
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. No Commitment Debt

The State, by action of the General Assembly, created the North Carolina Medical Care Commission which is authorized to issue tax-exempt bonds and notes to finance construction and equipment projects for nonprofit and public hospitals, nursing homes, continuing care facilities for the elderly and related facilities. The bonds are not an indebtedness of the State and, accordingly, are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Each issue is payable solely from the revenues of the facility financed by that issue and any other credit support provided. Therefore, each issue is separately secured and is separate and independent from all other issues as to source of payment and security. The indebtedness of each entity is serviced and administered by a trustee independent of the State. Maturing serially to calendar year 2041, the outstanding principal of such bonds and notes as of June 30, 2009, was \$6.7 billion with interest rates varying from 0.2% to 8%.

The North Carolina Capital Facilities Finance Agency is authorized by the State to issue tax-exempt bonds and notes to finance industrial and manufacturing facilities, pollution control facilities for industry (in connection with manufacturing) where there is a favorable impact on employment or pollution control commensurate with the size and cost of the facilities and to finance facilities and structures at private nonprofit colleges and universities, and institutions providing kindergarten, elementary and secondary education, and various other nonprofit entities. The Agency's authority to issue bonds and notes also includes financing private sector capital improvements for activities that constitute a public purpose. The bonds are not an indebtedness of the State and, accordingly, are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Each issue is payable solely from the revenues of the facility financed by that issue and any other credit support provided. Therefore, each issue is separately secured and is separate and independent from all other issues as to source of payment and security. The indebtedness of each issue is serviced and administered by a trustee independent of the State. Maturing serially to calendar year 2045, the outstanding principal of such bonds and notes as of June 30, 2009, was \$2.9 billion with fixed interest rates varying from 2.5% to 7.1% and variable interest rates which can be reset weekly.

B. Litigation

Hoke County, et al. v. State of North Carolina and State Board of Education — Right to a Sound Basic Education (formerly Leandro). In 1994, students and boards of education in five counties in the State filed suit in Superior Court requesting a declaration that the public education system of North Carolina, including its system of funding, violates the state Constitution by failing to provide adequate or substantially equal educational opportunities, by denying due process of law, and by violating various statutes relating to public education.

Five other school boards and students therein intervened, alleging claims for relief on the basis of the high proportion of at-risk and high-cost students in their counties' systems.

The suit is similar to a number of suits in other states, some of which resulted in holdings that the respective systems of public education funding were unconstitutional under the applicable state law. The State filed a motion to dismiss, which was denied. On appeal, the North Carolina Supreme Court upheld the present funding system against the claim that it unlawfully discriminated against low wealth counties, but remanded the case for trial on the claim for relief based on the Court's conclusion that the Constitution guarantees every child the opportunity to obtain a sound basic education. Trial on the claim of one plaintiff-county was held in the fall of 1999. On October 26, 2000 the trial court, in Section Two of a projected three-part ruling, concluded that at-risk children in North Carolina are constitutionally entitled to such pre-kindergarten educational programs as may be necessary to prepare them for higher levels of education and the "sound basic education" mandated by the Supreme Court. On March 26, 2001, the Court issued Section Three of the three-part ruling, in which the judge ordered all parties to investigate certain school systems to determine why they are succeeding without additional funding. The State filed a Notice of Appeal to the Court of Appeals, which resulted in the Court's decision to re-open the trial and call additional witnesses. That proceeding took place in the fall of 2001. On April 4, 2002, the Court entered Section Four of the ruling, ordering the State to take such actions as may be necessary to remedy the constitutional deficiency for those children who are not being provided with access to a sound basic education and to report to the Court at 90-day intervals remedial actions being implemented. On July 30, 2004, the North Carolina Supreme Court affirmed the majority of the trial court's orders, thereby directing the executive and legislative branches to take corrective action necessary to ensure that every child has the opportunity to obtain a sound, basic education. The Supreme Court did agree with the State that the trial court exceeded its authority in ordering pre-kindergarten programs for at-risk children. The State is now undertaking measures to respond to the trial court's directives. The magnitude of state resources which may ultimately be required cannot be determined at this time; however, the total cost could exceed \$100 million.

N.C. School Boards Association, et al. v. Richard H. Moore, State Treasurer, et al. — Use of Administration Payments. On December 14, 1998, plaintiffs, including county school boards of Wake, Durham, Johnston, Buncombe, Edgecombe and Lenoir Counties, filed suit in Superior Court requesting a declaration that certain payments to state administrative agencies must be distributed to the public schools on the theory that such amounts are civil penalties which under the North Carolina Constitution must be paid to the schools.

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On December 14, 2001, the Superior Court of Wake County granted summary judgment in favor of the plaintiffs on all issues, concluding that the funds in dispute are civil fines or penalties required by Article IX, Section 7 of the Constitution to be remitted to the public schools in the county where the violation occurred. The court further determined a three-year statute of limitations to be applicable, making the order retroactive to December 1995. This case was argued in the Court of Appeals in February, 2003. The North Carolina Court of Appeals rendered a decision in September 2003 substantially favorable to the State. On July 1, 2005, the Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals in part, concluding that a majority of the funds in dispute are civil penalties required to be paid into the Civil Penalty and Forfeiture Fund for the benefit of public schools. The case was remanded to Superior Court and on August 8, 2008 the Superior Court entered judgment in the amount of \$749.886 million. Of the \$749.886 million, \$731.703 million is included in the long-term liabilities footnote (Note 7). The remaining balance, \$18.183 million has been escrowed by the University of North Carolina (UNC) System per the Session Law 2009-451, Section 5.1.(b). The UNC System has also booked this as a current liability. The Court acknowledged, however, that the judicial branch did not have the power to force the State to satisfy the judgment and that and decision to do so would have to come from the legislature.

Southeast Compact Commission — Disposal of Low-level Radioactive Waste. North Carolina and seven other southeastern states created the Southeast Interstate Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Compact (Compact) to plan and develop a site for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste generated in the member states. North Carolina was assigned responsibility for development of the first disposal site, with costs to be distributed equitably among the Compact members. In 1997, the Compact Commission discontinued funding of the development of the North Carolina site, alleging that the State was not actively pursuing the permitting and development of the proposed site. North Carolina withdrew from the Compact in 1999. The Compact subsequently asked the United States Supreme Court to accept its Complaint against North Carolina demanding the repayment, with interest, of \$80 million of Compact payments expended on the permitting of the site, plus \$10 million of future lost income, interest and attorney fees. The Supreme Court denied this motion in August 2001. On August 5, 2002 the Compact, with the addition of four member states as plaintiffs, filed a new motion requesting the United States Supreme Court to accept the claim under its original jurisdiction. On June 16, 2003, the Court accepted jurisdiction of the case and the State filed an answer and motion to dismiss on August 21, 2003. On November 17, 2003, the U.S. Supreme Court appointed a Special Master with authority to receive evidence and make recommended rulings on the issues presented by the case. On April 2, 2009, the Special Master filed his "Preliminary Report" and his "Second Report" recommending that the Court dismiss the claims seeking enforcement of the monetary sanction imposed against North Carolina by the Compact Commission as well as the entry of partial summary judgment finding that

North Carolina did not breach the Compact when it withdrew. Briefing by the parties on Exceptions to the Reports of the Special Master concluded on September 9, 2009. The case is scheduled for oral argument before the United States Supreme Court on January 13, 2010.

State Employees Association of North Carolina (SEANC) v. State; Stone v. State – Diversion of Employer's Retirement System Contribution. On May 22, 2001, SEANC filed an action in Wake County Superior Court demanding repayment of approximately \$129 million in employer retirement contributions to the Retirement Systems. The Governor withheld, and subsequently used, the withheld funds under his constitutional authority to balance the state budget. The trial court dismissed the action on May 23, 2001, and the North Carolina Court of Appeals affirmed this dismissal on December 3, 2002. The Supreme Court, on June 13, 2003, reversed the Court of Appeals on issues related to class standing and remanded with instructions to consider procedural issues raised but not addressed by the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals remanded the case to the Superior Court of Wake County without opinion and without considering any remaining issues.

In June 2002, the *Stone* case was filed in Wake County Superior Court on behalf of individual state employees and retirees seeking repayment of the withheld employer contribution and a prohibition against future diversions. A class comprised of all members of the Retirement System has been certified and the case is currently proceeding through class notification and toward trial. On September 6, 2006, the trial court issued an interlocutory order in response to cross-motions for summary judgment. The court's order found the diversion of funds to be in violation of the Constitution, but did not direct any repayment of funds, if necessary after appeal of the constitutional issues. On August 5, 2008, the Court of Appeals affirmed the Superior Court order. Both sides gave notice of appeal and filed petitions for discretionary review with the North Carolina Supreme Court. On June 17, 2009, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeals and denied the petitions for discretionary review.

The case now returns to the Superior Court for consideration of damages. Because the General Assembly has repaid the principal amount withheld from the Retirement System, consideration will focus on lost interest and earnings, if any. A new judge will need to be appointed to hear the case, as the judge previously assigned to the case is now employed by the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Goldston v. State of North Carolina – Highway Trust Fund Transfers. On November 14, 2002, a lawsuit was filed in Wake County Superior Court demanding that \$80 million transferred by the Governor from the Highway Trust Fund to the General Fund for purposes of balancing the state budget be returned to the Highway Trust Fund. The suit further alleges that actions of the General Assembly regarding the transfer of funds from the Highway Trust Fund to the General Fund constitute a borrowing by the State of Highway Trust Fund cash

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surplus and are unlawful and unconstitutional. The lawsuit requests a declaration that taxes collected for purposes of Highway Trust Fund expenditures cannot be used for other purposes. Summary Judgment was granted in favor of the State on all issues and Plaintiff has filed a notice of appeal. On September 20, 2005, the North Carolina Court of Appeals upheld the trial court's order. The plaintiff filed a petition for discretionary review with the North Carolina Supreme Court, and the Court agreed on March 2, 2006 to review a portion of the Court of Appeals' decision and oral argument was heard on October 16, 2006. In an opinion filed December 15, 2006, the Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals, concluding that plaintiffs have standing to pursue their claims. On remand to Wake County Superior Court, Judge John ruled in favor of the State on both the standing argument and the merits of the case. Plaintiff's appeal was argued in the Court of Appeals on January 28, 2009. In an opinion filed September 15, 2009 the Court of Appeals held that although the General Assembly had the authority to transfer \$125 million from the Highway Trust Fund to the General Fund, the Governor exceeded his constitutional authority in transferring \$80 million from the Highway Trust Fund to the General Fund. The State has appealed this decision.

Wal-Mart Stores East, Inc. v. Tolson and Sam's East, Inc. v. Tolson — Refund of Corporate Income Tax. Wal-Mart Stores East, Inc. v. Hinton and Sam's East, Inc. v. Hinton — Refund of Corporate Income Tax. On March 17, 2006, the Plaintiffs filed complaints seeking a refund of over \$33.5 million in corporate income taxes in Wake County Superior Court. Plaintiffs challenged the Secretary's authority to require them to file a "combined return" on various statutory and constitutional grounds. The actions were assigned to Judge Clarence E. Horton, Jr. to hear as exceptional cases. Judge Horton granted summary judgment in favor of the State on December 31, 2007. Plaintiff appealed both actions to the Court of Appeals. On May 19, 2009, the Court of Appeals affirmed Judge Horton's decision and rejected all of Wal-Mart's arguments. Plaintiffs' Petition for Discretionary Review and Notice of Appeal is currently pending in the North Carolina Supreme Court.

State of North Carolina v. Philip Morris, Inc., et al., 98 CVS 14377 — Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) Payments. On April 20, 2006, the State of North Carolina filed a Motion for Declaratory Order in the North Carolina Business Court against defendants Philip Morris, Inc., R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, and Lorillard Tobacco Company. The Motion is seeking a declaration that (1) in 2003, North Carolina continuously had a Qualifying Statute in full force and effect and "diligently enforced" its provisions throughout that year in accordance with the MSA; (2) North Carolina is not subject to a Non-Participating Manufacturers' Adjustment for 2003; and (3) defendants are obligated not to withhold or pay into a disputed payments account any payments due, or seek any offset of any payments made, on the basis that North Carolina is subject to a Non-Participating Manufacturers' Adjustment for 2003. If the State is unable to ultimately prevail in the diligent enforcement litigation, the State may be unable to

recover a portion of this year's MSA payment. On December 4, 2006, Judge Tennille allowed the defendant's motion to compel arbitration of these issues. The Court of Appeals upheld the Order and on March 19, 2009, the State's Petition to the North Carolina Supreme Court was denied. The State will therefore now be required to participate in a national arbitration process with the tobacco companies and all other MSA states.

Other Litigation. The State is involved in numerous other claims and legal proceedings, many of which are normal for governmental operations. A review of the status of outstanding lawsuits involving the State by the North Carolina Attorney General did not disclose other proceedings that are expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the State.

C. Federal Grants

The State receives significant financial assistance from the Federal Government in the form of grants and entitlements, which are generally conditioned upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of the resources for eligible purposes. Under the terms of the grants, periodic audits are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures.

Any disallowance as a result of questioned costs could become a liability of the State. As of June 30, 2009, the State is unable to estimate what liabilities may result from such audits except for the \$15 million settlement balance with the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services which is included in the long-term liabilities footnote (Note 7).

In addition, a Financial Management Review of N.C. Medicaid payments for Community Support Services was conducted for the quarter ended December 31, 2007. As a result of this review, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services has estimated a liability of \$27.38 million in federal financial participation to be recouped from the Division of Medical Assistance.

D. Highway Construction

The State may be liable for approximately \$85.13 million to contractors for highway construction claims that the State has contested. The State may also be liable for an additional \$5.11 million in contested rights-of-way acquisition costs to property owners in condemnation proceedings. These costs have not been included in project-to-date costs. Also, the State is contingently liable for outstanding contractors' claims in the amount of \$45.59 million.

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The State has custodial responsibility for \$3 million of U.S. Department of Agriculture donated food commodities for which the State is liable in the event of loss.

F. Construction and Other Commitments

At June 30, 2009, the State had commitments of \$1.38 billion for construction of highway infrastructure. Of this amount, \$1.19 billion relates to the Highway Fund, and \$187.22 million relates to the Highway Trust Fund. The other commitments for construction and improvements of state government facilities totaled \$761.66 million (including \$491.27 million for the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and \$152.01 million for the Department of Correction).

At June 30, 2009, the University of North Carolina System (component unit) had outstanding construction commitments of \$575.9 million (including \$146.12 million for University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill, \$58.48 million for North Carolina State University, \$53.26 million for North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, \$50.04 million for UNC Health Care System, \$44 million for University of North Carolina – Greensboro, and \$42.63 million for East Carolina University).

At June 30, 2009, community colleges (component units) had outstanding construction commitments of \$115.27 million (including \$26.62 million for Central Piedmont Community College, \$12.05 million for Cape Fear Community College, \$7.9 million for Forsyth Technical Community College, \$7.22 million for Gaston College, \$6.57 million for Sandhills Community College, \$5.9 million for Johnston Community College and \$5.85 million for Pitt Community College).

The State Treasurer has entered into contracts with external fund managers of the Real Estate Investment and Alternative Investment portfolios, where the State Treasurer agrees to commit capital to these investments. The portfolios are part of the State Treasurer's Investment Pool as described in section A of Note 3. As of June 30, 2009, the State Treasurer has \$2.1 billion committed for real estate investments and \$3.65 billion for alternative investments.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Investment Fund has entered into agreements with limited partnerships, where the fund agrees to commit capital to these investments. As of June 30, 2009, the Investment Fund has \$495 million committed capital not yet called.

At June 30, 2009, The Golden LEAF (Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc. (component unit) had outstanding commitments of \$69.85 million to invest in several private equity funds.

G. Tobacco Settlement

In 1998, North Carolina, along with 45 other states, signed the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) with the nation's largest tobacco companies to settle existing and potential claims of the states for damages arising from the use of the companies' tobacco products. Under the MSA, the tobacco companies are required to adhere to a variety of marketing, advertising, lobbying, and youth access restrictions, support smoking cessation and prevention programs, and provide payments to the states in perpetuity. The amount that North Carolina will actually receive from this settlement remains uncertain, but projections are that the State will receive approximately \$4.6 billion through the year 2025. In the early years of MSA, participating states received initial payments that were distinct from annual payments. The initial payments were made for five years: 1998 and 2000 through 2003. The annual payments began in 2000 and will continue indefinitely. However, these payments are subject to a number of adjustments including an inflation adjustment and a volume adjustment. Some adjustments (e.g., inflation) should result in an increase in the payments while others (e.g., domestic cigarette sales volume) may decrease the payments. Also, future payments may be impacted by continuing and potential litigation against the tobacco industry and changes in the financial condition of the tobacco companies. At year-end, the State recognizes a receivable and revenue for the tobacco settlement based on the underlying domestic shipment of cigarettes. This accrual estimate is based on the projected payment schedule in the MSA adjusted for historical payment trends.

In 1999, the State approved legislation to implement the terms of the MSA in North Carolina. The State created a nonprofit corporation, The Golden Leaf, Inc. (Foundation), to distribute 50% of the settlement funds received by the State of North Carolina. The legislation directed that these funds be used for the purposes of providing economic impact assistance to economically affected or tobacco-dependent regions of North Carolina. However, the Foundation's share of the payments may be diverted by the North Carolina General Assembly prior to the funds being received by the North Carolina State Specific Account. The Foundation is reported as a discretely presented component unit.

In 2000, the State enacted legislation that established the Health and Wellness Trust Fund and the Tobacco Trust Fund and created commissions charged with managing these funds. Each fund will receive 25% of the tobacco settlement payments. The purpose of the Health and Wellness Trust Fund is to finance programs and initiatives to improve the health and wellness of the people of North Carolina. An 18 member Health and Wellness Trust Fund Commission will administer the Fund. The primary purpose of the Tobacco Trust Fund is to compensate the tobacco-related segment of North Carolina's economy for the economic hardship it is expected to experience as a result of the MSA. An 18 member Tobacco Trust Fund Commission will administer the Fund. The Health and Wellness Trust Fund and Tobacco Trust Fund are reported as special revenue funds. In fiscal year 2008-2009, Session Law

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2008-107, Section 2.2.(e) and Section 2.2.(f) directed the Tobacco Trust Fund and the Health and Wellness Trust Fund to transfer \$5 million each to the General Fund in order to support appropriations. In the same fiscal year per the direction of the Governor's Executive Order No. 6, the Tobacco Trust Fund and the Health and Wellness Trust Fund transferred \$19.4 million each to the General Fund to help cover the budget shortfall.

H. Other Contingencies

As of June 30, 2009, the North Carolina Global TransPark Authority (Authority), a component unit of the State, had a loan outstanding including accrued interest payable totaling \$36.187 million to the Escheat Fund (special revenue fund). The loan is due on October 1, 2011. As of October 15, 2009, the investment balance and the current amount of operating cash held by the Authority is not sufficient to pay the balance due to the Escheat Fund and as such, substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern exists. In addition, if the Authority declares bankruptcy, funding received to date from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) may be required to be paid back. As of June 30, 2009, the Authority has an amortized commitment of approximately \$17.3 million from the FAA.