
Federal grants and reimbursements receivable.....	1,736,634	85,079	1,821,713	156,608
Loans.....	6,784	42,950	49,734	362,974
Other receivables.....	301,339	598,762	900,101	195,352
Due from cities and towns.....	7,780	-	7,780	-
Due from component units.....	10,983	-	10,983	-
Due from primary government.....	-	-	-	561,701
Due from affiliates.....	-	11,546	11,546	-
Inventory.....	-	-	-	229
Other current assets.....	30,652	44,106	74,758	126,077
Total current assets.....	8,725,341	1,666,464	10,391,805	3,731,092
Noncurrent assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted.....	-	1,196,007	1,196,007	856,602
Long - term investments.....	-	1,238,186	1,238,186	1,634,609
Investments, restricted investments and annuity contracts.....	2,315,557	-	2,315,557	65,501
Accounts receivable, net.....	1,036,560	54,343	1,090,903	4,865
Loans receivable, net.....	115,310	12,712	128,022	3,894,533
Due from component units.....	15,111	-	15,111	-
Non-depreciable capital assets.....	1,504,066	827,844	2,331,910	4,813,779
Depreciable capital assets, net.....	2,623,348	3,333,529	5,956,877	26,988,684
Other noncurrent assets.....	-	60,508	60,508	168,657
Other noncurrent assets - restricted.....	-	262,356	262,356	-
Total noncurrent assets.....	7,609,952	6,985,485	14,595,437	38,427,230
Deferred outflows of derivative investments.....	375,870	19,510	395,380	138,305
Total assets and deferred outflows.....	16,711,163	8,671,459	25,382,622	42,296,627
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and other liabilities.....	2,792,945	289,925	3,082,870	766,681
Accrued payroll.....	152,610	142,666	295,276	608
Compensated absences.....	307,574	128,418	435,992	2,523
Accrued interest payable.....	346,239	21,042	367,281	235,454
Tax refunds and abatements payable.....	809,958	10,597	820,555	-
Due to component units.....	561,701	-	561,701	-
Due to primary government.....	-	-	-	10,983
Due to federal government.....	24,793	-	24,793	-
Deferred revenue.....	-	24,814	24,814	160,718
Deposits and unearned revenue.....	-	72,743	72,743	-
Due to affiliates.....	-	32,841	32,841	-
School construction grants payable.....	410,327	-	410,327	-
Capital leases.....	11,368	8,012	19,380	39,228
Massachusetts School Building Authority bonds and unamortized premiums.....	109,371	-	109,371	-
Unamortized deferred loss on refunding.....	(4,100)	-	(4,100)	-
Bonds payable and unamortized premiums.....	1,382,209	118,189	1,500,398	983,642
Environmental remediation liability.....	4,687	1,552	6,239	-
Total current liabilities.....	6,909,682	850,799	7,760,481	2,199,837

Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2011

(Amounts in thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Government Wide Total	
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Compensated absences.....	172,300	57,169	229,469	1,130
Accrued interest payable.....	-	-	-	105,630
Due to primary government.....	-	-	-	15,111
Due to federal government - grants.....	-	12,672	12,672	-
Claims and judgments.....	40,000	-	40,000	-
Deferred revenue.....	-	89,922	89,922	24,076
Prizes payable.....	1,463,048	-	1,463,048	-
Capital leases.....	49,607	23,093	72,700	163,266
Bonds payable and unamortized premiums.....	19,827,924	3,159,224	22,987,148	11,286,399
Unamortized deferred loss on refunding.....	(42,042)	-	(42,042)	-
Massachusetts School Building Authority bonds and unamortized premiums.....	4,481,541	-	4,481,541	-
School construction grants payable.....	1,914,590	-	1,914,590	-
Retirement system net pension obligations.....	1,199,361	-	1,199,361	-
Post - employment benefits obligations.....	2,691,000	-	2,691,000	436,708
Environmental remediation liability.....	169,526	-	169,526	-
Liability for derivative instruments.....	375,870	51,342	427,212	390,959
Other noncurrent liabilities.....	291,621	58,326	349,947	315,104
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	32,634,346	3,451,748	36,086,094	12,738,383
Total liabilities.....	39,544,028	4,302,547	43,846,575	14,938,220
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt.....	(722,469)	2,026,223	1,303,754	24,580,867
Restricted for:				
Unemployment benefits.....	-	634,228	634,228	-
Retirement of indebtedness.....	1,226,495	-	1,226,495	-
Other purposes.....	294,207	730,418	1,024,625	3,073,693
Unrestricted (deficits).....	(23,631,098)	978,043	(22,653,055)	(296,153)
Total net assets (deficits).....	\$ (22,832,865)	\$ 4,368,912	\$ (18,463,953)	\$ 27,358,407

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

(concluded)

Statement of Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets			Component Units	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Primary Government Business-type Activities			Total
						Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities		
Primary government:									
Governmental Activities:									
General government.....	\$ 2,305,783	\$ 443,869	\$ 734,117	\$ -	\$ (1,127,796)	\$ -	\$ (1,127,796)	\$ -	
Judiciary.....	992,990	120,293	1,540	-	(871,157)	-	(871,157)	-	
Direct local aid.....	4,845,738	-	-	-	(4,845,738)	-	(4,845,738)	-	
Medicaid.....	12,124,261	258,032	8,280,136	946	(3,585,147)	-	(3,585,147)	-	
Group health insurance.....	1,113,544	431,078	-	-	(682,466)	-	(682,466)	-	
Interest (unallocated).....	1,177,569	-	-	-	(1,177,569)	-	(1,177,569)	-	
Energy and environmental affairs.....	685,032	270,449	98,700	-	(315,883)	-	(315,883)	-	
Housing and economic development.....	1,362,822	142,387	701,385	-	(519,050)	-	(519,050)	-	
Health and human services.....	7,124,856	896,328	2,457,719	7,426	(3,763,383)	-	(3,763,383)	-	
Transportation and public works.....	2,262,374	502,004	973	160,540	(1,598,857)	-	(1,598,857)	-	
Early elementary and secondary education.....	3,649,543	6,645	1,501,664	-	(2,141,234)	-	(2,141,234)	-	
Public safety and homeland security.....	2,276,402	193,983	228,562	-	(1,853,857)	-	(1,853,857)	-	
Labor and workforce development.....	497,927	142,731	212,685	-	(142,510)	-	(142,510)	-	
Lottery.....	3,661,834	4,630,205	-	-	968,371	-	968,371	-	
Total governmental activities.....	44,080,674	8,038,003	14,217,481	168,912	(21,656,277)	-	(21,656,277)	-	
Business-Type Activities:									
Unemployment Compensation.....	4,388,360	1,945,801	2,616,880	-	-	174,321	174,321	-	
Higher Education:									
University of Massachusetts.....	2,865,015	1,685,386	543,727	-	(635,902)	(635,902)	(635,902)	-	
State Universities.....	834,453	530,078	87,010	-	(217,365)	(217,365)	(217,365)	-	
Community Colleges.....	772,883	250,341	252,593	-	(269,949)	(269,949)	(269,949)	-	
Total business-type activities.....	8,860,711	4,411,606	3,500,210	-	-	(948,895)	(948,895)	-	
Total primary government.....	\$ 52,941,385	\$ 12,449,609	\$ 17,717,691	\$ 168,912	(21,656,277)	(948,895)	(22,605,172)	-	
Component Units:									
Massachusetts Department of Transportation.....	\$ 4,201,232	\$ 1,103,418	\$ 3,497,969	\$ -	-	-	-	400,155	
Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector.....	893,917	895,456	223	-	-	-	-	1,762	
Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust.....	266,768	165,260	35,886	88,050	-	-	-	22,428	
Other nonmajor component units.....	394,227	239,984	115,335	28,696	-	-	-	(10,212)	
Total component units.....	\$ 5,756,144	\$ 2,404,118	\$ 3,649,413	\$ 116,746	-	-	-	414,133	

(continued)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
General revenues:				
Taxes:				
Income.....	11,862,298	-	11,862,298	-
Sales taxes.....	4,924,958	-	4,924,958	-
Corporate taxes.....	1,919,774	-	1,919,774	-
Motor and special fuel taxes.....	660,729	-	660,729	-
Other taxes.....	1,698,671	-	1,698,671	-
Miscellaneous:				
Investment earnings.....	33,296	160,841	194,137	46,178
Tobacco settlement.....	254,696	-	254,696	-
Contribution from municipalities.....	55,231	-	55,231	-
Other revenue.....	648,006	534,467	1,182,473	-
Other losses.....	-	(10,746)	(10,746)	(29,841)
Transfers.....	(860,904)	860,904	-	-
Total general revenues and transfers	21,196,756	1,545,466	22,742,222	16,337
Change in net assets	(459,521)	596,571	137,050	430,470
Net assets (deficits) - beginning, as restated.....	(22,373,344)	3,772,341	(18,601,003)	26,927,937
Net assets (deficits) - ending	(22,832,865)	4,368,912	(18,463,953)	\$ 27,358,407

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

(concluded)



The Neponset Estuary and Marshes are designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. While providing ample opportunities to observe wildlife, the marshes are important nursery habitat for smelt and productive shellfish beds. Wide varieties of birds visit these marshes during their seasonal migrations and some species nest here.

Neponset II Park

Designed through a community process, the Neponset II Park provides access to the Neponset River Salt Marsh, one of the few remaining extensive salt marshes within the Boston area. Three cleaned up former industrial/commercial properties acquired by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation are the site for the new Neponset II Park along the existing Neponset River Greenway multi-use trail. It provides direct access to the Neponset River for non-motorized boats. The Neponset River Greenway multi-use trail, opened since 2003, goes along the edge of the marsh and is part of the 3 mile trail from Tenean Beach to Central Avenue in Milton.



Governmental Fund Financial Statements



Pope John Paul II Park

Pope John Paul II Park, on the banks of the Neponset River, is a 72-acre park with walkways, scenic open areas, playing fields and native plantings. Formerly a landfill, the site has been restored to a place of natural splendor. The park now re-connects area residents to the resources of their unique and delicate river estuary by offering picnic facilities, soccer fields, play areas, paths for walking, restored salt marsh, and extensive plantings of native trees and shrubs. It has also benefited area wildlife; black ducks, mergansers, teal, snowy egrets, and great blue herons have been spotted at the park. The restoration of the salt marsh has also greatly enhanced fisheries habitat. The park also offers a wide range of recreational opportunities, including active sports and activities such as walking, jogging, bird-watching, and picnicking. The three-mile Neponset River Greenway walking and biking trail runs through the park.



Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

	General	Commonwealth Transportation	Lotteries	Massachusetts School Building Authority	Federal Grants	Other Governmental Funds	Total
ASSETS							
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments.....	\$ 1,631,015	\$ 24,603	\$ 52,122	\$ 440,128	\$ -	\$ 1,434,846	\$ 3,582,714
Cash with fiscal agent.....	-	19,239	-	-	-	426,220	445,459
Investments and restricted investments.....	255,903	-	-	596,606	-	-	852,509
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:							
Taxes.....	3,290,190	79,834	-	50,063	-	83,006	3,503,093
Due from federal government.....	1,240,049	-	-	-	465,946	95,056	1,801,051
Loan receivable.....	-	-	-	121,180	-	914	122,094
Other receivables.....	134,245	1,139	5,357	8,821	-	220,121	369,683
Due from cities and towns.....	7,780	-	-	-	-	-	7,780
Due from other funds.....	121,427	-	-	-	-	72,910	194,337
Due from component units.....	421	10,562	-	-	-	-	10,983
Total assets.....	\$ 6,681,030	\$ 135,377	\$ 57,479	\$ 1,216,798	\$ 465,946	\$ 2,333,073	\$ 10,889,703
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable.....	\$ 1,635,952	\$ 4,411	\$ 49,050	\$ 50,865	\$ 363,289	\$ 586,830	\$ 2,690,397
Accrued payroll.....	127,697	8,272	-	-	7,555	9,086	152,610
Tax refunds and abatements payable.....	808,107	299	-	776	-	776	809,958
Due to other funds.....	-	-	-	-	35,518	146,773	182,291
Due to component units.....	45,418	70,613	-	-	-	445,670	561,701
Due to federal government.....	24,793	-	-	-	-	-	24,793
Deferred revenue.....	986,427	-	6,323	-	-	43,810	1,036,560
School construction grants payable.....	-	-	-	71,572	-	-	71,572
Other accrued liabilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	92,193	92,193
Total liabilities.....	3,628,394	83,595	55,373	123,213	406,362	1,325,138	5,622,075
Fund balances (deficits):							
Nonspendable.....	-	-	-	-	-	914	914
Restricted.....	-	19,239	-	714,909	59,584	881,323	1,675,055
Committed.....	1,379,225	32,543	-	1,422	-	606,819	2,020,009
Assigned.....	371,102	-	2,106	377,254	-	-	750,462
Unassigned.....	1,302,309	-	-	-	-	(481,121)	821,188
Fund balances (deficits).....	3,052,636	51,782	2,106	1,093,585	59,584	1,007,935	5,267,628
Total liabilities and fund balances.....	\$ 6,681,030	\$ 135,377	\$ 57,479	\$ 1,216,798	\$ 465,946	\$ 2,333,073	\$ 10,889,703

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Reconciliation of Fund Balances to the Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$	5,267,628
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:		
Capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 1,504,066	
Capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>2,623,348</u>	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		4,127,414
Amounts presented in the statement of net assets, but not in fund balances due to differences in revenue recognition under different basis of accounting		1,036,560
Massachusetts School Building Authority assets		34,354
Lottery annuity contracts		1,463,048
Due from component units		15,111
Elimination of due from / due to activity between state departments within primary government and business-type activities		(12,046)
Certain liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. These liabilities include:		
Pension over / (under) funding State Retirement Systems net pension obligation	(1,199,361)	
Net post - employment benefits obligations	(2,691,000)	
Commonwealth bonded debt	(20,875,055)	
Unamortized bond premiums	(335,078)	
Unamortized deferred loss on refunding	46,142	
Accrued interest on bonds	(346,239)	
Massachusetts School Building Authority bonded debt	(4,590,912)	
Massachusetts School Building Authority grants to municipalities	(2,253,345)	
Lottery prizes payable	(1,463,048)	
Capital leases	(60,975)	
Environmental remediation liability	(174,213)	
Claims and judgments	(40,000)	
Employee benefits, including compensated absences, health insurance benefits and other compensation claims	<u>(781,850)</u>	
Long - term liabilities (including current portions)		<u>(34,764,934)</u>
Total net assets (deficits) - governmental activities	\$	<u>(22,832,865)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

	General	Commonwealth Transportation	Lotteries	Massachusetts School Building Authority	Federal Grants	Other Governmental Funds	Total
REVENUES							
Taxes.....	\$ 18,079,651	\$ 985,378	\$ 815	\$ 657,410	\$ -	\$ 1,130,505	\$ 20,853,759
Assessments.....	437,529	13,350	-	-	-	529,104	979,982
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	9,224,345	-	-	-	4,311,054	841,950	14,377,349
Departmental.....	1,835,023	496,453	4,629,684	-	-	500,755	7,461,915
Miscellaneous.....	187,867	127	1,118	28,332	-	658,549	875,992
Total revenues.....	29,764,415	1,495,308	4,631,617	685,742	4,311,054	3,660,862	44,548,999
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Legislature.....	57,895	-	-	-	-	-	57,895
Judiciary.....	769,612	-	-	-	1,215	338	771,165
Inspector General.....	2,798	-	-	-	-	770	3,568
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	5,105	-	-	-	-	17	5,122
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	39,475	-	-	-	1,044	4,194	44,713
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	217,901	-	3,655,970	21,546	2,635	1,186,008	5,084,060
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	17,015	-	-	-	-	551	17,566
Attorney General.....	21,260	-	-	-	8,197	4,380	33,837
Ethics Commission.....	1,660	-	-	-	-	-	1,660
District Attorney.....	93,699	-	-	-	3,138	7,422	104,259
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	1,170	-	-	-	-	1,390	2,560
Sheriff's Departments.....	505,398	-	-	-	4,143	4,808	514,349
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	2,174	-	-	-	106	-	2,280
Board of Library Commissioners.....	21,439	-	-	-	3,229	-	24,668
Comptroller.....	11,245	-	-	-	-	2,611	13,856
Administration and finance.....	1,503,476	197,856	-	-	7,540	143,253	1,852,125
Energy and environmental affairs.....	178,485	-	-	-	74,140	114,984	367,609
Health and human services.....	4,505,061	-	-	-	1,769,452	516,036	6,790,548
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	-	373,917	-	-	1,102	1,711,245	2,086,264
Executive office of education.....	1,938,644	-	-	-	1,278,566	14,672	3,231,882
Massachusetts school building assistance.....	-	-	-	790,854	-	-	790,854
Public safety and homeland security.....	936,457	-	-	-	142,146	67,547	1,146,150
Housing and economic development.....	362,328	-	-	-	683,881	35,298	1,081,507
Labor and workforce development.....	37,209	-	-	-	187,723	252,580	477,512
Medicaid.....	10,192,955	-	-	-	-	1,931,306	12,124,261
Post employment benefits.....	743,705	-	-	-	-	-	743,705
Direct local aid.....	4,845,717	-	-	-	-	-	4,845,717
Capital outlay:							
Local aid.....	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Capital acquisition and construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	884,865	884,865
Debt service.....	-	-	-	314,786	-	1,904,881	2,219,667
Total expenditures.....	27,011,883	571,773	3,655,970	1,127,186	4,168,257	8,789,175	45,324,244
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures.....	2,752,532	923,535	975,647	(441,444)	142,798	(5,128,313)	(775,245)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
Bonds premium.....	-	-	-	-	-	129,690	129,690
Issuance of general and special obligation bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,233,368	2,233,368
Issuance of refunding bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	887,800	887,800
Proceeds of capital leases.....	12,428	-	-	-	-	-	12,428
Transfers in for debt service.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,897,801	1,897,801
Transfers in.....	1,891,651	5,405	-	-	-	2,291,262	4,188,318
Total other financing sources.....	1,904,079	5,405	-	-	-	7,439,921	9,349,405
OTHER FINANCING USES							
Payments to refunding bond escrow agent.....	-	-	-	-	-	945,224	945,224
Transfers out.....	1,697,981	137,917	976,534	-	126,928	1,082,832	4,022,192
Transfers of appropriations.....	880,663	-	-	-	-	3,162	883,825
Transfers of bond proceeds.....	-	-	-	-	-	143,205	143,205
Transfers out for debt service.....	860,114	803,762	-	-	-	233,925	1,897,801
Total other financing uses.....	3,438,758	941,679	976,534	-	126,928	2,408,348	7,892,247
Total other financing sources and uses.....	(1,534,679)	(936,274)	(976,534)	-	(126,928)	5,031,573	1,457,158
Net change in fund balances.....	1,217,853	(12,739)	(887)	(441,444)	15,870	(96,740)	681,913
Fund balances (deficits) at beginning of year.....	1,834,783	64,521	2,993	1,535,029	43,714	1,104,675	4,585,715
Fund balances (deficits) at end of year.....	\$ 3,052,636	\$ 51,782	\$ 2,106	\$ 1,093,585	\$ 59,584	\$ 1,007,935	\$ 5,267,628

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

**Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Activities**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011

(Amounts in thousands)

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 681,913
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This amount represents capital outlays including increases to construction in process, but excluding reductions and dispositions.....	316,044
Current year depreciation expense.....	(187,289)
Amounts presented in the statement of activities, but not in the change in fund fund balances due to difference in revenue and expense recognition under different bases of accounting.....	214,729
Elimination of due from / due to activity between state departments within government and business-type activities.....	(2,695)
The issuance of long - term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of principal of long - term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized as part of the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long - term debt and related items.....	(1,261,021)
Decrease in capital leases.....	15,633
Massachusetts School Building Authority.....	535,223
Net underfunding of post employment benefit obligations.....	(719,228)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These expenses include accrued interest, lottery prizes, claims and benefits that are reported in the statement of activities, but not in funds.....	(52,830)
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$ (459,521)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement



New England Aquarium

The New England Aquarium, located on Central Wharf, first opened its doors to the public in 1969 and is still a favorite destination for children and adults. Be sure to visit the New England Aquarium's newest addition, the Marine Mammal Center on the HarborWalk. The new \$10 million facility is home to five fur seals. There are only 15 fur seals, including those at the New England Aquarium, in captivity in the world today. Visitors can see and hear the seals and seating is available during four seal shows daily. In the evening, the LED strips make for an interesting walk along the Aquarium's newest HarborWalk segment.



Proprietary Fund Financial Statements



Christopher Columbus Park

Christopher Columbus Park, one of the City of Boston's first waterfront parks, was opened for Boston's Bicentennial in 1976. Its original design provided a framework for future waterfront park projects throughout the city.

In 1987 a rose garden enclosed by a wrought iron fence and a granite fountain were added to the city-owned park to honor Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, who was born nearby at 4 Garden Court in Boston's North End. In 1992, the Beirut Memorial was built, commemorating nine marines from Massachusetts who were killed in a 1983 bombing. The memorial includes a circular granite-seating wall and brick detailing; if you stand in its center you can hear your echo.

Christopher Columbus Park was updated in 2003 and today includes broad lawns, a play lot, a spray fountain and performance area, a statue of Christopher Columbus, and a wisteria covered trellis that provides shade during the day and is lit during the holiday season by the Friends of Christopher Columbus Park.



Statement of Net Assets
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

	Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund	University of Massachusetts	State Universities	Community Colleges	Total
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ -	\$ 70,646	\$ 342,335	\$ 117,926	\$ 530,907
Short-term investments	-	233,392	54,390	65,332	353,114
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
Federal grants and reimbursements receivable.....	-	78,168	862	6,049	85,079
Loans.....	-	41,564	1,375	11	42,950
Other receivables.....	425,693	104,577	22,069	29,193	581,532
Contribution receivables, net.....	-	10,653	5,599	978	17,230
Due from affiliates.....	-	11,296	250	-	11,546
Other current assets.....	-	36,082	4,154	3,870	44,106
Total current assets.....	425,693	586,378	431,034	223,359	1,666,464
Noncurrent assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted.....	-	1,176,652	15,149	4,206	1,196,007
Long-term investments.....	-	945,629	209,873	82,684	1,238,186
Accounts receivable, net.....	-	39,162	15,117	64	54,343
Loans receivable, net.....	-	-	12,127	585	12,712
Non-depreciable capital assets.....	-	467,629	250,423	109,792	827,844
Depreciable capital assets, net.....	-	2,124,041	917,943	291,545	3,333,529
Other noncurrent assets.....	-	36,933	22,526	1,049	60,508
Other noncurrent assets - restricted.....	262,356	-	-	-	262,356
Total noncurrent assets.....	262,356	4,790,046	1,443,158	489,925	6,985,485
Deferred outflows of derivative investments.....	-	19,510	-	-	19,510
Total assets and deferred outflows.....	688,049	5,395,934	1,874,192	713,284	8,671,459
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and other liabilities.....	39,491	176,659	47,409	26,366	289,925
Accrued payroll.....	-	81,075	32,646	28,945	142,666
Compensated absences.....	-	72,753	26,317	29,348	128,418
Accrued interest payable.....	-	20,681	104	257	21,042
Tax refunds and abatements payable.....	10,597	-	-	-	10,597
Deferred revenue.....	-	4,215	18,322	2,277	24,814
Student deposits and unearned revenues	-	46,705	9,618	16,420	72,743
Due to affiliates.....	-	28,512	1,126	3,203	32,841
Capital leases.....	-	5,473	1,087	1,452	8,012
Environmental remediation liability.....	-	-	1,552	-	1,552
Bonds, notes payable and other obligations.....	-	67,686	48,090	2,413	118,189
Total current liabilities.....	50,088	503,759	186,271	110,681	850,799
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Compensated absences.....	-	26,541	14,480	16,148	57,169
Due to federal government - grants.....	-	-	12,505	167	12,672
Deferred revenue.....	3,733	20,080	65,720	389	89,922
Capital leases.....	-	12,116	8,634	2,343	23,093
Bonds, notes payable and other obligations.....	-	2,243,499	870,391	45,334	3,159,224
Liability for derivative instruments.....	-	51,342	-	-	51,342
Other noncurrent liabilities.....	-	46,786	7,655	3,885	58,326
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	3,733	2,400,364	979,385	68,266	3,451,748
Total liabilities.....	53,821	2,904,123	1,165,656	178,947	4,302,547
NET ASSETS					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt.....	-	1,292,907	382,802	350,514	2,026,223
Restricted for:					
Unemployment benefits.....	634,228	-	-	-	634,228
Higher education endowment funds.....	-	271,737	30,419	24,977	327,133
Higher education academic support and programs.....	-	-	1,043	4,991	6,034
Higher education scholarships and fellowships:					
Nonexpendable	-	-	6,903	-	6,903
Expendable	-	-	8,119	15,533	23,652
Other nonexpendable purposes.....	-	-	26,218	2,889	29,107
Capital projects - expendable purposes.....	-	-	10,958	-	10,958
Other purposes.....	-	258,904	50,912	16,815	326,631
Unrestricted.....	-	668,263	191,162	118,618	978,043
Total net assets.....	\$ 634,228	\$ 2,491,811	\$ 708,536	\$ 534,337	\$ 4,368,912

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

Proprietary Funds

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

(Amounts in thousands)

	Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund	University of Massachusetts	State Universities	Community Colleges	Total
Operating revenues:					
Unemployment compensation contribution.....	\$ 1,903,603	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,903,603
Net tuition and fees.....	-	597,200	302,925	206,050	1,106,175
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	-	543,727	87,010	252,593	883,330
Auxiliary enterprises.....	-	272,020	82,844	15,852	370,716
Sales & services.....	-	741,187	123,460	7,684	872,331
Miscellaneous.....	42,198	74,979	20,849	20,755	158,781
Total operating revenues.....	1,945,801	2,229,113	617,088	502,934	5,294,936
Operating expenses:					
Unemployment compensation.....	4,388,360	-	-	-	4,388,360
Instruction.....	-	596,341	252,413	284,680	1,133,434
Research.....	-	419,990	68	54	420,112
Academic support.....	-	133,253	71,978	85,871	291,102
Student services.....	-	98,361	77,632	98,664	274,657
Scholarships and fellowships.....	-	41,667	20,002	81,772	143,441
Public service.....	-	78,099	6,288	8,209	92,596
Operation and maintenance of plant.....	-	203,973	77,337	68,003	349,313
Institutional support.....	-	184,505	91,278	95,315	371,098
Other operating expenses.....	-	668,820	6,230	6,633	681,683
Depreciation.....	-	159,030	54,789	25,765	239,584
Auxiliary operations.....	-	216,852	138,070	16,224	371,146
Total operating expenses.....	4,388,360	2,800,891	796,085	771,190	8,756,526
Operating income (loss).....	(2,442,559)	(571,778)	(178,997)	(268,256)	(3,461,590)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Other federal revenues.....	2,616,880	-	-	-	2,616,880
Other revenues.....	-	395,470	73,400	65,597	534,467
Other expenses.....	-	(64,124)	(38,368)	(1,693)	(104,185)
Investment income (loss).....	12,801	107,498	26,386	14,156	160,841
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses).....	2,629,681	438,844	61,418	78,060	3,208,003
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers.....	187,122	(132,934)	(117,579)	(190,196)	(253,587)
Transfers in.....	-	371,683	216,225	272,996	860,904
Other losses.....	-	(10,682)	(64)	-	(10,746)
Change in net assets.....	187,122	228,067	98,582	82,800	596,571
Total net assets - beginning, as restated.....	447,106	2,263,744	609,954	451,537	3,772,341
Total net assets - ending.....	\$ 634,228	\$ 2,491,811	\$ 708,536	\$ 534,337	\$ 4,368,912

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2011

(Amounts in thousands)

	Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund	University of Massachusetts	State Universities	Community Colleges	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Collection of unemployment contributions.....	\$ 2,166,694	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,166,694
Tuition, residence, dining and other student fees.....	-	668,202	311,252	213,392	1,192,846
Research grants and contracts.....	-	601,982	162,818	254,360	1,019,160
Payments to suppliers.....	-	(1,261,310)	(200,495)	(188,023)	(1,649,828)
Payments to employees.....	-	(1,463,558)	(373,540)	(409,635)	(2,246,733)
Payments to students.....	-	(45,641)	(17,229)	(69,149)	(132,019)
Payments for unemployment benefits.....	(4,443,924)	-	-	-	(4,443,924)
Collection of loans to students and employees.....	-	5,439	1,361	50	6,850
Income from contract services.....	-	-	5,261	1,162	6,423
Maintenance costs.....	-	-	(670)	1,123	453
Auxilliary enterprise charges.....	-	263,276	47,468	(4,441)	306,303
Other receipts.....	42,198	832,410	(25,582)	31,924	880,950
Net cash used by operating activities.....	(2,235,032)	(399,200)	(89,356)	(169,237)	(2,892,825)
CASH FLOW FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
State appropriations.....	-	570,699	197,389	212,171	980,259
Grants and contracts.....	2,218,498	70,643	3,654	11,741	2,304,536
Student organizations agency transactions.....	-	303	(882)	289	(290)
Other receipts (payments).....	3,733	28,202	1,684	(1,367)	32,252
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities.....	2,222,231	669,847	201,845	222,834	3,316,757
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Capital appropriations.....	-	21,822	3,862	17,135	42,819
Purchases of capital assets.....	-	(370,581)	(147,278)	(44,323)	(562,182)
Proceeds from sales of capital assets.....	-	-	527	(593)	(66)
Proceeds from revenue obligation debt issuance.....	-	539,012	81,904	4,400	625,316
Other capital asset activity.....	-	19,128	10,334	3,348	32,810
Investments held by bond trustee, net.....	-	-	(387)	60	(327)
Principal paid on capital debt and leases.....	-	(62,239)	(20,781)	(4,671)	(87,691)
Interest paid on capital debt and leases.....	-	(53,469)	(43,621)	(2,087)	(99,177)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital financing activities.....	-	93,673	(115,440)	(26,731)	(48,498)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments.....	-	1,028,009	165,864	58,968	1,252,841
Purchases of investments.....	-	(1,029,342)	(108,312)	(85,773)	(1,223,427)
Investment earnings.....	12,801	17,712	11,827	(554)	41,786
Net cash provided by (used by) investing activities.....	12,801	16,379	69,379	(27,359)	71,200
Net increase decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	-	380,699	66,428	(493)	446,634
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal year, as restated.....	-	866,599	291,056	122,625	1,280,280
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year.....	\$ -	\$ 1,247,298	\$ 357,484	\$ 122,132	\$ 1,726,914
Reconciliation of net operating revenues and expenses to cash used by operating activities:					
Operating loss.....	\$ (2,442,559)	\$ (571,778)	\$ (178,997)	\$ (268,256)	\$ (3,461,590)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:					
Depreciation expense.....	-	159,030	58,326	25,765	243,121
Fringe benefits paid by the Commonwealth.....	-	-	56,768	67,333	124,101
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
Accounts receivable, prepaids and other assets.....	(34,342)	5,387	(307)	(949)	(30,211)
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and benefits.....	(55,564)	10,015	(25,928)	4,309	(67,168)
Student deposits and other unearned and deferred revenues.....	-	6,338	(61)	2,697	8,974
Other noncurrent assets - restricted and liabilities.....	297,433	(8,192)	843	(136)	289,948
Net cash used by operating activities.....	\$ (2,235,032)	\$ (399,200)	\$ (89,356)	\$ (169,237)	\$ (2,892,825)

Non-cash investing, capital and financing activities:

The University System had \$96,047,000 of non-cash activities, and the State and Community Colleges had \$159,589,000 of non-cash activities in the form of completed capital projects from the Commonwealth at net book value and non-cash asset acquisitions.

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Fiduciary Fund

Financial Statements



Burroughs Wharf

Burroughs Wharf is home to Boston's Fire Marine unit. The larger of the two vessels is the 76-foot fire pump boat built in 1972. The other vessel, built in 1992, is a 30-ft high-speed pump boat. Visitors are welcome to view the vessels and the equipment to repair boats, view the equipment in the fire station, or ask questions of the marine firefighters. Behind the fire station are restrooms open to the public. Other amenities at Burroughs Wharf include an outdoor fountain surrounded by landscaped gardens, a promenade, benches, lighting, shelter, signage, public landing area, marina slips, and a water taxi stop. This condominium complex has one of the most pedestrian-friendly walkways on the Boston waterfront. The HarborWalk that wraps around the two luxury condominium buildings boasts incredible views of the USS Constitution and Bunker Hill Monument in Charlestown and the Harbor and is a wonderful location to watch boats plying the waters in the Harbor.



Statement of Net Assets

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2011

(Amounts in thousands)

	Post - Employment Benefits Trust Funds	External Investment Trust Funds	Private Purpose Funds	Agency Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 834	\$ 362,881
Assets held in trust for post - employment benefits:				
Cash and short-term investments.....	137,476	12,765	-	-
Investments at fair value.....	42,191,894	8,320,105	-	-
Assets held in trust for pool participants:				
Cash and short-term investments.....	-	2,937,041	-	-
Investments, restricted investments and annuity contracts.....	-	-	-	1,463,048
Assets held in trust.....	-	-	-	696,489
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Taxes.....	-	-	-	2,340
Other receivables.....	386,195	78,967	-	115,399
Total assets	42,715,565	11,348,878	834	2,640,157
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable.....	370,011	72,830	-	52,423
Due to cities and towns.....	-	-	-	27,671
Lottery prizes payable.....	-	-	-	1,463,048
Agency liabilities.....	-	-	-	1,097,015
Other accrued liabilities.....	-	80	-	-
Total liabilities	370,011	72,910	-	\$ 2,640,157
NET ASSETS				
Restricted for employees' post - employment benefits.....	42,345,554	-	-	
Restricted for external investment trust fund participants.....	-	11,275,968	-	
Restricted for private purposes.....	-	-	834	
Total net assets	\$ 42,345,554	\$ 11,275,968	\$ 834	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Fiduciary Funds

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

(Amounts in thousands)

	Post - Employment Benefits Trust Funds	External Investment Trust Funds	Private Purpose Funds
ADDITIONS			
Contribution:			
Employer contributions.....	\$ 1,838,857	\$ -	\$ -
Employee contributions.....	1,156,082	-	-
Proceeds from sale of units.....	-	19,835,256	-
Total contributions.....	2,994,939	19,835,256	-
Net investment gain (loss):			
Investment gain (loss).....	7,835,798	1,505,155	-
Less: investment expense.....	(58,834)	(14,025)	-
Net investment gain (loss).....	7,776,964	1,491,130	-
Total additions.....	10,771,903	21,326,386	-
DEDUCTIONS			
Administration.....	25,657	-	-
Retirement benefits and refunds.....	4,142,216	-	-
Payments to State Boston Retirement System.....	121,290	-	-
Cost of units redeemed.....	-	19,649,647	-
Distribution to unit holders.....	-	9,143	-
Total deductions.....	4,289,163	19,658,790	-
Net increase (decrease)	6,482,740	1,667,596	-
Net assets - beginning, as restated.....	35,862,814	9,608,372	834
Net assets - ending.....	\$ 42,345,554	\$ 11,275,968	\$ 834

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

East Boston Greenway

This linear park, developed thanks to the advocacy efforts of Boston Natural Areas Network and local residents, connects East Boston's waterfront to the rest of East Boston and is ideal for both walking and biking. The park is completed from the East Boston pier to Neptune Road, and plans for the extension of the Greenway through East Boston to Belle Isle Marsh, Constitution Beach, and Wood Island Bay Marsh are underway. Throughout the Greenway, historic murals painted by students from the Youth Conservation Corps, and Zumix bring life to the Porter, Sumner and Maverick underpasses. Volunteers planted 10,000 anonymously donated lilies with tulips and daffodils along the Greenway between Maverick and Sumner Streets, breathing color into to a unique urban green space.

At the Marginal and South Bremen Streets entrance, a 40-ton, blue caboose, donated to the Boston Parks and Recreation Department by Conrail, stands as a reminder of the Greenway's history as a railway corridor. With the completion of the Bremen Street Park in 2007, the East Boston Greenway extends 1.25 miles with a connection to the East Boston Memorial Park's playing fields. Another greenway segment was approved in November 2011 connecting Bremen Street Park across Massport property adjacent to the Wood Island Bay Marsh.



Created as part of the environmental mitigation for the Central Artery/Tunnel Project, the newly-constructed Bremen Street Park in the East Boston Greenway features playgrounds, a fountain and wading pool, large open lawns, and a community garden. A performance amphitheatre is included in the park's green space. There are benches and picnic tables along the paths, and a bocce court in the park.



Discretely Presented Component Unit Financial Statements



Constitution Beach

Constitution Beach is one of Boston's most family-friendly waterfront destinations. Thanks to the Department of Conservation and Recreation and TBHA's advocacy for the Back to the Beaches program, visitors can enjoy a new bathhouse, large playground, picnic area, tennis and handball courts, shade shelters, and foot showers. An award winning pedestrian overpass across the MBTA tracks connects the local community to the redesigned beach and park, and creates a welcoming gateway. Constitution Beach is also one of the City's best locations for swimming, with lifeguards on duty during the summer season.



Statement of Net Assets
Component Units
June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

	Massachusetts Department of Transportation	Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector	Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust	Nonmajor Component Units	Total
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 220,580	\$ 28,255	\$ 248,602	\$ 170,753	\$ 668,190
Short-term investments.....	-	-	3,477	230,583	234,060
Restricted cash and investments.....	1,308,378	8,072	-	53,847	1,370,297
Assets held in trust.....	-	-	-	55,604	55,604
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
Federal grants and reimbursement receivable.....	55,781	-	100,536	291	156,608
Loans.....	-	-	317,317	45,657	362,974
Other receivables.....	96,159	1,971	68,411	28,811	195,352
Due from primary government.....	516,283	-	2,313	43,105	561,701
Inventory.....	-	-	-	229	229
Other current assets.....	122,022	194	-	3,861	126,077
Total current assets.....	2,319,203	38,492	740,656	632,741	3,731,092
Noncurrent assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted.....	735,964	-	-	120,638	856,602
Long - term investments.....	-	-	1,560,749	73,860	1,634,609
Restricted investments and annuity contracts.....	-	-	-	65,501	65,501
Accounts receivables, net.....	-	-	-	4,865	4,865
Loans receivables, net.....	-	-	3,449,256	445,277	3,894,533
Non-depreciable capital assets.....	4,703,451	-	-	110,328	4,813,779
Depreciable capital assets, net.....	26,009,121	160	-	979,403	26,988,684
Other noncurrent assets.....	132,132	-	9,309	27,216	168,657
Total noncurrent assets.....	31,580,668	160	5,019,314	1,827,088	38,427,230
Deferred outflows from derivative instruments.....	122,332	-	-	15,973	138,305
Total assets and deferred outflows.....	34,022,203	38,652	5,759,970	2,475,802	42,296,627
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and other liabilities.....	687,376	720	168	78,417	766,681
Accrued payroll.....	-	423	-	185	608
Compensated absences.....	-	-	-	2,523	2,523
Accrued interest payable.....	162,619	-	71,663	1,172	235,454
Due to primary government.....	10,562	-	-	421	10,983
Deferred revenue.....	46,682	194	34,972	78,870	160,718
Capital leases.....	39,228	-	-	-	39,228
Bonds, notes payable and other obligations.....	788,296	-	183,102	12,244	983,642
Total current liabilities.....	1,734,763	1,337	289,905	173,832	2,199,837
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Compensated absences.....	-	-	-	1,130	1,130
Accrued interest payable.....	99,126	-	3,751	2,753	105,630
Due to primary government.....	-	-	-	15,111	15,111
Deferred revenue.....	-	-	-	24,076	24,076
Capital leases.....	163,266	-	-	-	163,266
Bonds, notes payable and other obligations.....	7,222,557	-	3,504,907	558,935	11,286,399
Post - employment benefits obligations.....	432,471	1,584	-	2,653	436,708
Liability for derivative instruments.....	374,986	-	-	15,973	390,959
Other noncurrent liabilities.....	237,773	11,055	56,249	10,027	315,104
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	8,530,179	12,639	3,564,907	630,658	12,738,383
Total liabilities.....	10,264,942	13,976	3,854,812	804,490	14,938,220
NET ASSETS					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt.....	23,656,805	160	-	923,902	24,580,867
Restricted for:					
Clean energy trusts.....	-	-	-	187,192	187,192
Economic development financing.....	-	-	-	162,459	162,459
Financial assistance to local communities and agencies.....	-	-	1,692,073	-	1,692,073
Other purposes.....	897,076	-	-	134,893	1,031,969
Unrestricted.....	(796,620)	24,516	213,085	262,866	(296,153)
Total net assets.....	\$ 23,757,261	\$ 24,676	\$ 1,905,158	\$ 1,671,312	\$ 27,358,407

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets
Component Units
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

	Massachusetts Department of Transportation	Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector	Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust	Nonmajor Component Units	Total
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services.....	\$ 1,041,097	\$ 895,456	\$ 5,338	\$ 153,375	\$ 2,095,266
Other.....	62,321	-	159,922	86,609	308,852
Total operating revenues.....	1,103,418	895,456	165,260	239,984	2,404,118
Operating expenses:					
Cost of services.....	3,145,811	893,917	263,535	231,561	4,534,824
Administration costs.....	715,873	-	3,233	109,226	828,332
Depreciation.....	358,679	-	-	52,769	411,448
Total operating expenses.....	4,220,363	893,917	266,768	393,556	5,774,604
Operating income (loss).....	(3,116,945)	1,539	(101,508)	(153,572)	(3,370,486)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Operating grants.....	3,497,969	223	35,886	115,335	3,649,413
Interest income.....	34,885	100	-	11,193	46,178
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses).....	19,131	-	-	(671)	18,460
Nonoperating revenues (expenses), net.....	3,551,985	323	35,886	125,857	3,714,051
Income (loss) before contributions.....	435,040	1,862	(65,622)	(27,715)	343,565
Capital contributions.....	-	-	88,050	28,696	116,746
Other losses.....	-	-	-	(29,841)	(29,841)
Change in net assets.....	435,040	1,862	22,428	(28,860)	430,470
Net assets - beginning, as restated.....	23,322,221	22,814	1,882,730	1,700,172	26,927,937
Net assets - ending.....	\$ 23,757,261	\$ 24,676	\$ 1,905,158	\$ 1,671,312	\$ 27,358,407



Boston Children's Museum

The Boston Children's Museum is located on the Fort Point Channel on a wide section of HarborWalk that becomes a bustle of activity in the summertime. Visitors can bring their own lunch to enjoy at picnic tables next to the HarborWalk. The Museum sponsors free events on the HarborWalk, including mural painting, summertime music and dance series, and movies at the Milk Bottle. A new boat dock will open in 2012 for water taxi service.



Federal Reserve Bank

Within a year of the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act on December 23, 1913, the twelve Federal Reserve Banks were open nationwide, including Boston, and they comprise our nation's central bank. In 1977, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston moved to its current location overlooking the Fort Point Channel, and today helps to maintain the Harbor Walk across from its building on Dorchester Avenue.



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1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Commonwealth) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the recognized standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant Commonwealth accounting policies are described below.

A. *Financial Reporting Entity – Basis of Presentation*

The Commonwealth is comprised of three branches: the Executive Branch, with the Governor as the chief executive officer; the Legislative Branch, consisting of a Senate of 40 members and a House of Representatives of 160 members; and the Judicial Branch, made up of the Supreme Judicial Court, the Appeals Court and the Trial Court. In addition, the Legislature has established 57 independent authorities and agencies. Below the level of state government are 351 cities and towns exercising the functions of local governments. The cities and towns of the Commonwealth are also organized into 14 counties, but 7 of those county governments have been abolished in recent years.

For financial reporting purposes, the Commonwealth has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions. The Commonwealth has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable, as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Commonwealth is such that exclusion would cause the Commonwealth's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the primary government) and its component units. The Commonwealth has included 16 entities as component units in the reporting entity because of the significance of their operational and/or financial relationships with the Commonwealth. Further descriptions of component units are found in note 13 to the basic financial statements.

Blended Component Units – Blended component units are entities that are legally separate from the Commonwealth, but are so related to the Commonwealth, that they are, in substance, the same as the Commonwealth or entities providing services entirely or almost entirely to the Commonwealth. The net assets and results of operations of the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA), the Pension Reserves Investment Trust Fund (PRIT) and the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT) are presented as a major governmental fund in the case of MSBA and as external investment trusts within the fiduciary type in the case of PRIT and MMDT.

Entities Audited Separately from the Commonwealth but are not legally separate from the Commonwealth – these entities include the Massachusetts State Lottery Commission, which is a division of the Office of the State Treasurer and Receiver-General, the Investment Accounts Managed by the Health Care Security Trust Board (the Board) – which includes a non-major governmental fund (the Health Care Security Trust Fund) and a fiduciary fund (the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund). Hereafter, HST refers to investments managed by the Board.

The institutions of higher education of the Commonwealth are also not legally separate from the Commonwealth and have operations and net assets that are presented as part of the Commonwealth's business-type activities. These

include the University of Massachusetts System (including component units) and the State University and Community College System of 9 state and 15 community colleges as well as the Massachusetts State College Building Authority, which is a blended component unit of the state university system. The various community and state universities also have foundations and ancillary entities that are discretely presented component units of those entities.

Other Discretely Presented Component Units that are Separately Audited - Three major component units, the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT), the Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector, and the Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (MWPAT) are presented in the basic financial statements. There are eleven non-major component units.

The Massachusetts Department of Transportation

The Commonwealth made a significant structural change to the government operations in FY10. Understanding the financial impact of this change is integral to understanding the Commonwealth financial statements.

State Agencies and Authorities merged into Mass DOT

Commonwealth Departments and Agencies	Former Major Discrete Component Units	Former Non-major Discrete Component Units
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Massachusetts Highway Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Massachusetts Turnpike Authority (MTA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Transit Authorities (15 entities)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route 3 North Transportation Improvement Association (R3N)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registry of Motor Vehicles Executive Office of Transportation and Public Works 		

On June 25, 2009, the Commonwealth enacted legislation effective on November 1, 2009, implementing sweeping transportation reform and creating a new entity, the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT). A new budgeted fund, the Commonwealth Transportation Fund, assumed most of the operations of the Highway Fund in FY10. The reform was implemented merging four state agencies: the Highway Department, Registry of Motor Vehicles, Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission and the Executive Office of Transportation and Public Works into the MassDOT.

MassDOT also absorbed the former Massachusetts Turnpike Authority, the bridges and certain roads and parkways of the Department of Conservation and Recreation, as well as the Tobin Memorial Bridge operations of the Massachusetts Port Authority. The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, as well as the Regional Transit Authorities, are now component units of MassDOT. The make up of the MassDOT Board and the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority are now identical, with the Secretary of Transportation chairing both Boards.

MassDOT has attributes of a state department as well as an authority. It operates like a state department for purposes of state finance laws and is reported as part of the Commonwealth for compliance with federal and state tax law as well as the Single State Audit. In this unique relationship all road and bridge assets of the Commonwealth and the Turnpike Authority have been transferred to MassDOT, while the Commonwealth will continue to hold current and future debt for the construction repair, improvement and replacement of these assets. The Commonwealth also retains the liabilities for pension and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) costs for the former Commonwealth employees transferred to this entity and has assumed these liabilities for the 1,200 employees and 700 retirees of the former Turnpike Authority. MassDOT is assessed a fringe benefit rate on their current employee base to share in these pension and OPEB costs as well as to reimburse the Commonwealth for their employee health care costs, which are paid from the Commonwealth's General Fund. MassDOT's capital authorizations are authorized by the legislature and controlled by the Executive Office of Administration and Finance like other state departments. Toll revenues are retained and expended by MassDOT. All non-toll revenues (primarily Registry fees and federal reimbursements) are

deposited with the Commonwealth and used to finance MassDOT operating appropriations and infrastructure improvements. The result of this unique structure is that the Commonwealth retains significant liabilities for resources dedicated to the construction of assets controlled and managed by MassDOT.

Details on these component units are presented in Note 13 to the Basic Financial Statements.

Related Organizations

The following are “related organizations” under GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by Statement 39: Massachusetts Port Authority, Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency, Massachusetts Health and Educational Facilities Authority and Massachusetts Technology Development Corporation. The Commonwealth is responsible for appointing a voting majority of the members of each entity’s board, but the Commonwealth’s accountability does not extend beyond the appointments. These entities do not meet the criteria for inclusion as component units of the Commonwealth and therefore are not part of these financial statements.

Availability of Financial Statements

The separately audited financial statements of the Commonwealth’s component units and funds may be obtained by directly contacting the various entities. Contact the Office of the Comptroller, Financial Reporting and Analysis Bureau, at (617) 973-2660 for the contact information.

B. Government – wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Primary government activities are defined as either governmental or business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods and services.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government–Wide Financial Statements

The **Statement of Net Assets** presents all of the reporting entity’s non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:

- **Invested in capital assets, net of related debt** consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
- **Restricted net assets** result when constraints placed on net asset use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through enabling legislation.
- **Unrestricted net assets** consist of net assets which do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

Restricted net assets are used prior to unrestricted net assets.

The **Statement of Activities** demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function. Program revenues include charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use,

or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not meeting the definition of program revenues are instead reported as general revenue and offset or supplant the net operating deficit or surplus from governmental or business-type operations.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements present a balance sheet and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for its major and aggregated non-major funds.

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 pursuant to GASB reporting standards, with non-major funds being combined into a single column.

The Commonwealth reports its financial position and results of operations in funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Transactions between funds within a fund type, if any, have not been eliminated.

Governmental Activities – Government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources management focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met.

Governmental Funds – Fund financial statements account for the general governmental activities of the Commonwealth. Governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as they become susceptible to accrual and are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Significant revenues susceptible to accrual include income, sales and use, corporation and other taxes, federal grants, federal reimbursements and other reimbursements for use of materials and services are recognized in the year the materials are received, the grants are expended or services are provided. The measurement period for accrual for taxes earned is generally one year for income, corporate and other taxes and within thirty days for sales and use taxes. For federal and other reimbursements, the measurement period for accrual is generally sixty days if the related expenditures being reimbursed occurred prior to year end. Expenditures are recorded in the period in which the related fund liability is incurred. Principal and interest on general long-term obligations are recorded as fund liabilities when due. Compensated absences, claims and judgments, termination benefits and similar activities are recognized to the extent that they are normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. Amounts incurred but not reported for Medicaid are reported to the extent that services are rendered before June 30th.

Business – Type Activities – Government-Wide financial statements account for activities for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. In these services, debt may be issued backed solely by these fees and charges.

There may be also a legal requirement or a policy decision to recover costs. As such, these funds account for operations similarly to a for-profit business. The Commonwealth's institutions of higher education's operations are reported as systems within the proprietary funds. Proprietary fund types are described in more detail below.

Proprietary and Fiduciary Funds – Fund financial statements are presented on the same basis of accounting as the business-type activities in the government – wide financial statements. Post-employment benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable.

The Commonwealth reports the following fund types:

Governmental Fund Types:

General Fund, a governmental fund, is the primary operating fund of the Commonwealth. It is used to account for all governmental transactions, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds account for specific revenue sources that have been aggregated according to Commonwealth general laws to support specific governmental activities.

Debt Service Fund accounts for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of debt.

Capital Projects Funds account for the acquisition or construction of major Commonwealth capital facilities financed primarily from bonds and federal reimbursements.

Permanent Funds account for resources that are legally restricted to the extent that earnings, but not principal may be used for the Commonwealth's programs. These are different than the private-purpose funds below as those benefit individuals, private organizations and other governments directly. At the beginning of FY11, the only permanent fund the Commonwealth has is the Massachusetts School Fund, established in 1834 as a fund "for the aid and encouragement of common schools." The fund was originally capitalized from the proceeds of the 1820's sale of the public lands upon which the State of Maine was created. As authorized by legislation that was part of the FY11 budget, the Massachusetts School fund was eliminated during FY11 and the balance in the fund was transferred to the General Fund. Therefore, as of June 30, 2011, the Commonwealth had no permanent funds.

Fund Balances:

In FY11, the Commonwealth implemented Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. Within the governmental funds only, fund balance has been reorganized to include identifications of amounts that are considered nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned, as follows:

Nonspendable fund balances are those that cannot be spent because they are either: (a) not in spendable form; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as balances in the form of inventories, permanent funds,

and notes receivable. For the Commonwealth, the only nonspendable balances are notes receivable in the minor governmental funds.

Restricted fund balances are those where constraints on their use are: a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation that can only be spent on specific purposes stipulated by the state constitution, external resource providers or through enabling statute, and include a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated. Legal enforceability means that a government can be compelled by an external party—such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary—to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the stipulated purposes.

Committed balances are those that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority, which in the case of the Commonwealth is the Legislature and Governor. Committed amounts cannot be used for other than the specified purposes unless the Governor and Legislature remove or change the specified use through legislation. The authorization specifying the purposes for which amounts can be used must have the consent of both the legislative and executive branches of the government prior to the end of the reporting period.

Assigned balances are amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent should be expressed by: (a) the governing body itself; or (b) a body (a budget or finance committee, for example) or official to which the governing body has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. In distinction to restricted and committed balances, the authority for making an assignment is not required to be the government's highest level of decision-making authority, i.e., the Legislature and Governor, and, the action to assign fund balance can occur after the end of the year. Furthermore, the nature of the actions necessary to remove or modify an assignment is not as prescriptive as it is with committed fund balances—constraints imposed on the use of assigned amounts are more easily removed or modified than those imposed on amounts that are classified as committed. Per GASB 54, assigned balances include those funds remaining at the end of the fiscal year that are reappropriated for the following fiscal year.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes in the General Fund. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In addition, negative balances in other governmental funds are classified as unassigned.

While the Commonwealth has not announced a formal policy governing the priority of spending fund balances, in conformance with GASB 54 requirements, when an expenditure/expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, restricted resources are spent first, followed by committed resources, assigned resources and unassigned resources.

Stabilization Fund Arrangements:

In accordance with Section 2H of Chapter 29 of the Massachusetts General Laws, the Commonwealth maintains a Stabilization (“Rainy Day”) Fund. Per Chapter 29, balances in the Stabilization Fund can be expended only when non-routine budget shortfalls occur and upon appropriation by the Legislature and approval by the Governor. Chapter 29 requires that after calculating the Commonwealth’s “consolidated net surplus” (the sum of the “undesignated” balances in the state’s budgeted funds, equal to balances that are not restricted nor reappropriated for the following fiscal year) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the amount of tax revenues in that fiscal year be carried forward and be available for appropriations in the following fiscal year, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of tax revenues be transferred to the Stabilization Fund, and any remaining surplus be transferred to the Stabilization Fund. In addition, withholding taxes on certain Lottery winnings are required to be transferred to the Stabilization Fund. Starting in FY10, statute requires the Comptroller, after certification by the Commissioner of Revenue, to transfer any capital gains tax revenues in excess of \$1 billion during a fiscal year to the Stabilization Fund. Beginning in FY12, statute requires the Comptroller, after certification by the Commissioner of Revenue and the Attorney General, to transfer to the Stabilization Fund all revenue from individual settlements and judgments that exceed \$10 million.

Historically, balances in the Stabilization Fund have been used almost exclusively during recessionary periods to offset budget shortfalls after other budgetary measures have been taken. Per Chapter 29, the Commonwealth is required to maintain a balanced budget, and if a revenue shortfall is projected, the Secretary of Administration and Finance is required to reduce state agencies’ spending authorizations in an amount equal to any projected shortfall.

The Stabilization Fund ended FY11 with a balance of \$1.379 billion. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, the Stabilization Fund’s balance increased by \$709 million as a result of almost \$699 million in surplus transfers, \$9 million of investment earnings and almost \$2 million in statutorily mandated transfers of withholding taxes on certain Lottery proceeds. In accordance with GASB 54 requirements, balances in the Stabilization Fund are classified as committed.

Detail of FY11 ending fund balances is shown in the table below.

Governmental Fund Balances at June 30, 2011
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	<u>Nonspendable Purposes</u>	<u>Restricted Purposes</u>	<u>Committed Purposes</u>	<u>Assigned Purposes</u>	<u>Unassigned Purposes</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>General Fund</u>						
General Government.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,302,309	\$ 1,302,309
Stabilization Fund.....	-	-	1,379,225	-	-	1,379,225
FY 12 Appropriations.....	-	-	-	371,102	-	371,102
Subtotals, General Fund.....	-	-	1,379,225	371,102	1,302,309	3,052,636
<u>Commonwealth Transportation Fund</u>						
Transportation-Related Debt.....	-	19,239	-	-	-	19,239
Other Transportation Purposes.....	-	-	32,543	-	-	32,543
Subtotals, Commonwealth Transportation Fund...	-	19,239	32,543	-	-	51,782
<u>Lottery Funds</u>						
Lottery Operations.....	-	-	-	2,106	-	2,106
Subtotals, Lottery Funds.....	-	-	-	2,106	-	2,106
<u>Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA)</u>						
Debt Service.....	-	596,606	-	-	-	596,606
Grants to Cities, Towns, and Local School Districts.....	-	118,303	-	360,402	-	478,705
Other.....	-	-	1,422	16,852	-	18,274
Subtotals, MSBA.....	-	714,909	1,422	377,254	-	1,093,585
<u>Federal Grants Fund</u>						
Restricted by Federal Grantors.....	-	59,584	-	-	-	59,584
Subtotals, Federal Grants Fund.....	-	59,584	-	-	-	59,584
<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>						
Environmental.....	-	-	51,725	-	-	51,725
Public Safety.....	-	-	99,970	-	-	99,970
Health Care.....	-	-	182,733	-	-	182,733
Child Support.....	-	55,006	-	-	-	55,006
Workforce Training.....	-	-	15,621	-	-	15,621
Convention Centers.....	-	85,296	39,787	-	-	125,083
General Government Capital Projects.....	-	91,362	-	-	-	91,362
General Government Debt Service.....	-	152,276	-	-	-	152,276
Highway Capital Projects Fund Deficit.....	-	-	-	-	(326,306)	(326,306)
Federal Highway Construction Capital Projects.....	-	-	-	-	(118,806)	(118,806)
Transportation (Federal Grant Anticipation Notes).....	-	203,176	-	-	-	203,176
Balances in Expendable Trusts.....	914	294,207	147,103	-	-	442,224
Other.....	-	-	69,879	-	(36,009)	33,870
Subtotals, Other Governmental Funds.....	914	881,323	606,819	-	(481,121)	1,007,935
Totals.....	\$ 914	\$ 1,675,055	\$ 2,020,009	\$ 750,462	\$ 821,188	\$ 5,267,628

Proprietary Fund Types:

Business-Type Activities account for programs financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods and services. Major Proprietary Funds are the Unemployment Compensation Fund, the University of Massachusetts, State Universities and Community Colleges.

Fiduciary Fund Types:

Post-Employment Benefit Trust Funds report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the Commonwealth's post-employment benefit plans. These funds recognize employer and participant contributions in the period when contributions are due, and the Commonwealth has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions via an appropriation. Further information on the significant accounting policies for

post-employment benefit trust funds may be found in note 9 to the basic financial statements.

External Investment Trust Funds account for the portion of pooled cash and pension assets held under the custodianship of the Commonwealth for the benefit of cities, towns and other political subdivisions of the Commonwealth.

Private Purpose Funds account for various gifts and bequests held by the Commonwealth of which only the income is expendable for purposes specified by the donor. The majority of the individual accounts are for perpetual cemetery care endowments on behalf of deceased individuals.

Agency Funds account for assets the Commonwealth holds on behalf of others. Agency Funds are custodial in nature and do not involve measurement of operations.

Within the governmental fund types, the Commonwealth has established the following major funds, in addition to the General Fund:

Commonwealth Transportation Fund (CTF), accounts for certain revenues including motor fuels taxes as well as fees, assessments and charges collected for the MassDOT and payments for debt service and program expenses of the department.

Lottery Funds, governmental funds, account for the operations of the State and Arts Lotteries, which primarily finance payments for local aid.

The Massachusetts School Building Authority is presented as a governmental fund. This is comprised of the activity of the blended component unit, the Massachusetts School Building Authority, accounting for grants to cities, towns and regional school districts for school construction and renovation projects.

Federal Grants Fund, accounts for grants and federal reimbursement programs.

Highway Capital Projects Fund is presented to account for proceeds of bonds sold to finance the construction of state highways and to fund the Commonwealth's share of federally sponsored highway construction.

The proprietary funds include the following:

Unemployment Compensation Fund reports the taxes collected from employers and held by the United States Treasury in the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund, from which funds are drawn for the payment of benefits to the unemployed.

College and University Information, is presented here, aggregated by the University's activity, the State Universities' activity and the Community Colleges' activity.

Fund Balances

The Commonwealth does not have a formally adopted minimum fund balance policy. However, most governmental funds cannot end a fiscal year in deficit. Those that are authorized are discussed in note 8 to the basic financial statements, "Individual Fund Deficits."

Reporting Standards

As allowed by GASB statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, the Commonwealth's proprietary funds follow all GASB pronouncements and those Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins that were issued on or before November 30, 1989, except those that conflict with a GASB pronouncement.

Fiscal Year-End

All funds and discretely presented component units are reported using fiscal years, which end on June 30.

Program Revenue

Program revenue is defined by the Commonwealth to be the revenue from fees and assessments collected by departments that are directly applicable to that department's operations.

Operating and non-operating revenues and expenses

Revenues and expenses of business-type activities and proprietary funds are classified as operating or non-operating and are subclassified by object. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods. All other revenues and expenses are reported as non-operating.

D. Cash and Short-Term Investments

The Commonwealth follows the practice of pooling cash and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents consist of short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less and are stated at cost. Interest earned on pooled cash is allocated to the General Fund and, when so directed by law, to certain other Governmental Funds.

The Office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General (Treasury) manages the Commonwealth's short-term external mixed investment pool, the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT). MMDT is comprised of two portfolios, a Cash portfolio and a Short Term Bond Fund. Investors in MMDT are not allowed to overdraw their shares. For a complete copy of MMDT's separately issued financial statements, please feel free to contact the Trust's investment adviser at 800-392-6095, or the Office of the State Treasurer's Cash Management Department, at 617-367-9333.

Statutes authorize investment in 2A-7 eligible obligations of the U.S. Treasury, authorized bonds of all states, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, commercial paper rated within the three highest classifications established by Standard & Poor's Corporation and Moody's Commercial Paper Record and repurchase agreements that any of these obligations secure. Cash portfolio investments are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Portions of the post-employment benefit trust funds invest in the Pension Reserves Investment Trust (PRIT) Fund, an external investment pool managed by the Pension Reserves Investment Management (PRIM) Board. The State Employees' and Teachers' Public Employee Retirement Systems (PERS) are required to invest in the PRIT Fund and comprise approximately 39.9% and

43.50%, respectively, of the net assets of the PRIT Fund. For a complete copy of PRIT's separately issued financial statements, contact the PRIM Board at 84 State Street, Boston, MA 02109.

The Commonwealth's investments, including those of the PRIT Fund, are comprised of investments in marketable securities - primarily domestic and international equities and fixed income securities - as well as non-marketable securities - primarily real estate, venture capital and private equity limited partnerships, hedge fund of funds and other alternative investments. Marketable securities, including the Short-Term Bond Fund component of MMDT, are reported at fair value based upon quoted market prices. Non-marketable securities are reported at estimated fair values as determined by management with input from the PRIM Board and its investment managers. Non-marketable securities comprise approximately 28.4%, 28.4% and 23.4% of the total assets of the State Employees' PERS, Teachers' PERS and the HST, respectively.

The investments of the PRIT are held separately from those of other Commonwealth funds, with the exception of their investments in the MMDT. Security transactions are recorded on the trade date the securities are purchased or sold. The cost of a security is the purchase price or, in the case of assets transferred to PRIT by a Participating or Purchasing System, the fair value of the securities on the transfer date.

MMDT's cash portfolio investments are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. The primary government's and component unit's shares are reported as short-term investments within their respective reporting categories.

Investments of the University of Massachusetts (UMass) are stated at fair value. Annuity contracts represent guaranteed investment contracts and are carried at present value.

E. Receivables

In general, tax revenue is recognized on the government-wide statements when assessed or levied and on the governmental financial statements to the extent that it is both measurable and available, based upon collection experience. If revenue is not received by year-end, receivables are declared. Receivables are stated net of estimated allowances for uncollectible accounts.

Reimbursements due to the Commonwealth for its expenditures on federally funded reimbursement and grant programs are reported as "Federal grants and reimbursements" or "Due from federal government" in the statement of net assets.

"Other Receivables" represent amounts due to Commonwealth including Lottery revenues and Higher Education receivables from students, amounts due to the University of Massachusetts from related organizations and other items.

Included in receivables for FY11 are amounts due to the Commonwealth under provisions of the Master Settlement Agreement between five tobacco companies and 46 states, including the Commonwealth. Pursuant to provisions of GASB Technical Bulletin No. 2004-1 "Tobacco Settlement Recognition and Financial Reporting Entity Issues", a receivable has been declared for \$138 million, representing 50% of the amounts estimated to be received in FY11, adjusted for historical trends and included as part of other non-major governmental fund activity.

F. Due From Cities and Towns

“Due from Cities and Towns” represents reimbursements due to the Commonwealth for its expenditures on certain programs for the benefit of cities and towns.

The MSBA has entered into various loan agreements with municipalities at a 2% interest rate to be received in equal installments through 2033. This program is designed to assist school districts with unanticipated inflationary construction costs over the district’s original amount budgeted for a project. The loans outstanding as of June 30, 2011 were \$121.2 million, of which \$5.9 million is due in FY12. During FY11, the MSBA executed \$36.0 million of new loans and collected \$6.0 million of scheduled principal payments.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, ramps and other similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity columns of the government-wide financial statements.

Methods used to value capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date of donation.

Capitalization policies

All land, non-depreciable land improvements and donated historical treasures or works of art are capitalized. Single pieces of equipment, vehicles, computer equipment and software that equal or exceed \$50,000 (\$1,000 for the University of Massachusetts) are capitalized. Buildings and infrastructure projects with a cost that equals or exceeds \$100,000 are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Depreciation and useful lives

Applicable capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. Unless unallocable, depreciation expense is charged to the function of the capital asset being depreciated. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

<i>Type of Asset</i>	Estimated Useful Life (in years)
Buildings	40
Infrastructure - roads, bridges and tunnels	40
Infrastructure - beaches, boardwalks, bikeways, etc.	25
Infrastructure - dams, water and sewer systems	50
Furniture	10
Library collections that are not historical treasures	15
Equipment, office equipment and life safety equipment	10
Computer hardware and software	3 to 7
Vehicles	5

Road and Bridge Assets

Effective November 1, 2009 all road and bridge assets formerly owned by the Commonwealth are owned by MassDOT. The debt incurred for the construction of these assets remains a liability of the Commonwealth.

Construction in process

Construction in process includes all associated cumulative costs of a constructed capital asset. Construction in process is relieved at the point at which an asset is placed in service for its intended use.

Capital assets of the Component Units are capitalized upon purchase and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

H. *Interfund / Intrafund Transactions*

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

I. *Statewide Cost Allocation Plan – Fringe Benefit Cost Recovery*

The Commonwealth has elected not to present its cost allocation and recovery separately on the statement of activities. Certain costs of nine “central service” agencies of the Commonwealth are recovered from the remaining agencies in a federally approved statewide cost allocation plan. These costs that are allocated are based upon benefits received by the user agency that benefit from these services. The Commonwealth also appropriates and pays the fringe benefit costs of its employees and retirees, as well as MassDOT employees and retirees, through the General Fund. These fringe benefits include the costs of employees’ group health insurance, pensions, unemployment compensation and other costs necessary to support the workforce. As directed by Massachusetts General Laws, these costs are assessed to other funds based on payroll costs, net of credits for direct payments. Since fringe benefit costs are not separately appropriated or otherwise provided for in these funds, the required assessment creates an unfavorable budget variance in the budgeted funds. The employees’ group health insurance and workers’ compensation activity is accounted for in the governmental funds.

J. *School Construction Grants, Contract Assistance and other Payables*

The Commonwealth, through the MSBA, reimbursed cities, towns and regional school districts for 50% to 90% of approved eligible construction and borrowing costs for school construction and renovation. Under the former building assistance program (prior to the creation of the MSBA) the Commonwealth also continues to reimburse municipalities and regional school districts for 728 previously approved projects noted by MSBA as prior grant projects. The MSBA has assumed responsibility for these projects under its enabling statute. The liability for these projects will be reduced over time through annual payments, savings from project audits made by the MSBA and savings from refundings. In addition, the MSBA funds projects on a waiting list either via a lump sum or through progress payments. Each funding method has different eligibility requirements. Lump sum payment projects have a liability that is recognized once construction has started. For progress payment projects, a

liability is generally recognized once a grantee requests reimbursement from the MSBA. Projects not recognized are noted as commitments by the MSBA. The MSBA is committed to paying for its share of projects on the waiting list once communities meet all eligibility requirements for receiving grants. The amount of commitments outstanding for the waiting list projects is \$305.4 million and is anticipated to be funded under the progress payment method. New programs have been established by the MSBA under which communities submit monthly requests for reimbursement. As of June 30, 2011, MSBA had \$86.7 million commitments outstanding for the new program projects. The Commonwealth appropriates funds to support these commitments on an annual basis.

The Commonwealth recognizes contract assistance on an annual basis due to the Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (MWPAT). This assistance is applied as a subsidy to repayments from MWPAT loan borrowers. The expectation is that the assistance will be available for the life of the MWPAT financing agreement. The assistance is drawn from the Commonwealth on a 20-year repayment stream, even if the loan is for a longer period. If there is a differential between the assistance received and the amounts needed for loan subsidies, that amount is invested by MWPAT in an annuitized fashion to be used beyond year 20. If assistance is not provided by the Commonwealth, the MWPAT borrower is obligated for any shortfall.

Accounts payable includes amounts due to vendors of the Commonwealth for goods and services delivered before June 30th but paid for after year-end.

K. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are recorded as a long-term liability in the statement of net assets. For the governmental fund statements, accumulated vacation and sick leave are reported as expenditures and fund liabilities when incurred upon retirement, termination or death. Sick and vacation payments to terminated employees as of June 30, 2011 but paid after the fiscal year end are also reported in the funds.

Employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts based on collective bargaining agreements and state laws. Upon retirement, termination or death, certain employees are compensated for unused vacation and sick leave (subject to certain limitations) at their current rate of pay.

Compensated absences in the governmental funds are liquidated from the same sources that fund the personnel expenses of the employees who are compensated for unused vacation and sick leave pay. In most cases, this is the General Fund, but also includes non-General Fund sources to the extent that personnel expenses are charged to those funding sources.

In the business-type activity and the discretely presented component units, employees' accumulated vacation and sick leave are recorded as an expense and liability as the benefits accrue.

L. Dedicated Revenues and Pledges

The Commonwealth has a number of pledges of revenue streams for its own bonds and various other bond issues of other authorities. Commonwealth debt supported by dedicated revenue streams include special obligation bonds for road and bridge construction secured by motor fuels taxes and federal grant anticipation notes (GANS) secured by federal grants for highway construction. Detailed information on pledges for the Commonwealth's own debt is included in sections B and C of note 7.

Portions of Commonwealth sales taxes are pledged as security for bonds issued by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) and the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA). The MBTA receives sales tax revenues equal to 1% of applicable sales, subject to an annual floor set in statute. In FY11, total dedicated sales tax revenue that was directed to the MBTA was approximately \$767 million, \$112 million more than would have been the case were the dedicated revenue equal to 1% of applicable sales. As a result, in FY11 the MBTA received from the Commonwealth sales tax revenues equal to 1.17% of applicable sales, and is expected to receive approximately this percentage of applicable sales for the foreseeable future. Dedicated revenues to the MBTA increase by the greater of the annual rise in the Boston consumer price index or annual sales taxes, with a floor of 0% and a ceiling of 3%.

The MSBA also receives a pledge of sales tax that, starting in FY11, increased to 1% of applicable sales in the Commonwealth but with no annual floor or ceiling. In FY11, approximately \$657 million of the dedicated sales tax revenue stream was directed to the MSBA.

The Commonwealth has also pledged sales tax revenue and rooms tax surcharges from areas contiguous to convention centers and the Worcester DCU Arena and Convention Center to support such centers' operations. As of June 30, 2011, taxes within the Convention Center districts support approximately \$639 million of outstanding principal and approximately \$526 million of interest on debts related to these Convention Centers. Taxes collected in FY11 were approximately \$86.0 million, while debt service on the bonds was approximately \$35.4 million.

Finally, as part of the Transportation Modernization Act of 2009, as amended, a further pledge of sales taxes was made. Beginning in FY11, 0.385% of applicable sales and uses on a total tangible property tax rate of 6.25% is dedicated to funding the operations of MassDOT through the Commonwealth Transportation Fund. The Act has a floor amount of \$275 million, with a final transfer occurring on or before September 1st of the following fiscal year. In FY11, approximately \$302 million in sales tax revenue was transferred to MassDOT, \$27 million more than the \$275 million minimum. From the Commonwealth Transportation Fund, \$160 million was dedicated to funding the operations of the MBTA while an additional \$15 million was dedicated to funding the operations of the regional transit authorities.

M. Lottery Revenue and Prizes

Ticket revenues and prizes awarded by the Massachusetts Lottery Commission are recognized as drawings are held. For certain prizes payable in installments, the Commonwealth purchases annuities and principal-only and interest-only treasury strips in the Commonwealth's name, which are recorded as annuity contracts and prizes payable in the agency fund and on the statement of net assets. Though the annuities are in the Commonwealth's name in the case of a default, they are solely for the benefit of the prizewinner. The Commonwealth retains the risk related to such annuities.

N. Risk Financing

The Commonwealth self-insures for employees’ workers’ compensation, casualty, theft, tort claims and other losses. Such losses, including estimates of amounts incurred but not reported, are included as accrued liabilities in the accompanying financial statements when the loss is incurred. For employees’ workers’ compensation, the Commonwealth assumes the full risk of claims filed under a program managed by the Human Resources Division. For personal injury or property damages, Massachusetts General Laws limit the risk assumed by the Commonwealth to \$100,000 per occurrence, in most circumstances. The Group Insurance Commission administers health care and other insurance for the Commonwealth’s employees and retirees.

O. Net Assets

The Commonwealth reports net assets as restricted where legally segregated for a specific future use by enabling legislation in accordance with GASB Statement No. 46, “*Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation.*” Otherwise, these balances are considered unrestricted.

Net assets have been restricted as follows:

“Restricted for Capital Projects” – identifies funds that can only be used for capital projects under federal tax laws.

“Restricted for unemployment benefits” – identifies amounts solely for the payment of unemployment compensation under federal labor laws.

“Restricted for retirement of indebtedness” – identifies amounts held by fiscal agents to fund future debt service obligations pertaining to Special Obligation Revenue Bonds authorized under Section 20 of Chapter 29 of the Massachusetts General Laws and Chapter 33, Acts of 1991. It also includes amounts held for Grant Anticipation Notes authorized by Chapter 11 of the Acts of 1997 and Chapter 121 of the Acts of 1998. Escrows related to crossover refundings are also restricted. Because removal of monies from these restrictions will constitute a technical default to bondholders, the amounts are restricted

“Restricted for other purposes” – identifies amounts held for various externally imposed restrictions either by creditors, grantors or laws and regulations of other governments.

“Restricted for Nonexpendable purposes” – identifies amounts held as permanent investments for a specific purpose.

As of June 30, 2011, the government-wide statement of net assets reports the following as restricted net assets (amounts in thousands):

Restricted for:	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Government Wide Total
Unemployment benefits.....	\$ -	\$ 634,228	\$ 634,228
Retirement of indebtedness.....	1,226,495	-	1,226,495
Expendable Trusts.....	294,207	-	294,207
Restricted for other purposes including:			
Higher education endowment funds.....	-	327,133	327,133
Higher education academic support and programs.....	-	6,034	6,034
Higher education scholarships and fellowships:			
Nonexpendable.....	-	6,903	6,903
Expendable.....	-	23,652	23,652
Other nonexpendable purposes.....	-	29,107	29,107
Capital projects - expendable.....	-	10,958	10,958
Other.....	-	326,631	326,631
Total restricted net assets.....	\$ 1,520,702	\$ 1,364,646	\$ 2,885,348

In the Pension Trust Fund and the External Investment Trust Fund net assets have been restricted for employees' pension benefits. This restriction identifies resources held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the Commonwealth's pension plans. This category also includes the portion of pooled cash and pension assets held under custodianship of the Commonwealth for the benefit of cities, towns and other political subdivisions of the Commonwealth.

P. Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the separately issued component units' financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the accounting classifications used by the Commonwealth. Due to the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34 (GASB 34) *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – For State and Local Governments*, major governmental and proprietary funds presented in a previous year may not be presented as a major fund in the current year. These changes were made because of internal changes in accounting policies.

Q. Estimates

The preparation of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures at the date of the financial report.

Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

R. Restatements

Restatements include changes in the beginning balances of various state and community colleges for miscellaneous operations and purposes.

In addition, the beginning balances of certain pension and external investment trust funds have been restated to properly reflect the amount of funds not held by the primary government or its component units.

2. DEPOSITS, SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Primary Government

The Commonwealth maintains cash in the MMDT Cash portfolio that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's net equity in the Cash portfolio is displayed in the basic financial statements as "Cash and cash equivalents", and "short-term investments."

Pooled cash and short-term investments include the following (amounts in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Government Wide Total
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 5,283	\$ 530,907	\$ 536,190
Short-term investments.....	3,577,431	353,114	3,930,545
Cash with fiscal agent.....	445,459	-	445,459
Total.....	<u>\$ 4,028,173</u>	<u>\$ 884,021</u>	<u>\$ 4,912,194</u>

Lottery Annuity Contracts

The Massachusetts State Lottery Commission, a division of the Office of the State Treasurer and Receiver – General, purchases annuity contracts from insurance companies and United States treasury strips to fund the Commonwealth's liability for future installment prize obligations. These annuities and treasury strips represent an obligation of the insurance company and the custodial bank, respectively, to provide a fixed series of payments over a specified period. Only the annuity investments are subject to credit risk. For the annuity contracts, risk is controlled by purchasing these investments only from insurance companies with the top two ratings issued by a national recognized ratings organization. However, due to the nature of these annuity contracts, the credit quality of the insurance company issuer is subject to change. At June 30, 2011, the Commonwealth held these investments with a face value of approximately \$1.9 billion and with a carrying value of approximately \$1.4 billion. Over 86% of these amounts are held in United States treasury strips at a custodial bank. No insurance company has an amount of annuities over 3% of the overall portfolio.

MSBA Deposits and Investments

The MSBA is authorized to invest in obligations of the US Treasury, its agencies and instrumentalities, bonds or notes of public agencies or municipalities, bank time deposits, guaranteed investment contracts, money market accounts and repurchase agreements. These investments are recorded at fair value. The MSBA has an investment policy that establishes the minimum credit quality for certain instruments, outlines investment procedures and updates for periodic reporting. The MSBA investment policy does not specifically limit the amount the MSBA may invest in any one issuer.

As of June 30, 2010, the MSBA held the following deposits and investments which are a component of Governmental Activities above (amounts in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 383,914
Cash and cash equivalents held in pooled cash.....	56,214
Restricted investments.....	<u>596,606</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,036,734</u>

Custodial Credit Risk – Pooled Cash

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, deposits and investments may not be returned to the Commonwealth. Cash balances represent

amounts held in bank depository accounts that may be subject to custodial credit risk.

The Commonwealth requires all bank deposits in excess of insurance coverage by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to be collateralized with a perfected pledge of eligible collateral. Eligible collateral must be pledged in an amount equal to 102% of the amount of the deposits that exceed FDIC insurance. Sufficient collateral to cover total Commonwealth deposits in excess of the FDIC insured amount must be pledged and held in safekeeping by a custodian that is approved by and under the control of the Treasurer and Receiver – General.

Membership by a financial institution in the Depositors Insurance Fund (DIF) or the Share Insurance Fund (SIF) will be accepted by the Treasurer and Receiver – General’s Office as alternative security, provided that the financial institution submits proof of membership in the DIF or the SIF.

Custodial Credit Risk – HST

HST manages exposure to custodial credit risk by requiring all of its investment managers to hold investments in separate accounts with HST’s custodian. As of June 30, 2011, HST held less than \$100,000 in cash that was exposed to this risk.

Custodial Credit Risk – Business-Type Activities

The Institutions of Higher Education and their blended component units have investment policies that may vary by institution and blended component unit for custodial credit risk. Each institution carries deposits that are fully insured by the FDIC, as well as uninsured deposits. As of June 30, 2011, the bank balances of uninsured deposits totaled approximately \$149.0 million.

Custodial Credit Risk – MSBA

The MSBA does not have a formal investment policy for custodial credit risk. The MSBA carries deposits that are fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance, as well as uninsured deposits. As of June 30, 2011, all MSBA bank balances were fully protected against loss.

Interest Rate Risk – Non-Post Employment Benefit Trust Funds

Interest rate risk is the extent that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. These investments include certain short-term cash equivalents, various long-term items and restricted assets by maturity in years. The Treasury Cash Portfolio minimizes the risk of the market value of securities falling due to changes in interest rates by maintaining a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of 60 days or less. The Cash Portfolio’s assets are managed to maintain a dollar-weighted average life to maturity of 120 days or less.

As of June 30, 2011, the MMDT Cash Portfolio is considered a cash equivalent by the Commonwealth. During the fiscal year, the fund’s dollar-weighted average maturity fluctuated from 31 to 58 days, with an average maturity of 48 days.

Massachusetts General Laws authorize investments in the MMDT Cash Portfolio to include money market funds operated in accordance with Section 270.2a-7 of Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations or in any other security that qualifies for inclusion in a fund operated in accordance with the same Section.

Investments in the MMDT are classified as cash and short-term investments above and include the Short Term Bond Fund (the Fund) authorized under General Laws Chapter 29, Section 38. Investments in the Fund are made in investment-grade securities as defined by national statistical rating agencies. The Commonwealth assesses risk for the Fund by using duration. Duration is the weighted maturity of the security's cash flows, where the present values of the cash flows serve as weights. General Law Chapter 29, Section 49 enumerates the Commonwealth's policy of investments included in the MMDT cash portfolio and other escrows.

The HST manages exposure to fair value loss arising from movements in interest rates with its fixed income investment securities by having the PRIM Board establish duration guidelines. The guidelines with each individual manager require that the effective duration of the HST's domestic fixed investment portfolio be within a specified percentage or number of years of the effective duration band of the appropriate benchmark index. As of June 30, 2011, HST had approximately \$64.1 million of debt investments at fair value, which had weighted durations of more than five years and the remaining investments had an effective weight duration from .47 to 9.37 years.

For the Short Term Bond Fund, the weighted average maturity during the fiscal year fluctuated from 3.1 to 3.6 years. As of June 30, 2011, investments in the MMDT Short Term Bond Fund had a fair value of \$288.2 million and investment maturities ranging from less than one year to more than ten years and with approximately 6% of the investment's fair values maturing in less than 1 year, approximately 81% from one to five years, approximately 4% from six to ten years and approximately 9% more than ten years.

Interest Rate Risk – Business - Type Activities

As of June 30, 2011, the Institutions of Higher Education and their blended component units had debt investments stated at fair value of approximately \$726 million and had investment maturities ranging from less than one year to more than ten years, with approximately 51% of the investment's fair values maturing in less than 1 year, approximately 20% from one to five years, approximately 15% from six to ten years, and approximately 14% more than ten years.

Interest Rate Risk - MSBA

The MSBA's investment policy does not specifically limit investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from interest rates. As of June 30, 2011, the MSBA had approximately \$226.5 million invested in a guaranteed investment contract and approximately \$200.7 million invested in U.S. Treasury Bonds. These investments are recorded at fair value. The guaranteed investment contract matures on August 15, 2030 and the Treasury Bonds mature from 2019 to 2039.

Credit Risk – Primary Government

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Commonwealth, exclusive of Pension Trust Funds, minimizes concentration of credit risk, the risk attributed to the magnitude of the investment in a single issuer. The Commonwealth's investment policy prohibits the Treasury from investing more than 5% of the total investment portfolio in any single financial institution or issuer, excluding various public entity securities and repurchase agreements. There are no restrictions on the amount that can be invested in public entity securities and the portfolio may be invested in U.S. Treasury and other Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSE's) obligations and repurchase agreements.

The Cash Portfolio's assets will be invested only in First Tier and Second Tier Securities as defined by rule 2A-7. The Treasury does not have any additional policies regarding credit ratings of investments. Credit ratings associated with the Commonwealth's investment in MMDT for the cash portfolio ranged from P1 to P2, with approximately 99% rated P1 and approximately 1% rated P2 at fair value.

For the Short Term Bond Fund, investments were approximately 10% at AAA, approximately 14% from A to AA, approximately 15% BBB or below or unrated and approximately 61% held in US Government or Government Agency Obligations. Debt obligations issued or guaranteed by the U. S. Government, U. S. Government Agencies, and U. S. Government – sponsored enterprises are deemed to carry a AAA rating.

For the Institutions of Higher Education and their blended component units presented in the Business-Type Activities, fair values of debt investments were approximately \$395 million at AAA, approximately \$100 million from A to AA and approximately \$231 million either unrated or BBB or less.

Credit Risk - MSBA

The MSBA's investments as of June 30, 2011 were not rated; however, the issuers were rated AA or equivalent.

Credit Risk – HST

For the HST, the weighted quality average rating of the debt securities portfolio, excluding pooled investments, investments explicitly backed by the United States Government and other nonrated investments was AA- at June 30, 2011. For the fixed income securities of \$64.1 million as of June 30, 2011 for the HST, approximately \$8.2 million was rated AAA, \$9.6 million rated AA+ to A-, \$14.2 million rated BBB+ to B- and \$23.5 million either unrated or CCC+ or less. An additional \$8.6 million was explicitly backed by the federal government and related AAA.

Foreign Currency Risk – HST

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of investments. HST manages exposure to foreign currencies by establishing investment guidelines with each of its international managers. These guidelines set maximum investment balances for any currency and/or country holdings that must be within a certain percentage of predefined benchmarks. HST's investments in foreign currencies and foreign investments

as of June 30, 2011 were approximately \$0.3 million in cash and investments, \$50.2 million in equities and \$3.4 million in fixed income investments. An additional \$10.3 million was invested in international investment denominated in U. S. dollars.

Interest Rate Risk – PRIT Funds

As pension trust funds have a longer investment horizon than many of the Commonwealth's other investments, the PRIM Board manages PRIT's exposure to fair value loss arising from movements in interest rates by establishing duration guidelines with its debt securities investment managers. The guidelines with each individual manager require that the duration of the domestic debt investment portfolio be within a specified percentage or number of years of the duration band of the appropriate benchmark index. For emerging markets fixed income investments, the portfolio must have a duration with a band ranging from three to eight years.

Effective duration is a measure of a fixed income investment's exposure to fair value changes arising from changes in interest rates. Effective duration makes assumptions regarding the most likely timing and amounts of variable cash flows. These assumptions take into consideration factors indicative of investments highly sensitive to interest rate changes, including callable options, prepayments and other factors.

The PRIM Board compares the effective duration of a manager's portfolio to the Barclays Capital Aggregate Index for domestic core "fixed income" securities and the Merrill Lynch® High Yield Master II Index for domestic high yield fixed income securities. The PRIT Fund had fixed income and short-term investments totaling approximately \$11.8 billion at fair value with an effective weighted average duration range from 0.08 to 9.69 years at June 30, 2011.

Credit Risk – PRIT Funds

The PRIM Board establishes credit investment guidelines with each of its fixed income securities investment managers in establishing a diversified portfolio. These guidelines vary depending on the manager's strategy and the role of its portfolio to the overall diversification of the PRIT fund. The guidelines for the PRIT Fund's core fixed income portfolio establish the minimum credit rating for any security in the portfolio and the overall weighted average credit rating of the portfolio. The guidelines for the PRIT Fund's high yield, fixed income portfolio establish a market value range of securities to be held with a specific minimum credit rating and the overall weighted average credit rating of the portfolio.

Credit risk for derivative instruments held by PRIT results from counterparty risk. PRIT is exposed to credit risk resulting from counterparties being unable to meet their obligations under the terms of the derivative agreements. The weighted average quality rating of the debt securities portfolio, excluding pooled investments, investments explicitly backed by the United States Government and other nonrated investments was AA- at June 30, 2011.

Credit ratings associated with the Commonwealth's investment in the PRIT Fund ranged from AAA to A- investments with a fair value of approximately \$4.0 billion, BBB+ to B- investments with a fair value of approximately \$1.5 billion, \$0.02 billion rated CCC+ to C-, \$3.5 billion are unrated and the remaining \$2.6 billion are investments that are explicitly backed by the U. S. Government.

Foreign Currency Risk – PRIT Funds

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of investments. The Treasury does not have a policy regarding foreign currency risk for the Pension Trust. The PRIM Board manages PRIT's exposure to foreign currencies by hedging a percentage of PRIT's non-U.S. dollar denominated investments through forward foreign currency contracts. The PRIT Fund's investments in foreign currency denominated investments as of June 30, 2011 were approximately \$213 million in cash and investments, \$12.6 billion in equities, \$711 million in fixed income investments and \$1.2 billion in private equity investments. An additional \$3.1 billion is invested in international investments denominated in U. S. dollars.

Concentration of Credit Risk – HST and PRIT

The PRIM Board manages HST's and PRIT's exposure to concentration of credit risk by establishing guidelines with each investment manager that limit the percent of investment in any single issue or issuer.

MMDT, HST and PRIT have no investments at fair value that exceed 5% of HST or PRIT's net assets held in trust for pool participants as of June 30, 2011.

A. Derivative Instruments

HST and PRIT may invest in derivative transactions. In accordance with GASB 53, HST and PRIT's derivatives are accounted for as investment derivatives and are reported at fair value.

Forward Currency Contracts

The HST and PRIT enter into forward currency contracts to hedge the exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on foreign portfolio holdings. The market value of the contracts will fluctuate with changes in currency exchange rates. Risks may arise from the potential inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts and from unanticipated movements in the value of a foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

The contracts are marked-to-market daily and the change in market value is recorded as an unrealized gain or loss by HST and PRIT.

When a contract is closed, PRIT records a realized gain or loss equal to the difference between the value of the contract at the time it was opened and the value at the time it was closed.

As of June 30, 2011, HST had open foreign exchange contracts with combined net unrealized losses of approximately \$7.5 million with various delivery dates from July to September. As of June 30, 2011, PRIT had open foreign exchange contracts with combined net unrealized losses of \$6.1 million with various delivery dates.

Futures Contracts

The HST and PRIT may purchase and sell financial futures contracts to hedge against changes in the values of securities the fund owns or expects to purchase.

Upon entering such contracts, they must pledge to the broker an amount of cash or securities equal to a percentage of the contract amount.

The potential risk is that the change in the value of futures contracts primarily corresponds with the value of underlying instruments, which may not correspond to the change in value of the hedged instruments. In addition, there is a risk that HST and PRIT may not be able to close out its future positions due to a non-liquid secondary market. Risks may also arise from the potential inability of a counterparty to meet the terms of a contract and from unanticipated movements in the value of a foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

The HST and PRIT may also invest in financial futures contracts for non-hedging purposes.

The HST held 87 financial futures contracts at June 30, 2011, with various expirations during FY12 to FY14. These contracts were mainly for Eurodollars, US Treasury securities and in the S&P 500 E-Mini Index. The total notional amount of these contracts as of June 30, 2011 was approximately \$18.8 million, with an aggregated fair value as of that date of approximately \$18.9 million, yielding an unrealized net gain of \$68,288.

PRIT held 15,791 contracts outstanding at June 30, 2011 with various expirations from FY12 to FY14. These contracts are for cash and cash equivalents, fixed income, equities and commodities. A portion of the contracts were short contracts. The aggregated notional exposure amount as of June 30, 2011 was approximately \$2.568 billion with a fair value of \$2.620 billion, yielding an unrealized net gain of approximately \$52.4 million.

Payments are made or received by PRIT each day, depending on the daily fluctuations in the value of the underlying security and are recorded as unrealized gains or losses. When the contracts are closed, the HST and Pension Trust Funds recognize a realized gain or loss.

Swaps – PRIT

PRIT has entered into swap agreements to gain exposure to certain markets and actively hedge other exposures to market and credit risk. The swap contracts are reported at fair value, which represents their estimated liquidation values (costs). PRIT either receives cash from the swap counterparties or pays the swap counterparties monthly depending on whether the fixed-rate interest is lower or higher than the variable-rate interest. Variable-rate interest is paid or received based on various interest rate indicies with fixed rates paid ranging from 0.08% to 8.95%. Changes in fair value are included as part of investment income.

As of June 30, 2011, PRIT had contracts in effect with an aggregated notional amount of approximately \$829.7 million to various investment banks that had maturity dates from FY12 to FY46. The contracts have an aggregate fair value loss of \$22.0 million. PRIT values these contracts using standard methods and techniques including the discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

PRITs counterparty exposure was with various major investment companies with ratings ranging from A to A+ and various other banks with other ratings. Open swap contracts as of June 30, 2011 were as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

Counterparty	Credit Ratings	2011					
		Interest Rate Swaps		Credit Default Swaps		Total Return Swaps	
		Gross Notional	Fair Value	Gross Notional	Fair Value	Gross Notional	Fair Value
Goldman Sachs International	A+	\$ 40,992	\$ (788)	\$ 36,580	\$ (320)	\$ -	\$ -
Credit Suisse	A	34,255	262	10,100	(59)	-	-
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	A+	39,136	416	11,700	69	-	-
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	A+	51,118	618	41,945	154	23,310	22
Bank of America Corp	A	51,900	(6,069)	21,000	(1,419)	69	4,968
Citibank	A	21,600	(607)	50,586	2,144	-	-
Barclays Global Investors	A+	29,700	207	30,338	174	-	-
Morgan Stanley Capital	A	19,319	(247)	87,075	1,717	-	-
UBS Financial Services, Inc.	A+	16,800	(551)	30,549	(22)	-	-
All others	Various	74,597	(1,214)	39,880	593	67,163	(22,088)
		<u>\$ 379,417</u>	<u>\$ (7,973)</u>	<u>\$ 359,753</u>	<u>\$ 3,031</u>	<u>\$ 90,542</u>	<u>\$ (17,098)</u>

B. Discretely Presented Component Unit Investments

Component units invest in derivative transactions. Detailed information on those transactions is found in the notes to the basic financial statements for those component units.

C. Component Unit Swapped Debt

At June 30, 2011, the interest rate swap held by MassDOT, with aggregate fair value liability of approximately \$375.0 million. For complete details, see separately issued MassDOT financial statements.

3. RECEIVABLES

Taxes, federal reimbursements, loans and other receivables are presented in the statement of net assets, exclusive of amounts due from cities and towns and component units as follows (amounts in thousands):

Primary Government	Taxes	Federal		Other	Total
	Receivable	Grants and Reimbursements	Loans	Receivables	
Governmental receivables	\$ 5,518,259	\$ 1,836,902	\$ 122,094	\$ 1,665,681	\$ 9,142,936
Business-type activity receivables.....	-	85,079	55,662	663,651	804,392
Less: allowance for uncollectibles.....	<u>(2,015,166)</u>	<u>(35,851)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,292,296)</u>	<u>(3,343,313)</u>
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	3,503,093	1,886,130	177,756	1,037,036	6,604,015
Less: current portion:					
Governmental activities	(2,602,996)	(1,736,634)	(6,784)	(301,339)	(4,647,753)
Business-type activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(85,079)</u>	<u>(42,950)</u>	<u>(610,308)</u>	<u>(738,337)</u>
Noncurrent receivables	<u>\$ 900,097</u>	<u>\$ 64,417</u>	<u>\$ 128,022</u>	<u>\$ 125,389</u>	<u>\$ 1,217,925</u>

4. RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS BETWEEN FUNDS

The purposes of receivables, payables and transfers between funds vary by legislative authority. Transfers include the following: intergovernmental services, fringe benefit cost assessments, the year-end stabilization transfer, certain license fees collected by the registry of motor vehicles that fund various highway project initiatives, fund closure transfers, transfers from stabilization to fund current operations and various other transfers for operations, largely for institutions of higher education. Activity between funds reflected as due to/from primary government in the various statements is summarized as follows (amounts in thousands):

	General	Commonwealth Transportation	Lotteries	Federal Grants	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Governmental funds:						
<u>Transfers In:</u>						
Debt service.....	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,897,801	\$ 1,897,801
Transfers in.....	1,891,651	5,405	-	-	2,291,262	4,188,318
Subtotal.....	1,891,651	5,405	-	-	4,189,063	6,086,119
<u>Transfers Out:</u>						
Appropriations.....	(880,663)	-	-	-	(3,162)	(883,825)
Transfer of bond proceeds.....	-	-	-	-	(143,205)	(143,205)
Debt service.....	(860,114)	(803,762)	-	-	(233,925)	(1,897,801)
Transfers out.....	(1,697,981)	(137,917)	(976,534)	(126,928)	(1,082,832)	(4,022,192)
Subtotal.....	(3,438,758)	(941,679)	(976,534)	(126,928)	(1,463,124)	(6,947,023)
Total governmental funds.....	(1,547,107)	(936,274)	(976,534)	(126,928)	2,725,939	(860,904)
Proprietary Funds:						
	University of Massachusetts	State Universities	Community Colleges			Total
<u>Transfers In:</u>						
Transfers in from the General Fund and Other governmental funds.....	\$ 478,204	\$ 246,500	\$ 302,326			\$ 1,027,030
<u>Transfers Out:</u>						
Transfers out to the General Fund.....	(106,521)	(30,276)	(29,329)			(166,126)
Total proprietary funds.....	371,683	216,224	272,997			860,904
Net transfers in / (out) between funds.....	\$ (1,175,424)	\$ (720,050)	\$ (703,537)	\$ (126,928)	\$ 2,725,939	\$ -

Remaining receivables and payables between funds as of June 30, 2011 largely occur due to the timing of accruals and the funding of escrows. The University also reported unremitted benefits costs as of June 30, 2011. The amount due to the General Fund largely represents deficits funded by the General Fund. The following is a summary of receivables and payables between funds remaining as of June 30, 2011:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Governmental Funds:		
General	Federal Grants.....	\$ 35,518
	Nonmajor Governmental Funds.....	73,863
Non-major Governmental Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds.....	<u>72,910</u>
Total Governmental Funds.....		\$ 182,291
Governmental Funds:	Proprietary Funds:	
General	University of Massachusetts.....	<u>12,046</u>
Total amounts due.....		<u>\$ 194,337</u>

Central Artery/Tunnel Project

Under the Transportation Reform Act implemented during FY11, the assets of the Central Artery/Tunnel project and responsibility for operations and maintenance were transferred to MassDOT (refer to discussion in Note 1a).

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 were as follows (amounts in thousands):

<i>Primary Government Governmental Activities</i>	July 1, 2010 Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases and Reclassifications	June 30, 2011 Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 892,380	\$ 26,520	\$ (152,066)	\$ 766,834
Construction in process	452,988	329,466	(45,222)	737,232
Total capital assets not being depreciated	1,345,368	355,986	(197,288)	1,504,066
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	5,046,708	158,643	(227,256)	4,978,095
Machinery and equipment	881,485	88,207	(21,684)	948,008
Infrastructure non - Central Artery / Tunnel Project.....	272,159	11,847	(4,215)	279,791
Total capital assets being depreciated	6,200,352	258,697	(253,155)	6,205,894
Less, accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(2,759,768)	(99,735)	142,802	(2,716,701)
Machinery and equipment	(579,812)	(81,518)	8,283	(653,047)
Infrastructure non - Central Artery / Tunnel Project.....	(207,481)	(6,036)	719	(212,798)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,547,061)	(187,289)	151,804	(3,582,546)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	2,653,291	71,408	(101,351)	2,623,348
Governmental activity capital assets, net	\$ 3,998,659	\$ 427,394	\$ (298,639)	\$ 4,127,414
<i>Business - Type Activities</i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 101,249	\$ 15,935	\$ (46)	\$ 117,138
Construction in process	462,301	524,552	(277,010)	709,843
Historical treasures	863	-	-	863
Total capital assets not being depreciated	564,413	540,487	(277,056)	827,844
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,851,716	417,903	(9,532)	5,260,087
Machinery and equipment	950,267	51,835	(23,213)	978,889
Library collections, not including historical treasures	131,571	9,903	(10,564)	130,910
Total capital assets being depreciated	5,933,554	479,641	(43,309)	6,369,886
Less, accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(2,135,907)	(171,605)	1,110	(2,306,402)
Machinery and Equipment	(663,545)	(67,584)	21,359	(709,770)
Library collections, not including historical treasures	(21,529)	(395)	1,739	(20,185)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,820,981)	(239,584)	24,208	(3,036,357)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	3,112,573	240,057	(19,101)	3,333,529
Business - type activity capital assets, net	\$ 3,676,986	\$ 780,544	\$ (296,157)	\$ 4,161,373
Total Primary Government capital assets, net	\$ 7,675,645	\$ 1,207,938	\$ (594,796)	\$ 8,288,787

Depreciation expense was charged to the various functions of governmental activities as follows (amounts in thousands):

<u>Function:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General government.....	\$ 54,177
Judiciary.....	22,671
Energy and environmental	15,058
Health and human services.....	43,540
Early elementary and secondary education.....	111
Public safety and homeland security.....	50,393
Housing and economic development.....	69
Labor and workforce development.....	1,270
Total depreciation	<u>\$ 187,289</u>

6. SHORT-TERM FINANCING AND CREDIT AGREEMENTS

Massachusetts General Laws authorize the Treasurer to issue temporary notes in anticipation of revenue or bond financing. When this short-term borrowing does not meet long-term financing criteria, it is classified as a fund liability. Short-term borrowing may be issued as fixed rate notes or through a commercial paper program supported by bank liquidity facilities maintained by the Commonwealth.

A. Credit Facilities

The balance of revenue anticipation notes (RANs) and commercial paper outstanding may fluctuate during a fiscal year, but all short-term borrowing for cash flow purposes must be reduced to zero by June 30. During FY11, the Commonwealth borrowed by selling \$346 million in commercial paper in anticipation of long-term financing that remained outstanding for approximately three months. In terms of short-term borrowing for cash flow purposes, the Commonwealth borrowed \$1.2 billion by selling RANs. All of the \$1.2 billion in RANs were retired in April, May and June of 2011.

B. Credit Facilities

During FY11, the Commonwealth maintained credit facilities to provide liquidity support for commercial paper notes totaling \$200 million to \$600 million. The Commonwealth started fiscal 2011 with a total of three credit facilities to provide such liquidity support, each in the amount of \$200 million. These facilities expire in periods at various times. In addition, the Commonwealth maintained standby bond purchase agreements for various bond issuances sold from FY97 through FY06 in the form of Variable Rate Demand Bonds. As of June 30, 2011, these agreements totaled \$1.8 billion.

The following schedule details short-term financing for all funds for the fiscal year (amounts in thousands):

	Beginning Balance July 1, 2010	Issued / Drawn	Redeemed / Repaid	Ending Balance June 30, 2011	Credit Limit June 30, 2011
General Fund:					
Revenue anticipation notes.....	\$ -	\$ 1,200,000	\$ (1,200,000)	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial paper.....	-	346,000	(346,000)	-	-
Lines of Credit.....	-	-	-	-	1,815,450
Total short-term financing and credit agreement activity.....	-	1,546,000	(1,546,000)	-	1,815,450
Total primary government.....	\$ -	\$ 1,546,000	\$ (1,546,000)	\$ -	\$ 1,815,450

7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Under the Massachusetts Constitution, the Commonwealth may borrow money (a) for defense, (b) in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, any such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which the loan is made, or (c) by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the Legislature present and voting thereon. The Constitution further provides that borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan. In addition, the Commonwealth may give, loan or pledge its credit to another entity by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the Legislature. The Legislature may not in any manner allow the Commonwealth credit to be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation, which is privately owned or managed.

The Commonwealth has waived its sovereign immunity and consented to be sued on contractual obligations, including bonds and notes issued by it and all claims with respect hereto. However, the property of the Commonwealth is not subject to attachment or levy to pay a judgment, and the satisfaction of any judgment generally requires legislative appropriation. Enforcement of a claim for the payment of principal or interest on bonds and notes of the Commonwealth may also be subject to the provisions of federal or Commonwealth statutes, if any, enacted to extend the time for payment or impose other constraints upon enforcement. The Commonwealth can not file for bankruptcy under the United States Bankruptcy code.

As of June 30, 2011, the Commonwealth had issued two types of long-term debt obligations: general obligation bonds and special obligation bonds. General obligation bonds, which account for the large majority of the Commonwealth's indebtedness, are backed by the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth.

Special obligation bonds are bonds secured by all or a portion of a specific revenue source and are not general obligations of the Commonwealth. The following is a summary of the Commonwealth’s outstanding debt (excluding unamortized discounts and premiums), exclusive of capital leases, (amounts in thousands):

<u>Type of Bond</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
General Obligation Bonds.....	\$ 18,820,409
Special Obligation Bonds, including GANs.....	<u>2,389,724</u>
Outstanding Commonwealth Bonds.....	21,210,133
MSBA debt.....	<u>4,590,912</u>
Total Governmental Activity debt.....	25,801,045
Less:	
Unamortized premiums and bond issuance costs on Commonwealth debt.....	(335,078)
Unamortized premiums on MSBA debt.....	<u>(195,522)</u>
Total Governmental Activity net of unamortized premiums debt.....	\$ 25,270,445

General obligation (GO) bonds include not only such bonds, but also includes obligations for Build America Bonds (BABs) for \$2.1 billion, and college opportunity bonds as well as debt assumed from former counties. Special obligation bonds include all notes and bonds secured by federal transportation reimbursements, a portion of the Commonwealth’s motor fuel excise tax and bonds secured by certain taxes and fees levied.

The following is a table of the structure of general obligation bonds, (net of unamortized premiums and bond issuance cost of \$303.6 million) that are outstanding as of June 30, 2011:

<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of</u>
Fixed Rate Bonds.....	\$ 14,922,160	81%
Variable Rate Bonds.....	3,594,600	19%

The following is a table of the different types of variable rate general obligation bonds:

<u>Variable Rate GO Bonds</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Percent of Total GO</u>
Variable Rate Demand Bonds.....	\$ 1,615,450	9%
Auction Rate Securities.....	401,500	2%
CPI-Index Bonds.....	197,455	1%
LIBOR Index Bonds.....	845,795	4%
SIFMA Index Bonds.....	534,400	3%

The following is a table of the different type of special obligation bonds currently outstanding:

<u>Special Obligation Bonds</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
Special Obligation Dedicated Tax Revenue Bonds	
Fixed Rate Convention Center Bonds.....	\$ 557,125
CPI Variable Rate Convention Center Bonds.....	86,590
Total Convention Center Bonds.....	643,715
Special Obligation Revenue Bonds	
Fixed Rate Gas Tax Bonds.....	285,534
CPI Variable Rate Gas Tax Bonds.....	96,490
Total Gas Tax Bonds.....	382,024
Special Obligation Revenue Bonds	
Accelerated Bridge Program.....	573,138
Special Obligation Federal Highway Grant	
Anticipation Notes and Accelerated Bridge Program.....	790,847
Total Special Obligation Bonds.....	2,389,724
Less: Unamortized Premiums and bond issuance costs, net.....	(31,429)
Outstanding Special Obligation Principal.....	<u>\$ 2,358,295</u>

A. *General Obligation Bonds*

General Obligation Bonds are authorized and issued primarily to provide funds for Commonwealth capital projects and Commonwealth supported local government improvements. The Commonwealth borrows by selling general obligation bonds and notes pursuant to Chapter 29 of the General Laws. The responsibility to borrow is statutorily delegated to the Office of the State Treasurer and Receiver-General, pursuant to Chapter 29. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth and are paid from the Governmental Funds, from which debt service principal and interest payments are appropriated. Massachusetts General Laws provide for the allocation of bond proceeds to bond authorizations and capital spending in arrears, as expenditures are made, unless the proceeds are allocated at the time of issuance.

In addition, certain bonds are issued for specific programs approved by the Legislature. These bonds are known as College Opportunity Bonds. As of June 30, 2011, the Commonwealth had outstanding approximately \$142 million in variable "U. Plan" bonds (at accreted value), sold in conjunction with a college savings program administered by the Massachusetts Educational Facility Authority (MEFA). These bonds bear deferred interest at a rate equal to the percentage change in the consumer price index plus 2% together with current interest at the rate of 0.5%.

In terms of bond structure, the large majority of general obligation bonds have been sold as fixed rate obligations. As of June 30, 2011, approximately 81% of the Commonwealth's outstanding GO debt is fixed-rate bonds. The remaining 19% of outstanding GO debt is variable rate bonds – bonds whose rate of interest fluctuate based on market or market index changes. The outstanding GO variable rate debt consists of several variable rate structures. Most of the outstanding variable rate debt are variable rate demand bonds or VRDBs, or long-term bonds whose interest rates re-set daily or weekly through a remarketing process. Because these bonds offer bondholders a "put" or tender feature, they are supported by standby liquidity facilities provided by commercial banks which require the applicable bank to purchase any bonds that are tendered and not successfully remarketed. As of June 30, 2011, the Commonwealth had \$1.6 billion in outstanding VRDBs. This accounts for

approximately 9% of total general obligation debt and approximately 45% of total general obligation variable-rate debt. All of these bonds are uninsured. As of June 30, 2011, none of the Commonwealth's outstanding VRDBs have been subject to failed remarketing and "put" back to the banks' liquidity providers; consequently, there have not been any draws on a liquidity facility.

The Commonwealth has also issued general obligation variable-rate debt in the form of auction-rate securities. Like VRDBs, these are long-term bonds whose interest rates are re-set at pre-determined, short-term intervals. Unlike VRDBs, these bonds do not provide bondholders with a put feature and therefore do not require a supporting credit facility. The Commonwealth's auction-rate securities have long-term nominal maturities of over 20 years with interest rates re-set every seven days. A periodic "Dutch auction" process is designed to provide a mechanism of liquidity to bondholders, with bonds re-priced and traded in auctions managed by broker-dealers.

Beginning in February 2008, and continuing through fiscal 2011, several auctions of the Commonwealth's outstanding auction rate securities experienced auction failure, meaning there were insufficient bids from investors to purchase the securities being offered for sale by existing bondholders. Upon auction failure, the interest rate paid to bondholders is the failure rate as specified in the bond documents. For the four series of Commonwealth bonds whose auctions have experienced failed auctions (approximately \$401 million in total outstanding debt obligations, including Commonwealth of Massachusetts General Obligation Bonds, Series 2000 D, 2000 E, 2000 F, and 2000 G), the failure rate is based on a multiple of the non-financial commercial paper rate, with a maximum failure rate of 12%. The failed auctions have resulted in interest costs that were consistently below budgeted debt service levels of 5%.

The remaining outstanding GO variable-rate debt pays interest to bondholders based on certain indices. For example, as of June 30, 2011, the Commonwealth had approximately \$197 million of bonds that pay interest based on the consumer price index (CPI), \$846 million of bonds that pay interest based on the three-month London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) and \$534 million of bonds that pay interest based on the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Index. These bonds make up approximately 1%, 4% and 3% of total outstanding general obligation indebtedness, respectively.

To fund the fiscal 2011 capital budget, the Commonwealth borrowed by issuing \$2.06 billion in long-term general obligation bonds, \$1.55 billion of which was for new-money needs, with the remainder for refunding already existing debt in two separate refunding and restructuring transactions. The first refunding transaction, which also included debt restructuring mandated by the Legislature, resulted in FY11 budgetary savings, but increased debt service by \$19.5 million over the life of the debt at a present value cost of \$1.7 million. The second refunding resulted in reduced debt service of \$14.1 million and a present value savings of \$11.2 million over the life of the debt. Of the new money issues, \$708 million was issued as Build America Bonds (BABs). The BABs program is a temporary bond program authorized by the federal government as part of the 2009 America Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). Under the BABs program, issuers borrow by selling bonds into the taxable bond market and receive in return a subsidy from the federal government equal to 35% to 45% (depending on whether the proceeds are used for projects in economically distressed areas) of the interest costs on the bonds. Given market conditions at the time of the Commonwealth's two BABs sales, this program resulted in borrowings whose net interest costs will be significantly lower than the interest

on traditional tax-exempt bonds. The BABs program expired on December 31, 2010, and unless the program is reauthorized by the federal government, no additional BABs will be issued.

MSBA Debt

As of June 30, 2011, the MSBA had outstanding approximately \$4.4 billion of Dedicated Sales Tax bonds, plus approximately \$195 million of unamortized premiums for the purpose of funding school construction and renovation projects. Interest on the bonds ranges from 4.0% to 6.0% and is payable semiannually each August 15 and February 15, until maturity in FY40.

B. Special Obligation Bonds

Commonwealth Transportation Fund (CTF)

During FY11, the Commonwealth issued \$576 million in special obligation bonds for highway construction purposes under the Commonwealth's Accelerated Bridge Program, secured by Commonwealth motor fuels taxes and Registry of Motor Vehicle fees. The new bonds are secured by a senior lien on 14.1085 cents of the total 21 cent per gallon gasoline tax, the full 21 cents per gallon of special fuels taxes (comprised primarily of taxes on diesel fuel), the full 19.1% of the average price per gallon tax on liquefied natural gas, and all Registry of Motor vehicle fees deposited in the Commonwealth Transportation Fund. The bonds also have a subordinate lien on 6.86 cents of the 21 cent per gallon gasoline tax not included in the senior lien. These new bonds were issued under the federal Build America Bonds program, whereby states are reimbursed by the federal government for 35% of the bonds' interest costs. A portion of the bonds, \$156.4 million, was also designated as Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds, which entitles the Commonwealth to receive a 45% subsidy from the federal government.

As of June 30, 2011, approximately \$576 million in principal was outstanding on these bonds and approximately \$450 million of interest (net of the federal subsidy) was expected to be paid through maturity. The bonds mature from FY24 to FY40.

Other special obligation bonds for highway construction purposes issued prior to FY11 are secured by a pledge of 6.86 cents of the 21 cents per gallon gasoline tax. As of June 30, 2011, bonds secured by these pledged funds totaled approximately \$377 million of principal and approximately \$111 million in interest. These bonds mature from FY12 to FY23 and were sold in various series issued prior to FY11. Principal and interest paid during FY11 amounted to approximately \$37 million and \$22 million, respectively.

Convention Center Fund

Chapter 152 of the Acts of 1997, as amended, authorizes \$694.4 million of special obligation bonds to be issued for the purposes of building a new convention center in Boston (\$609.4 million), the Springfield Civic Center (\$66 million) and the Worcester Convention Center (\$19 million). The bonds are payable from monies credited to the Convention Center Fund created by such legislation, which include certain hotel tax receipts from hotels in Boston, Cambridge, Springfield and Worcester, a surcharge on car rentals in Boston, a parking surcharge at all three facilities, a surcharge on sightseeing tours and cruises in Boston and sales tax receipts from certain hotels and other retail establishments in Boston, Cambridge and Springfield. The legislation requires a capital reserve fund to be maintained at a level equal to maximum annual debt

service and provides that if the fund falls below its required balance, the 2.75% convention center financing fee in Boston is to be increased (though the overall hotel tax in Boston, including the fee, cannot exceed 14%). As of June 30, 2011, taxes within the Convention Center districts support approximately \$639 million of outstanding principal and approximately \$526 million of interest on debts related to these Convention Centers. Taxes collected in FY11 were approximately \$86.0 million, while debt service on the bonds was approximately \$34.5 million.

**C. Federal Grant
Anticipation Notes**

Approximately \$3.0 billion in revenues from federal grants passed through the Federal Grants Fund in FY11 and represents the greatest source of dedicated revenues. (In addition, in conformance with GASB accounting standards, approximately \$1.3 billion in food stamp benefit payments made directly to beneficiaries are shown in the Federal Grants Fund, but these payments do not pass through the Commonwealth's accounting system.) A portion of these grants is dedicated to funding the principal portion only of federal grant anticipation notes issued in fiscal 1998, 1999, 2001, 2011 and refunding notes in fiscal 2003 and fiscal 2011. In FY11, the Commonwealth issued federal grant anticipation notes (GANS) totaling \$480.5 million – \$100 million for new-money needs under the Commonwealth's Accelerated Bridge Program, and \$380.5 million to refund previously issued debt. The \$100 million in GANS for the Accelerated Bridge Program are subordinate to the outstanding GANS, but also have pledged to their payment Commonwealth Transportation Fund revenues in excess of those needed for the payment of debt service for the \$576 million in Special Obligation Bonds described in section C of this note. The refunding transaction resulted in an aggregate debt service savings of \$11.8 million over the life of the refunded debt and an economic savings of \$11.4 million over the life of the refunded debt. The Commonwealth intends to begin repayments of the principal of the new-money notes beginning in fiscal 2016, after the original and refunded GANS have been paid in full. As of June 30, 2011, total principal remaining to be paid on (GANS) is approximately \$767 million. Maturities are from FY12 through FY23. Debt service paid during FY11 was approximately \$189 million.

The legislation authorizing such notes contains a statutory covenant that as long as any such grant anticipation notes remain outstanding, the Commonwealth will deposit all federal highway reimbursements into the Grant Anticipation Note Trust Fund, to be released to the Commonwealth once all the debt service and reserve funding obligations of the trust agreement securing the grant anticipation notes have been met. If the United States Congress reduces the aggregate amount appropriated nationwide to less than \$17.1 billion and debt service coverage with respect to the notes falls below 120%, then the legislation further pledges an additional 10¢ per gallon of existing motor fuel tax collections will be deposited into the trust fund, to be used for debt service on the notes, subject to legislative appropriation. Principal amortization of the notes began in fiscal 2006 and will continue through fiscal 2015. Under the trust agreement securing the notes, aggregate annual debt service on grant anticipation notes may not exceed \$216 million unless the rating agencies rating the notes confirm that exceeding \$216 million in annual debt service will not cause them to withdraw or reduce their credit ratings. Such notes and the interest thereon are secured solely by the pledge of federal highway construction reimbursement payments and by a contingent pledge of certain motor fuels excises. In practice, the interest on such notes has been paid from Commonwealth appropriations.

D. *Interest Rate Swap Agreements – Objectives and Risks*

The Commonwealth has entered into interest rate swap agreements for the sole purpose of hedging changes in the interest rates on a portion of its outstanding variable rate bonds, taking advantage of the fact that these bonds, combined with interest rate swaps, generally result in lower interest costs than fixed-rate bonds. Of the Commonwealth's variable-rate debt outstanding of approximately \$3.6 billion (or approximately 20% of total general obligation debt), approximately \$3.4 billion were synthetically fixed via floating-to-fixed interest rate swap hedge agreements. The remaining variable-rate debt of approximately \$352 million, or approximately 2% of the total outstanding general obligation debt, is un-hedged and, accordingly, floats with interest rates reset on a daily or weekly basis.

Under the terms of these floating-to-fixed rate hedge agreements, the counterparties to the swaps are obligated to pay the Commonwealth an amount equal or approximately equal to the variable-rate payment on the related bonds or a payment based on a market index and the Commonwealth is obligated to pay the counterparties a stipulated fixed rate. The floating rate received by the Commonwealth from swap counterparties is used to offset the variable rate paid to bondholders. Only the net difference in interest payments is actually exchanged with the counterparty. The net payments made or received on these agreements are reported as part of interest expense in the basic financial statements. In all cases, the Commonwealth remains responsible for making interest payments to the variable-rate bondholders.

Objective of the Interest Rate Swap Agreements

In connection with the issuance of variable rate GO refunding bonds in 1997, 1998, 2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007, the Commonwealth entered into interest rate swap agreements with certain counterparties to hedge against the volatility of the market interest rates. Additional swap agreements were entered into to hedge this volatility on certain special obligation bonds, including the Series 2005 Special Obligation Tax Revenue (Gas Tax) Bonds and the Series 2004 Special Obligation Dedicated Tax Revenue (Convention Center) Bonds. In addition, a floating-to-fixed rate swap agreement was transferred to the Commonwealth from the Route 3 North Transportation Improvements Association (secured by Commonwealth Contract Assistance) in November 2008 after the lease revenue bonds associated with that swap experienced remarketing failure. The swap was assigned to a portion of the Commonwealth's previously unhedged variable rate bonds that were outstanding.

The intended effect of these agreements is essentially to fix the Commonwealth's interest rate obligations with respect to its variable-rate bonds in order to hedge or mitigate the Commonwealth's exposure to changes in interest rates on these bonds. For example, during a period when interest rates rise, the Commonwealth would receive higher payments from swap counterparties that would be used to offset higher payments to bondholders of the outstanding variable rate bonds. During a period when interest rates decline, the reduction in interest payments to bondholders would offset the higher payments made to swap counterparties. But in both scenarios, the net obligation of the Commonwealth is essentially fixed through the life of the swap and bonds. This allows the Commonwealth to finance its capital budget using floating rate bonds, which, combined with interest rate swaps are less costly than fixed-rate bonds while hedging the risk of rising interest rates on those bonds to provide long-term budget certainty. As of June 30, 2011, all of the Commonwealth's interest rate swaps were floating-to-fixed rate agreements and

were deemed effective hedges, as provided for in GASB Statement No. 53.

Terms of the Interest Rate Swap Agreements

The bonds and related swap agreements have final maturities ranging from 2013 to 2037. The swaps' total notional value of approximately \$3.4 billion effectively matches the par amount of the related variable-rate bonds.

Under the swap agreements, the Commonwealth pays the relevant counterparties fixed rates ranging from 3.333% to 5.25% and receives variable-rate payments equal to or approximately equal to the amount of variable rate payments the Commonwealth pays on the related variable-rate refunding bonds or a payment based on a market index.

Credit Risk of the Interest Rate Swap Agreements

As of June 30, 2011, the Commonwealth is not exposed to credit risk because the swaps had a negative fair value. Should interest rates change and the fair value of the swaps become positive, the Commonwealth would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the swap's fair value. All of the Commonwealth's counterparties are required to post collateral in certain circumstances. The Commonwealth is not required to post collateral in any of its existing swap agreements.

The chart below details the Commonwealth's outstanding swaps and related bond issuances (amounts in thousands except for percentages).

Associated Bond Issue	Notional Amounts Outstanding (thousands)	Effective Date	Fixed Rate Paid (Range)	Terms		Fair value at June 30		Change in Fair Value	Final Termination Date	Counterparty	Counterparty Credit Rating
				Variable Rate Received		2011	2010				
<i>General Obligation Bonds:</i>											
Series 1997B	\$ 162,768	8/12/1997	4.659%	Cost of Funds		\$ (12,344)	\$ (16,634)	\$ 4,290	August 1, 2015	Goldman Sachs Mit Mar Der Prod	Aa1 / AAA / NA
Series 1997B	108,512	9/1/2010	4.659%	SIFMA		(8,080)	(10,813)	2,733	August 1, 2015	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp	Aa2 / A+ / A
Series 1998A	177,884	9/17/1998	4.174%	Cost of Funds		(14,812)	(18,008)	3,196	September 1, 2016	Citi Swapco, Inc	Aaa / AAA / AAA
Series 1998A, Series 2006A, Series 2000A, & Series 2000B	266,826	11/17/2008	4.174%	60% 1-Month LIBOR + 25 basis points		(22,466)	(28,367)	5,901	September 1, 2016	Deutsche Bank AG	Aa3 / A+ / AA-
Series 2000A	106,675	8/16/2007	3.942%	SIFMA - 3 basis points		(12,401)	(12,535)	134	August 1, 2018	Merrill Lynch Cap Svcs	A2 / A / A+
Series 2000A	53,575	8/16/2007	3.942%	SIFMA - 3 basis points		(6,069)	(6,135)	66	August 1, 2018	Bear Stearns Fin Prod / JP Morgan	Aa1 / AA- / AA-
Series 2001B & C	496,225	2/20/2001	4.150%	Cost of Funds		(65,765)	(67,728)	1,963	January 1, 2021	Morgan Stanley Der Prod	Aa3 / AAA / NA
Series 2003B	87,455	3/12/2003	4.500%	CPI-based formula		(1,068)	(3,553)	2,485	December 1, 2014	Goldman Sachs Mit Mar Der Prod	Aa1 / AAA / NA
Series 2003B	10,000	10/8/2008	4.500%	CPI-based formula		(84)	(286)	202	December 1, 2013	Deutsche Bank AG	Aa3 / A+ / AA-
Series 2010A & 2011A (refunding)	532,515	3/15/2005	3.333% - 4.004%	SIFMA		(57,029)	(60,398)	3,369	February 1, 2028	Citibank N.A.	A1 / A+ / A+
Series 2006B, Series 2000D	294,000	4/2/2009	4.515%	67% 3-Month LIBOR		(70,852)	(82,056)	11,204	June 15, 2033	Barclays Bank PLC	Aa3 / AA- / AA-
Series 2006C	100,000	1/1/2007	3.73%-3.85%	CPI-based formula		(646)	(5,246)	4,600	November 1, 2020	Citibank N.A.	A1 / A+ / A+
Series 2007A	400,000	10/8/2008	4.420%	67% 3-Month LIBOR + 0.57%		(39,950)	(47,098)	7,148	May 1, 2037	Barclays Bank PLC	Aa3 / AA- / AA-
Series 2007A (refunding)	414,130	10/8/2008	4.083%	67% 3-Month LIBOR + 0.55%		(53,448)	(62,812)	9,364	November 1, 2025	Bank of NY Mellon	Aaa / AA / AA-
Series 2007A (refunding)	31,665	10/8/2008	3.936%	67% 3-Month LIBOR + 0.46%		(3,896)	(4,390)	494	November 1, 2020	Deutsche Bank AG	Aa3 / A+ / AA-
Subtotal	<u>3,242,230</u>					<u>(368,910)</u>	<u>(426,059)</u>	<u>57,149</u>			
<i>Special Obligation Dedicated Tax Revenue Bonds</i>											
Series 2004 (Convention Ctr)	28,863	6/29/2004	4.45% - 5.25%	CPI-based formula		(1,281)	(2,831)	1,550	January 1, 2018	Goldman Sachs Cap Markets	Aa3 / A / A+
Series 2004 (Convention Ctr)	28,863	6/29/2004	4.45% - 5.25%	CPI-based formula		(550)	(3,373)	2,823	January 1, 2018	JPMorgan Chase Bank	Aa1 / AA- / AA-
Series 2004 (Convention Ctr)	28,864	6/29/2004	4.45% - 5.25%	CPI-based formula		(1,527)	(3,373)	1,846	January 1, 2018	Bear Stearns / JP Morgan	Aa3 / A+ / AA-
Series 2005A (Gas Tax)	96,490	1/12/2005	4.771% - 5.059%	CPI-based formula		(3,602)	(7,939)	4,337	June 1, 2022	Merrill Lynch Cap Serv	A2 / A / A+
Subtotal	<u>183,080</u>					<u>(6,960)</u>	<u>(17,516)</u>	<u>10,556</u>			
Total	<u>\$ 3,425,310</u>					<u>\$ (375,870)</u>	<u>\$ (443,575)</u>	<u>\$ 67,705</u>			

Fair value of the Interest Rate Swap Agreements

The aggregate fair value balance of interest rate swaps at June 30, 2011 is negative \$376 million and is reflected on the statement of net assets as a liability for derivative instruments which is offset by deferred outflows from derivative instruments. The fair values of the interest rate swaps are estimated using the zero-coupon method. This method calculates the future net settlement payments required by the swap assuming that the current forward rates implied by the yield curve correctly anticipate future spot interest rates. These payments are then discounted using the spot rates implied by the current yield curve for hypothetical zero-coupon bonds due on the date of each future net settlement on the swaps. Because all of the interest rate swaps were deemed effective hedges, changes in fair value of the interest rate swaps during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 were recognized as deferred outflows resulting in no impact on the Statement of Activities.

If all the Commonwealth's swap agreements had been terminated as of the end of fiscal year 2011 the Commonwealth would have been required to make a payment of this magnitude. Although the Commonwealth has the option of terminating its swap agreements at any time (and either make or receive any termination payment due), the Commonwealth's counterparties do not have such an option. Therefore, the Commonwealth would only have to make a payment of the amount estimated if certain termination events occurred, as described herein. Based on the terms and provisions of the swap agreements and the Commonwealth's current bond ratings, an involuntary termination of the swaps due to an event of the Commonwealth is remote. In the case of a voluntary termination due to an event of a counterparty, the Commonwealth would likely seek to maintain the existing hedge by replacing that counterparty with another.

Basis and Market-Access Risk of the Interest Rate Swap Agreements

Because the terms on most of the interest rate swap agreements require the Commonwealth's counterparties to make variable rate payments equal or approximately equal to those the Commonwealth makes on the related variable rate bonds, the Commonwealth is not subject to significant basis risk as a result of these agreements. Under certain circumstances, such as a downgrade of the credit rating of the bonds being hedged or the enactment of tax-related legislation which causes the related bonds to trade differently, certain of the swap agreements provide that the Commonwealth's counterparties, may, at their option, pay a variable rate that is based on one or more market indices such as LIBOR or the SIFMA swap index. Under these circumstances, the Commonwealth would be subject to basis risk if these indices varied from the basis for the variable rates that were determined for the Commonwealth's variable-rate demand bonds through the associated remarketing process. For certain other interest rate swap agreements, the variable rate on the swap is based on a market index that differs from the variable rate on the hedged bonds, which is generally remarketed or auction rate. The Commonwealth is subject to basis risk on these agreements.

A majority of the swap contracts have the same maturity dates and amortizations as the related bonds. For two of the swap agreements, the underlying bonds have maturity dates that come due before the termination date of the associated swaps. This applies to the 2006B and 2000D bond being hedged by the \$294 million swap with Barclays and the 2010A bonds being hedged by the \$533 million swap with Citigroup. The Commonwealth's stated debt plan is to extend the underlying variable rate bonds to match the terms and amounts of the associated swaps. If the Commonwealth is unable to extend the underlying variable rate bonds or identify other variable rate bonds the swaps may hedge, the Commonwealth would be required to make net settlement payments on the swaps without the offsetting effects of changes in variable rate bond settlement payments.

Termination Risk of the Interest Rate Swap Agreements

The swap contracts use the International Swap Dealers Association (ISDA) Master Agreement, which includes standard termination events, such as failure to pay and bankruptcy. The swaps include termination events additional to those in the standard ISDA master agreement based on credit ratings. The swap agreements are not otherwise subject to termination except at the Commonwealth's option. The swap contracts require that the Commonwealth's counterparties maintain certain ratings levels. If they fail to maintain such ratings, the Commonwealth would have the option to terminate the related swap agreement and receive or pay a termination payment depending on the interest rates at the time. Similarly, the Commonwealth is required to maintain certain credit ratings under the agreements, generally 'BBB-' or above. If the Commonwealth's rating fell below those levels, the Commonwealth's counterparties would have the option to terminate the related swap agreements or for certain agreements choose to make variable rate payments based on a market index (instead of the actual bond rate) which would subject the Commonwealth to basis risk, as previously described. If one or more of the swap agreements were terminated, then the related variable rate bonds would no longer be hedged and the Commonwealth would no longer be paying a synthetic fixed rate with respect to the bonds. In addition, if at the time of termination, the swap had a negative fair value, the Commonwealth would incur a loss and would be required to settle with the related counterparty or counterparties at the swaps' fair market values. However, to avoid a termination payment and to maintain the interest rate hedge, when the terminating event is an event of the counterparty, the Commonwealth would likely seek to replace counterparties to the swap agreement. Based on the terms and provisions of the swap agreements and the Commonwealth's current bond ratings, an involuntary termination of the swaps due to an event of the Commonwealth is remote.

E. Outstanding Swapped Debt

Security for Interest Rate Swap Agreements

Under legislation approved by the Governor on August 11, 2008, scheduled, periodic payments to be made by the Commonwealth pursuant to swap agreements in existence on August 1, 2008 or entered into after such date shall constitute general obligations of the Commonwealth for which its full faith and credit is pledged.

Debt service requirements to maturity for variable-rate bonds hedged by interest rate swap agreements and projected future net settlement payments on interest rate swap agreements at June 30, 2011 are provided in the table below.

Future bond interest payments are calculated using rates applicable to the scheduled payment nearest to June 30, 2011 for variable rate bonds. The net swap payments are calculated by subtracting the projected future variable rate interest payment per the swap agreement from the projected future fixed rate payment per the swap agreement. Projected future variable rate payments on the swap agreements are based on variable rates applicable to the scheduled payment nearest to June 30, 2011. The actual amount of variable rate interest paid to bondholders and net swap payments made to counterparties are affected by changes in variable interest rates, changes in inflation (CPI), as well as changes in the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) floating rate indices. Changes in the amounts paid to bondholders versus amounts paid to counterparties are largely offsetting:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Variable-Rate Bonds		Interest Rate Swaps, Net	Total
	Principal	Interest		
2012	\$ 119,445,000	\$ 31,584,320	\$ 109,978,131	\$ 261,007,451
2013	195,640,000	30,385,605	103,716,686	329,742,291
2014	152,430,000	28,477,740	98,660,319	279,568,060
2015	240,930,000	24,580,893	92,980,440	358,491,333
2016	252,485,000	21,216,850	86,382,376	360,084,226
2017-2021	1,171,515,000	69,737,844	326,415,167	1,567,668,012
2022-2026	780,595,000	22,882,191	168,419,648	971,896,839
2027-2031	305,325,000	9,011,231	63,749,100	378,085,332
2032-2036	177,840,000	3,688,184	19,653,813	201,181,998
2037-2040	29,105,000	109,592	533,629	29,748,221
Total	<u>\$ 3,425,310,000</u>	<u>\$ 241,674,451</u>	<u>\$ 1,070,489,310</u>	<u>\$ 4,737,473,761</u>

Business - Type Activities – Swapped Debt

The University System has various swaps. At June 30, 2011, the fair value of liability of the universities outstanding interest rate swaps was \$51.3 million.

For financial reporting purposes, long-term debt is carried at its face value. Unamortized discounts and premiums are shown separately. For capital appreciation bonds, the outstanding amount represents total principal and accreted interest to be repaid.

Component Unit-Swapped Debt

At June 30, 2011, the majority of interest rate SWAPs outstanding are held by MassDOT, which in aggregate have a negative fair value of approximately \$375.0 million. For complete details, see separate MassDOT financial statements.

F. Outstanding Long Term Debt and Changes in Long Term Debt

The amount of long-term debt authorized but unissued is measured in accordance with the statutory basis of accounting. Only the net proceeds (exclusive of discount and costs of issuance) are deducted from the total authorized by the Legislature.

Long-term debt outstanding (excluding unamortized premiums, discounts and issuance cost) and debt authorized and unissued at June 30, 2011 is as follows (amounts in thousands):

Purpose	Bonds Outstanding	Fiscal Year Maturities	Authorized and Unissued
GANs.....	\$ 666,790	2012 -2015	\$ -
Capital Projects:			
General.....	8,134,051	2012 - 2041	9,622,368
Highway.....	9,868,946	2012 - 2041	6,226,838
Local Aid.....	1,566,568	2012 - 2038	11,286
Other.....	638,700	2015 - 2034	9,939
	<u>20,208,265</u>		<u>15,870,432</u>
Subtotal - Governmental activities debt (exclusive of MSBA).....	\$ 20,875,055		\$ 15,870,432
MSBA Debt.....	4,395,390		
Governmental activities debt.....	<u>\$ 25,270,445</u>		

The amounts in the table above include \$2.8 billion in taxable Build America Bonds.

Interest rates on the Commonwealth's debt outstanding at the end of FY11 ranged from 0.5% to 6.6%.

Changes in long-term debt outstanding (excluding discount and premium) and bonds authorized - unissued for the year ended June 30, 2011 are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Governmental Funds		Governmental	
	Debt - Primary Government	MSBA	Funds Bonded Debt	Authorized Unissued *
Balance July 1, 2010.....	\$ 19,726,507	\$ 4,488,535	\$ 24,215,042	\$ 18,516,310
Plus: Increases in bonds authorized	-	-	-	75,000
Less: Authorizations deauthorized	-	-	-	(41,800)
General and special obligation bonds:				
Proceeds, as defined as principal, premium less				
discount and issuance costs	3,250,858	-	3,250,858	(2,679,078)
Less: Net premium	(129,690)	-	(129,690)	-
Less: Principal on refunded bonds.....	(997,850)	-	(997,850)	-
Less: Bonds retired.....	(974,770)	(93,145)	(1,067,915)	-
Outstanding debt June 30, 2011**.....	<u>\$ 20,875,055</u>	<u>\$ 4,395,390</u>	<u>\$ 25,270,445</u>	<u>\$ 15,870,432</u>

* Includes Beginning Balance Adjustment for Authorized/Unissued of \$351.3 Million

** Includes unallocated proceeds of approximately \$229 million.

Business - Type Activities – Colleges and University Debt

Building authorities related to the University of Massachusetts and the state universities have issued bonds for construction of higher education facilities and equipment. Such bonds are guaranteed by the Commonwealth in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$200,000,000. The bond agreements generally provide that revenues from student fees are pledged as collateral on the bonds and establish bond reserve funds, bond funds, and maintenance reserve funds. The University of Massachusetts and state universities have also entered into various loan agreements as participants in the Massachusetts Health and Educational

Facilities Authority's (MHEFA) ongoing capital asset program to finance construction projects and equipment.

At June 30, 2011, debt service requirements to maturity for principal and interest are as follows (amounts in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Governmental Activities				Business - Type Activities	
	Excluding MSBA Debt		MSBA Debt		Revenue Obligation	
	Principal	Interest *	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2012.....	\$ 1,372,784	\$ 911,694	\$ 94,505	\$ 217,486	\$ 118,189	\$ 143,114
2013.....	1,529,747	859,006	98,110	213,162	88,777	139,350
2014.....	1,456,912	795,279	98,865	208,546	91,548	136,929
2015.....	1,348,569	734,568	120,575	203,792	92,740	132,395
2016.....	1,200,031	676,304	96,375	197,941	100,434	127,381
2017 - 2021.....	4,873,888	2,674,155	563,230	910,404	604,388	413,906
2022 - 2026.....	3,932,972	1,559,617	689,420	755,782	660,980	310,850
2027 - 2031.....	2,986,348	811,562	1,260,640	524,288	655,911	358,723
2032 - 2036.....	1,362,070	315,222	770,760	258,239	498,613	250,364
2037 - 2041.....	811,734	63,291	602,910	48,186	319,220	136,084
2042 - 2046.....	-	-	-	-	28,885	63,871
2047 - 2051.....	-	-	-	-	17,728	38,369
Total long - term debt	20,875,055	9,400,698	4,395,390	3,537,826	3,277,413	2,251,336
Less: Current portion	(1,372,784)	(911,694)	(94,505)	(217,486)	(118,189)	(143,114)
Long - term debt	\$ 19,502,271	\$ 8,489,004	\$ 4,300,885	\$ 3,320,340	\$ 3,159,224	\$ 2,108,222

*for all variable rate interest not hedged by swap agreements the assumed interest rate is 5%

G. Prior Defeasance

In prior years, the Commonwealth defeased certain general and special obligation bonds by purchasing securities (from the proceeds of refunding bonds or from surplus operating funds) and placing them in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments on the defeased bonds. With the exception of the crossover refunding activity discussed previously, the trust account assets and the liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the financial statements. At June 30, 2011, approximately \$9,159,369,000 of bonds outstanding from activities in prior fiscal years is considered defeased.

H. Statutory Debt Limit

The Massachusetts General Laws establish limits on the amount of direct debt outstanding. By statutorily limiting the Commonwealth's ability to issue direct debt, this limit provides a control on annual capital spending. The direct debt limit for FY11 was approximately \$18,042,424,000. Outstanding debt subject to the limit at June 30, 2011 was approximately \$16,291,254,000. The limit increases 5% per year.

For purposes of determining compliance with the limit, outstanding direct debt is defined by statute to include general obligation bonds at the amount of their original net proceeds. It excludes BANs, discount and issuance costs, if any, special obligation bonds, GANs, refunded bonds, certain refunding bonds, debt issued by counties, debt issued in conjunction with the MBTA Forward Funding, certain Central Artery / Tunnel debt and debt issued for the SMART program. The amounts excluded from the debt limit are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>
Statutory debt June 30, 2011.....	\$ 21,210,134
Less amounts excluded:	
Premium and issuance cost.....	(335,078)
Special obligation principal.....	(1,015,380)
Accelerated Bridge Program.....	(676,125)
GANs principal.....	(666,790)
County debt assumed.....	(150)
MBTA forward funding.....	(44,472)
SMART bonds.....	(824,279)
Central Artery / Tunnel.....	<u>(1,356,606)</u>
Outstanding direct debt.....	<u>\$ 16,291,254</u>

I. Administration Debt Limit

During fiscal year 2009, the administration announced a policy that sets the annual borrowing limit at a level designed to keep debt service at a maximum of 8% of budgeted revenues. For this purpose, debt service includes principal and interest payments on all general obligation debt, special obligation gas tax debt, interest on federal grant anticipation notes, general obligation contract assistance payment obligations and budgetary contract assistance payment obligations on certain capital lease financings. Debt of the Massachusetts School Building Authority and of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority that is supported by the portion of the sales tax legally dedicated to such entities is not included for purposes of this analysis, as the Commonwealth is not liable for such debt; similarly, the sales tax revenues legally dedicated to such entities are not included in the budgeted revenue projections.

In addition to keeping debt service at a maximum of 8% of budgeted revenues, the debt management policy limits future annual growth in the bond cap to not more than \$125 million through fiscal 2012. This additional constraint is designed to ensure that projected growth in the bond cap will be held to stable and sustainable levels.

The Administration will treat all debt and debt-like obligations of the Commonwealth as subject to the bond cap for purposes of developing the annual capital budget, except in limited circumstances when there is a sound policy justification for not including a particular debt issue. Debt may be excluded from the bond cap, for example, where there is a new, dedicated source of project-related revenues supporting the payment of debt service on such debt; in such cases, the dedicated revenue would also be excluded from projected budgeted revenues for purposes of determining the bond cap as described above.

The following table shows the annual bond cap, the resulting total annual debt service payment obligations and the debt service as a percentage of budgeted revenues.

Bond Cap (in millions except for percentages)

	Fiscal 2011
Bond Cap as approved by the Governor.....	\$ 1,765
Total Annual Debt Service Obligations.....	1,820
Budgeted Revenue.....	36,536
Debt Service as % of Budgeted Revenues.....	4.98%

J. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

The following table summarizes changes in long-term liabilities for both governmental activities and business-type activities (amounts in thousands):

<i>Changes in Long Term Liabilities - Governmental Activities:</i>					
<u>Description</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Tax refunds and abatements payable.....	\$ 813,199	\$ 809,958	\$ 813,199	\$ 809,958	\$ 809,958
Other long-term obligations:					
Compensated absences.....	469,846	479,874	469,846	479,874	307,574
Claims and judgments.....	60,000	40,000	60,000	40,000	-
Prizes payable.....	1,484,794	1,463,048	1,484,794	1,463,048	-
School construction grants payable.....	2,714,133	86,669	475,885	2,324,917	410,327
Retirement system pension obligations.....	1,218,133	1,267,595	1,286,367	1,199,361	-
Post employment benefit obligations.....	1,953,000	2,691,000	1,953,000	2,691,000	-
Environmental remediation liability.....	168,206	15,870	9,863	174,213	4,687
Other liabilities.....	4,021,361	47,171,085	47,022,537	4,169,909	3,878,288
Total other long-term obligations.....	12,089,473	53,215,142	52,762,292	12,542,322	4,600,876
Liability for derivative instruments.....	443,575	375,870	443,575	375,870	-
Bonded Debt:					
Bonds and notes payable - non MSBA.....	19,726,507	3,250,858	2,102,310	20,875,055	1,372,784
Unamortized bond and note premiums - non MSBA.....	216,688	129,690	11,300	335,078	9,425
Deferred loss on refunding.....	(40,225)	(10,187)	(4,270)	(46,142)	(4,100)
MSBA Bonds and notes payable excluding premium.....	4,488,535	-	93,145	4,395,390	94,505
Unamortized bond and note premiums - MSBA.....	210,758	-	15,236	195,522	14,866
Other financing arrangements:					
Capital leases.....	76,608	12,428	28,061	60,975	11,368
Total bonded debt and other financing arrangements.....	24,678,872	3,382,789	2,245,782	25,815,878	1,498,848
Long-term liabilities, Governmental activities.....	\$ 38,025,118	\$ 57,783,759	\$ 56,264,848	\$ 39,544,028	\$ 6,909,682
<i>Changes in Major Long Term Liabilities - Business - Type Activities:</i>					
<u>Description</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Other long-term obligations:					
Compensated absences.....	\$ 178,141	\$ 28,095	\$ 20,649	\$ 185,587	\$ 128,418
Environmental remediation liability.....	3,447	-	1,895	1,552	1,552
Total other long-term obligations.....	181,588	28,095	22,544	187,139	129,970
Bonded Debt:					
Bonds and notes payable, including Foundations and MSCBA.....	2,731,124	732,582	186,293	3,277,413	118,189
Bonds and notes payable.....	2,731,124	732,582	186,293	3,277,413	118,189
Other financing arrangements:					
Capital leases.....	40,924	460	10,279	31,105	8,012
Total bonded debt and other financing arrangements.....	2,772,048	733,042	196,572	3,308,518	126,201
Long-term liabilities, Business - type activities.....	\$ 2,953,636	\$ 761,137	\$ 219,116	\$ 3,495,657	\$ 256,171

Discretely Presented Component Units – The change in bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 2011, net of unamortized discounts and premiums and compensated absences are as follows (amounts in thousands):

<i>Discretely Presented Component Units</i>	July 1, 2010			June 30, 2011		Due	<u>Long Term</u>
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	One Year	Within One Year	
Major component units:							
MassDOT	2.00 - 5.65% 2011-2039	\$ 7,890,714	\$ 585,609	\$ 465,470	\$ 8,010,853	\$ 788,296	\$ 7,222,557
MWPAT	2.00 - 6.375% 2011-2037	3,394,046	514,834	220,871	3,688,009	183,102	3,504,907
Nonmajor component units	1.00 - 9.01% 2011-2034	<u>551,267</u>	<u>36,402</u>	<u>16,490</u>	<u>571,179</u>	<u>12,244</u>	<u>558,935</u>
Total bonds and notes payable		11,836,027	1,136,845	702,831	12,270,041	983,642	11,286,399
Compensated absences, net		<u>3,397</u>	<u>3,653</u>	<u>3,397</u>	<u>3,653</u>	<u>2,523</u>	<u>1,130</u>
Total long term liabilities		<u>\$ 11,839,424</u>	<u>\$ 1,140,498</u>	<u>\$ 706,228</u>	<u>\$ 12,273,694</u>	<u>\$ 986,165</u>	<u>\$ 11,287,529</u>

Further information on debt is found in the notes to the basic financial statements for the various component units.

8. INDIVIDUAL FUND DEFICITS

Certain funds within the Governmental Fund Type had fund deficits at June 30, 2011. None of these funds were in deficit due to finance-related contractual provisions and were allowed to be in deficit by General Law. The amounts are as follows (amounts in thousands):

<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Medical Security Trust Fund.....	\$ (50,466)
Government Land Bank Fund.....	(35,033)
Highway Capital Projects Fund.....	(326,306)
Capital Improvement and Investment Trust Fund.....	(121)
Federal Highway Construction Program Capital Projects Fund.....	(118,805)
Government Land Bank Capital Projects Fund.....	(855)

Some of the funds above are consolidated within supplementary information. The Commonwealth may fund these deficits with appropriations, or in the case of capital funds, proceeds from bond issuances or payments from third parties.

9. RETIREMENT AND OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Plan Descriptions

Primary Government

The Commonwealth is statutorily responsible for the pension benefits for Commonwealth employees (members of the State Employees’ Retirement System) and for teachers of the cities, towns, regional school districts throughout the Commonwealth and Quincy College (members of the Teachers’ Retirement System). The members of the retirement systems do not participate in the Social Security System.

The Massachusetts *State Employees' Retirement System* (SERS) is a single employer defined benefit public employee retirement system (PERS), covering substantially all employees of the Commonwealth and certain employees of the independent authorities and agencies, including the state police officers at the Massachusetts Port Authority. The former MTA employees and retirees became members of SERS upon the creation of MassDOT. Other employees who transferred to MassDOT had been, and remain, members of SERS. The assets and liabilities of the former MTA have been transferred to the SERS. The SERS is administered by the Massachusetts State Retirement Board and is part of the reporting entity and does not issue a stand-alone audited financial report.

The Massachusetts *Teachers' Retirement System* (MTRS) is a defined benefit PERS managed by the Commonwealth on behalf of municipal teachers and municipal teacher retirees. The Commonwealth is a non-employer contributor and is responsible for all contributions and future benefit requirements of the MTRS. The MTRS covers certified teachers in cities towns, regional school districts and Quincy College. Consequently, the Commonwealth reports the MTRS as a single employer PERS with special funding responsibilities. The MTRS is administered by the Commonwealth and is part of the reporting entity and does not issue a stand-alone audited financial report.

Certain Commonwealth employees and current retirees employed prior to the establishment of the State Employees' Retirement System are covered on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. Benefits are recorded when due and payable.

Membership – Membership in SERS and MTRS as of January 1, 2011, the date of the most recent valuation, is as follows:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>MTRS</u>
Retirees and beneficiaries		
currently receiving benefits.....	53,627	55,690
Terminated employees entitled to		
benefits but not yet receiving them.....	<u>3,973</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Subtotal.....	<u>57,600</u>	<u>55,690</u>
Current members.....	<u>86,586</u>	<u>87,136</u>
Total.....	<u>144,186</u>	<u>142,826</u>

Legally Required Reserves Accounts - The balances of legally required reserves at December 31, 2010 (most recent available information) were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>MTRS</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Annuity Savings Fund.....	\$ 4,944,928	\$ 5,163,834	Active members' contribution balance
Annuity Reserve Fund.....	1,349,031	2,543,502	Retired members' contribution account
Special Military Service Fund.....	50	337	Members' contribution account while on military leave
Pension Reserve Fund.....	<u>12,799,486</u>	<u>13,442,065</u>	Amounts appropriated to fund future retirement benefits
Total	<u>\$ 19,093,495</u>	<u>\$ 21,149,738</u>	

Boston teachers are members of the State Boston Retirement System (SBRS) and are not included in this membership data.

B. *Benefit Provisions*

Massachusetts General Laws establish uniform benefit and contribution requirements for all contributory PERS. These requirements provide for superannuation retirement allowance benefits up to a maximum of 80% of a member's highest three-year average annual rate of regular compensation. Benefit payments are based upon a member's age, length of creditable service, and group creditable service, and group classification. The authority for amending these provisions rests with the Legislature.

C. *Funding and Contributions Policy*

Members become vested after ten years of creditable service. A superannuation retirement allowance may be received upon the completion of twenty years of service or upon reaching the age of 55 with ten years of service. Normal retirement for most employees occurs at age 65; for certain hazardous duty and public safety positions, normal retirement is at age 55.

D. *Other Financing Situations*

Chapter 112 of the Acts of 2010, signed on May 22, 2010, changed the methodology for the Commonwealth funding of Boston teachers in the SBRS. The cost of pension benefits of the other participants of the SBRS is the responsibility of the City of Boston. Chapter 112 clarified that the Commonwealth is responsible for all contributions and future benefit requirements for Boston Teachers that are members of the SBRS. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, the Commonwealth contributed \$121.3 million in satisfaction of its actuarially required contribution to the SBRS. The SBRS is a cost sharing multiple employer pension system that is not administered by the Commonwealth and is not part of the reporting entity of the Commonwealth. For a complete copy of SBRS's separately issued financial statements, please contact the City of Boston Retirement Board at 617-635-4305. In June 2010, the Commonwealth made its final arrears payment to the City of Boston (\$132 million) as well as the actuarially required contribution (\$126.8 million) to SBRS.

The retirement systems' funding policies have been established by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. The Legislature has the authority to amend these policies. The annuity portion of the SERS and TRS retirement allowance is funded by employees, who contribute a percentage of their regular compensation. Costs of administering the plan are funded out of plan assets.

The Commonwealth is financially responsible for the cost of living adjustment (COLA) granted to participants in various retirement systems of cities, towns and counties in fiscal year 1981 to 1997. Chapter 17 of the Acts of 1997 effective for fiscal year 1998 transferred the responsibility for funding COLAs for separate (non-teacher) retirement systems of cities and towns to their respective systems. Any future COLA granted by the Legislature to employees of these plans will be the responsibility of the individual system, assuming approval by the local board. The individual employer governments are also responsible for the basic pension benefits.

The actuarial accrued liability for COLAs as of January 1, 2011 was \$281.7 million.

The policy for post-retirement benefit increases for all retirees of the SERS, MTRS, for those participants who serve in the City of Boston’s School Department in a teaching capacity and COLAs of local governments is subject to legislative approval.

The total contributions required for SERS and TRS are based on the entry age normal cost method using the same actuarial assumptions used to compute the net pension obligation.

A table of Pension Funding Progress and the Commonwealth’s annual pension contributions for the past six fiscal years is presented as supplemental information of this report.

Member contributions vary depending on the most recent date of membership:

<u>Hire Date</u>	<u>% of Compensation</u>
Prior to 1975.....	5% of regular compensation
1975 - 1983.....	7% of regular compensation
1984 to 6/30/1996.....	8% of regular compensation
7/1/1996 to present.....	9% of regular compensation except for State Police which is 12% of regular compensation
7/1/2001 to present.....	11% of regular compensation (for teachers hired after 7/1/01 and those accepting provisions of Chapter 114 of the Acts of 2000)
1979 to present.....	An additional 2% of regular compensation in excess of \$30,000

Schedule of Annual Required Contributions and Calculation Methodology

Chapter 32 of the General Laws directs the Secretary of Administration and Finance to prepare a funding schedule to meet actuarially determined requirements, and to update this funding schedule every three years on the basis of new actuarial valuation reports prepared under the Secretary’s direction. Any such schedule is subject to legislative approval. If a schedule is not so approved, payments are to be made in accordance with the most recently approved schedule. Under the current schedule adopted in 2011, the amortization payments are designed to eliminate the unfunded liability by fiscal year 2040 on the basis of 4.50% annual growth. The funding schedule as published follows an acceptable actuarial funding methodology to compute normal cost and the unfunded accrued actuarial liability.

Contributions by the Commonwealth of \$1.442 billion were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. Of this amount \$34.3 million represents budgeted payments for COLAs granted to participants in retirement systems of cities, towns and counties and approximately \$121.3 million represents payments for Boston Teachers.

GAAP requires that pension expenditures (costs) be based on the actuarially required contribution determined using an acceptable actuarial cost method and that they are not less than:

- Normal cost plus amortization of net pension obligation cost
- Interest and amortization on any unfunded prior service costs

The Commonwealth contributed approximately 104% of its annual required contributions in FY11.

The following table shows the detail of annual required contributions (ARC) and Commonwealth contribution, as well as pension cost contributions exclusive of cost of living adjustments (amounts in thousands):

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>MTRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>2011</u>			
Annual required contribution.....	\$ 471,096	\$ 767,960	\$ 1,239,056
Interest on net pension obligation.....	18,086	71,249	89,335
Adjustment to annual required contribution.....	<u>(12,308)</u>	<u>(48,488)</u>	<u>(60,796)</u>
Annual pension cost.....	476,874	790,721	1,267,595
Less: Contributions made, excluding COLAs.....	<u>431,166</u>	<u>855,201</u>	<u>1,286,367</u>
Increase (decrease) in net pension obligation.....	45,708	(64,480)	(18,772)
Net pension obligation beginning of year.....	<u>227,642</u>	<u>990,491</u>	<u>1,218,133</u>
Net pension obligation end of year.....	<u>\$ 273,350</u>	<u>\$ 926,011</u>	<u>\$ 1,199,361</u>
<u>2010</u>			
Annual pension cost.....	\$ 646,913	\$ 1,107,284	\$ 1,754,197
Percentage of annual pension cost contributed	63%	62%	63%
Net pension obligation end of year.....	\$ 227,642	\$ 990,491	\$ 1,218,133
<u>2009</u>			
Annual pension cost.....	\$ 695,604	\$ 1,150,782	\$ 1,846,386
Percentage of annual pension cost contributed.....	57%	68%	64%
Net pension obligation end of year.....	\$ (8,589)	\$ 573,604	\$ 565,015

E. Funded Status and Funding Process

The funded status of SERS and MTRS as of January 1, 2011, the most recent actuarial valuation date, is as follows (dollar amounts in thousands except for percentages)

	<u>Actuarial Value of Plan Assets</u>	<u>Actuarial Accrued Liability</u>	<u>Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAAL)</u>	<u>Funded Ratio</u>	<u>Annual Covered Payroll *</u>	<u>UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll *</u>
State Employees Retirement System						
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2011.....	\$ 21,244,900	\$ 26,242,776	\$ 4,979,876	81.0%	\$ 4,808,250	103.6%
Teachers' Retirement System						
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2011.....	\$ 23,117,952	\$ 34,890,991	\$ 11,773,039	66.3%	\$ 5,558,311	211.8%

* The covered payroll amount approximates the employer payroll

The following displays the Schedule of Net Assets and the Schedule of Changes in Net Assets for the SERS, the MTRS and the SRBTF as of June 30, 2011, (amounts in thousands):

	Pension Trust Funds			Total
	State Employees' PERS	Teachers' PERS	State Retiree Benefits	
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 62,656	\$ 74,820	\$ -	\$ 137,476
Investments at fair value:				
Absolute Return.....	-	-	49,967	49,967
Short-term.....	340,941	371,676	4,728	717,345
Domestic Equity.....	3,916,675	4,269,758	163,797	8,350,231
Fixed Income.....	4,349,478	4,741,577	59,381	9,150,436
International Equity.....	5,641,073	6,149,608	57,188	11,847,868
Private Equity.....	2,185,693	2,382,730	-	4,568,423
Hedge fund-of-funds.....	1,524,673	1,662,120	-	3,186,792
Real Estate.....	1,638,509	1,786,218	37,429	3,462,156
Timber and Other Natural Resources.....	410,820	447,855	-	858,676
Total investments at fair value.....	20,007,862	21,811,542	372,490	42,191,894
Other receivables.....	184,008	200,601	1,586	386,195
Total assets.....	20,254,526	22,086,963	374,076	42,715,565
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable.....	172,879	190,587	6,545	370,011
Total liabilities.....	172,879	190,587	6,545	370,011
Net assets available for post - employment benefits.....	\$ 20,081,647	\$ 21,896,376	\$ 367,531	\$ 42,345,554
	State Employees' PERS	Teachers' PERS	State Retiree Benefits	Total
ADDITIONS				
Contribution:				
Employer contributions.....	\$ 465,319	\$ 976,491	\$ 397,047	\$ 1,838,857
Employee contributions.....	539,549	616,533	-	1,156,082
Total contributions.....	1,004,868	1,593,024	397,047	2,994,939
Net investment gain (loss):				
Investment gain (loss).....	3,708,141	4,061,545	66,112	7,835,798
Less: investment expense.....	(27,621)	(30,111)	(1,102)	(58,834)
Net investment gain (loss).....	3,680,520	4,031,434	65,010	7,776,964
Total additions.....	4,685,388	5,624,458	462,057	10,771,903
DEDUCTIONS				
Administration.....	7,901	16,777	979	25,657
Retirement benefits and refunds.....	1,547,554	2,197,622	397,040	4,142,216
Payments to State Boston Retirement System.....	-	121,290	-	121,290
Total deductions.....	1,555,455	2,335,689	398,019	4,289,163
Net increase(decrease).....	3,129,933	3,288,769	64,038	6,482,740
Net assets available for post - employment benefits at beginning of year.....	16,951,714	18,607,607	303,493	35,862,814
Net assets available for post - employment benefits at end of year.....	\$ 20,081,647	\$ 21,896,376	\$ 367,531	\$ 42,345,554

F. *Additional Actuarial Information*

The schedules of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information (RSI) following the notes to the basic financial statements, present multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial values of plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability (AALs) for benefits.

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation is as follows:

1. The annual required contribution for 2011 was determined as part of the January 1, 2011 actuarial valuation using the entry age normal cost method.
2. The actuarial assumptions included (a) 8.25% investment rate of return, (b) a 3.25% interest rate credited to the annuity savings fund and (c) a 3% cost of living increase per year.
3. Salary increases are based on analyses of past experience but range from 4.5% to 10.0% depending on group and length of service.
4. The assumptions do not include post-retirement benefit increases, which are taken into account when granted under amendments to General Laws.

The actuarial value of assets was determined using various techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments, with a phased-in approach. Under this approach, 20% of the gains or losses occurring in the prior year are recognized, 40% of those occurring two years prior, etc, so that 100% of gains and losses occurring five years prior are recognized. The actuarial value of assets is adjusted if necessary in order to remain between 90% and 110% of market value.

5. The remaining amortization period for the unfunded pension liability at January 1, 2011 was 30 years to FY40.

In July 2011, as part of its FY12 budget the Commonwealth enacted legislation including an extension of the Commonwealth's pension funding schedule from 2025 to 2040.

G. *Commonwealth Post Employment Obligations Other than Pensions (OPEB)*

In addition to providing pension benefits, under Chapter 32A of the Massachusetts General Laws the Commonwealth is required to provide certain health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees of the Commonwealth, housing authorities, redevelopment authorities and certain other governmental agencies. Substantially all of the Commonwealth's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach retirement age while working for the Commonwealth. Eligible retirees are required to contribute a specified percentage of the health care/benefit costs which are comparable to contributions required from employees. The Commonwealth is reimbursed for the cost of benefits to retirees of the eligible authorities and non-state agencies.

The Group Insurance Commission (GIC) of the Commonwealth manages the Commonwealth's defined benefit OPEB plan as an agent multiple employer program including the Commonwealth and 370 municipalities and other non-

Commonwealth governmental entities. These entities that participate in the GIC are responsible for paying premiums at the same rate to the GIC and therefore benefit from the Commonwealth's premium rates. The GIC has representation on the Board of Trustees of the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund (SRBTF).

At the inception of MassDOT, the employees of the former MTA became eligible to participate in the Commonwealth's OPEB plan. All other employees of MassDOT were members of the plan prior to the creation of MassDOT and remain so. The liability for MDOT (including former MTA employees) is included in the Commonwealth's liability. The former MTA had established an irrevocable trust to fund OPEB liabilities. That trust had a balance of \$60.8 million as of June 30, 2011. The trustees have yet to make a decision on the disposition of that Trust. No adjustment has been made in the Commonwealth OPEB valuation for these assets.

The SRBTF is set up solely to pay for OPEB benefits and the cost to administer those benefits. It can only be revoked when all such health care and other non-pension benefits, current and future have been paid or defeased. GIC administers benefit payments, while the Trustees are responsible for investment decisions. The FY11 General Appropriation Act transferred approximately \$397 million to the Trust for the purpose of benefits payments.

Funding Policy

Employer and employee contribution rates are set in General Law. The Commonwealth recognizes its share of the costs on an actuarial basis. As of June 30, 2011 and as of the valuation date (January 1, 2011), Commonwealth participants contribute 0% to 20% of premium costs, depending on the date of hire and whether the participant is active, retiree or survivor status. As part of the FY11 General Appropriation Act, all active employees pay an additional 5% of premium costs. Normal costs paid for OPEB to retirees during FY11 totaled approximately \$557 million. There are approximately 145,971 participants eligible to receive benefits at June 30, 2011.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation, Funded Status and Funding Progress

The Commonwealth and the MSBA are not required to contribute the actuarially determined annual required contribution (ARC) under the provisions of Statement No. 45 and under Commonwealth general laws. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. For fiscal year 2011, the Commonwealth's annual OPEB contribution of approximately \$557 million for retiree benefits was less than the ARC. The Commonwealth's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the SRBTF and the net OPEB obligation for the Commonwealth for fiscal year 2011 are as follows from the valuation calculated as of January 1, 2011 (amounts in millions except percentages):

<u>2011</u>	<u>SRBTF</u>
Annual required contribution (ARC).....	\$ 1,276
Interest on net OPEB obligation.....	87
Adjustment to annual required contribution.....	<u>(68)</u>
Annual OPEB cost (AOC).....	1,295
Less: Contributions made.....	<u>(557)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation.....	738
Net OPEB obligation as reported at beginning of year.....	<u>1,953</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year.....	<u>\$ 2,691</u>
<u>2010</u>	
Annual OPEB cost.....	\$ 1,176
Percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed.....	32%
Net OPEB obligation - end of year.....	\$ 1,953
<u>2009</u>	
Annual OPEB cost.....	\$ 1,345
Percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed.....	26%
Net OPEB obligation - end of year.....	\$ 1,149

The funded status of the Commonwealth’s OPEB obligation is as follows:
(amounts in thousands except for percentages)

	<u>Actuarial Value of Plan Assets</u>	<u>Actuarial Accrued Liability</u>	<u>Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAAL)</u>	<u>Funded Ratio</u>	<u>Annual Covered Payroll</u>	<u>UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll</u>
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2011....	\$ 350,500	\$ 16,568,600	\$ 16,218,100	2.1%	\$ 4,808,250	337.3%

The MSBA’s ARC for FY11 was approximately \$3.4 million. Including the adjustment to the annual required contribution, the net annual OPEB cost for the MSBA was approximately \$478,000. The MSBA’s net OPEB obligation at June 30, 2011 was \$3.4 million. MSBA made no contributions during FY11. Based on an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2009, the MSBA had an unfunded actuarial accrued liability of approximately \$2.5 million and had no plan assets. This amount is included as part of other governmental activities liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets. Therefore the entire amount is unfunded. Covered payroll of active plan members was approximately \$3.0 million, yielding an unfunded actuarial accrued liability as a percentage of covered payroll of 82.7%.

During FY10, the MSBA Board voted to establish an irrevocable trust to fund the MSBA’s outstanding OPEB liability and to transfer to such trust an amount not to exceed \$1,422,000 to fully fund the Authority’s outstanding OPEB liability. As of September 30, 2011, the MSBA had not yet established the irrevocable trust, but had set aside \$1,422,000 in a separate account to contribute to the trust. The MSBA is currently working with the Commonwealth to develop a process whereby the MSBA could invest these funds in the State Retirement Benefits Trust Fund.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the SRBTF and the annual required contributions of the Commonwealth are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information

following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the Commonwealth and those non-Commonwealth governments that participate in GIC) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs on a premium basis between the Commonwealth and those non-Commonwealth governments that participate in GIC to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The actuarial assumptions included a 4.5% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) and an annual healthcare cost trend rate of 8.5% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5% after seven years.

Administrative expenses are expected to rise 5% per annum. The Commonwealth's unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis for a period of thirty years, increasing at a rate of 4.5% per year, the same rate as the projected salary increases.

A schedule of funding progress for OPEB is presented as Required Supplementary Information (RSI).

The most recent OPEB actuarial valuation for the Commonwealth is available on the Comptroller's web site at <http://www.mass.gov/osc/publications-and-reports/financial-reports/opeb.html>. There is currently no separate, audited GAAP-basis postemployment benefit plan report available for the Commonwealth.

10. LEASES

Primary Government

In order to finance the acquisition of equipment, the Commonwealth has entered into various lease/purchase agreements, including tax-exempt lease purchase (TELP) agreements, which are accounted for as capital leases. Included in the capital assets of the Commonwealth are additions financed by capital leases. For FY11, these additions are approximately \$17.2 million. Lease agreements are for various terms and contain clauses indicating that their continuation is subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

The Commonwealth has numerous operating lease agreements for real property and equipment with varying terms. These agreements contain provisions indicating that continuation is subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

The Colleges and the University lease real property and equipment under numerous operating lease agreements for varying terms. The following schedule summarizes future minimum payments under non-cancelable leases for governmental activities and for the Colleges and University – reported as a business-type activity, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 (amounts in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Governmental Activities					Business - Type Activities				
	Capital Leases		Operating Leases	MSBA Operating Leases	Governmental Activities Total	Capital Leases		Operating Leases	Business - Type Activities Total	
	Principal	Interest				Principal	Interest			
2012.....	\$ 11,368	\$ 4,781	\$ 164,758	\$ 726,921	\$ 907,828	\$ 8,012	\$ 1,261	\$ 23,850	\$ 33,123	
2013.....	8,478	3,563	111,365	744,578	867,984	7,192	965	25,945	34,102	
2014.....	6,406	2,694	91,345	762,235	862,680	5,673	726	24,912	31,311	
2015.....	5,890	2,477	75,007	451,388	534,762	3,371	513	24,185	28,069	
2016.....	3,356	1,413	63,390	-	68,159	1,027	415	49,636	51,078	
2017 - 2021.....	13,995	5,883	180,770	-	200,648	2,813	1,551	15,588	19,952	
2022 - 2026.....	10,880	4,573	50,380	-	65,833	2,658	38	1,950	4,646	
2027 - 2031.....	602	251	48,919	-	49,772	359	9	798	1,166	
2032 - 2036.....	-	-	17,808	-	17,808	-	-	-	-	
Total lease obligations.....	60,975	25,635	803,742	2,685,122	3,575,474	31,105	5,478	166,864	203,447	
Less: current portion:.....	(11,368)	(4,781)	(164,758)	(726,921)	(907,828)	(8,012)	(1,261)	(23,850)	(33,123)	
Long - term lease obligations.....	\$ 49,607	\$ 20,854	\$ 638,984	\$ 1,958,201	\$ 2,667,646	\$ 23,093	\$ 4,217	\$ 143,014	\$ 170,324	

11. COMMITMENTS

A. Primary Government

The Commonwealth continues to guarantee certain Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) debt outstanding at June 30, 2011, totaling approximately \$578.6 million.

The MBTA's Forward Funding legislation of 1999 provides for the MBTA to issue general obligation, revenue or other debt secured by a pledge or conveyance of all or a portion of revenues, receipts or other assets or funds of the MBTA. Accordingly, all MBTA debt issued after this legislation is not backed by the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth.

Additional commitments of the Commonwealth remain for the University of Massachusetts Building Authority and the Massachusetts State College Building Authority. As of June 30, 2011, the University of Massachusetts Building Authority has committed debt of approximately \$1.95 billion, of which approximately \$136.9 million is guaranteed by the Commonwealth. The Massachusetts State College Building Authority has approximately \$871.2 million of outstanding debt, of which approximately \$29.8 million is guaranteed by the Commonwealth.

B. Saltonstall Building

The Massachusetts Development Finance Agency (MDFA) was authorized in legislation to undertake redevelopment of the Saltonstall State Office Building (Building) and its surrounding area. Under the provisions of MDFA's bond authorization, the Building is to be leased by the MDFA for a lease term of up to 50 years with extension terms permitted for an aggregate 30 more years. The MDFA renovated the Building and leased half of it back to the Commonwealth for office space and related parking for a comparable lease term. The remainder of the Building and surrounding area has been redeveloped as private office space, housing and retail establishments. The Commonwealth is obligated for future lease payments for space it rents.

However, this obligation is not a general obligation or a pledge of credit of the Commonwealth. Though MDFA's bonds are revenue obligations, with pledges of the public and private lease payments, the Commonwealth's lease payments are due upon occupancy and are subject to annual appropriation.

C. Other Construction Commitments

At June 30, 2011, the Commonwealth had commitments of approximately \$665 million related to ongoing construction projects.

D. Contractual Assistance to Authorities

The Commonwealth is also authorized to pledge its credit in aid of and provide contractual support for certain independent authorities and political subdivisions within the Commonwealth. These Commonwealth liabilities are classified as: (a) general obligation contract assistance; (b) budgetary contractual assistance liabilities; or (c) contingent liabilities. In addition, the Commonwealth is authorized to pledge its credit in support of scheduled, periodic payments to be made by the Commonwealth under interest rate swaps and other hedging agreements related to bonds or notes of the Commonwealth.

General obligation contract assistance arise from statutory requirements for payments by the Commonwealth to the Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust, the Massachusetts Department of Transportation and the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency that are used by such entities to pay a portion of the debt service on certain of their outstanding bonds. Such assistance constitutes a pledge of the Commonwealth's credit for which a two-thirds vote of the Legislature is required.

Budgetary contract assistance liabilities do not constitute a pledge of the Commonwealth's credit. Contingent liabilities relate to debt obligations of independent authorities and agencies of the Commonwealth, or payment obligations of such entities on hedging transactions related to such debt, that are expected to be paid without Commonwealth assistance, but for which the Commonwealth has some kind of liability if expected payment sources do not materialize. These contingent liabilities consist of guarantees and similar obligations with respect to which the Commonwealth's credit has been or may be pledged. Under legislation approved by the Governor during FY09, the Commonwealth may pledge its credit to guarantee payment obligations of the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority (succeeded by MassDOT in FY10) with respect to certain hedging transactions or provide financial support subject to annual appropriation and without a pledge of the Commonwealth's credit. The same legislation authorizes the Commonwealth to provide credit support to the Turnpike Authority (succeeded by MDOT) in connection with the issuance of certain refunding bonds, subject to annual appropriation and without a pledge of the Commonwealth's credit. In addition, the Commonwealth has certain statutorily contemplated payment obligations with respect to which the Commonwealth's credit has not been pledged, as in the case of the Commonwealth's obligation to replenish the capital reserve funds securing certain debt obligations of the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency and the Commonwealth's obligation to fund debt service, solely from monies otherwise appropriated for the affected institution, owed by certain community colleges and state universities on bonds issued by the Massachusetts Health and Educational Facilities Authority and the Massachusetts State College Building Authority.

E. MSBA

The MSBA has estimated the amount of outstanding Waiting List and other program commitments at June 30 to be approximately \$305 million.

12. CONTINGENCIES

A number of lawsuits are pending or threatened against the Commonwealth, which arise from the ordinary course of operations. These include claims for property damage and personal injury, breaches of contract, condemnation proceedings and other alleged violations of law. For those cases in which it is probable that a loss will be incurred and the amount of the potential judgment can be reasonably estimated or a settlement or judgment has been reached but not paid, the Attorney General estimates the liability due within a year to be approximately \$20,000,000 as of June 30, 2011.

Workers' compensation costs are recognized when claims are presented and paid. The Commonwealth's outstanding liability for such claims at June 30, 2011 is estimated to be \$285,400,000 of which approximately \$35,960,000 is expected to be paid during FY11.

The Commonwealth receives significant financial assistance from the federal government. Entitlement to these resources is generally contingent upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant or reimbursement agreements and with applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of the resources for eligible purposes. Substantially all federal financial assistance is subject to financial and compliance audits.

Chapter 200A of the Massachusetts General Laws, the Commonwealth's Abandoned Property Law, requires deposit of certain unclaimed assets into a managed Fiduciary Fund. These unclaimed assets are to be remitted to the General Fund each June 30, where it is included as miscellaneous revenue. Amounts remitted during FY11 totaled approximately \$152,163,000. A portion of accumulated claims since the law's enactment represent a contingency, because claims for refunds can be made by the owners of the property.

A. *Tobacco Settlement*

A Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) was executed in November of 1998 between five tobacco companies and 46 states, including the Commonwealth.

The MSA called for, among other things, annual payments to the states in perpetuity. These payments have been estimated to total more than \$200 billion over the first 25 years, subject to various offsets, reductions and adjustments. In FY11, the Commonwealth received approximately \$248.7 million or 67.2% of the estimated amounts shown in the MSA. All received amounts were transferred to the General Fund. Amounts received in FY10 continued to be less than had previously been projected as payments under the MSA. The Commonwealth's allocable share of the total base amounts payable under the MSA is approximately 4.05%. The Commonwealth's allocable share of the base amounts under the agreement through 2025 is nearly \$8.96 billion, subject to adjustments, reductions and offsets. However, in pending litigation, tobacco manufacturers are claiming that because of certain developments, they are entitled to reduce future payments under the MSA, and certain manufacturers withheld payments to the states due in FY06 and FY07. The Commonwealth continues to pursue legal action to compel the payment of these additional funds and to obtain a legal determination that the Commonwealth is immune from the claimed downward adjustment to its settlement payments.

In FY04, a Suffolk Superior Court jury rejected the claims of the Commonwealth's private tobacco attorneys that they should be paid a fee

amounting to 25% of the Commonwealth’s tobacco settlement money. The jury awarded the plaintiffs 10.5% of the amount the Commonwealth receives under the MSA through 2025. To date, however, the attorneys have received more than 10.5% of what the Commonwealth has received under the MSA. As of June 30, 2009, the Commonwealth owes nothing under the jury award. Whether the Commonwealth will in the future be required to pay any sum on private counsel’s claim will depend on the actual payments received by the Commonwealth under the MSA through 2025, as well as on the amounts the attorneys receive through arbitration payments.

B. Workers’ Compensation and Group Insurance Liabilities

Workers’ Compensation is managed as part of the course of the Commonwealth’s general operations. No separate fund for workers’ compensation is provided for in Massachusetts General Laws. Claims for compensation are not separately insured and are funded by the Commonwealth only when incurred. Such losses, including estimates of amounts incurred, but not reported, are included as accrued liabilities in the accompanying financial statements when the loss is incurred. The Commonwealth assumes the full risk of claims filed under a program managed by the Human Resources Division. For personal injury, Massachusetts General Laws limit the risk assumed by the Commonwealth to \$100,000 per occurrence, in most circumstances.

Based on actuarial calculations as of June 30 2011, discounted, the Commonwealth is liable for unfunded claims and incurred but not reported claims totaling approximately \$285 million, which is reported in accrued liabilities in the Governmental Activities.

Changes in the Commonwealth’s liability relating to workers’ compensation claims in FY11 and FY10 were (amounts in millions):

	<u>FY11</u>	<u>FY10</u>
Claim liability, beginning of year.....	\$ 293.4	\$ 307.1
Increase in liability estimate.....	45.7	35.2
Payments and decreases in liability estimate.....	(53.7)	(35.7)
MassDOT transfer.....	-	(13.2)
	<u>\$ 285.4</u>	<u>\$ 293.4</u>
Claims liability, end of year.....		

The Group Insurance Commission (GIC), a department of the Commonwealth, manages health insurance claims of the Commonwealth’s active and retired employees. The Commonwealth is self-insured and various health insurance providers provide health care services to the employees. The accrued liability is estimated based on data provided to the GIC by the insurance companies who participate in the self-insured plans.

Based on GIC estimates, the Commonwealth is liable for an amount of \$129.9 million, net of the employees’ reserve of \$20.4 million. Changes in the Commonwealth’s liability relating to Group Insurance claims in FY11 and FY10 were (amounts in millions):

	<u>FY11</u>	<u>FY10</u>
Claim liability, beginning of year.....	\$ 97.1	\$ 113.7
Increase in liability estimate.....	1,113.5	1,044.6
Payments and decreases in liability estimate.....	(1,130.3)	(1,061.2)
	<u>\$ 80.3</u>	<u>\$ 97.1</u>
Claims liability, end of year.....		

C. Other Claims & Judgments

The following amounts were recognized for claims and judgments as of June 30, 2011 (amounts in millions):

	Year ended June 30	
	2011	2010
Unpaid claims, beginning of year.....	\$ 60.0	\$ 91.6
Incurring claims.....	11.1	13.5
Claim payments and reductions.....	(31.1)	(23.5)
MassDOT transfer-OCIP	-	(21.6)
Unpaid claims end of year.....	<u>\$ 40.0</u>	<u>\$ 60.0</u>

D. Environmental Remediation

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations* (GASB 49) became effective in FY09. GASB 49 provides guidance in estimating and reporting the potential costs of pollution remediation. While GASB 49 does not require the Commonwealth to search for pollution, it does require the Commonwealth to reasonably estimate and report a remediation liability when any of the following obligating events has occurred:

- Pollution poses an imminent danger to the public and the Commonwealth is compelled to take action;
- The Commonwealth is found in violation of a pollution-related permit or license;
- The Commonwealth is named, or has evidence that it will be named, as a responsible party by a regulator;
- The Commonwealth is named, or has evidence that it will be named in a lawsuit to enforce a cleanup;
- The Commonwealth commences or legally obligates itself to conduct remediation activities.

Site investigation, planning and design, cleanup and site monitoring are typical remediation activities underway across the Commonwealth. Several Commonwealth agencies have dedicated programs, rules and regulations that routinely deal with remediation related issues; others become aware of pollution conditions in the fulfillment of their missions. The Commonwealth has the knowledge and expertise to estimate the remediation obligations presented herein based upon prior experience in identifying and funding similar remediation activities.

The standard requires the Commonwealth to calculate pollution remediation liabilities using the expected cash flow technique, which measures the liability as the sum of probability-weighted amounts in a range of possible estimated amounts. Where the Commonwealth cannot reasonably estimate a pollution remediation obligation it does not report a liability. Several state departments perform continuous monitoring of polluted sites. Since the monitoring for such sites is perpetual, undiscounted multi-year costs for such sites have not been estimated. Because of a lack of information about the type and extent of the remediation effort that could be required, no range of outlays for the overall remediation effort for such sites could be developed at this time.

The remediation obligation estimates that appear in this report are subject to change over time. Cost may vary due to price fluctuations, changes in technology, changes in potential responsible parties, results of environmental

studies, changes to statutes or regulations and other factors that could result in revisions to these estimates. Prospective recoveries from responsible parties may reduce the Commonwealth's obligation. Capital assets may be created when pollution remediation outlays are made under specific circumstances.

During the fiscal year, the Commonwealth had the following activity related to GASB 49 (amounts in millions):

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>	Government-Wide <u>Total</u>
Environmental remediation liability, beginning of year.....	\$ 168.2	\$ 3.4	\$ 171.6
Expected additional future outlays, increasing liability estimates.....	15.9	(1.8)	14.1
FY11 outlays for environmental remediation	(8.5)	-	(8.5)
Estimated recoveries from third parties.....	(1.4)	-	(1.4)
	<u>\$ 174.2</u>	<u>\$ 1.6</u>	<u>\$ 175.8</u>
Environmental remediation liability, end of year.....	\$ 174.2	\$ 1.6	\$ 175.8

The Boston Harbor Clean-Up. The Commonwealth is engaged in various lawsuits in the United States District Court concerning environmental and related laws, including action brought by the federal Environmental Protection Agency alleging violations of the Clean Water Act and seeking to reduce the pollution in Boston Harbor. The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) which is not a component unit and not a related organization of the Commonwealth, has primary responsibility for developing and implementing a court-approved plan for the construction of treatment facilities necessary to achieve compliance with the federal requirements. The cost of initial construction of water treatment facilities required under the federal district court's order amounts to approximately \$4.5 billion so far. Going forward, MWRA anticipates spending an additional \$188.5 million on initial construction and for remaining work on Combined Sewer Overflow projects. This figure does not include routine ongoing costs, such as maintenance expenses and capital spending for plant and system upgrades, retrofits, and replacements.

Massachusetts Military Reservation. The Commonwealth through various departments has been engaged with various sectors of the federal government including the federal Department of Defense regarding natural resource damages at the Massachusetts Military Reservation on Cape Cod. Federal trustees and others claim that the Commonwealth and others may be liable for natural resource damages due to widespread contamination primarily from past military activities at the Reservation and are responsible for response actions and related clean-up activities. The assessment process for natural resource damages is set out in federal regulations and has not been completed. While no recent comprehensive estimate of natural resource damages and response actions is available, it is expected that the damages and response actions may cost at least tens of millions of dollars.

Closed State Facilities. The Commonwealth has 17 facilities which contain a total of 235 buildings, mainly in closed state hospitals that may have varying degrees of asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB's) and other compounds that are currently in a dormant state. The Commonwealth typically sells these facilities at minimal cost to private developers who assume full responsibility for any sort of cleanup activity. Cost estimates are only performed during the sale process. At this time, the Commonwealth has no estimate of any potential asset that would be developed from these activities that would ready these sites for sale.

13. COMPONENT UNITS AND DETAILS OF DEPARTMENTS AND ENTITIES THAT ARE SEPARATELY AUDITED

Component Units and Details of Departments and Entities that are separately audited

The Commonwealth has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Commonwealth is such that exclusion would cause the Commonwealth's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the primary government) and its component units. The Commonwealth has included 16 entities as component units in the reporting entity because of the significance of their operational and/or financial relationships with the Commonwealth. Details of those entities' operations can be found in those entities' basic financial statements and notes to those entities' basic financial statements.

The following entities are presented in the basic financial statements (all having a June 30, 2011 fiscal year end) (entities marked with an * are not legally separate from the Commonwealth but have separately audited financial statements). Entities that are marked with a § also were not audited in accordance with *Governmental Auditing Standards* as promulgated by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Entities Audited by KPMG LLP:

The Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA)
The Pension Reserves Investment Trust Fund (PRIT)
*§The Massachusetts State Lottery Commission
*The Accounts Managed by the Health Care Security Trust Board (HST)
The Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT)
The Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (MWPAT)
Commonwealth Health Insurance Connector Authority

***Community Colleges:**

Bunker Hill Community College
Greenfield Community College
Middlesex Community College
North Shore Community College

Entities Audited by Other Auditors:

*The Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT)
*The University of Massachusetts System

*Community Colleges (in addition to the four Community Colleges audited by KPMG LLP, above):

Berkshire Community College
Bristol Community College
Cape Cod Community College
Holyoke Community College
Massasoit Community College
Massachusetts Bay Community College

Mount Wachusett Community College
 Northern Essex Community College
 Quinsigamond Community College
 Roxbury Community College
 Springfield Technical Community College

Community College component units:

Berkshire Community College Foundation
 Bristol Community College Foundation
 Bunker Hill Community College Foundation
 Cape Cod Community College Educational Foundation, Inc.
 Greenfield Community College Foundation, Inc.
 Holyoke Community College Foundation
 Massachusetts Bay Community College Foundation, Inc.
 Massasoit Community College Foundation
 Middlesex Community College Foundation, Inc.
 North Shore Community College Foundation
 Springfield Technical Community College Foundation
 The Mount Wachusett Community College Foundation, Inc.
 The Northern Essex Community College Foundation, Inc.
 The Quinsigamond Community College Foundation, Inc.
 The Roxbury Community College Foundation, Inc.

*State Universities

Bridgewater State University
 Fitchburg State University
 Framingham State University
 Massachusetts College of Art
 Massachusetts Maritime Academy
 Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts
 Salem State University
 §Westfield State University
 Worcester State University

State university component units:

Bridgewater State University Component Units:
 The Bridgewater State University Foundation
 The Bridgewater Alumni Association of Bridgewater State University
 Fitchburg State University Foundation, Inc.
 Framingham State University Foundation, Inc.
 Massachusetts College of Art Foundation, Inc.
 Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts Foundation, Inc.
 The Massachusetts Maritime Academy Foundation, Inc.
 Salem State University Component Units:
 The Salem State University Foundation, Inc.
 Salem State University Assistance Corporation
 Westfield State University Foundation, Inc.
 Worcester State Foundation

Massachusetts Convention Center Authority (MCCA)

§Massachusetts Development Finance Agency (MassDevelopment)

§Massachusetts Technology Park Corporation (MTPC)

Economic Development Entities (7 separate entities) including:

Massachusetts Clean Energy Center (CEC)
Massachusetts Community Development Finance Corporation (MCDFC)
Commonwealth Corporation
§Community Economic Development Assistance Corporation (CEDAC)
Massachusetts Life Sciences Center
§Massachusetts Housing Partnership (MHP)
§Commonwealth Zoological Corporation (Zoo)

Descriptions of Major and Blended Component Units and Entities that are Legally Separate from the Commonwealth:

Blended Component Units – Blended component units are entities that are legally separate from the Commonwealth but are so related to the Commonwealth, that they are, in substance, the same as the Commonwealth or entities providing services entirely or almost entirely to the Commonwealth. The net assets and results of operations of the following legally separate entities are presented as part of the Commonwealth's operations:

The Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA) is charged with administering the Commonwealth's school construction and renovation program. The MSBA's sole revenues are from dedicated sales taxes from the Commonwealth. The MSBA's bonded debt is secured by these sales tax revenues. Any deficiency in the sales tax revenue was born by the Commonwealth up to a minimum floor that was adjusted annually by Commonwealth statute through FY09. Expenditures by the MSBA are made on behalf of the Commonwealth as a successor to a long-standing Commonwealth program of school construction. The MSBA's operations and results thereon are blended with the Commonwealth and as such are reported as a major governmental fund.

The Pension Reserves Investment Trust Fund (PRIT) is the investment portfolio for the pension assets of the Commonwealth and as such, is presented as a blended component unit. PRIT is managed by the Pension Reserves Investment Management (PRIM) Board. Certain portions of PRIT's net assets totaling approximately \$8.3 billion relate to holdings on behalf of cities and towns that participate in the Pool and are reported as an external investment trust within the fiduciary fund type.

The Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust (MMDT) is an investment pool of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions. The various local governments and other political subdivisions share of net assets is approximately \$2.9 billion at June 30, 2011, and is reported as an external investment trust within the fiduciary fund type.

The following entities are audited separately from the Commonwealth but are not legally separate from the Commonwealth:

The Massachusetts State Lottery Commission, a division of the Office of the State Treasurer and Receiver-General, operates the Commonwealth's lottery. The net assets of the Commission and results thereon are presented as a major governmental fund.

The Accounts Managed by the Health Care Security Trust Board (HST) are the long-term investment account of the Health Care Security Trust, a nonmajor governmental fund and the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund, a fiduciary fund. The HST is the recipient of tobacco settlement remittances to the Commonwealth. The HST is managed by a board of trustees, which supervises the investment and reinvestment of monies received into the HST. The HST utilizes certain resources and staff of PRIM.

The institutions of higher education of the Commonwealth are also not legally separate from the Commonwealth and have operations and net assets that are presented as part of the Commonwealth's business-type activities. These systems include:

The University of Massachusetts System including the University of Massachusetts Building Authority, and the Worcester City Campus Corporation. The Worcester City Campus Corporation includes a not-for-profit subsidiary, the Worcester Foundation for Biomedical Research, Inc. The University System also includes discretely presented component units, the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth Foundation, Inc. and the University of Massachusetts Foundation, Inc.

The State University and Community College Systems including the 9 state universities and 15 community colleges located throughout the Commonwealth and the Massachusetts State College Building Authority (a blended component unit of the state university system).

Other Discretely Presented Component Units that are Separately Audited – Discrete component units are entities which are legally separate (often called Authorities) but financially accountable to the Commonwealth, or whose relationships with the Commonwealth are such that exclusion would cause the Commonwealth's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The component units column of the basic financial statements includes the financial data of the following entities:

Major component units:

The Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) incorporates the MTA and has jurisdiction over the MBTA and the RTAs. The Massachusetts Port Authority will become a related organization to MassDOT.

The Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (MWPAT) provides a combination of federal and Commonwealth funds for water and sewer projects around the Commonwealth as operator of the Commonwealth's State Revolving Fund.

Commonwealth Insurance Connector Authority administers the Commonwealth health insurance programs to facilitate subsidized health insurance for individuals without access to employer-sponsored health insurance as well as offer an affordable commercial health insurance product named Commonwealth Care to small businesses that are eligible for the program.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

A. Subsequent Bond Issuances

Subsequent to the close of the fiscal year, the Commonwealth sold \$500.525 million in bonds in September 2011 (\$500,525,000 General Obligation Bonds, Consolidated Loan of 2011, Series D), \$1.2 billion in notes in November 2011 (\$600,000,000 2011 Series A General Obligation Revenue Anticipation Notes and \$600,000,000 2011 Series B Revenue Anticipation Notes), and \$400 million in bonds in December 2011 (\$400,000,000 General Obligation Bonds, Consolidated Loan of 2011, Series E). All issues were sold as tax exempt.

On October 12, 2011, the Commonwealth allowed Morgan Stanley Derivative Products Inc. (“MSDP”) to novate or transfer the existing interest rate swap agreement between the Commonwealth and MSDP to Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC. The novation was driven by the recent downgrade of MSDP bond ratings. The novation was done at no cost to the Commonwealth.

B. Subsequent Pension Legislation

On November 16, 2011, the Governor approved legislation containing pension reforms, including increasing retirement ages, eliminating early retirement subsidies and increasing the period for calculating average earnings from the highest three years to the highest five years for all new state employees who join a retirement system on or after April 2, 2012. The Executive Office for Administration and Finance estimates that the legislation will generate savings over the next 30 years of more than \$3 billion for the Commonwealth and nearly \$2 billion for municipalities. These savings projections are not assumed in the current pension funding schedule.



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Required Supplementary Information Other than Management Discussion and Analysis

*Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances – Statutory Basis – Budget and Actual
Explanation of Differences Between Revenues, Expenditures and Other Financing Sources for Budgetary
Funds on a Budgetary Basis and GAAP Basis*

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Reporting

Schedule of Pension Funding Progress – Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule of Post Employment Benefit Funding Progress – State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund

Schedule of Employer Pension Contributions



Boston Fish Pier

The Boston Fish Pier, which opened in 1914, is the oldest continuously working fish pier in the United States. The historic Boston Fish Pier is really three buildings: the East and West Buildings which are connected by huge archways; and the Exchange Building, Massport assumed ownership of Fish Pier in 1972 and has invested over \$30 million to modernize the pier. The Boston Fish Pier still provides berthing space for the region's fishermen and houses the fish auction. Although alternative uses have been introduced to the Pier, fishing and fish processing remain its primary function.



Schedule Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balances - Statutory Basis - Budget and Actual

Budgeted Funds

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

(Amounts in thousands)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance over/(under)
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Revenues:				
Taxes.....	\$ 17,686,510	\$ 17,686,510	\$ 19,094,935	\$ 1,408,425
Assessments.....	-	-	443,403	443,403
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	9,034,600	9,034,600	9,299,546	264,946
Departmental.....	2,805,400	2,805,400	2,398,338	(407,062)
Miscellaneous.....	5,900	5,900	356,608	350,708
Total revenues.....	29,532,410	29,532,410	31,592,830	2,060,420
Other financing sources:				
Fringe benefit cost recovery.....	-	-	355,811	355,811
Lottery reimbursements.....	-	105,298	86,391	(18,907)
Lottery distributions.....	-	904,344	881,817	(22,527)
Tobacco settlement transfer.....	-	329,930	248,741	(81,189)
Operating transfers in.....	1,959,300	613,828	288,239	(325,589)
Stabilization transfer.....	-	5,900	707,649	701,749
Excess permissible tax revenue.....	-	-	2,374,788	2,374,788
Total other financing sources.....	1,959,300	1,959,300	4,943,436	2,984,136
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	31,491,710	31,491,710	36,536,266	5,044,556
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES				
Expenditures:				
Legislature.....	50,883	60,908	57,895	3,013
Judiciary.....	741,727	800,151	767,635	32,516
Inspector General.....	2,877	3,587	2,798	789
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	4,685	5,226	5,122	104
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	40,239	40,443	39,475	968
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	223,610	260,969	204,397	56,572
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	17,028	17,903	17,015	888
Attorney General.....	38,436	42,453	41,029	1,424
Ethics Commission.....	1,731	1,731	1,660	71
District Attorney.....	91,631	94,610	93,699	911
Office of Campaign & Political Finance.....	1,222	1,222	1,170	52
Sheriff's Departments.....	472,565	510,577	503,053	7,524
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	2,174	2,174	2,174	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	21,111	21,461	21,439	22
Comptroller.....	11,236	11,279	11,245	34
Administration and finance.....	3,956,416	2,087,960	1,800,623	287,337
Energy and environmental affairs.....	196,308	199,666	188,114	11,552
Health and human services.....	4,704,146	4,817,696	4,691,213	126,483
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	-	160,000	160,000	-
Executive office of education.....	1,869,323	1,825,548	1,807,528	18,020
Public safety and homeland security.....	969,559	987,163	942,172	44,991
Housing and economic development.....	327,621	379,239	363,877	15,362
Labor and workforce Development.....	85,483	93,881	56,533	37,348
Direct local aid.....	4,788,108	4,853,108	4,784,717	68,391
Medicaid.....	9,680,285	10,269,881	10,237,326	32,555
Post employment benefits.....	-	1,838,857	1,838,857	-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement.....	825,960	847,187	815,390	31,797
Interest and fiscal charges.....	975,007	953,780	848,486	105,294
Total expenditures.....	30,099,371	31,188,660	30,304,642	884,018
Other financing uses:				
Fringe benefit cost assessment.....	-	2,300	4,326	(2,026)
Operating transfers out.....	-	370,972	521,997	(151,025)
Commonwealth care transfer.....	-	739,012	739,012	-
Medical assistance transfer.....	-	886,101	886,101	-
Stabilization transfer.....	-	5,900	707,649	(701,749)
Excess permissible tax revenue.....	-	-	2,374,788	(2,374,788)
Total other financing uses.....	-	2,004,285	5,233,873	(3,229,588)
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	30,099,371	33,192,945	35,538,515	(2,345,570)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses.....	1,392,339	(1,701,235)	997,751	2,698,986
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year.....	903,068	903,068	903,068	-
Fund balances (deficits) at end of year.....	\$ 2,295,407	\$ (798,167)	\$ 1,900,819	\$ 2,698,986

**Explanation of Differences between Revenues, Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)
for Budgetary Funds on a Budgetary Basis and GAAP Basis (in thousands):**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Commonwealth Transportation</u>
REVENUES		
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "revenues" from the budgetary comparison schedules.....	\$ 29,708,929	\$ 1,461,331
Adjustments for amounts budgeted for on a cash basis, rather than on the modified accrual basis:		
Tax revenue	49,867	23,288
Federal reimbursements and other receivables.....	(55,477)	10,689
Reclassifications:		
Higher education revenue is reclassified for GAAP reporting.....	(246,233)	-
Budgetary Stabilization Fund and Administrative Control Funds revenues are reclassified to the General Fund for GAAP reporting.....	307,329	-
Total budgeted funds revenues as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds.....	29,764,415	1,495,308
Non-Budgeted Activity.....	-	-
Total revenues as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 29,764,415	\$ 1,495,308
EXPENDITURES		
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "expenditures" from the budgetary comparison schedule.....	\$ 28,899,933	\$ 973,380
Adjustments for amounts budgeted for on a cash basis, rather than on the modified accrual basis:		
Medicaid payments.....	(131,200)	-
Compensated absences and other accrued liabilities.....	(63,442)	402,155
Reclassifications:		
Budgetary Stabilization Fund and Administrative Control Funds expenditures are reclassified to the General Fund for GAAP reporting.....	293,602	-
Budgetary debt service are reclassified to transfers out to a debt service fund for GAAP purposes as the Commonwealth does not have a statutory debt service fund.....	(860,114)	(803,762)
Higher education expenditures are reclassified for GAAP reporting.....	(1,126,896)	-
Total budgeted funds expenditures as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds.....	27,011,883	571,773
Non-Budgeted Activity.....	-	-
Total expenditures as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 27,011,883	\$ 571,773
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "other financing sources" from the budgetary comparison schedule.....	\$ 2,978,082	\$ 5,405
Reclassifications:		
Budgetary Stabilization Fund and Administrative Control Funds expenditures are reclassified to the General Fund for GAAP reporting.....	1,895,079	-
Adjustments:		
Consolidation of transfers between funds.....	(2,939,985)	-
Inflows from component units and other miscellaneous financing sources.....	(29,097)	-
Total budgeted funds other financing sources as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds.....	1,904,079	5,405
Non-Budgeted Activity.....	-	-
Total other financing sources as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 1,904,079	\$ 5,405
OTHER FINANCING USES		
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "other financing uses" from the budgetary comparison schedule.....	\$ 3,492,834	\$ 473,044
Adjustments and Reclassifications:		
Budgetary Stabilization Fund and Administrative Control Funds expenditures are reclassified to the General Fund for GAAP reporting.....	1,199,511	-
Consolidation of transfers between funds.....	(2,939,985)	-
Budgetary higher education amounts are reclassified to transfers under the modified accrual basis.....	880,663	-
Budgetary debt service are reclassified to transfers out to a debt service fund for GAAP purposes as the Commonwealth does not have a statutory debt service fund.....	860,114	803,762
Outflows from component units and other miscellaneous financing sources.....	(54,379)	(335,127)
Total budgeted funds other financing uses as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds.....	3,438,758	941,679
Non-Budgeted Activity.....	-	-
Total other financing uses as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 3,438,758	\$ 941,679

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the required supplementary information

Note to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Reporting

The Commonwealth passes a combined budget for all budgeted operations. State finance law requires that a balanced budget be approved by the Governor and the Legislature. The Governor presents an annual budget to the Legislature, which includes estimates of revenues and other financing sources and recommended expenditures and other financing uses. The Legislature, which has full authority to amend the budget, adopts an expenditure budget by appropriating monies at the individual appropriation account level in an annual appropriations act.

Before signing the appropriations act, the Governor may veto or reduce any specific item, subject to legislative override. Further changes to the budget established in the annual appropriations act may be made via supplemental appropriation acts or other legislative acts. These must also be signed by the Governor and are subject to the line item veto.

In addition, Massachusetts General Laws authorize the Secretary of Administration and Finance, with the approval of the Governor, upon determination that available revenues will be insufficient to meet authorized expenditures, to withhold allotments of appropriated funds which effectively reduce the account's expenditure budget.

The majority of the Commonwealth's appropriations are non-continuing accounts which lapse at the end of each fiscal year. Others are continuing accounts for which the Legislature has authorized that an unspent balance from the prior year be carried forward and made available for spending in the current fiscal year. In addition, the Legislature may direct that certain revenues be retained and made available for spending within an appropriation. Fringe benefits, pension costs, and certain other costs which are mandated by state finance law are not itemized in the appropriation process and are not separately budgeted.

Because revenue budgets are not updated subsequent to the original appropriation act, the comparison of the initial revenue budget to the subsequent, and often modified, expenditure budget can be misleading. Also, these financial statements portray fund accounting with gross inflows and outflows, thus creating a difference to separately published budget documents, which eliminate some interfund activity. In conducting the budget process, the Commonwealth excludes those interfund transactions that by their nature have no impact on the combined fund balance of the budgeted funds. An example of this is the lack of a budget for pension costs.

Generally, expenditures may not exceed the level of spending authorized for an appropriation account. However, the Commonwealth is statutorily required to pay debt service, regardless of whether such amounts are appropriated.

The FY04 General Appropriation Act (Chapter 26, Section 167 of the Acts of 2003), amended section 9C, directing the Governor to notify the Legislature in writing as to the reasons for and the effect of any reductions in spending. Alternatively, the Governor may propose specific additional revenues to fund the deficiency. The Governor may also propose to transfer funds from the Stabilization Fund to cure the deficiency. This proposal must be delivered to the Legislature 15 days before any reductions take effect.

The table on the following page summarizes budgetary activity for FY11 (amounts in thousands):

	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
General Appropriation Act, Chapter 131 of the Acts of 2010:		
Direct appropriations.....	\$ 30,041,700	\$ 28,992,717
Estimated revenues, transfers, direct appropriations, retained revenue appropriations, interagency chargebacks and appropriations carried forward from FY2010	<u> -</u>	<u>1,106,655</u>
Total original budget.....	30,041,700	30,099,371
Supplemental Acts of 2010:		
Chapter 359.....	-	713,554
Chapter 409.....	-	333,181
Supplemental Acts of 2011:		
Chapter 9.....	-	325,222
Chapter 27.....	-	85,460
Chapter 52.....	<u> -</u>	<u>54,032</u>
Total as of June 30, 2011	30,041,700	31,610,820
Supplemental Acts of 2011, passed after June 30:		
Chapter 142.....	<u> -</u>	<u>132,115</u>
Total budgeted revenues and expenditures per Legislative action.....	30,041,700	31,742,935
Plus: Pension contributions and revenue authorized outside of General Appropriations Act, and other transfers of revenue and spending.....	<u>1,450,010</u>	<u>1,450,010</u>
Budgeted revenues and expenditures as reported.....	<u>\$ 31,491,710</u>	<u>\$ 33,192,945</u>

As the budget is not passed taking into account the structure of funds, but of appropriations, reports contained within the Commonwealth's MMARS accounting system demonstrate budgetary compliance by appropriation. Those reports are available upon request at the Office of the State Comptroller, Financial Reporting and Analysis Bureau, at (617) 973-2660.

Schedule of Post Employment Benefits

(Amounts in thousands except for percentages)

Pension Funding Progress for the last six fiscal years

	Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll
State Employees' Retirement System						
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2011....	\$ 21,244,900	\$ 26,224,776	\$ 4,979,876	81.0%	\$ 4,808,250	103.6%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2010....	19,019,062	24,862,421	5,843,359	76.5%	4,711,563	124.0%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2009....	16,992,214	23,723,240	6,731,026	71.6%	4,712,655	142.8%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2008....	20,400,656	22,820,502	2,419,846	89.4%	4,574,233	52.9%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2007....	18,445,225	21,670,810	3,225,585	85.1%	4,391,891	73.4%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2006....	16,638,043	20,406,926	3,768,883	81.5%	4,200,577	89.7%
Teachers' Retirement System						
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2011....	\$ 23,117,952	\$ 34,890,991	\$ 11,773,039	66.3%	\$ 5,558,311	211.8%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2010....	21,262,462	33,738,966	12,476,504	63.0%	5,509,698	226.4%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2009....	18,927,731	32,543,782	13,616,051	58.2%	5,389,895	252.6%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2008....	22,883,553	30,955,504	8,071,951	73.9%	5,163,498	156.3%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2007....	20,820,392	29,320,714	8,500,322	71.0%	4,969,092	171.1%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2006....	18,683,295	27,787,716	9,104,421	67.2%	4,819,325	188.9%

For a complete analysis of the Commonwealth's actuarial valuation report, please go to <http://www.mass.gov/perac/valuation/2011commonwealth.pdf>. Alternatively, copies of the Commonwealth's actuarial valuation reports may be obtained by contacting the Massachusetts Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission, 5 Middlesex Avenue, Suite 304, Somerville, MA 02145. Telephone number: 617-666-4446.

State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund

	Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2011....	\$ 350,500	\$ 16,568,600	\$ 16,218,100	2.1%	\$ 4,808,250	337.3%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2010....	309,800	15,166,300	14,856,500	2.0%	4,711,563	315.3%
Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2009....	273,500	15,305,100	15,031,600	1.8%	4,712,655	319.0%

For a complete analysis of the Commonwealth's actuarial valuation report, please contact the Office of the State Comptroller, 1 Ashburton Place, 9th Floor, Boston, MA 02108.

Schedule of Post Employment Benefit Contributions

(Amounts in thousands except for percentages)

The following table shows the Commonwealth's annual required contribution (ARC) and percent of the ARC funded for the State Massachusetts Employees' Retirement System (SERS) and the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement System (MTRS) for each of the past six fiscal years.

Fiscal Year Ended 6/30	<u>SERS</u>		<u>MTRS</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Annual Required Contribution</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>	<u>Annual Required Contribution</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>	<u>Annual Required Contribution</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>
2011	\$471,096	92%	\$767,960	111%	\$1,239,056	104%
2010	646,932	63%	1,106,052	62%	1,752,984	63%
2009	397,482	57%	781,026	68%	1,178,508	64%
2008	369,866	125%	749,853	108%	1,119,719	113%
2007	432,219	101%	763,798	98%	1,196,017	99%
2006	445,527	96%	779,158	93%	1,224,685	94%

The following table shows the Commonwealth's annual required contribution (ARC) and percent of the ARC funded for the State Retiree Benefits Trust Fund (SRBTF) for each of the past three fiscal years.

<u>Fiscal Year Ended 6/30</u>	<u>Annual Required Contribution</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>
2011	1,276	44%
2010	1,163	32%
2009	1,222	29%



Commonwealth Pier / World Trade Center

This section of the HarborWalk offers diverse perspectives for the visitor, from waterfront commerce to public art. Commonwealth Pier, once used by large ships, is now a conference, exhibition, and office complex. The World Trade Center project accomplished the renovation and conversion of the 70-year-old former Commonwealth Pier landmark structure into an 800,000-square-foot facility for exhibition space and offices for high-tech and international trade companies. The HarborWalk loops around the Pier, offering good views of Fish Pier, Liberty Wharf, the Harbor, and the Boston skyline. Ferries and harbor-cruise boats dock on the west side of Commonwealth Pier. The historic tugboat Luna, the first diesel-electric vessel in the world built for a commercial tugboat company, is moored on the east side of Commonwealth Pier.

An interior waiting room and public restrooms are available to the public inside the waterfront retail area of Commonwealth Pier along Seaport Boulevard.



Fan Pier

From the HarborWalk on the Fan Pier, visitors can enjoy one of the best panoramas of the city, with unobstructed views of downtown to East Boston and the Harbor Islands. This HarborWalk segment has interpretive elements which describe the history of the Fan Pier, as well as benches, plantings, and trash barrels. Round tables and chairs along the HarborWalk are a favorite at lunch time for office workers and visitors.



Other Supplementary Information

Combined Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Combining Statement of Net Assets Available for Pension Benefits

Combining Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Pension Benefits

Combining Statement of Net Assets Held in Trust for Pool Participants

Combining Statement of Changes in Net Assets Held in Trust for Pool Participants

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities – Agency Funds

Combining Statement of Net Assets – Nonmajor Component Units

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets – Nonmajor Component Units



Carson Beach

L and M Street Beaches are adjacent to each other along Day Boulevard in South Boston and link the beach at Pleasure Bay with Carson Beach, providing one of the longest stretches of uninterrupted beach in the Boston area. These popular local beaches provide some of the best family-friendly amenities on the waterfront, including opportunity for sand-castle building, picnicking, and swimming. The HarborWalk is also a great destination for jogging, walking, roller-blading, and biking. The L and M Street Beaches are located near the L Street Bathhouse where the annual L Street Brownies host its New Year's Day polar bear plunge.



Combined Balance Sheet
Other Governmental Funds
June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

	Special Revenue							
	Universal Health Care	Environmental	Health Care Security Trust	MBTA State & Local Contribution	Convention and Exhibition Center	Grant Anticipation Note Trust	Expendable Trust	Other
ASSETS								
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 210,910	18,393	\$ -	\$ 84,358	\$ 34,209	\$ 14,389	\$ 465,696	\$ 294,732
Cash with fiscal agent.....	-	-	-	-	85,305	188,639	-	-
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:								
Taxes.....	12,116	74	-	50,063	11,379	-	-	9,374
Due from federal government.....	-	772	-	-	-	73,058	966	677
Loans receivable.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	914	-
Other receivables.....	54,828	490	137,927	-	-	-	23,191	3,663
Due from other funds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets.....	\$ 277,854	\$ 19,729	\$ 137,927	\$ 134,421	\$ 130,893	\$ 276,086	\$ 490,767	\$ 308,446
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES								
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable.....	\$ 51,527	\$ 323	\$ -	\$ 12,037	\$ 14,203	\$ -	\$ 36,458	\$ 68,805
Accrued payroll.....	93	198	-	-	-	-	1,224	1,687
Tax refunds and abatements payable.....	-	-	-	776	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds.....	56,285	-	-	-	-	72,910	-	-
Due to component units.....	-	-	-	121,608	-	-	-	-
Deferred revenue.....	33,334	-	-	-	-	-	10,476	-
Other accrued liabilities.....	91,808	-	-	-	-	-	385	-
Total liabilities.....	233,048	521	-	134,421	14,203	72,910	48,543	70,492
Fund balances (deficits):								
Nonspendable.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	914	-
Restricted.....	-	-	-	-	85,296	203,176	294,207	55,006
Committed.....	44,806	19,208	137,927	-	31,394	-	147,103	217,981
Assigned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,033)
Fund balances (deficits).....	44,806	19,208	137,927	-	116,690	203,176	442,224	237,954
Total liabilities and fund balances.....	\$ 277,854	\$ 19,729	\$ 137,927	\$ 134,421	\$ 130,893	\$ 276,086	\$ 490,767	\$ 308,446

See Independent Auditor's Report

Debt Service	Capital Projects				Permanent Trust	Total
	General Capital Projects	Convention and Exhibition Center	Highway Capital Projects	Other		
\$ -	\$ 280,537	\$ 8,393	\$ 23,215	\$ 14	\$ -	\$ 1,434,846
152,276	-	-	-	-	-	426,220
-	-	-	-	-	-	83,006
-	-	-	-	19,583	-	95,056
-	-	-	-	-	-	914
-	-	-	-	22	-	220,121
-	-	-	-	72,910	-	72,910
\$ 152,276	\$ 280,537	\$ 8,393	\$ 23,215	\$ 92,529	\$ -	\$ 2,333,073
\$ -	\$ 188,265	\$ -	\$ 143,288	\$ 71,924	\$ -	\$ 586,830
-	897	-	626	4,361	-	9,086
-	-	-	-	-	-	776
-	-	-	-	17,578	-	146,773
-	13	-	205,607	118,442	-	445,670
-	-	-	-	-	-	43,810
-	-	-	-	-	-	92,193
-	189,175	-	349,521	212,305	-	1,325,138
-	-	-	-	-	-	914
152,276	91,362	-	-	-	-	881,323
-	-	8,393	-	6	-	606,819
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(326,306)	(119,782)	-	(481,121)
152,276	91,362	8,393	(326,306)	(119,776)	-	1,007,935
\$ 152,276	\$ 280,537	\$ 8,393	\$ 23,215	\$ 92,529	\$ -	\$ 2,333,073

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Other Governmental Funds
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

	Special Revenue							
	Universal Health Care	Environmental	Health Care Security Trust	MBTA State & Local Contribution	Convention and Exhibition Center	Grant Anticipation Note Trust	Expendable Trust	Other
REVENUES								
Taxes.....	\$ 144,490	\$ 871	\$ -	\$ 767,375	\$ 86,042	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 131,727
Assessments.....	338,964	-	-	150,148	-	-	12,314	27,678
Federal grants and reimbursements.....	-	5,008	-	-	-	617,265	19,645	31,120
Departmental.....	283,661	8,412	-	-	258	-	49,980	158,153
Miscellaneous.....	55,382	21	254,696	-	1,579	5,287	330,640	10,093
Total revenues.....	822,496	14,312	254,696	917,523	87,879	622,552	412,579	358,771
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES								
Bonds premium.....	-	-	-	-	-	24,608	-	-
Issuance of general obligation bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of refunding bonds.....	-	-	-	-	-	380,530	-	-
Transfers in for debt service.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in.....	1,655,113	138	-	-	-	30,028	13,743	76,021
Total other financing sources.....	1,655,113	138	-	-	-	435,166	13,743	76,021
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	2,477,609	14,450	254,696	917,523	87,879	1,057,718	426,322	434,792
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Judiciary.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	42
Inspector General.....	281	-	-	-	-	-	489	-
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,194
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	-	-	-	917,523	-	161,536	104,468	2,481
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	-
Attorney General.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,030	350
District Attorney.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,230	192
Office campaign and political finance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,390
Sheriff's Departments.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,025	2,783
Comptroller.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	544	2,067
Administration and finance.....	-	-	-	-	77,136	-	21,789	44,328
Energy and environmental affairs.....	-	10,109	-	-	-	-	37,905	66,970
Health and human services.....	371,635	-	-	-	-	-	33,648	110,753
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,351
Executive office of education.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,899	773
Public safety and homeland security.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,474	62,073
Housing and economic development.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,178	11,120
Labor and workforce development.....	176,410	-	-	-	-	-	56,850	19,320
Medicaid.....	1,921,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,530
Capital outlay:								
Local aid.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital acquisition and construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures.....	2,470,101	10,109	-	917,523	77,136	161,536	313,376	342,734
OTHER FINANCING USES								
Payments to refunding bond escrow agent.....	-	-	-	-	-	405,138	-	-
Transfers out.....	31,727	2,552	248,741	-	-	458,410	124,236	107,026
Transfers of appropriations.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,162	-
Transfers of bond proceeds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out for debt service.....	-	-	-	-	35,391	188,834	-	9,700
Total other financing uses.....	31,727	2,552	248,741	-	35,391	1,052,382	127,398	116,726
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	2,501,828	12,661	248,741	917,523	112,527	1,213,918	440,774	459,460
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses....	(24,219)	1,789	5,955	-	(24,648)	(156,200)	(14,452)	(24,668)
Fund balances (deficits) at beginning of year.....	69,026	17,419	131,972	-	141,338	359,376	456,676	262,622
Fund balances (deficits) at end of year.....	\$ 44,806	\$ 19,208	\$ 137,927	\$ -	\$ 116,690	\$ 203,176	\$ 442,224	\$ 237,954

See Independent Auditor's Report

Debt Service	Capital Projects				Permanent Trust	Total
	General Capital Projects	Convention and Exhibition Center	Highway Capital Projects	Other		
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,130,505
-	-	-	-	-	-	529,104
-	8,372	-	-	160,540	-	841,950
-	-	-	-	291	-	500,755
(1,002)	-	-	1,852	1	-	658,549
(1,002)	8,372	-	1,852	160,832	-	3,660,862
32,816	58,431	-	13,834	1	-	129,690
-	849,730	-	1,382,999	639	-	2,233,368
507,270	-	-	-	-	-	887,800
1,897,801	-	-	-	-	-	1,897,801
-	-	-	-	516,219	-	2,291,262
2,437,887	908,161	-	1,396,833	516,859	-	7,439,921
2,436,885	916,533	-	1,398,685	677,691	-	11,100,783
-	-	-	-	-	-	338
-	-	-	-	-	-	770
-	-	-	-	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,194
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,186,008
-	-	-	-	-	-	551
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,380
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,422
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,390
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,808
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,611
-	-	-	-	-	-	143,253
-	-	-	-	-	-	114,984
-	45,271	-	898,122	763,501	-	516,036
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,711,245
-	-	-	-	-	-	14,672
-	-	-	-	-	-	67,547
-	-	-	-	-	-	35,298
-	-	-	-	-	-	252,580
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,931,306
-	-	-	-	21	-	21
-	846,672	-	33,946	4,247	-	884,865
1,904,881	-	-	-	-	-	1,904,881
1,904,881	891,943	-	932,068	767,769	-	8,789,175
540,086	-	-	-	-	-	945,224
-	10,463	-	85,592	9,085	5,000	1,082,832
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,162
-	143,205	-	-	-	-	143,205
-	-	-	-	-	-	233,925
540,086	153,668	-	85,592	9,085	5,000	2,408,348
2,444,967	1,045,611	-	1,017,660	776,854	5,000	11,197,524
(8,082)	(129,078)	-	381,025	(99,163)	(5,000)	(96,740)
160,358	220,440	8,393	(707,331)	(20,613)	5,000	1,104,675
\$ 152,276	\$ 91,362	\$ 8,393	\$ (326,306)	\$ (119,776)	\$ -	\$ 1,007,935

Combining Statement of Net Assets Available for Post - Employment Benefits
Pension Trust Funds
June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

	Pension Trust Funds			Total
	State Employees' PERS	Teachers' PERS	State Retiree Benefits	
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 62,656	\$ 74,820	\$ -	\$ 137,476
Investments at fair value.....	20,007,862	21,811,542	372,490	42,191,894
Other receivables.....	184,008	200,601	1,586	386,195
Total assets.....	20,254,526	22,086,963	374,076	42,715,565
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable.....	172,879	190,587	6,545	370,011
Total liabilities.....	172,879	190,587	6,545	370,011
Net assets available for post - employment benefits.....	\$ 20,081,647	\$ 21,896,376	\$ 367,531	\$ 42,345,554

See Independent Auditor's Report

Combining Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Post -Employment Benefits
Pension Trust Funds
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

	State Employees' PERS	Teachers' PERS	State Retiree Benefits	Total
ADDITIONS				
Contribution:				
Employer contributions.....	\$ 465,319	\$ 976,491	\$ 397,047	\$ 1,838,857
Employee contributions.....	539,549	616,533	-	1,156,082
Total contributions.....	1,004,868	1,593,024	397,047	2,994,939
Net investment gain (loss):				
Investment gain (loss)	3,708,141	4,061,545	66,112	7,835,798
Less: investment expense.....	(27,621)	(30,111)	(1,102)	(58,834)
Net investment gain (loss).....	3,680,520	4,031,434	65,010	7,776,964
Total additions.....	4,685,388	5,624,458	462,057	10,771,903
DEDUCTIONS				
Administration.....	7,901	16,777	979	25,657
Retirement benefits and refunds.....	1,547,554	2,197,622	397,040	4,142,216
Payments to State Boston Retirement System.....	-	121,290	-	121,290
Total deductions.....	1,555,455	2,335,689	398,019	4,289,163
Net increase(decrease).....	3,129,933	3,288,769	64,038	6,482,740
Net assets available for post - employment benefits at beginning of year, as restated.....	16,951,714	18,607,607	303,493	35,862,814
Net assets available for post - employment benefits at end of year.....	\$ 20,081,647	\$ 21,896,376	\$ 367,531	\$ 42,345,554

Combining Statement of Net Assets Held in Trust for Pool Participants
 External Investment Trust Funds
 June 30, 2011
 (Amounts in thousands)

	Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust	Pension Reserves Investment Trust	Total
ASSETS			
Assets held in trust for pension benefits:			
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ -	\$ 12,765	\$ 12,765
Investments at fair value.....	-	8,320,105	8,320,105
Assets held in trust for pool participants:			
Cash and short-term investments.....	2,937,041	-	2,937,041
Other receivables.....	2,487	76,480	78,967
Total assets	2,939,528	8,409,350	11,348,878
LIABILITIES			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable.....	1,217	71,613	72,830
Other accrued liabilities.....	80	-	80
Total liabilities	1,297	71,613	72,910
Net assets held in trust for pool / pension participants	\$ 2,938,231	\$ 8,337,737	\$ 11,275,968

See Independent Auditor's Report

Combining Statement of Changes in Net Assets Held in Trust for Pool Participants

External Investment Trust Funds

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

(Amounts in thousands)

	Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust	Pension Reserves Investment Trust	Total
ADDITIONS			
Contribution:			
Proceeds from sale of units.....	\$ 18,300,226	\$ 1,535,030	\$ 19,835,256
Total contributions.....	18,300,226	1,535,030	19,835,256
Net investment gain (loss):			
Investment gain (loss)	11,924	1,493,231	1,505,155
Less: Investment expense.....	(2,539)	(11,486)	(14,025)
Net investment gain (loss).....	9,385	1,481,745	1,491,130
Total additions.....	18,309,611	3,016,775	21,326,386
DEDUCTIONS			
Cost of units redeemed.....	19,160,470	489,177	19,649,647
Distributions to unit holders from net interest income.....	9,143	-	9,143
Total deductions.....	19,169,613	489,177	19,658,790
Net increase (decrease).....	(860,002)	2,527,598	1,667,596
Net assets held in trust for pool / pensions participants at beginning of year, as restated.....	3,798,233	5,810,139	9,608,372
Net assets held in trust for pool / pensions participants at end of year.....	\$ 2,938,231	\$ 8,337,737	\$ 11,275,968

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities

Agency Funds

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011

(Amounts in thousands)

	Balance July 1, 2010	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2011
<u>Central Agency Funds</u>				
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 269,184	\$ 6,720,487	\$ 6,721,703	\$ 267,968
Investments, restricted investments and annuity contracts.....	1,484,794	205,064	226,810	1,463,048
Taxes receivable.....	1,916	2,340	1,916	2,340
Total assets.....	\$ 1,755,894	\$ 6,927,891	\$ 6,950,429	\$ 1,733,356
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable.....	\$ 45,339	\$ 4,008,120	\$ 4,001,273	\$ 52,186
Due to cities and towns.....	26,833	424,426	423,588	27,671
Due to federal government.....	-	57	57	-
Lottery prizes payable.....	1,484,794	205,064	226,810	1,463,048
Agency liabilities.....	198,928	3,396,300	3,404,777	190,451
Total liabilities.....	\$ 1,755,894	\$ 8,033,967	\$ 8,056,505	\$ 1,733,356
<u>Court Escrow and Client Accounts</u>				
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 114,327	\$ 2,947,249	\$ 2,966,749	\$ 94,827
Assets held in trust.....	53,036	377,451	375,127	55,360
Other receivables.....	111,758	115,399	111,758	115,399
Total assets.....	\$ 279,121	\$ 3,440,099	\$ 3,453,634	\$ 265,586
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable.....	\$ 6,409	\$ 1,220,598	\$ 1,226,770	\$ 237
Agency liabilities.....	272,712	1,112,753	1,120,116	265,349
Total liabilities.....	\$ 279,121	\$ 2,333,351	\$ 2,346,886	\$ 265,586
<u>Statutory Bonds and Deposits</u>				
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 86	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86
Assets held in trust.....	654,071	446,084	459,026	641,129
Total assets.....	\$ 654,157	\$ 446,084	\$ 459,026	\$ 641,215
LIABILITIES				
Agency liabilities.....	\$ 654,157	\$ 446,084	\$ 459,026	\$ 641,215
Total liabilities.....	\$ 654,157	\$ 446,084	\$ 459,026	\$ 641,215

See Independent Auditor's Report

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

	Balance July 1, 2010	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2011
<u>Total Agency Funds</u>				
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 383,597	\$ 9,667,736	\$ 9,688,452	\$ 362,881
Investments, restricted investments and annuity contracts.....	1,484,794	205,064	226,810	1,463,048
Assets held in trust.....	707,107	823,535	834,153	696,489
Taxes receivable.....	1,916	2,340	1,916	2,340
Other receivables.....	111,758	115,399	111,758	115,399
Total assets.....	\$ 2,689,172	\$ 10,814,074	\$ 10,863,089	\$ 2,640,157
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable.....	\$ 51,748	\$ 5,228,718	\$ 5,228,043	\$ 52,423
Due to cities and towns.....	26,833	424,426	423,588	27,671
Due to federal government.....	-	57	57	-
Lottery prizes payable.....	1,484,794	205,064	226,810	1,463,048
Agency liabilities.....	1,125,797	4,955,137	4,983,919	1,097,015
Total liabilities.....	\$ 2,689,172	\$ 10,813,402	\$ 10,862,417	\$ 2,640,157

Combining Statement of Net Assets
Nonmajor Component Units
June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

	Massachusetts Convention Center Authority	Massachusetts Development Finance Agency	Massachusetts Clean Energy Center	Massachusetts Technology Park Corporation	Massachusetts Housing Partnership	Economic Development Entities	Total
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS							
Current assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 18,171	\$ 14,559	\$ 22,632	\$ 278	\$ 44,018	\$ 71,095	\$ 170,753
Short-term investments.....	-	138,089	-	43,410	18,736	30,348	230,583
Restricted cash and investment.....	16,016	21,832	-	13,784	-	2,215	53,847
Assets held in trust.....	-	-	55,604	-	-	-	55,604
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:							
Federal grants and reimbursement receivable.....	-	-	-	-	-	291	291
Loans.....	-	9,619	15,589	-	8,873	11,576	45,657
Other receivables.....	2,655	11,096	2,445	3,386	8,041	1,188	28,811
Due from primary government.....	14,202	429	-	4,889	-	23,585	43,105
Inventory.....	-	139	-	-	-	90	229
Other current assets.....	894	2,294	135	141	-	397	3,861
Total current assets	51,938	198,057	96,405	65,888	79,668	140,785	632,741
Noncurrent assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted.....	-	24,465	96,173	-	-	-	120,638
Long - term investments.....	-	66,485	6,484	-	-	891	73,860
Restricted investments.....	-	-	65,501	-	-	-	65,501
Accounts receivables, net.....	-	4,330	-	-	-	535	4,865
Loans receivables, net.....	1,984	72,721	-	-	339,277	31,295	445,277
Non-depreciable capital assets.....	99,444	10,871	-	-	-	13	110,328
Depreciable capital assets, net.....	679,575	236,697	32,788	17,677	-	12,666	979,403
Other noncurrent assets.....	-	26,878	-	-	338	-	27,216
Total noncurrent assets	781,003	442,447	200,946	17,677	339,615	45,400	1,827,088
Deferred outflows from derivative instruments.....	-	15,973	-	-	-	-	15,973
Total assets and deferred outflows	832,941	656,477	297,351	83,565	419,283	186,185	2,475,802
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable and other liabilities.....	13,021	6,293	21,587	9,448	977	27,091	78,417
Accrued payroll.....	-	-	185	-	-	-	185
Compensated absences.....	890	900	-	-	-	733	2,523
Accrued interest payable.....	-	-	-	-	1,172	-	1,172
Due to primary government.....	-	421	-	-	-	-	421
Deferred revenue.....	9,091	-	55,599	-	-	14,180	78,870
Bonds, notes payable and other obligations.....	-	1,245	-	-	7,994	3,005	12,244
Total current liabilities	23,002	8,859	77,371	9,448	10,143	45,009	173,832
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Compensated absences.....	1,035	-	-	-	-	95	1,130
Accrued interest payable.....	-	2,753	-	-	-	-	2,753
Due to primary government.....	-	15,111	-	-	-	-	15,111
Deferred revenue.....	-	1,870	-	-	21,230	976	24,076
Bonds, notes payable and other obligations.....	-	172,646	-	-	345,684	40,605	558,935
Post - employment obligations.....	2,653	-	-	-	-	-	2,653
Liability for derivative instruments.....	-	15,973	-	-	-	-	15,973
Other noncurrent liabilities.....	-	2,309	-	5,590	-	2,128	10,027
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,688	210,662	-	5,590	366,914	43,804	630,658
Total liabilities	26,690	219,521	77,371	15,038	377,057	88,813	804,490
NET ASSETS							
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt.....	779,019	81,617	32,788	17,677	248	12,553	923,902
Restricted for:							
Clean energy trusts.....	-	-	187,192	-	-	-	187,192
Economic development financing.....	-	162,459	-	-	-	-	162,459
Other purposes.....	18,000	-	-	40,975	26,111	49,807	134,893
Unrestricted.....	9,232	192,880	-	9,875	15,867	35,012	262,866
Total net assets	\$ 806,251	\$ 436,956	\$ 219,980	\$ 68,527	\$ 42,226	\$ 97,372	\$ 1,671,312

See Independent Auditor's Report

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

Nonmajor Component Units
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

	Massachusetts Convention Center Authority	Massachusetts Development Finance Agency	Massachusetts Clean Energy Center	Massachusetts Technology Park Corporation	Massachusetts Housing Partnership	Economic Development Entities	Total
Operating revenues:							
Charges for services.....	\$ 44,472	\$ 66,082	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,734	\$ 37,087	\$ 153,375
Other.....	757	26,416	24,132	18,182	9,741	7,381	86,609
Total operating revenues.....	45,229	92,498	24,132	18,182	15,475	44,468	239,984
Operating expenses:							
Cost of services.....	49,252	14,844	43,530	22,998	8,074	92,863	231,561
Administration costs.....	24,767	69,492	6,066	2	4,500	4,399	109,226
Depreciation.....	38,260	12,691	221	579	98	920	52,769
Total operating expenses.....	112,279	97,027	49,817	23,579	12,672	98,182	393,556
Operating income (loss).....	(67,050)	(4,529)	(25,685)	(5,397)	2,803	(53,714)	(153,572)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):							
Operating grants.....	52,148	465	21,716	-	-	41,006	115,335
Interest income.....	68	1,903	8,741	363	-	118	11,193
Other nonoperating revenue (expense).....	-	(634)	-	-	-	(37)	(671)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses), net.....	52,216	1,734	30,457	363	-	41,087	125,857
Income (loss) before contributions.....	(14,834)	(2,795)	4,772	(5,034)	2,803	(12,627)	(27,715)
Capital contributions.....	-	3,421	-	-	-	25,275	28,696
Other losses.....	-	(29,839)	-	-	-	(2)	(29,841)
Change in net assets.....	(14,834)	(29,213)	4,772	(5,034)	2,803	12,646	(28,860)
Net assets - beginning, as restated.....	821,085	466,169	215,208	73,561	39,423	84,726	1,700,172
Net assets - ending.....	\$ 806,251	\$ 436,956	\$ 219,980	\$ 68,527	\$ 42,226	\$ 97,372	\$ 1,671,312



Castle Island

Castle Island is one of the most popular destinations for Boston residents and visitors alike. It features opportunities for both recreation and historical learning. The island (which is connected to the mainland) is home to Fort Independence, a National Historic Landmark, and Pleasure Bay features a sandy beach and swimming in a calm, enclosed lagoon.

Castle Island has been connected to the mainland since the 1930s, when streetcars brought bathers to Pleasure Bay. Fort Independence is the eighth fort to occupy this site and contains over 172,687 linear feet of hammered stone. It was constructed under the direction of Colonel Sylvanus Thayer between 1834 and 1851. The fort and the island are on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, and Fort Independence is a National Historic Landmark.

The HarborWalk extends along Pleasure Bay, with a detour to Castle Island. The causeway located behind the beach provides a great walk way for strolling around or viewing Pleasure Bay from shade shelters. There are views to Logan Airport and the Harbor Islands, and visitors can observe boating activity in the Harbor.



Statistical Section

Schedule of Net Assets by Component – Last Ten Fiscal Years

Changes in Net Assets – Last Ten Fiscal Years

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(Enrollment), Last Ten Years (Degrees)

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Calculation of Transfer – Tax Reduction Fund

Massachusetts General Information



HarborWalk at the ICA

The first art museum to be built in Boston in nearly 100 years, the Institute of Contemporary Art (ICA) opened its new waterfront home on Fan Pier in December, 2006. Its South Boston location draws thousands of visitors to the HarborWalk year-round, thanks to their extensive free outdoor programs for the public in the summer.

Statistical Section Narrative and Table of Contents

This part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts’ comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the Commonwealth’s overall financial health.

Contents

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Commonwealth’s financial performance and fiscal health has changed over time. The schedules presented from an entity wide perspective are only included from FY02 and forward, coinciding with the implementation of GASB 34. Fund perspective statements are presented for the last ten fiscal years, except where noted. Schedules included are:

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**Schedule Of Net Assets by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(Amounts in thousands)

	2011	2010*	2009*	2008*
Governmental activities				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt...	\$ (722,469)	\$ (885,593)	\$ 189,913	\$ 446,666
Restricted.....	1,520,702	1,403,877	1,377,951	1,413,968
Unrestricted.....	<u>(23,631,098)</u>	<u>(22,891,629)</u>	<u>(13,721,519)</u>	<u>(11,022,084)</u>
Total governmental activities net assets.....	<u>\$ (22,832,865)</u>	<u>\$ (22,373,344)</u>	<u>\$ (12,153,655)</u>	<u>\$ (9,161,450)</u>
Business-type activities				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt...	\$ 2,026,223	\$ 1,767,434	\$ 1,698,825	\$ 1,562,002
Restricted.....	1,364,646	1,148,751	1,609,145	2,390,206
Unrestricted.....	<u>978,043</u>	<u>857,263</u>	<u>621,952</u>	<u>644,363</u>
Total business-type activities net assets.....	<u>\$ 4,368,912</u>	<u>\$ 3,773,448</u>	<u>\$ 3,929,922</u>	<u>\$ 4,596,571</u>
Commonwealth net assets				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt...	\$ 1,303,754	\$ 881,841	\$ 1,888,738	\$ 2,008,668
Restricted.....	2,885,348	2,552,628	2,987,096	3,804,174
Unrestricted.....	<u>(22,653,055)</u>	<u>(22,034,366)</u>	<u>(13,099,567)</u>	<u>(10,377,721)</u>
Total Commonwealth net assets.....	<u>\$ (18,463,953)</u>	<u>\$ (18,599,896)</u>	<u>\$ (8,223,733)</u>	<u>\$ (4,564,879)</u>

* Restated

2007*	2006*	2005*	2004*	2003*	2002*
\$ 489,432	\$ 101,510	\$ 196,765	\$ 2,032,958	\$ 3,901,007	\$ 5,611,252
1,271,051	2,010,373	1,526,576	776,401	517,115	987,941
(11,357,260)	(12,409,269)	(13,267,433)	(9,150,810)	(12,523,663)	(14,014,718)
\$ (9,596,777)	\$ (10,297,385)	\$ (11,544,092)	\$ (6,341,451)	\$ (8,105,541)	\$ (7,415,525)
\$ 1,392,363	\$ 1,283,570	\$ 1,149,352	\$ 1,132,637	\$ 1,073,152	\$ 1,032,022
2,295,507	1,816,066	1,331,053	915,583	946,704	1,784,322
645,211	548,774	562,777	434,007	321,523	243,605
\$ 4,333,081	\$ 3,648,410	\$ 3,043,182	\$ 2,482,227	\$ 2,341,379	\$ 3,059,949
\$ 1,881,795	\$ 1,385,080	\$ 1,346,117	\$ 3,165,595	\$ 4,974,159	\$ 6,643,274
3,566,558	3,826,439	2,857,629	1,691,984	1,463,819	2,772,263
(10,712,049)	(11,860,495)	(12,704,656)	(8,716,803)	(12,202,140)	(13,771,113)
\$ (5,263,696)	\$ (6,648,975)	\$ (8,500,910)	\$ (3,859,224)	\$ (5,764,162)	\$ (4,355,576)

**Changes in Net Assets
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(Amounts in thousands)

	2011	2010	2009	2008
EXPENSES				
Governmental Activities:				
General government.....	\$ 2,305,783	\$ 2,358,706	\$ 2,630,554	\$ 2,321,251
Judiciary.....	992,990	1,043,004	1,138,179	993,424
Direct local aid.....	4,845,738	5,030,363	5,210,451	5,118,858
Medicaid.....	12,124,261	10,677,999	10,842,549	9,769,893
Group health insurance.....	1,113,544	1,092,178	977,565	828,297
Interest (unallocated).....	1,177,569	1,090,471	1,116,278	1,152,162
Energy and environmental.....	685,032	326,128	426,808	537,691
Housing and economic development*.....	1,362,822	1,297,143	1,042,084	899,474
Health and human services*.....	7,124,856	7,244,968	7,452,418	6,726,961
Transportation and public works.....	2,262,374	2,088,354	1,336,257	1,199,103
Early elementary and secondary education*.....	3,649,543	3,395,360	3,210,200	2,932,143
Public safety and homeland security.....	2,276,402	2,409,557	2,561,607	2,097,076
Labor and workforce development*.....	497,927	483,091	474,438	340,668
Lottery.....	3,661,834	3,649,396	3,693,318	3,910,362
Total governmental activities.....	44,080,674	42,186,718	42,112,705	38,827,362
Business-type Activities:				
Unemployment compensation.....	4,388,360	5,435,611	3,475,027	1,554,885
Higher Education:				
University of Massachusetts.....	2,865,015	2,640,134	2,474,797	2,274,312
State universities.....	834,453	762,043	736,972	733,842
Community colleges.....	772,883	716,526	671,923	685,235
Total business -type activities.....*	8,860,711	9,554,314	7,358,719	5,248,274
Total Commonwealth expenses.....	\$ 52,941,385	\$ 51,741,032	\$ 49,471,424	\$ 44,075,636
REVENUES				
Program Revenues:				
Governmental Activities:				
Charges for services:				
General government.....	\$ 443,869	\$ 464,592	\$ 436,344	\$ 414,614
Judiciary.....	120,293	128,198	123,819	124,542
Medicaid.....	258,032	185,463	180,380	176,471
Group health insurance.....	431,078	349,870	230,456	209,008
Energy and environmental.....	270,449	214,269	226,754	162,639
Housing and economic development*.....	142,387	221,340	178,011	185,019
Health and human services*.....	896,328	797,929	718,628	601,483
Transportation and public works.....	502,004	517,045	494,733	477,420
Early elementary and secondary education*.....	6,645	9,661	15,728	10,766
Public safety and homeland security.....	193,983	202,427	175,069	153,641
Labor and workforce development*.....	142,731	38,319	37,728	31,758
Lottery.....	4,630,205	4,626,777	4,643,592	4,905,509
Total Charges for services.....*	8,038,003	7,755,891	7,461,243	7,452,873
Operating grants and contributions.....	14,217,481	12,771,164	12,059,019	9,271,936
Capital grants and contributions.....	168,912	779,403	852,221	484,172
Total governmental activities.....	22,424,397	21,306,458	20,373,482	17,208,980
Business-type Activities:				
Charges for services:				
Unemployment Compensation.....	1,945,801	1,727,964	1,671,098	1,587,543
Higher Education:				
University of Massachusetts.....	1,685,386	1,527,880	1,419,932	1,160,513
State Colleges.....	530,078	479,900	442,685	400,369
Community Colleges.....	250,341	235,865	219,986	204,190
Operating grants and contributions.....	3,500,210	4,020,351	1,721,199	710,974
Total business-type activities.....	7,911,816	7,991,960	5,474,900	4,063,589
Total Commonwealth program revenues.....	\$ 30,336,213	\$ 29,298,418	\$ 25,848,382	\$ 21,272,569
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets (all types consolidated):				
Governmental Activities:				
Taxes (all types).....	\$ 21,066,430	\$ 19,034,227	\$ 18,499,273	\$ 21,174,430
Investment earnings and miscellaneous.....	991,230	1,474,995	1,489,018	2,057,309
Gain on sale of capital assets.....	-	-	-	-
Transfers.....	(860,904)	(864,697)	(1,070,652)	(1,178,030)
Transfers to \ from MassDOT.....	-	(8,983,955)	-	-
Total governmental activities.....	21,196,756	10,660,570	18,917,639	22,053,709
Business-type Activities:				
Investment earnings and miscellaneous.....	\$ 695,308	\$ 553,088	\$ 140,227	\$ 270,145
Other losses.....	(10,746)	(12,125)	(11,530)	-
Transfers.....	860,904	864,697	1,070,652	1,178,030
Total business -type activities.....	1,545,466	1,405,660	1,199,349	1,448,175
Total Commonwealth general revenues.....	\$ 22,742,222	\$ 12,066,230	\$ 20,116,988	\$ 23,501,884
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS				
Governmental activities.....	\$ (459,521)	\$ (10,219,689)	\$ (2,821,583)	\$ 435,327
Business-type activities.....	596,571	(156,694)	(684,470)	263,490
Current year restatements.....	-	-	(152,800)	-
Total changes in net assets including restatements.....	\$ 137,050	\$ (10,376,383)	\$ (3,658,854)	\$ 698,817

* NOTE: Reflects departmental and functional reorganizations as of the year implemented. Prior years not restated.

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
\$	2,198,999	\$ 2,030,792	\$ 1,861,827	\$ 2,084,482	\$ 1,870,365	\$ 1,385,454
	852,124	731,931	694,245	570,228	641,227	540,248
	5,081,359	4,682,027	4,525,847	4,877,089	5,118,711	5,252,805
	9,044,420	8,150,576	7,705,717	6,909,412	6,177,280	5,978,811
	1,033,796	970,150	872,970	778,072	732,252	770,832
	1,079,551	985,474	861,265	788,908	739,463	687,817
	488,883	438,731	419,329	379,710	395,713	469,591
	519,399	670,518	609,409	593,000	590,246	554,712
	6,414,249	6,585,029	6,441,959	5,940,586	5,778,186	5,626,813
	1,271,608	1,286,857	1,566,773	1,569,678	2,053,939	1,764,257
	1,870,250	(1,935,643)	8,226,508	1,251,618	1,427,482	1,896,971
	1,763,191	1,768,924	1,638,434	1,477,469	1,384,537	1,023,141
	641,134	387,132	358,839	387,590	430,982	391,358
	3,689,221	3,708,713	3,692,520	3,606,608	3,470,046	3,453,858
	35,948,184	34,358,196	39,488,186	31,214,448	30,810,430	29,859,108
	1,430,130	1,337,565	1,662,955	2,461,293	2,589,107	2,183,100
	2,233,634	2,116,226	1,977,546	1,597,676	1,531,381	1,437,518
	624,470	568,592	514,122	456,022	425,154	418,593
	627,400	592,310	548,017	525,179	523,403	508,895
	4,915,634	4,614,693	4,702,640	5,040,170	5,069,045	4,548,107
\$	40,863,818	38,972,889	44,190,826	36,254,618	35,879,475	34,407,214
\$	564,347	\$ 451,753	\$ 492,750	\$ 463,132	\$ 233,135	\$ 158,825
	118,652	115,443	105,072	101,994	74,412	62,982
	172,136	702,104	937,422	687,535	26,772	90,081
	151,604	131,611	111,342	98,598	93,529	81,089
	168,789	156,074	138,854	152,632	132,531	124,317
	1,892	6,245	3,515	1,446	1,373	1,282
	538,543	613,780	756,469	861,899	966,813	909,777
	461,217	448,349	478,154	13,687	7,813	6,995
	8,042	6,346	5,583	11,644	5,073	3,909
	126,962	135,846	112,350	564,023	520,496	451,101
	187,256	213,078	199,817	179,794	168,471	160,577
	4,656,110	4,726,339	4,698,935	4,603,204	4,421,621	4,423,052
	7,155,550	7,706,968	8,040,263	7,739,588	6,652,039	6,473,987
	8,849,046	8,347,822	7,961,904	8,017,469	7,129,712	7,078,110
	487,365	481,780	461,371	602,449	508,235	338
	16,491,961	16,536,570	16,463,538	16,359,506	14,289,986	13,552,435
	1,698,249	1,741,101	242,769	1,481,803	940,475	25,183
	1,194,393	1,076,875	424,184	822,668	678,812	584,633
	287,195	272,918	64,872	222,740	182,428	147,902
	190,808	175,418	122,828	165,257	141,480	119,671
	746,385	684,108	854,653	1,376,666	1,249,768	869,848
	4,117,030	3,950,420	4,108,237	4,069,134	3,192,962	1,824,398
\$	20,608,991	20,486,988	20,571,775	20,428,640	17,482,948	15,376,834
\$	20,001,189	\$ 18,668,322	\$ 17,580,271	\$ 16,406,781	\$ 15,161,687	\$ 14,688,596
	1,318,008	1,396,033	1,168,540	1,042,704	1,179,686	(367,695)
	-	26,300	-	-	-	-
	(1,167,367)	(1,022,320)	(926,715)	(830,453)	(950,217)	(1,018,603)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20,151,830	19,068,335	17,822,096	16,619,032	15,391,156	13,302,298
\$	315,908	247,181	228,643	181,719	207,296	965,901
	1,167,367	1,022,320	926,715	830,453	950,217	1,018,603
	1,483,275	1,269,501	1,155,358	1,012,172	1,157,513	1,984,504
\$	21,635,105	20,337,836	18,977,454	17,631,205	16,548,670	15,286,802
\$	695,608	\$ 1,246,707	\$ (5,202,551)	\$ 1,764,090	\$ (1,129,287)	\$ (3,004,374)
	684,671	605,228	560,955	41,136	(718,570)	(739,205)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$	1,380,279	1,851,935	(4,641,596)	1,805,226	(1,847,857)	(3,743,578)

**Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(Modified accrual basis of accounting)

(Amounts in thousands)

	2011	2010*	2009*	2008*
Total Unreserved general fund.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,734,822	\$ 3,171,278
All Other Governmental Funds				
Reserved.....	-	-	1,401,985	1,809,058
Unreserved:				
Special Revenue Funds.....	-	-	2,044,674	2,437,897
Capital Projects Funds.....	-	-	(125,138)	(360,570)
Permanent Trust Funds.....	-	-	5,000	5,000
Total Unreserved.....	-	-	1,924,535	2,082,327
Total all other governmental funds.....	-	-	3,326,520	3,891,385
Total governmental fund balances.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,061,342	\$ 7,062,663

* 2010 has been restated for GASB 54 presentation. Years prior have been restated.

Fund balances (deficits) GASB54 :

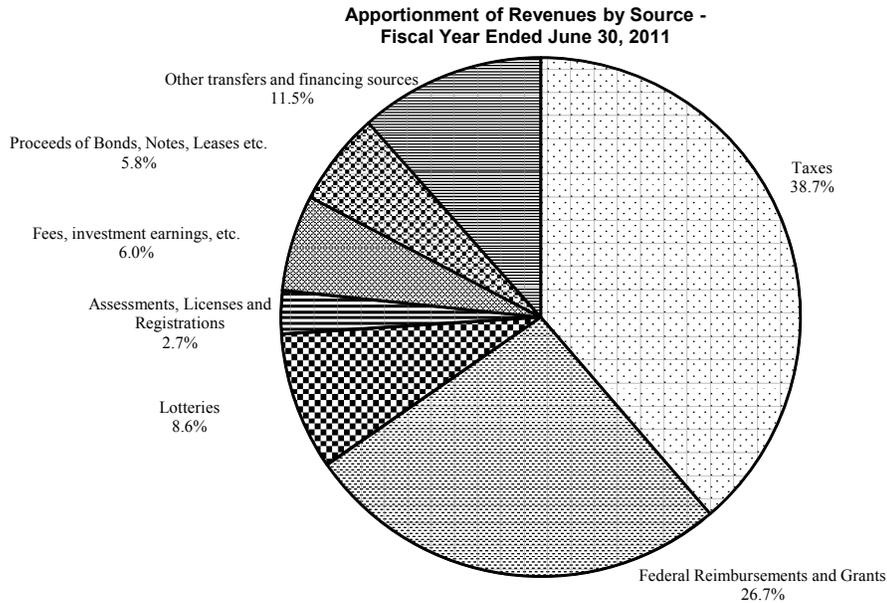
Nonspendable.....	\$ 914	\$ 5,914
Restricted.....	1,675,055	1,905,749
Committed.....	2,020,009	2,166,175
Assigned.....	750,462	156,483
Unassigned.....	821,188	351,395
Total governmental fund balances.....	\$ 5,267,628	\$ 4,585,716

2007*	2006*	2005*	2004*	2003*	2002*
\$ 4,899,154	\$ 4,922,074	\$ 4,067,885	\$ 2,497,447	\$ 1,309,917	\$ 2,375,393
1,496,094	1,361,980	1,392,209	2,204,552	1,680,261	1,920,540
1,587,596	1,476,440	91,913	330,353	234,754	(613,027)
(251,985)	(497,300)	(503,441)	(607,946)	(1,203,914)	(1,286,550)
5,000	-	-	-	-	71,497
1,340,611	979,140	(411,528)	(277,593)	(969,160)	(1,828,080)
2,836,705	2,341,120	980,681	1,926,959	711,101	92,460
\$ 7,735,859	\$ 7,263,194	\$ 5,048,566	\$ 4,424,406	\$ 2,021,018	\$ 2,467,853

Ten-Year Schedule Of Revenues And Other Financing Sources
All Governmental Fund Types - Fund Perspective
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

(Amounts in millions)

	2011	% Total	2010	% Total	2009	% Total	2008	% Total	2007	% Total
Taxes.....	\$ 20,854	38.7	\$ 18,991	37.3	\$ 18,354	36.9	\$ 21,120	42.1	\$ 19,985	40.5
Federal reimbursements.....	10,066	18.7	9,453	18.5	9,392	18.9	7,037	14.0	6,847	13.9
Federal grants.....	4,311	8.0	4,097	8.0	3,510	7.0	2,681	5.3	2,489	5.0
Lotteries.....	4,631	8.6	4,628	9.1	4,650	9.3	4,915	9.8	4,670	9.5
Assessments.....	980	1.8	965	1.9	929	1.9	858	1.7	860	1.7
Motor vehicle licenses and registrations.....	461	0.9	463	0.9	383	0.8	376	0.7	380	0.8
Fees, investment earnings, etc.....	3,246	6.0	3,365	6.6	3,204	6.4	3,546	7.1	2,875	5.8
Proceeds of general obligation bonds.....	2,233	5.1	2,419	4.7	2,042	4.1	1,281	2.6	3,181	6.4
Proceeds of refunding bonds.....	888	1.6	538	1.1	390	0.8	-	-	1,428	2.9
Proceeds of capital lease.....	12	-	17	-	18	-	17	-	21	-
Transfers.....	6,216	11.5	6,043	11.9	6,916	13.9	8,305	16.6	6,666	13.5
Other financing sources.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	\$ 53,898	100.0	\$ 50,979	100.0	\$ 49,788	100.0	\$ 50,136	100.0	\$ 49,402	100.0



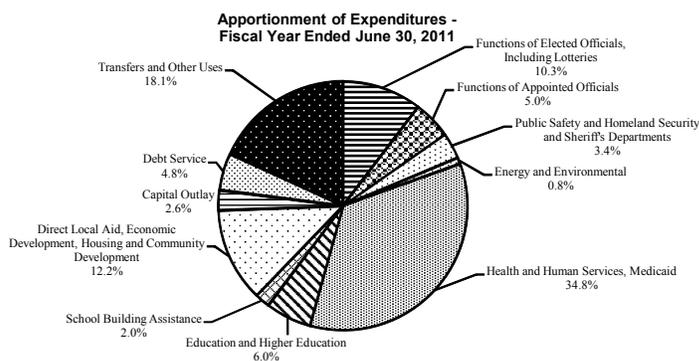
	2006	% Total	2005	% Total	2004	% Total	2003	% Total	2002	% Total
\$	18,754	39.7	\$ 17,671	40.6	\$ 16,133	36.4	\$ 15,091	35.3	\$ 14,428	39.6
	6,350	13.5	6,053	13.9	6,284	14.2	5,522	12.9	5,267	14.4
	2,479	5.3	2,369	5.4	2,336	5.3	2,112	4.9	1,812	5.0
	4,739	10.0	4,705	10.8	4,605	10.4	4,423	10.3	4,425	12.1
	850	1.8	831	1.9	773	1.7	645	1.5	572	1.6
	361	0.8	401	0.9	376	0.8	383	0.9	326	0.9
	3,270	7.0	3,213	7.5	3,028	6.8	2,331	5.4	2,178	6.0
	4,492	9.5	1,354	3.1	1,993	4.5	1,911	4.5	1,489	4.1
	633	1.3	1,385	3.2	3,302	7.4	3,398	7.9	1,501	4.1
	30	0.1	58	0.1	11	-	-	-	10	-
	5,232	11.1	5,493	12.6	5,531	12.5	6,981	16.3	4,454	12.2
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
\$	47,190	100.0	\$ 43,533	100.0	\$ 44,372	100.0	\$ 42,796	100.0	\$ 36,477	100.0

Ten-Year Schedule Of Expenditures And Other Financing Uses By Secretariat
All Governmental Fund Types - Fund Perspective
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

(Amounts in millions)

	2011	% Total	2010	% Total	2009	% Total	2008	% Total	2007	% Total
Legislature.....	\$ 58	0.11	\$ 59	0.11	\$ 60	0.12	\$ 58	0.11	\$ 59	0.12
Judiciary.....	771	1.45	769	1.49	797	1.54	796	1.57	799	1.63
Inspector General.....	4	0.01	4	0.01	3	0.01	3	0.01	3	0.01
Governor and Lieutenant Governor.....	5	0.01	5	0.01	8	0.02	9	0.02	5	0.01
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	45	0.08	52	0.10	51	0.10	51	0.10	52	0.11
Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	5,084	9.55	4,862	9.45	5,097	9.84	5,089	10.02	4,712	9.63
Auditor of the Commonwealth.....	18	0.03	18	0.03	19	0.04	19	0.04	18	0.04
Attorney General.....	34	0.06	52	0.10	53	0.10	45	0.09	62	0.13
Ethics Commission.....	2	0.00	2	0.00	2	-	2	-	2	-
District Attorney.....	104	0.20	102	0.20	112	0.22	111	0.22	102	0.21
Office of Campaign and Political Finance.....	3	0.00	1	0.00	1	-	1	-	2	-
Sheriff's Department.....	514	0.97	394	0.77	296	0.57	295	0.58	272	0.56
Disabled Persons Protection Commission.....	2	0.00	2	0.00	3	-	2	-	2	-
Board of Library Commissioners.....	25	0.05	28	0.05	37	0.07	36	0.07	10	0.02
Comptroller.....	14	0.03	13	0.03	14	0.03	14	0.03	14	0.03
Administration and finance.....	1,852	3.48	1,686	3.29	1,709	3.30	1,528	3.01	1,849	3.78
Energy and environmental.....	368	0.69	403	0.78	352	0.68	312	0.61	318	0.65
Housing and communities development.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	0.82
Early education and care.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	1.10	518	1.06
Health and human services.....	6,791	12.76	6,655	12.93	6,684	12.91	6,423	12.64	5,907	12.07
Transportation and public works.....	-	-	474	0.92	389	0.75	347	0.68	350	0.72
Massachusetts department of transportation.....	2,086	3.92	1,209	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive office of education*.....	3,232	6.07	2,968	5.77	2,920	5.64	2,205	4.34	2,048	4.19
Massachusetts school building assistance.....	791	1.49	973	1.89	657	1.27	765	1.51	1,411	2.88
Higher education.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	0.26	126	0.26
Public safety and homeland security.....	1,146	2.15	1,282	2.49	1,416	2.73	1,407	2.77	1,238	2.53
Housing and economic development*.....	1,082	2.03	1,060	2.06	793	1.53	710	1.40	512	1.05
Labor and workforce development*.....	478	0.90	447	0.87	398	0.77	308	0.61	81	0.17
Elder affairs*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer affairs*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicaid.....	12,124	22.78	10,678	20.75	10,843	20.94	9,770	19.23	9,044	18.48
Pension.....	744	1.40	587	1.14	647	1.25	368	0.72	373	0.76
Direct local aid.....	4,846	9.11	5,030	9.78	5,208	10.06	5,108	10.05	5,072	10.36
Capital outlay:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local aid.....	-	-	1	-	3	0.01	10	0.02	9	0.02
Capital acquisition and construction.....	885	1.66	1,300	2.53	2,514	4.85	1,698	3.34	1,724	3.52
Debt service.....	2,220	4.17	2,407	4.68	2,410	4.65	2,486	4.89	2,538	5.19
Other financing uses:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent.....	945	1.78	537	1.04	410	0.79	-	-	1,520	3.11
Transfers.....	6,947	13.05	7,395	14.37	7,887	15.23	10,141	19.96	7,781	15.90
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	\$ 53,217	100.0	\$ 51,455	100.0	\$ 51,789	100.0	\$ 50,810	100.0	\$ 48,935	100.0
Change in Governmental Fund Balance.....	\$ 681		\$ (476)		\$ (2,001)		\$ (674)		\$ 467	

* NOTE: Reflects departmental and functional reorganizations as of the year implemented. Prior years not restated.



	2006	% Total	2005	% Total	2004	% Total	2003	% Total	2002	% Total
\$	55	0.12	\$ 50	0.1	\$ 51	0.1	\$ 53	0.1	\$ 60	0.2
	660	1.47	580	1.4	577	1.4	568	1.3	593	1.5
	3	0.01	3	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
	5	0.01	5	-	5	-	5	-	6	-
	44	0.10	46	0.1	43	0.1	39	0.1	36	0.1
	4,803	10.68	4,706	11.0	4,535	10.8	4,446	10.3	3,558	9.2
	18	0.04	16	-	16	-	16	-	16	-
	52	0.12	70	0.2	52	0.1	55	0.1	62	0.2
	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
	94	0.21	84	0.2	86	0.2	85	0.2	89	0.2
	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.0	5	-
	247	0.55	216	0.5	218	0.5	215	0.5	216	0.6
	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	0.0	2	-
	8	0.02	7	-	6	-	6	-	10	-
	14	0.03	12	-	8	-	8	-	8	-
	1,651	3.67	1,536	3.6	1,508	3.7	1,202	2.8	1,361	3.5
	282	0.63	238	0.6	225	0.5	236	0.5	268	0.7
	536	1.19	483	1.1	470	1.1	476	1.1	449	1.2
	482	1.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,865	13.04	6,208	14.5	5,868	14.0	5,327	12.3	5,386	13.9
	282	0.63	316	0.7	189	0.5	218	0.5	139	0.4
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,978	4.40	2,990	7.0	1,587	3.8	1,546	3.6	1,506	3.9
	2,330	5.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	106	0.24	114	0.3	99	0.2	111	0.3	119	0.3
	1,165	2.59	1,053	2.5	1,039	2.5	991	2.3	999	2.6
	384	0.85	346	0.8	376	0.9	29	0.1	32	0.1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	0.7	304	0.8
	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	0.1	63	0.2
	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	0.8	284	0.7
	8,151	18.12	7,706	18.0	6,909	16.5	6,177	14.3	5,979	15.4
	346	0.77	439	1.0	212	0.5	290	0.7	238	0.6
	4,674	10.39	4,515	10.5	4,861	11.6	5,103	11.8	5,231	13.5
	8	0.02	11	-	16	-	15	-	21	0.1
	1,754	3.90	1,863	4.3	2,120	5.1	2,526	5.8	2,562	6.6
	2,088	4.64	1,719	4.0	1,605	3.8	1,467	3.4	1,382	3.6
	633	1.41	1,153	2.7	2,833	6.8	3,398	7.9	1,277	3.3
	6,253	13.90	6,419	15.0	6,448	15.4	7,931	18.3	6,551	16.9
\$	44,975	100.0	\$ 42,908	99.9	\$ 41,968	100.0	\$ 43,245	100.0	\$ 38,815	100.0
\$	2,215		\$ 624		\$ 2,403		\$ (447)		\$ (1,788)	

Personal Income by Industry Last Ten Calendar Years

(Amounts in millions)

	2010	2009	2008	2007
Total personal income.....	\$ 336,400	\$ 324,680	\$ 335,722	\$ 322,543
Unearned Income.....	81,190	78,336	80,365	71,529
Farm earnings.....	186	137	180	135
Nonfarm earnings.....	255,024	246,208	255,176	250,878
Private earnings.....	223,784	215,396	225,122	222,302
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing.....	383	376	383	405
Mining.....	97	101	181	301
Construction.....	11,687	11,717	13,671	14,900
Manufacturing.....	25,108	23,290	25,449	25,865
Durable goods.....	18,053	16,466	18,170	18,464
Nondurable goods.....	7,055	6,824	7,280	7,401
Transportation and utilities.....	6,208	6,029	6,235	5,891
Wholesale trade.....	12,501	12,458	13,412	13,025
Retail trade.....	12,599	12,255	12,545	12,960
Services.....	155,202	149,171	153,246	148,954
Government.....	31,240	30,812	30,054	28,577
Federal, civilian.....	5,431	5,314	5,157	5,045
Military.....	1,260	1,220	1,092	1,025
State and local.....	24,550	24,278	23,806	22,507
Personal income tax revenue (fiscal year, statutory basis).....	\$ 10,110	\$ 10,584	\$ 12,484	\$ 11,400
Total personal income.....	\$ 336,400	\$ 324,680	\$ 335,722	\$ 322,543
Average Effective Rate.....	3.0%	3.3%	3.7%	3.5%
Highest Earned Income Tax Rate.....	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System and the Massachusetts Department of Revenue. Average effective rate is individual income tax revenue divided by personal income.

Note: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System adjusted its methodology in 2008. Prior years restated.

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
\$	304,855	\$ 282,368	\$ 271,086	\$ 258,600	\$ 254,103	\$ 253,007
	65,384	55,211	51,966	52,227	51,123	49,830
	131	126	147	132	131	110
	239,340	227,030	218,974	206,242	202,849	203,068
	211,900	200,639	193,996	182,312	179,478	180,697
	396	400	371	315	299	278
	363	311	297	318	284	306
	15,193	14,460	13,976	13,223	13,301	12,878
	24,698	24,485	24,356	24,159	24,560	26,170
	17,639	17,539	17,547	17,175	17,772	19,204
	7,059	6,947	6,809	6,984	6,787	6,967
	5,706	5,456	5,388	5,226	5,141	5,327
	12,538	11,478	11,529	10,887	10,373	10,789
	12,952	13,188	12,900	12,472	11,919	11,624
	140,056	130,864	125,180	115,712	113,603	113,325
	27,439	26,392	24,978	23,930	23,370	22,370
	4,873	4,700	4,626	4,319	4,216	4,028
	1,005	1,009	934	897	733	583
	21,561	20,683	19,419	18,714	18,423	17,759
\$	10,483	\$ 9,690	\$ 8,830	\$ 8,026	\$ 7,913	\$ 9,903
\$	304,855	\$ 282,368	\$ 271,086	\$ 258,600	\$ 254,103	\$ 253,007
	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%	3.9%
	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Personal Income Tax Filers and Liability by Income Level
Calendar (Tax) Years 2009 and 2000

(Amounts, except income level are in thousands)

Calendar Year 2009 (or Fiscal Year 2010)				
<u>Income Level</u>	<u>Number of Filers</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>	<u>Personal Income Tax Liability</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
\$100,001 and higher	565,950	17%	\$ 6,236,117	64%
\$75,001 - \$100,000	280,653	8%	1,048,554	11%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	450,337	13%	1,144,959	12%
\$25,001 - \$50,000	749,799	22%	990,642	10%
\$10,001 - \$25,000	632,963	19%	251,104	3%
\$10,000 and lower	703,069	21%	27,975	0%
Total	<u>3,382,771</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 9,699,351</u>	<u>100%</u>

Calendar Year 2000 (or Fiscal Year 2001)				
<u>Income Level</u>	<u>Number of Filers</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>	<u>Personal Income Tax Liability</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
\$100,001 and higher	380,943	12%	\$ 5,364,943	59%
\$75,001 - \$100,000	250,888	8%	1,027,591	11%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	449,066	14%	1,252,591	14%
\$25,001 - \$50,000	837,263	25%	1,258,619	14%
\$10,001 - \$25,000	709,543	22%	348,082	4%
\$10,000 and lower	668,225	20%	25,365	0%
Total	<u>3,295,928</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 9,277,191</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Massachusetts Department of Revenue - 2009 is the most recent tax year for which complete data are available.

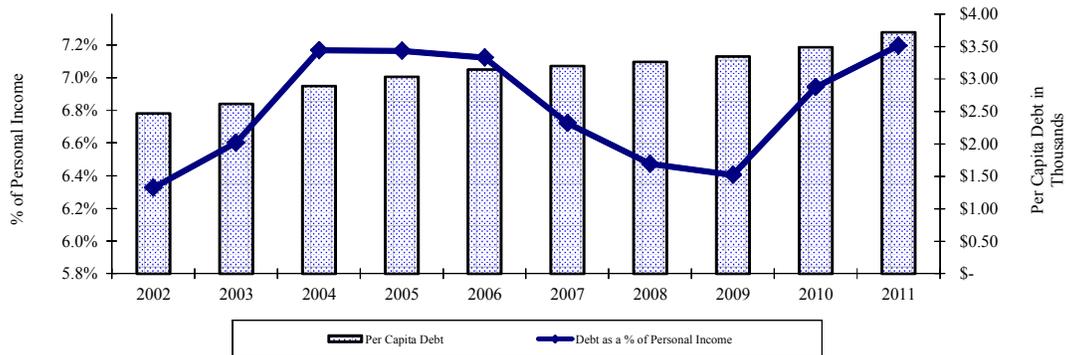
Ten -Year Schedule Of Per Capita General Long-Term Bonded Debt and Capital Leases

(Amounts in thousands, except for percentages)

Fiscal year ended June 30	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	Prior Year Personal Income	Massachusetts Resident Population ⁽¹⁾	Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income	Amount of Debt Per Capita
	Bonded Debt ⁽²⁾	Capital Leases ⁽²⁾	Bonded Debt ⁽²⁾	Capital Leases ⁽²⁾					
2011	\$ 20,875,055	\$ 60,975	\$ 3,277,413	\$ 31,105	\$ 24,244,548	\$ 336,399,750	6,518	7.2%	\$ 3.72
2010	19,726,507	76,608	2,731,124	40,924	22,575,163	324,680,250	6,469	7.0%	3.49
2009	19,264,569	109,765	2,103,675	58,885	21,536,894	335,721,500	6,432	6.4%	3.35
2008	18,734,440	83,741	2,026,551	67,631	20,912,363	322,542,500	6,410	6.5%	3.26
2007	18,736,961	81,351	1,624,617	83,443	20,526,372	304,855,000	6,410	6.7%	3.20
2006	18,461,406	74,552	1,519,727	87,798	20,143,483	282,367,750	6,403	7.1%	3.15
2005	17,856,799	71,018	1,421,557	101,596	19,450,970	271,086,000	6,412	7.2%	3.03
2004	17,382,172	57,900	1,049,095	73,971	18,563,138	258,600,250	6,423	7.2%	2.89
2003	15,962,506	75,754	673,398	91,934	16,803,592	254,102,750	6,417	6.6%	2.62
2002	14,955,135	91,146	670,432	79,880	15,796,593	249,243,450	6,398	6.3%	2.47

(1) Population estimates have been restated to most current United States Census Bureau Data. Population data is reported as of 7/1 of the previous year
 Source: - [HTTP://www.fedstats.gov](http://www.fedstats.gov) (US Census Bureau.) (2) Excludes Massachusetts School Building Authority debt. Amounts of bonded debt for governmental activities are the amount of debt for statutory debt calculation purposes. Capital leases above exclude the lease between the Commonwealth and the Route 3 North Transportation Improvement Association, a discretely presented component unit. Business - Type Activities includes notes payable of Institutions of Higher Education.

Ten- Year Per Capita Debt and Capital Leases



Ten-Year Schedule of Outstanding Direct Debt and Statutory Debt Limit

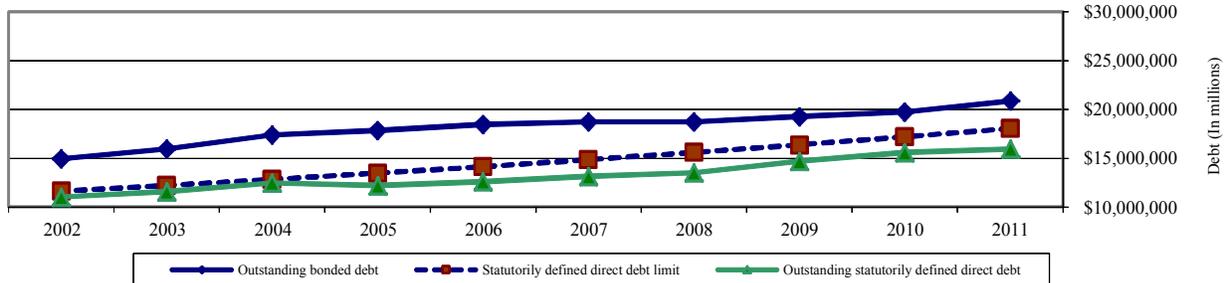
(Amounts in thousands)

	2011	2010	2009	2008
Outstanding debt for Statutory Purposes as of June 30 (1).....	\$ 20,875,055	\$ 19,726,507	\$ 19,264,569	\$ 18,734,440
Less amounts excluded by statute:				
Central artery project bonds net proceeds.....	(1,356,606)	(1,243,250)	(1,401,581)	(1,434,654)
Accelerated Bridge Program.....	(676,125)	-	-	-
County debt assumed.....	(150)	(225)	(300)	(375)
Premium / (Discount) and issuance costs.....	(335,078)	216,688	216,890	123,335
Grant anticipation notes (GANs) net proceeds (2).....	(666,790)	(997,467)	(1,134,797)	(1,536,206)
School Modernization and Reconstruction Trust bonds.....	(824,279)	(894,502)	(921,751)	(946,285)
Convention Center bonds net proceeds	(643,715)	(643,715)	(643,715)	(643,715)
MBTA forward funding bonds net proceeds	(44,472)	(165,559)	(231,000)	(309,203)
Special obligation gas bonds net proceeds.....	(371,665)	(419,785)	(456,984)	(482,953)
Outstanding statutorily defined direct debt.....	<u>\$ 15,956,175</u>	<u>\$ 15,578,692</u>	<u>\$ 14,691,332</u>	<u>\$ 13,504,384</u>
Statutorily defined direct debt limit.....	<u>\$ 18,042,424</u>	<u>\$ 17,183,261</u>	<u>\$ 16,365,011</u>	<u>\$ 15,585,725</u>
Debt margin (Debt limit less direct debt).....	<u>\$ 1,839,771</u>	<u>\$ 1,604,569</u>	<u>\$ 1,673,679</u>	<u>\$ 2,081,341</u>
Debt margin as a percentage of direct debt limit.....	<u>10.20%</u>	<u>9.34%</u>	<u>10.23%</u>	<u>13.35%</u>

(1) Exclusive of the Massachusetts School Building Authority debt.

(2) Inclusive of Crossover Refunding Amounts.

**Outstanding Bonded Debt, Statutory Direct Debt and Statutory Debt Limit
2001 - 2011**



2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
\$ 18,736,961	\$ 18,461,406	\$ 17,856,799	\$ 17,382,172	\$ 15,962,506	\$ 14,955,135
(1,462,870)	(1,476,287)	(1,336,741)	(1,066,638)	(1,386,869)	(838,193)
-	-	-	-	(10,600)	(22,043)
(450)	(525)	(600)	(675)	(855)	(1,115)
102,048	112,673	70,937	1,120	(68,718)	(181,910)
(1,666,690)	(1,789,876)	(1,908,015)	(1,908,015)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
(946,285)	(1,000,002)	(500,000)	-	-	-
(643,715)	(643,715)	(693,400)	-	-	-
(368,873)	(416,830)	(511,546)	(601,027)	(680,869)	(625,000)
(617,226)	(647,551)	(792,148)	(1,347,882)	(748,124)	(772,812)
<u>\$ 13,132,900</u>	<u>\$ 12,599,293</u>	<u>\$ 12,185,286</u>	<u>\$ 12,459,055</u>	<u>\$ 11,566,472</u>	<u>\$ 11,014,062</u>
<u>\$ 14,843,547</u>	<u>\$ 14,136,712</u>	<u>\$ 13,463,535</u>	<u>\$ 12,822,414</u>	<u>\$ 12,211,823</u>	<u>\$ 11,630,307</u>
<u>\$ 1,710,647</u>	<u>\$ 1,537,418</u>	<u>\$ 1,278,249</u>	<u>\$ 363,359</u>	<u>\$ 645,352</u>	<u>\$ 616,245</u>
<u>11.52%</u>	<u>10.88%</u>	<u>9.49%</u>	<u>2.83%</u>	<u>5.28%</u>	<u>5.30%</u>

Ten Year Schedule of Pledged Revenue Coverage

Special Obligation Highway Bonds (Motor Fuels Taxation and Motor Vehicle Fees), Convention Center Bonds (Tax Incremental Financing) and Grant Anticipation Notes (Federal Highway Grants)

(Statutory Basis, Amounts in Thousands, Except for Federal Highway Appropriations which are in Billions and on a federal fiscal year and Except for Ratios)

	2011	2010	2009	2008
Highway Bonds				
For issues prior to December 2010, the bonds are secured by a pledge of 6.86¢ of the 21¢ per gallon state gasoline excise tax for FY2008 and before. For FY2009 and beyond, the pledge is up to 10¢ of the tax. Bonds issued in December 2010 are secured by a senior lien on 14.085 cents of the total 21 cent per gallon gasoline tax, the full 21 cents per gallon of special fuels taxes (comprised primarily of taxes on diesel fuel), the full 19.1% of the average price per gallon tax on liquefied natural gas, and all Registry of Motor vehicle fees deposited in the Commonwealth Transportation Fund. The bonds also have a subordinate lien on 6.86¢ of the 21¢ per gallon gasoline tax not included in the senior lien. Revenues pledged to the bonds are available prior to use for any other purposes. Thus, operating expenses paid from the these revenue sources are not applicable for the purpose of calculating debt service coverage ratios and are not shown in this table. The 2010 bonds were issued as federally taxable Build America Bonds/Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds; the programs provide an interest subsidy of 35-45% directly to the Commonwealth. The interest subsidy is shown as pledged funds and debt service is gross of the subsidy.				
Pre-2010 Bond Issues				
Tax Receipts.....	\$ 189,763	\$ 188,666	\$ 189,246	\$ 194,785
Operating Expenses.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Available Revenues.....	\$ 189,763	\$ 188,666	\$ 189,246	\$ 194,785
Annual Debt Service.....	\$ 59,453	\$ 58,931	\$ 58,924	\$ 56,535
Debt Service Coverage Ratio.....	3.19	3.20	3.21	3.45
Ratings History of Bonds*.....	AA-, Aa3, AA	AA-, Aa3, AA	AA-, Aa3, AA	AA-, Aa3, AA
December 2010 Bond Issue (Includes Revenues in Excess of Those Needed to Pay Debt Service on Pre-2010 Highway Bonds for FY11 Q3-Q4)				
Receipts.....	\$ 626,619			
Operating Expenses.....	N/A			
Net Available Revenues.....	\$ 626,619			
Annual Debt Service.....	\$ 14,318			
Debt Service Coverage Ratio.....	43.76			
Ratings History of Bonds*.....	AAA, Aaa, AAA			
Convention Center Bonds				
These bonds are secured by amounts payable to the Convention Center Fund, which include certain hotel tax receipts in Boston, Cambridge, Springfield, surcharges on car rentals, parking, sightseeing tours and cruises and sales tax receipts those cities. Revenues pledged to the bonds are available prior to use for any other purposes. Thus, operating expenses paid from the these revenue sources are not applicable for the purpose of calculating debt service coverage ratios and are not shown in this table.				
Receipts.....	\$ 84,905	\$ 75,432	\$ 73,918	\$ 78,984
Operating Expenses.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Available Revenues.....	\$ 84,905	\$ 75,432	\$ 73,918	\$ 78,984
Annual Debt Service.....	\$ 35,391	\$ 36,296	\$ 36,293	\$ 35,600
Debt Service Coverage Ratio.....	2.40	2.08	2.04	2.22
Ratings History of Bonds*.....	A2, A	A2, A	A2, A	A2, A
Grant Anticipation Notes (GANS)				
Notes issued prior to December 2010 ("Senior Federal Highway Highway Notes") are secured by all federal highway reimbursements into the Grant Anticipation Note Trust fund, released by the Commonwealth once all debt service and reserve funding obligations of the notes have been met. If the United States Congress reduces the aggregate amount appropriated nationwide for federal highway spending to less than \$17.1 billion and debt service coverage with respect to the notes falls below 120%, then the legislation further pledges that 10¢ per gallon of existing motor fuel tax collections will be deposited into the trust fund to be used for debt service, subject to appropriation. Notes issued in December 2010 ("Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Notes") are secured by all federal highway reimbursements after payment of debt service on the Senior Federal Highway Notes and also by any revenues pledged to the payment of pre-2010 and December 2010 Highway Bonds (as described above) in excess of debt service paid on those bonds. Revenues pledged to the notes are available prior to use for any other purposes. Thus, operating expenses paid from the these revenue sources are not applicable for the purpose of calculating debt service coverage ratios and are not shown in this table. The 2010 bonds were issued as federally taxable Build America Bonds; the program provides an interest subsidy of 35% directly to the Commonwealth. The interest subsidy is shown as pledged funds and debt service is gross of the subsidy.				
Pre-2010 GANS				
Receipts.....	\$ 623,410	\$ 761,351	\$ 828,956	\$ 463,588
Operating Expenses.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Available Revenues.....	\$ 623,410	\$ 761,351	\$ 828,956	\$ 463,588
Annual Debt Service.....	\$ 188,379	\$ 196,248	\$ 204,788	\$ 211,709
Debt Service Coverage Ratio.....	3.31	3.88	4.05	2.19
Ratings History of Bonds*.....	Aa3, AA	Aa3, AA	Aa3, AA	Aa3, AA
Amount appropriated for national federal highway spending (federal fiscal year) (1).....	\$ 41,955	\$ 43,040	\$ 39,358	\$ 36,747
December 2010 GANS (Includes Revenues in Excess of those Needed to Pay Debt Service on Pre-2010 Highway Bonds and GANS for FY11Q3-Q4)				
Receipts.....	\$ 909,546			
Operating Expenses.....	N/A			
Net Available Revenues.....	\$ 909,546			
Annual Debt Service.....	\$ 2,039.28			
Debt Service Coverage Ratio.....	446.01			
Ratings History of Bonds*.....	AAA, Aa2, AA+			

(1) Source: The Federal Budget for Fiscal 2012, Historical Tables, Table 9.6 2011 is estimated. *Uninsured rating, if available.

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
\$	148,047	\$ 239,469	\$ 196,210	\$ 196,380	\$ 194,232	\$ 191,559
	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
\$	148,047	\$ 239,469	\$ 196,210	\$ 196,380	\$ 194,232	\$ 191,559
\$	58,867	\$ 56,545	\$ 48,378	\$ 124,751	\$ 52,123	\$ 52,123
	2.51	4.24	4.06	1.57	3.73	3.68
	AA-, Aa3, AA	AA-				

\$	66,347	\$ 55,052	\$ 50,561	\$ 35,103
	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
\$	66,347	\$ 55,052	\$ 50,561	\$ 35,103
\$	34,486	\$ 33,964	\$ 18,350	\$ -
	1.92	1.62	2.76	NMF
	A2, A	A2, A	A2, A	A2, A

\$	462,484	\$ 451,284	\$ 449,331	\$ 599,040	\$ 507,716	\$ 497,453
	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
\$	462,484	\$ 451,284	\$ 449,331	\$ 599,040	\$ 507,716	\$ 497,453
\$	211,712	\$ 211,712	\$ 95,223	\$ 93,466	\$ 74,822	\$ 74,821
	2.18	2.13	4.72	6.41	6.79	6.65
	Aa3, AA					
\$	34,373	\$ 33,975	\$ 31,433	\$ 30,188	\$ 30,379	\$ 30,115

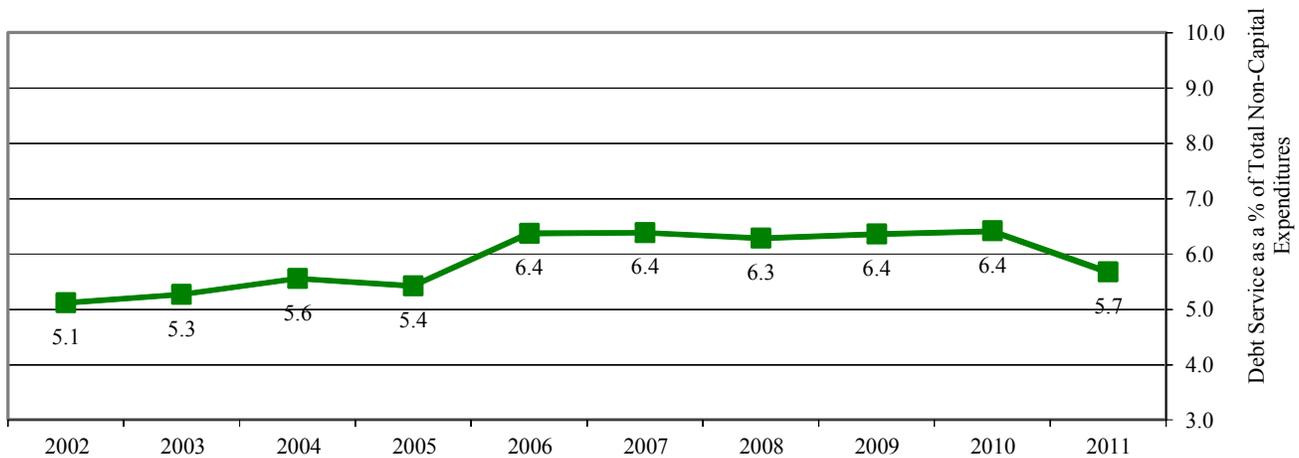
**Ten-Year Schedule Of Percentage Of Annual Debt Service Expenditures
For General Bonded Debt To Total Non-Capital Expenditures - Fund Perspective
All Governmental Fund Types**

(Amounts in millions)

Fiscal year ended June 30	Debt service	Total Non-capital expenditures	Ratio
2011	\$ 2,220	\$ 39,127	5.7
2010	2,407	37,519	6.4
2009	2,410	37,878	6.4
2008	2,239	35,609	6.3
2007	2,166	33,918	6.4
2006	2,028	31,831	6.4
2005	1,719	31,700	5.4
2004	1,605	28,888	5.6
2003	1,467	27,858	5.3
2002	1,382	26,998	5.1
2001	1,408	25,295	5.6

Amounts are shown net of Massachusetts School Building Authority expenditures and debt service. Business type activities debts are secured solely by leases between the Institutions of Higher Education and two blended building authorities.

Debt Service to Non-Capital Expenditures Ratio 2002- 2011



Component Units Revenue Bond Coverage For The Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Amounts in thousands)

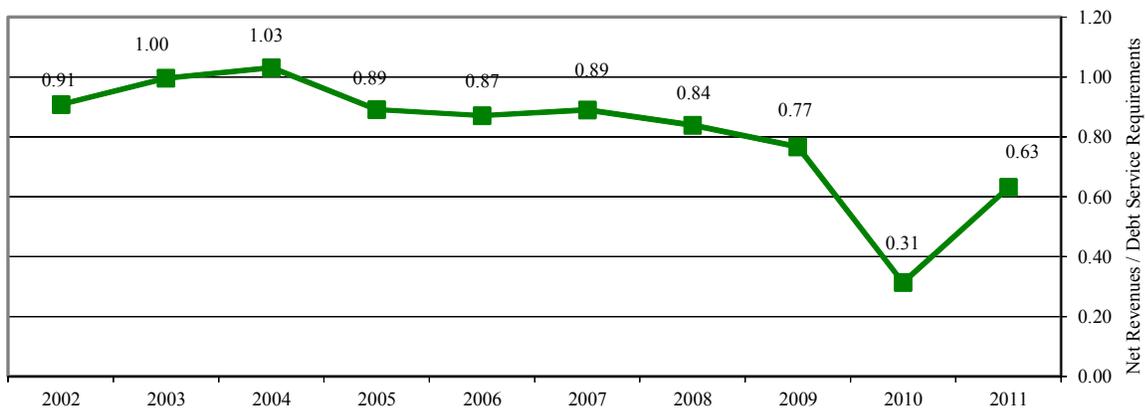
Fiscal year ended June 30	Net revenues ⁽¹⁾	Debt service requirements ⁽²⁾	Coverage Ratio
2011	\$ 738,470	\$ 1,170,149	0.63
2010	433,617	1,383,231	0.31
2009	805,316	1,050,655	0.77
2008	728,445	868,331	0.84
2007	870,919	978,819	0.89
2006	717,190	823,406	0.87
2005	648,282	727,316	0.89
2004	700,677	679,457	1.03
2003	663,234	665,538	1.00
2002	716,951	789,318	0.91

(1) Net revenues represent the regular recurring operating income (loss) plus operating grants, transfers and depreciation of only those Authorities with revenue bonds outstanding. Beginning FY2010, interest expenses were included in the net revenue calculation.

(2) Debt service requirements represent total debt service payments made less debt service paid on short-term borrowings of only those Authorities with revenue bonds outstanding.

Source: Office of the Comptroller

Component Units Revenue Bond Coverage 2002 - 2011



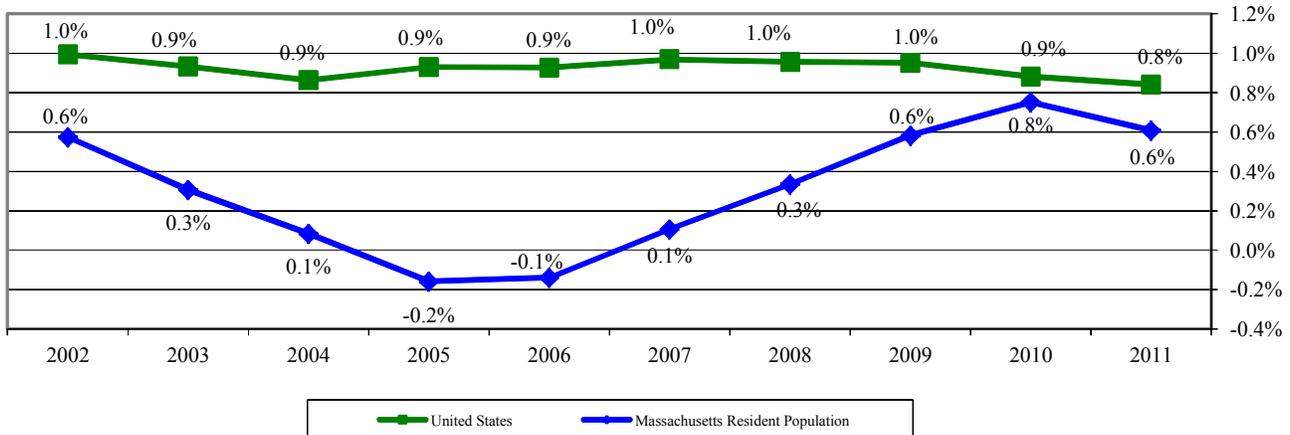
Ten-Year Schedule Of Massachusetts And United States Resident Population

(Amounts in thousands)

Beginning of Fiscal Year	United States	% Change	Massachusetts Resident Population ⁽¹⁾	% Change	Massachusetts as % of U.S.
2011	309,350	0.8%	6,557	0.6%	2.1%
2010	306,772	0.9%	6,518	0.8%	2.1%
2009	304,094	1.0%	6,469	0.6%	2.1%
2008	301,231	1.0%	6,432	0.3%	2.1%
2007	298,380	1.0%	6,410	0.1%	2.1%
2006	295,517	0.9%	6,403	-0.1%	2.2%
2005	292,805	0.9%	6,412	-0.2%	2.2%
2004	290,108	0.9%	6,423	0.1%	2.2%
2003	287,625	0.9%	6,417	0.3%	2.2%
2002	284,969	1.0%	6,398	0.6%	2.2%

(1) Population estimates have been restated to most current United States Census Bureau Data. Population data is reported as of 7/1 of the previous year. *Source: - [HTTP://www.fedstats.gov](http://www.fedstats.gov) (US Census Bureau).*

**Massachusetts and United States Estimated Year- to -Year Population Change
2002 - 2011**

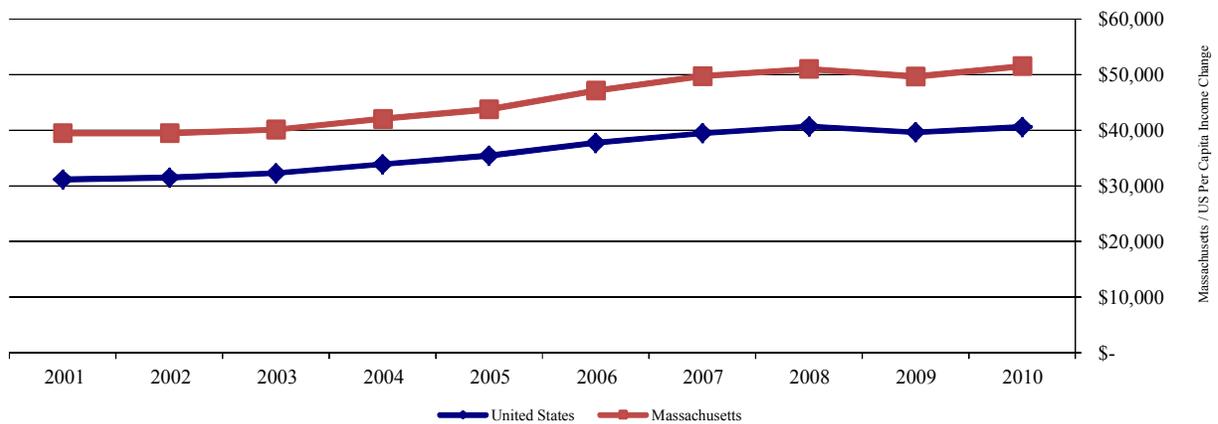


Ten-Year Schedule Of Massachusetts And United States Resident Per Capita Net Income

Calendar Year	United States (1)	% Change	Massachusetts (1)	% Change	Massachusetts as % of U.S.
2010	40,584	2.4%	51,552	3.8%	127.0%
2009	39,626	-2.6%	49,643	-2.7%	125.3%
2008	40,673	4.3%	51,028	4.3%	127.5%
2007	39,458	4.7%	49,727	5.5%	126.0%
2006	37,698	6.4%	47,144	7.7%	125.1%
2005	35,424	4.6%	43,757	4.1%	123.5%
2004	33,881	5.0%	42,021	4.8%	124.0%
2003	32,271	2.6%	40,083	1.6%	124.2%
2002	31,461	1.0%	39,451	0.0%	125.4%
2001	31,145	2.7%	39,460	3.3%	126.7%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce. Revised state personal income estimates for 1990-2010 were released on March 23, 2011.

**Massachusetts vs. United States Year-to-Year Per Capita Net Income
Calendar Years 2001 - 2010**



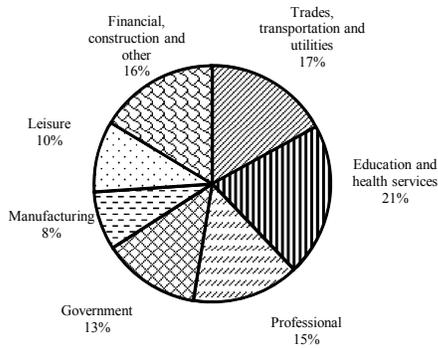
Nonagricultural Employment By Sector and Industry In Massachusetts And The United States For 2011

(Amounts in thousands)

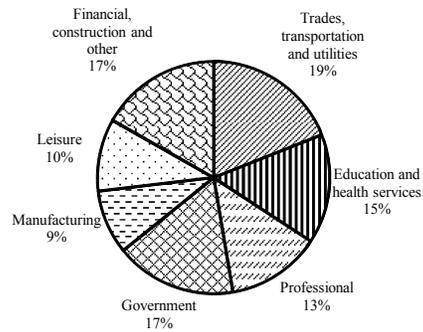
Type of industry	Massachusetts	% of MA Total	United States	% of U.S. Total	MA % vs. U.S. %
Manufacturing - Durable and nondurable goods	259	8.0%	11,724	9.0%	89.4%
Non-manufacturing:					
Construction	110	3.4%	5,522	4.2%	80.7%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	549	17.0%	24,919	19.0%	89.2%
Education and health services	677	20.9%	19,944	15.2%	137.4%
Financial activities	209	6.5%	7,609	5.8%	111.2%
Information activities	90	2.8%	2,682	2.0%	135.9%
Leisure and hospitality services	315	9.7%	13,202	10.1%	96.6%
Professional and business services	475	14.7%	17,155	13.1%	112.1%
Natural Resources, Mining and Other	120	3.7%	6,177	4.7%	78.7%
Federal, state and local government	431	13.3%	22,050	16.8%	79.1%
Total Non-manufacturing	2,976	92.0%	119,260	91.0%	101.0%
Total	3,235	100.0%	130,984	100.0%	

Source: - Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2011 Employment, seasonally adjusted, data as of November 2011.

**Massachusetts Employment by Industry
June 2011**



**United States Employment by Industry
June 2011**

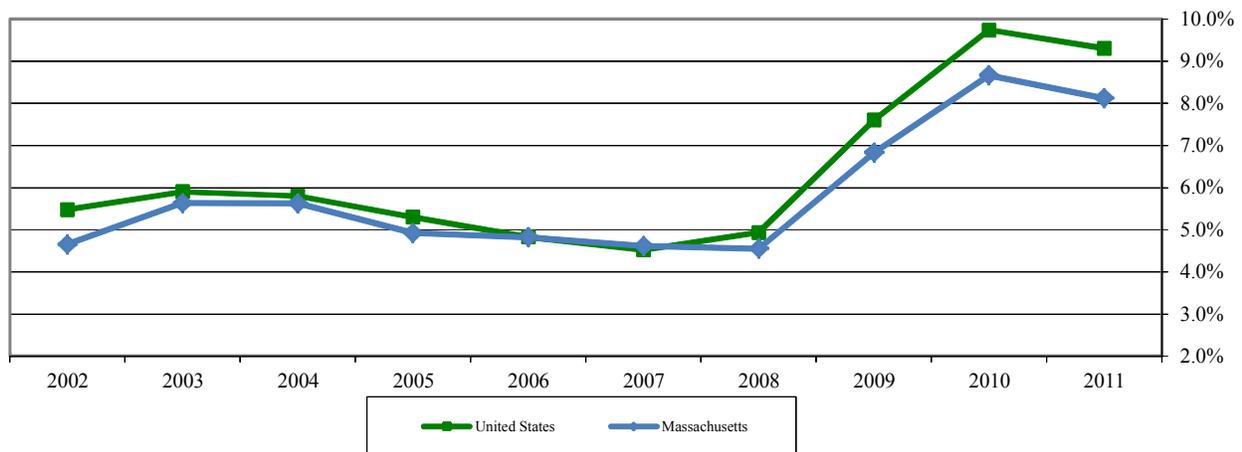


**Ten-Year Schedule Of Fiscal Year Annual Average Civilian Labor Force,
Unemployment And Unemployment Rates
For Massachusetts And The United States**

(Amounts in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Massachusetts			United States			Massachusetts Rate as % of U.S. Rate
	Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate %	Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate %	
2011	3,497	284	8.1%	153,654	14,288	9.3%	87.4%
2010	3,484	302	8.7%	153,916	15,006	9.7%	89.0%
2009	3,479	238	6.8%	154,555	11,758	7.6%	89.9%
2008	3,446	157	4.6%	153,686	7,591	4.9%	92.2%
2007	3,432	158	4.6%	152,436	6,898	4.5%	102.2%
2006	3,399	164	4.8%	150,353	7,252	4.8%	100.0%
2005	3,376	166	4.9%	148,241	7,861	5.3%	92.6%
2004	3,396	191	5.6%	146,815	8,512	5.8%	96.7%
2003	3,421	193	5.6%	145,740	8,600	5.9%	95.6%
2002	3,412	159	4.7%	144,254	7,901	5.5%	85.1%
2001	3,380	99	2.9%	143,151	5,939	4.1%	70.8%

**Massachusetts and United States Average Unemployment Rates
FY2002 to FY2011**



Source: - Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 2011. Seasonally adjusted. Previous data may be updated by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Largest Private Sector Massachusetts Employers 2011 and 2002
(Alphabetical Order)

<u>2011</u>			<u>2002</u>		
<u>Employer</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Product or Service</u>	<u>Employer</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Product or Service</u>
Bay State Medical Center, Inc.	Springfield	Hospital	Bay State Medical Center, Inc	Springfield	Insurance
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center	Boston	Hospital	Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center	Boston	Hospital
Boston Medical Center Corporation	Boston	Hospital	Boston Medical Center Corporation	Boston	Hospital
Boston University	Boston	University	Brigham and Women's Hospital, Inc.	Boston	Hospital
Brigham and Women's Hospital, Inc.	Boston	Hospital	Caritas Christi Inc	Boston	Hospital
DeMoulas Supermarkets, Inc.	Tewksbury	Supermarket	CGU Corp	Boston	Insurance
EMC Corporation	Hopkinton	Computer Storage & Peripherals	Children's Hospital Corp	Boston	Hospital
General Hospital Corporation	Boston	Hospital	Dennison Manufacturing	Frammingham	Office Products
Harvard University	Cambridge	University	FMR Co. (Fidelity)	Boston	Investments
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge	University	John Hancock Life Insurance Company	Boston	Insurance
Partners Healthcare Systems, Inc.	Boston	Hospital	Lahey Clinic	Burlington	Hospital
Raytheon Company	Lexington	Electronics / Defense	Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Inc. (and Subsidiaries)	Boston	Insurance
S & S Credit Company, Inc (Stop & Shop)	Quincy	Supermarket	Massachusetts General Hospital	Boston	Hospital
Shaw's Supermarkets, Inc.	West Bridgewater	Supermarket	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co	Springfield	Insurance
Southcoast Hospitals Group	New Bedford	Hospital	New England Medical Center Hospitals	Boston	Hospital
State Street Bank and Trust Company	Boston	Banking	Putnam Investments	Boston	Investments
The Children's Hospital Corporation	Boston	Hospital	Raytheon Company	Lexington	Electronics / Defense
UMASS Memorial Medical Center, Inc.	Worcester	Hospital	State Street Bank and Trust Company	Boston	Banking
			Tufts Associated Health Maintenance Organization	Waltham	HMO

Source: - Massachusetts Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Unemployment Assistance - March 2011 survey. In addition, Bank of America NA., Home DepotUSA, Inc., Massachusetts CVS Pharmacy LLC, Target Corp, United Parcel Service, Inc and Wal-Mart Associates, Inc. are all large Massachusetts employers, but are headquartered outside of Massachusetts. Verizon New England is a subsidiary of Verizon Communications, headquartered in New York. The information is based on employers registered for unemployment insurance. The list may not include those employers who do business in Massachusetts under multiple legal corporations and those who register each store, facility or franchisee as a separate employer.

Standard and Poors 500 Companies Headquartered in Massachusetts

<u>Company</u>	<u>Stock Symbol</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Product or Service</u>	<u>Worldwide Employees</u>	<u>Latest Audited Revenues (\$millions)</u>	<u>Fortune 500 Rank</u>	
						<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Raytheon Corp.	RTN	Waltham	Industrials	72,400	25,300	104	95
Staples Inc.	SPLS	Framingham	Consumer Discretionary	52,919	24,980	108	101
TJX Companies Inc.	TJX	Framingham	Consumer Discretionary	166,000	22,810	119	119
EMC Corporation	EMC	Hopkinton	Information Technology	48,500	19,320	152	166
Thermo Fisher Scientific	TMO	Waltham	Health Care	37,200	11,530	227	234
State Street Corp.	STT	Boston	Diversified Financial Services	29,685	9,320	253	249
Analog Devices	ADI	Norwood	Information Technology	2,990	9,200	-	-
Boston Scientific	BSX	Natick	Health Care Equipment	25,000	7,780	305	279
Biogen IDEC Inc.	BIIB	Weston	Health Care	4,850	4,930	476	471
Iron Mountain Incorporated	IRM	Boston	Industrials	19,500	3,230	-	-
American Tower Corp.	AMT	Boston	Telecommunication Services	1,729	2,340	-	-
PerkinElmer Inc.	PKI	Waltham	Health Care	6,200	1,850	-	-
Waters Corporation	WAT	Milford	Health Care	5,381	1,810	-	-
Boston Properties	BXP	Boston	Financials	680	1,740	-	-
Teradyne Inc.	TER	North Reading	Information Technology	3,000	1,480	-	-
Akamai Technologies Inc.	AKAM	Cambridge	Information Technology	2,200	1,120	-	-

Sources: - Standard and Poors (from Standardandpoors.com) , Finance.Yahoo.com and Fortune Magazine (from fortune.com). Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance, Liberty Mutual Insurance Group, B.J's Wholesale Club, Global Partners and Perini are part of the Fortune 500, but are not part of the Standard and Poors 500.

**Full Time Equivalent Employees
By Function / Program
Last Ten Years**

Functions / Programs	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
General Government.....	8,020	8,280	6,277	6,368	6,204
Judiciary.....	7,111	7,388	7,821	8,021	7,993
Energy and Environmental affairs.....	2,737	2,783	2,955	2,928	2,847
Health and human services.....	21,011	21,401	22,605	23,322	22,972
Transportation and construction.....	4,209	4,127	3,043	2,892	1,903
Education.....	1,037	1,575	844	615	617
Public safety and homeland security.....	15,785	15,857	13,951	14,242	14,550
Housing and economic development.....	831	846	2,314	2,302	2,339
Higher Education:					
University of Massachusetts.....	14,159	14,031	13,814	13,651	13,602
State colleges.....	4,487	4,282	4,650	4,519	4,495
Community colleges.....	4,684	4,276	4,781	4,775	4,689
Totals.....	84,070	84,846	83,055	83,636	82,211
Percentage Change	-1%	2%	-1%	2%	2%

Source: Office of the State Comptroller

"Education" includes the Department of Elementary & Secondary Education, Executive Office of Education, Board of Higher Education and in 2009 Early Education and Care. Transportation and constructions includes MassDOT. FTE's are rounded. Prior years not restated for changes. Includes approximately 6,600 FTEs transferred to the Commonwealth's payroll in FY09 and FY10 in the categories of Higher Education, Transportation and construction and Public safety and homeland security (see page 23 of Management's Discussion and Analysis for details).

2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	Change - 2011 from 2002
6,177	5,750	5,449	5,644	5,724	40%
7,635	7,467	7,099	7,198	7,393	-4%
2,686	2,744	2,612	2,814	2,949	-7%
22,935	22,855	22,229	23,087	23,269	-10%
2,708	2,759	1,794	1,843	1,820	131%
651	587	569	579	545	90%
13,517	13,152	13,578	13,964	14,446	9%
2,264	2,299	2,300	2,322	2,382	-65%
13,360	12,807	12,356	12,513	11,821	20%
4,301	4,224	3,914	3,957	3,812	18%
4,603	4,523	4,219	4,408	4,340	8%
80,837	79,167	76,120	78,328	78,501	7%
2%	4%	-3%	0%	-6%	

**Massachusetts Road Inventory
Calendar Year End, Lane Miles by Type
Last Ten Calendar Years**

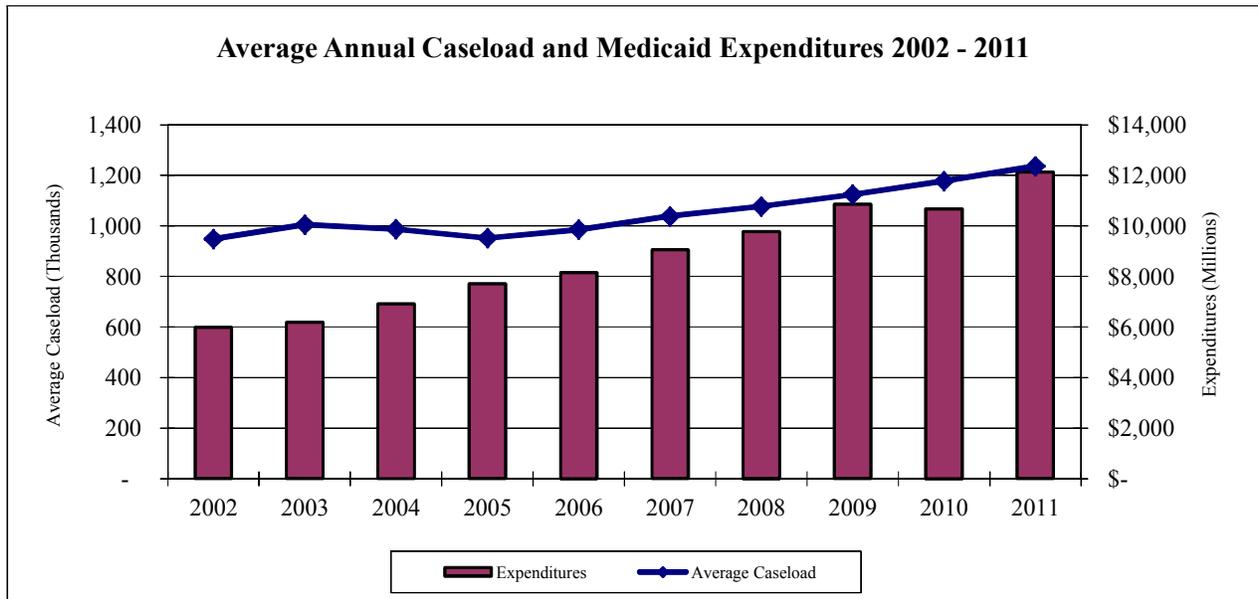
Calendar Year	Interstate	Arterial	Collector	Local	Total	% Change	Total Urban	Total Rural
2010	2,793	13,841	5,806	36,011	58,451	-18.69%	99.8%	0.2%
2009	3,212	14,974	9,589	44,112	71,887	0.30%	81.1%	18.9%
2008	3,212	14,976	9,591	43,893	71,672	0.41%	81.1%	18.9%
2007	3,213	14,993	9,566	43,612	71,383	0.17%	80.9%	19.1%
2006	3,209	14,958	9,567	43,527	71,261	0.31%	81.0%	19.0%
2005	3,202	14,966	9,573	43,303	71,044	0.11%	81.0%	19.0%
2004	3,202	14,929	9,584	43,260	70,967	0.96%	81.0%	19.0%
2003	3,186	13,513	10,950	42,654	70,295	0.00%	68.7%	31.3%
2002	3,186	13,513	10,950	42,654	70,295	0.21%	68.7%	31.3%
2001	3,186	13,478	10,946	42,539	70,149	0.28%	68.7%	31.3%

Source: Massachusetts Highway Department, Bureau of Transportation Planning and Development Annual Road Inventory Reports, Lane Miles Table 8. Exclusive of shoulders.

Average Annual Medicaid Caseload and Medicaid Expenditures - Fund Perspective Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Caseload amounts in thousands, Expenditure amounts in Millions)

Fiscal year ended June 30	Average Annual Caseload	Medicaid expenditures	Average Expenditures per Case
2011	1,317	\$ 12,124	\$ 9,206
2010	1,236	10,678	8,639
2009	1,178	10,843	9,205
2008	1,124	9,770	8,690
2007	1,077	9,044	8,397
2006	1,038	8,151	7,853
2005	986	7,706	7,815
2004	952	6,909	7,257
2003	987	6,177	6,258
2002	1,005	5,979	5,949
2001	948	4,761	5,022



**Massachusetts Real Property Owned and Leased
Annual Inventory, Acreage, Improvements and Square Footage
Last Ten Years**

Functions / Programs	Survey Year 2011	Survey Year 2010	Survey Year 2009	Survey Year 2008	Survey Year 2007
General Government:					
Total Acreage	2,993	2,373	2,495	1,858	1,681
Number of Improvements	255	227	240	163	84
Gross square footage	7,206,548	6,797,819	6,660,792	5,736,028	4,767,751
Judiciary:					
Total Acreage	141	141	141	145	135
Number of Improvements	68	68	69	71	71
Gross square footage	4,787,564	4,787,564	4,826,836	5,080,836	4,889,645
Energy and environmental affairs					
Total Acreage	627,286	623,952	606,662	591,511	586,173
Number of Improvements	2,182	2,183	2,170	2,162	2,156
Gross square footage	7,295,922	7,299,322	7,246,280	7,242,870	7,185,678
Housing and economic development:					
Total Acreage	2	2	2	2	2
Number of Improvements	6	6	6	6	6
Gross square footage	77,642	77,642	77,642	77,642	77,642
Health and human services:					
Total Acreage	6,449	7,196	7,166	7,259	7,604
Number of Improvements	866	866	902	980	1,059
Gross square footage	10,834,266	10,809,259	11,214,034	12,270,433	13,371,858
Transportation and public works:					
Total Acreage	7,013	6,966	7,050	6,930	6,933
Number of Improvements	918	918	915	915	914
Gross square footage	4,873,783	4,876,689	4,876,936	4,876,936	4,856,942
Education:					
Total Acreage	233	233	233	233	233
Number of Improvements	43	43	43	43	43
Gross square footage	272,352	272,352	272,352	272,352	272,352
Public safety and homeland security:					
Total Acreage	19,158	18,693	18,331	18,324	18,319
Number of Improvements	991	1,029	1,028	1,023	1,031
Gross square footage	12,141,396	12,685,447	12,632,897	12,631,497	12,768,250
Higher Education:					
Total Acreage	7,178	7,169	7,151	7,149	7,133
Number of Improvements	987	975	937	940	932
Gross square footage	32,144,815	32,117,854	31,101,329	31,197,929	30,947,996
Totals for Commonwealth (exclusive of Component Units):					
Total Acreage	670,454	666,725	649,231	633,412	628,212
Number of Improvements	6,316	6,315	6,310	6,303	6,296
Gross square footage	79,634,288	79,723,948	78,909,098	79,386,523	79,138,114
Percentage Change for Commonwealth:					
Acreage	0.6%	2.7%	2.5%	0.8%	2.8%
Improvements	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-1.3%
Gross square footage	-0.1%	1.0%	-0.6%	0.3%	-0.4%

Source: Executive Office of Administration and Finance, Division of Capital Asset Management. 2002's large change was due to the absorption of county properties. See http://www.mass.gov/Eoaf/docs/dcam/dlforms/re/massets_report_2010.pdf.

Survey Year 2006	Survey Year 2005	Survey Year 2004	Survey Year 2003	Survey Year 2002
2,050	2,772	2,486	3,137	3,750
232	300	306	263	352
6,745,962	8,429,827	8,315,791	8,428,905	10,124,543
118	117	114	113	113
68	68	68	68	68
4,351,128	4,884,206	4,884,206	4,952,821	4,887,321
569,282	558,347	552,857	539,437	511,732
2,159	2,168	1,916	1,903	2,042
7,057,840	7,039,038	6,677,076	6,601,985	6,965,507
2	2	2	2	2
6	6	6	6	6
77,642	76,812	76,812	76,812	76,812
7,615	7,311	7,284	7,561	7,784
1,001	992	997	1,068	1,110
12,333,804	12,251,382	12,493,551	13,339,508	13,669,358
7,217	7,175	7,513	7,736	7,484
910	908	909	909	965
4,845,365	4,812,965	4,821,599	4,823,279	4,954,627
233	233	234	233	-
43	43	44	43	-
272,352	272,352	272,352	272,352	-
17,530	17,515	17,454	17,485	17,391
1,026	1,038	1,037	1,069	1,113
12,885,742	13,137,177	13,131,414	13,563,676	13,630,934
7,089	7,138	7,163	7,169	7,353
933	941	939	935	990
30,870,743	30,997,427	30,728,820	30,267,370	30,975,993
611,136	600,609	595,107	582,873	555,609
6,378	6,464	6,222	6,264	6,646
79,440,578	81,901,186	81,401,621	82,326,708	85,285,095
1.8%	0.9%	2.1%	4.9%	3.3%
-1.3%	3.9%	-0.7%	-5.7%	22.1%
-3.0%	0.6%	-1.1%	-3.5%	12.5%

**Massachusetts Public Higher Education
Enrollment and Degrees Conferred
Last Ten Academic Years**

Academic Year	Fall 2010	Fall 2009	Fall 2008	Fall 2007	Fall 2006	Fall 2005
<u>ENROLLMENT, TUITION AND FEES</u>						
<u>University System</u>						
Undergraduate (FTE).....	48,018	44,543	42,768	40,806	39,283	38,286
Graduate (FTE).....	11,734	10,177	9,460	9,328	8,906	8,549
System Enrollment.....	59,752	54,720	52,228	50,134	48,189	46,835
Tuition and Fees (per student)						
Resident (undergraduate).....	\$ 10,804	\$ 9,704	\$ 9,585	\$ 9,305	\$ 9,000	\$ 8,697
<u>State University System</u>						
Undergraduate (FTE).....	36,721	34,129	33,040	32,106	31,384	30,464
Graduate (FTE).....	7,227	4,582	4,495	4,428	4,352	4,258
System Enrollment.....	43,948	38,711	37,535	36,535	35,736	34,722
Tuition and Fees (per student)						
Resident (undergraduate).....	\$ 7,436	\$ 6,880	\$ 6,399	\$ 6,123	\$ 5,855	\$ 5,448
<u>Community College System</u>						
Undergraduate (FTE).....	64,971	60,602	54,228	51,257	49,347	48,555
Tuition and Fees (per student).....						
Resident.....	\$ 4,625	\$ 4,305	\$ 3,851	\$ 3,654	\$ 3,526	\$ 3,477
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
<u>DEGREES CONFERRED</u>						
<u>University System</u>						
Certificates (MD's).....	246	329	280	270	268	260
Associate's.....	100	111	103	96	117	99
Bachelors.....	9,958	9,362	8,763	8,437	8,191	8,089
Masters.....	3,242	3,029	2,882	2,808	2,503	2,484
Doctoral.....	414	400	381	390	443	371
Cert. of Adv. Grad. Study.....	87	79	70	86	77	97
Post-Bacc. Certificate.....	550	509	173	133	146	115
First Professional.....	47	-	-	-	-	-
Total Degrees.....	14,644	13,819	12,652	12,220	11,745	11,515
<u>State University System</u>						
Certificates.....	35	572	605	597	615	556
Bachelors.....	7,190	6,886	6,621	6,328	6,207	5,885
Masters.....	2,376	2,467	2,343	2,318	2,201	2,190
Cert. of Adv. Grad. Study.....	116	170	157	224	151	179
Post-Bacc. Certificate.....	408	362	406	347	431	361
Total Degrees.....	10,125	10,457	10,132	9,814	9,605	9,171
<u>Community College System</u>						
Certificates.....	3,020	2,770	2,587	2,495	2,297	2,422
Associates.....	9,693	9,257	8,549	8,247	7,942	8,024
Total Degrees.....	12,713	12,027	11,136	10,742	10,239	10,446
Total All Systems - Degrees.....	37,482	36,303	33,920	31,986	31,589	31,132

Source: Massachusetts Board of Higher Education. Enrollment information based at the start of the academic year.

Fall 2004	Fall 2003	Fall 2002	Fall 2001	Change - 2010 from 2001
37,598	37,904	37,762	37,961	26.5%
8,494	8,494	8,334	8,223	43%
46,093	46,398	46,097	46,184	29.4%
\$ 8,437	\$ 6,801	\$ 5,798	\$ 4,693	130.2%
29,051	29,238	26,489	623	5794.2%
8,658	8,360	7,296	7,138	1%
37,709	37,598	33,785	7,761	466.3%
\$ 5,100	\$ 4,590	\$ 3,743	\$ 2,954	151.7%
50,972	51,067	49,483	46,756	39.0%
\$ 3,380	\$ 3,265	\$ 2,833	\$ 2,273	-100.0%
2005	2004	2003	2002	Change - 2010 from 2001
167	150	146	196	25.5%
95	119	106	111	-9.9%
8,205	7,764	7,645	7,525	32.3%
2,588	2,467	2,311	2,165	49.7%
389	407	322	358	15.6%
88	67	63	78	11.5%
63	56	30	38	N/A
-	-	-	-	N/A
11,595	11,030	10,623	10,471	39.9%
540	490	535	313	-88.8%
5,549	5,525	5,545	5,096	41.1%
2,048	2,157	2,053	1,881	26.3%
142	108	121	61	90.2%
369	361	392	222	83.8%
8,648	8,641	8,646	7,573	33.7%
2,278	2,281	1,947	1,930	56.5%
7,993	7,670	7,184	6,939	-100.0%
10,271	9,951	9,131	8,869	43.3%
30,514	29,622	28,400	26,913	39%

Calculation of Transfers: Stabilization Fund

June 30, 2011

(Amounts are in thousands)

This statement is prepared on the statutory basis of accounting pursuant to General Laws Chapter 29, Section 5c, as most recently amended by Section 171 of Chapter 68 of the Acts of 2011, which superseded certain parts of the Section 5c. It presents information contained in the official books and accounting records of the Commonwealth. Financial statements supporting this calculation are presented in the Financial Section of this report.

	<u>General</u>	<u>Commonwealth Transportation</u>	<u>Workforce Training</u>	<u>Massachusetts Tourism</u>	<u>Commonwealth Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment</u>	<u>Marine Recreational Fisheries Development</u>	<u>Total</u>
Undesignated Budgeted Fund Balances Before Transfers	\$ 425,882	\$ 60,498	\$ 3,834	\$ 36,682	\$ (64,732)	\$ 319	\$ 462,483
Fund Balance Deficit Elimination Transfers Per Ch. 29, Sec. 5c	(52,290)	(7,428)	(471)	(4,504)	64,732	(39)	-
Fund Balances after Deficit Elimination Transfers per Ch. 29, Sec. 5c (Consolidated Net Surplus)	373,592	53,070	3,364	32,178	-	280	462,483
Statutory Carryforwards and Transfers							
1/2 of 1% of Tax Revenue Carryforward per Sec. 171 of Ch. 68 of Acts of 2011 (see Schedule A) and per Ch. 29, Sec. 5c	(83,912)	(11,920)	(755)	(7,227)	-	(63)	(103,878)
1/2 of 1% of Tax Revenue Deposited in Stabilization Fund per Sec. 171 of Ch. 68 of Acts of 2011 (see Schedule A) and per Ch. 29, Sec. 5c	(83,912)	(11,920)	(755)	(7,227)	-	(63)	(103,878)
\$10 Million Transfer from General to Massachusetts Life Sciences Investment Fund per Sec. 171 of Ch. 68 of the Acts of 2011	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)
Remaining Consolidated Net Surplus to be Deposited in Stabilization Fund	195,767	29,230	1,853	17,723	-	154	244,727
Stabilization Balance Reconciliation:							
Balance as of July 1, 2010							
Capital Gains Tax Transfers to Stabilization Fund during FY 2011 per Chapter 29, Section 5G							\$ 669,803
Investment income, certain tax revenues and other recoveries							-
Less: Transfers from Stabilization Fund							10,663
Investment Income per Sec. 143 of the Acts of 2010						(7,089)	
Change in Market Value per Sec. 143 of Ch. 131 of the Acts of 2010						(1,955)	
Total Transfers from Stabilization Fund during FY 2011						(9,044)	
Transfer to Stabilization Fund from Temporary Holding Fund, per Chapter 62F, Section 6A							9,044
Transfer to Stabilization Fund per Sec. 92 of Ch. 142 of the Acts of 2011							350,000
Transfer Equal to 1/2 of 1% of Tax Revenues, per Sec. 171 of Ch. 68 of Acts of 2011							103,878
Remaining Consolidated Net Surplus Deposited in Stabilization Fund, per Calculation Above							244,727
Stabilization Fund Balance as of June 30, 2011							\$ 1,379,071

Calculation Of Transfers: Tax Reduction Fund

June 30, 2011
(Amounts in thousands)

This statement is prepared pursuant to Chapters 29 Sections 2H and 2I of the Massachusetts General Laws, as amended. It is prepared on the statutory basis of accounting and presents information contained in the official books and accounting records of the Commonwealth. Supporting information is presented in individual schedules, as indicated, and in the Financial Section of this report.

The computation is as follows:

Part 1: Comparison of Stabilization Fund, after current fiscal year transfers, to 15% of budgeted revenues and other financial resources:

Undesignated fund balance in the Stabilization Fund.....	\$ 1,379,071
Allowable Stabilization Fund balance (per Schedule B).....	<u>4,961,300</u>
Stabilization Fund excess, if any, transferable to Tax Reduction Fund.....	<u>\$ -</u>

Part 2: Status of Stabilization Fund after transfers:

Stabilization Fund balance.....	\$ 1,379,071
Transfer to Tax Reduction Fund.....	<u>-</u>
Stabilization Fund balance after transfer to Tax Reduction Fund.....	<u>\$ 1,379,071</u>

Part 3: Status of Tax Reduction Fund after transfers:

Tax Reduction Fund balance.....	\$ -
Transfers from Stabilization Fund.....	<u>-</u>
Tax Reduction Fund balance after transfers.....	<u>\$ -</u>

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL INFORMATION

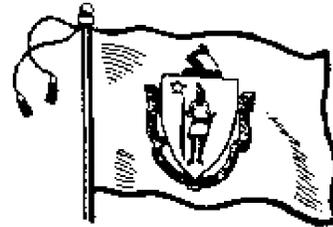
Admitted to Union (6th State): 1788
Population: 6,557,254

Capital: Boston
Nickname: Bay State

The State Seal



The State Flag



The State Seal, adopted by Governor John Hancock and the Council on December 13, 1780 and made official by the General Court on June 4, 1885, is circular and bears a representation of the arms of the Commonwealth encircled with the words "Sigillum Reipublicae Massachusettensis" (Seal of the Republic of Massachusetts). The arms, according to legislative enactment, consists of "a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword."

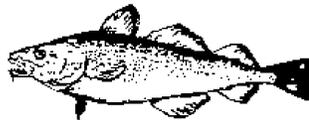
The State Flag is white, bearing on both sides a representation of the coat of arms. It was adopted in its final form in 1971; before that, the obverse side depicted a pine tree.

The State Flower



The Mayflower

The State Fish



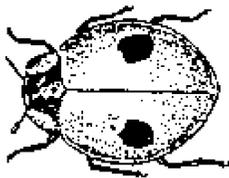
The Cod, a soft-finned fish, usually 10-20lbs. A sculpture of a cod hangs in the House of Representatives as a tribute to this useful aquatic creature.

The State Bird



The Black Capped Chickadee

The State Insect



The Lady Bug

The State Tree



The American Elm was adopted as the official tree March 21, 1941 to commemorate the fact that General George Washington took command of the Continental Army beneath one on Cambridge Common in 1775.

The State Dog



The Boston Terrier, the first purebred dog developed in America (1869), is a cross between an English bulldog and an English terrier.

Beverage: Cranberry Juice
Dessert: Boston Cream Pie

Muffin: The Corn Muffin
Cookie: Chocolate Chip

Horse: The Morgan Horse
Bean: Navy Bean