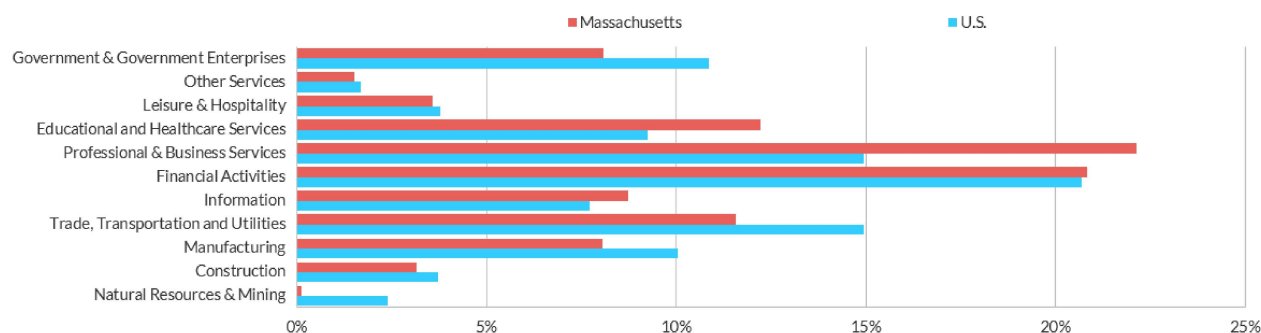


Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Massachusetts' 'AA+' Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) reflects its considerable economic resources, effective management of economic and revenue cyclicality, and strong budget controls. The commonwealth's long-term liability burden remains well above the U.S. state median but represents a moderate burden on resources.

Components of Real GDP



Source: Fitch Ratings, DIVER by Solve, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Population Data Overview

	Massachusetts	U.S.
Total population (2025)	7,154,084	341,784,857
2000–2010 (% growth)	3.1	9.7
2010–2020 (% growth)	7.4	7.4
2020–2025 (% growth)	1.8	3.1

Source: Fitch Ratings, DIVER by Solve, U.S. Census Bureau

Security

The GO bonds are general obligations of the commonwealth to which its full faith and credit are pledged. Debt service is not excluded from a statutory state tax revenue growth limit, but Fitch views any potential impairment of debt service as highly unlikely.

Key Rating Drivers

Revenue Framework - 'aaa'

Tax revenues are diverse but dominated by individual income taxes, which are sensitive to economic conditions, particularly the components related to capital gains. Baseline growth prospects for tax revenues are strong and expected to match national GDP, driven by the commonwealth's diverse underlying economy, which includes a significant knowledge-based industry component.

Expenditure Framework - 'aaa'

Like most states, Massachusetts' natural pace of spending growth is likely to slightly exceed expected revenue growth over time, requiring ongoing cost control. The commonwealth has ample ability to reduce spending through the economic cycle.

Long-Term Liability Burden - 'aa'

Long-term liability levels in Massachusetts, while comparatively high for a U.S. state, are a moderate burden on resources. The commonwealth's above-average liability position is partly the result of state funding of both capital needs and pensions, that are more commonly funded at the local level in other states, primarily for K-12 education.

Operating Performance - 'aaa'

The commonwealth has superior gap-closing capacity, supported by conservative budgeting, ongoing fiscal monitoring and a requirement to cut spending in response to emerging revenue gaps. Its gap-closing capacity is also supported by a funding mechanism that redirects a portion of economically sensitive capital gains tax receipts into the stabilization fund, which functions as the commonwealth's rainy-day fund.

Rating Sensitivities

Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Negative Rating Action/Downgrade

- A slowing of economic growth that signals the commonwealth's revenue growth prospects will trail national economic growth, closer to the long-term inflation rate.
- Rapid growth in spending demands, particularly for fixed costs such as pension liabilities, that weaken Massachusetts' expenditure flexibility and historically strong operating performance.
- An increase in long-term liabilities, resulting in a liability burden that consistently exceeds 20% of personal income.

Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Positive Rating Action/Upgrade

- Continued efforts to maintain structural balance during periods of economic growth, particularly in light of elevated carrying costs, given ongoing pension funding demands and capital plans, and/or preservation of reserves at or near current levels, could lead to improvement in Fitch's assessment of budget management.
- A sustained reduction in the long-term liability burden closer to or below 10% of personal income, accompanied by a reduction in carrying costs, could lead to positive rating action.

Economic Resource Base

Massachusetts has a broad and wealthy economy. Education levels are high and population growth is strong for the Northeast region. Strong healthcare, technology and education sectors have helped align GDP growth with the nation's and position the commonwealth for solid future gains.

IDR Current Developments

Massachusetts Economic Update

Massachusetts suffered a more severe job market shock than the nation as a whole during the pandemic-driven recession, with nonfarm payrolls falling 18% from February to April 2020, compared with the 15% national decline for the same period. Although Massachusetts subsequently recovered its lost employment, its recent job market performance has been weak and was slightly below (-0.7%) the pre-recession level as of June 2026, and well below the national post-recession employment expansion of 4.4%. Massachusetts' unemployment rate has also been trending above the U.S. rate, at 4.4% in June 2026, above the U.S. rate of 4.2%. The commonwealth's employment-to-population ratio (EPOP) of 62.5% as of June 2026 continues to compare favorably to the national EPOP of 59.0%, although it is now below its pre-recession level of 64.7%.

Massachusetts Budgetary Update

Fiscal 2026 Update

The fiscal 2026 budget was based on a consensus tax revenue estimate of \$43.6 billion, comprising a baseline consensus revenue estimate of \$41.2 billion and a \$2.4 billion estimate of surtax revenue. The fiscal 2026 baseline tax revenue assumed 2.2% growth relative to the revised fiscal 2025 benchmark. The \$2.4 billion from the 4% "Fair Share" surtax on taxable personal income over \$1 million, a baseline that is adjusted for inflation annually, is available for distribution to transportation and education initiatives.

Preliminary revenue collections indicate stronger than forecast performance with total fiscal 2026 revenue collections of \$45.5 billion exceeding the benchmark by 4.4%, and increasing 4.2% yoy. All major revenue categories other than the corporate and business tax were above benchmark. Income tax collections increased 7.6% yoy and were 7.9% above benchmark, while sales and use tax collections increased 2% yoy and were 1.6% above benchmark. The Fair Share surtax also well exceeded forecast, coming in at \$3.38 billion.

The Fair Share surtax has been generating higher revenues than originally anticipated, allowing the commonwealth to make a sizable \$1.35 billion supplemental appropriation for fiscal 2026 from excess collections. The supplemental appropriation provided \$779.5 million for transportation and \$573.5 million for education.

Fiscal 2027 Budget

The fiscal 2027 budget was signed by the governor shortly after the start of the fiscal year in July. The fiscal 2027 budget is based on a consensus tax revenue estimate of \$44.9 billion that incorporates 2.4% growth in tax revenues relative to the revised fiscal 2026 benchmark and includes \$2.7 billion available for distribution to transportation and education initiatives from the Fair Share surtax. The \$67.1 billion fiscal 2027 budget for all operating funds, including spending from the surtax, is 3.9% higher than the enacted fiscal 2026 budget.

The budget includes provisions intended to enhance affordability in the commonwealth, including in policy reforms in housing, expanded access to affordable healthcare, free school meals for all students, child care assistance and free community college. It fully funds the final year of the Student Opportunity Act with a \$300 million increase in school aid, bringing the total to \$7.66 billion.

Budget balancing proposals include collecting an additional \$296 million from an expansion of the pass-through entity tax to surtax collections, use of \$568 million in the Student Opportunity Investment Act fund, \$185 million in savings from pre-paying debt service, and \$100 million in agency efficiency savings.

The budget adopted the governor's proposals to implement an annual multiyear budget forecast and stress test of the stabilization fund.

Reserves Remain Well Funded

Dedicated operating reserves remain high, with the stabilization fund — the commonwealth's budget reserve — reaching \$8.1 billion as of the end of fiscal 2026, roughly equal to 18.7% of tax revenue and 12.1% of total budgeted revenues. The budget anticipates adding a modest \$51 million to the stabilization fund in fiscal 2027.

The commonwealth has allowed small diversions from the stabilization fund in recent years, including having allocated a portion of stabilization fund interest earnings to finance capital investments through 2026, including matching funds for federal discretionary grant opportunities and debt reduction. With this diversion ending in fiscal 2026, the fiscal 2027 budget includes legislative changes that modify the capital gains threshold and the percentage of required transfers to the stabilization fund and for long-term liabilities. For fiscal 2027, this change shifts \$470 million to the general fund that would otherwise go to the stabilization fund. While this change would not weaken the state's near-term resilience in light of current high stabilization fund balances, if repeated, it may reduce the stabilizing effect of the mechanism on general fund revenues by using a higher portion of capital gains to support the general fund.

Credit Profile

Revenue Framework

General fund resources are derived primarily from individual income, sales and corporate income taxes. The first two are particularly important, with approximately 61% of fiscal 2026 tax revenues coming from individual income taxes and another 22% from sales taxes. The individual income tax is levied at flat rates, based on income type. A 5% rate has been applicable to most income categories since Jan. 1, 2020, under a statute that had gradually reduced the rate from 5.3% beginning Jan. 1, 2012. The statute also reinstated the state charitable deduction as of Jan. 1, 2023, after delays in the fiscal 2021 and 2022 budgets.

As noted, voters approved the Fair Share surtax, a permanent 4% surtax on personal income over \$1 million, in November 2022, which became effective in the 2023 tax year. Surtax revenue collections have been well above the forecast, at \$2.4 billion in fiscal 2024, \$3.0 billion in fiscal 2025 and \$3.4 billion in fiscal 2026. This has allowed the Legislature to make supplemental appropriations for transportation and education, the program areas to which Fair Share taxes are dedicated.

Solid economic fundamentals and a diverse revenue system are the basis of a revenue profile that is likely to approximate national GDP growth over time, although growth may be limited by the Chapter 62F tax revenue growth limit. Chapter 62F caps the amount of revenue the commonwealth may collect in any given fiscal year relative to the rates of wage and salary growth in the commonwealth. Once the limit is exceeded, the commonwealth must refund any excess revenues via income tax credits, as was the case in fiscal 2023, when the commonwealth refunded \$2.9 billion of excess fiscal 2022 tax revenues, marking the first time since 1987 that the limit was triggered.

The commonwealth has no significant legal limitations on its ability to raise revenues. The Chapter 62F tax revenue growth limit has not hindered the commonwealth's ability to manage its revenue resources. The voter initiative environment has periodically been active, and certain revenues have been affected by past voter petitions, notably property taxes. Importantly, the Legislature retains the ability to make changes to statutes passed by successful voter initiative petitions.

Economic Data Overview

												10-year
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	CAGR

Total nonfarm employment (% change)												
Massachusetts	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.5	-8.3	3.8	4.0	1.2	0.3	-0.6	0.6
U.S.	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	-5.8	2.9	4.3	2.2	1.2	0.5	1.1
Labor force (% change)												
Massachusetts	0.7	0.9	2.0	2.5	0.7	-2.7	0.1	1.0	1.1	2.5	0.6	0.9
U.S.	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	-1.7	0.3	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.6	0.8
Unemployment rate (% labor force)												
Massachusetts	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	9.3	5.3	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.5
U.S.	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	8.1	5.3	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.6
Personal income (% change)												
Massachusetts	6.6	3.8	4.8	5.3	4.9	6.7	8.6	1.9	5.9	5.1	4.4	5.1
U.S.	4.7	2.7	4.9	5.1	4.8	6.9	9.5	3.1	6.5	5.6	4.9	5.4
Real GDP (% change)												
Massachusetts	3.7	1.4	1.6	3.6	3.1	-1.0	6.6	1.7	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.3
U.S.	2.9	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.6	-2.1	6.2	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.4

Source: Fitch Ratings, DIVER by Solve, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Expenditure Framework

Massachusetts' expenditure profile is very broad, driven by an expansive scope of services. Medicaid and other social services are the largest single spending commitments, at just over half of general fund spending. Education is also a significant commitment, with extensive commonwealth funding of local schools and a broad higher education network. Funding formula changes for local schools under the 2019 Student Opportunity Act (SOA) are intended to address needs in districts with higher concentrations of poverty.

The SOA was expected to result in a seven-year, \$1.5 billion ramp-up of formula funding beginning in fiscal 2021, but the pandemic delayed the initial increases. The commonwealth's education commitment extends to covering local teacher pension liabilities but not the liability associated with other post-employment benefits (OPEB). Consistent with practices in many smaller states, the commonwealth is responsible for delivering or funding a variety of services routinely funded at the local levels elsewhere.

As with most states, current services spending is expected to be in line with or marginally above expected revenue growth, primarily driven by social services, particularly Medicaid. The fiscal challenge of Medicaid is common to all U.S. states. Based on Congressional Budget Office estimates, Fitch projects that the enacted reconciliation bill, H.R. 1, would reduce federal Medicaid aid to states by approximately 3% in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2026 (beginning Oct. 1, 2025), rising to 18% by FFY 2034. Fitch considers these levels within the capacity of most states to manage primarily with spending reductions, likely within their own Medicaid spending, and possibly with revenue increases.

Importantly, the most substantial change (implementation of work requirements for certain Medicaid recipients) is likely to reduce overall enrollment and, therefore, both state and federal spending. The curtailment of provider taxes, which will directly reduce revenues for state governments and providers, phases in gradually. Additionally, the bill includes a Rural Health Transformation Program funded at \$50 billion that aims to smooth revenue losses for rural health providers. Massachusetts was allocated \$162 million from the initial federal allotment. The specific implications of the Medicaid revisions for each state will vary, potentially widely, and are contingent on how the federal government and states implement the statutory changes.

Federal revenues typically composed 29%-30% of Massachusetts' total governmental revenues prior to the pandemic, as reported in the commonwealth's annual comprehensive financial reports (ACFR). Federal revenues ticked up to 32% in fiscal 2021 and remained at that slightly elevated rate through fiscal 2024.

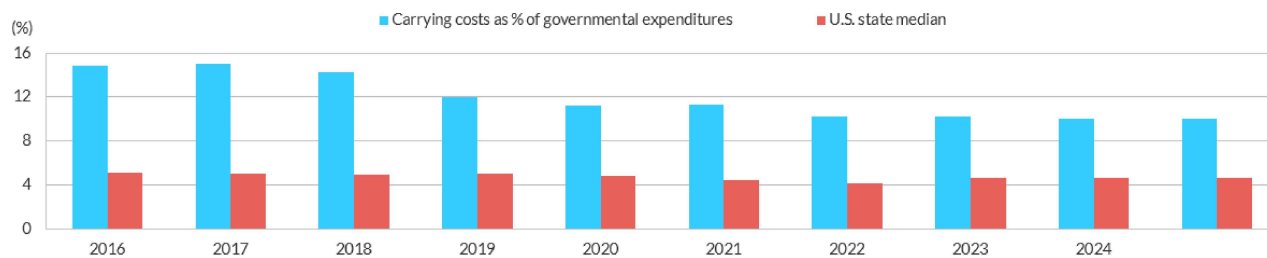
Massachusetts' spending on health and social services, primarily Medicaid, typically comprises about 42% of total governmental spending, as reported in the state ACFR. As a share of spending, health and social services increased slightly, to 44%, in fiscal 2021, remaining higher than historical levels at 46% through fiscal 2023, before dropping to 42% in fiscal 2024. Beyond statutory changes, as with all federal programs, Medicaid remains subject to regulatory changes that could affect various aspects of the program.

The commonwealth retains ample ability to cut spending; statute allows for swift response in the event of forecast revenue underperformance, including the governor's statutory powers to unilaterally cut allotments under Section 9C of commonwealth General Law, Chapter 29.

Massachusetts' carrying costs for long-term liabilities were 10% in 2024, versus Fitch's U.S. states median of 4.6% (as of 2024). Under commonwealth finance law, revenues available for budgeting are net of statutory pension contributions and transfers for the MBTA and the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA).

Pension changes were undertaken in 2011, and the commonwealth maintains a relatively conservative statutorily closed amortization target for achieving full funding in 2040. Pension contributions have risen, in part due to experience updates and shifts to more cautious actuarial assumptions. Based on a funding schedule that it updates every three years, most recently in January 2026, the commonwealth forecasts contributions to rise about 4% per year through the projected date of full prefunding. This is projected to occur in fiscal 2039, one year ahead of the target date for full funding. Fitch views this contribution trajectory as manageable within the commonwealth's overall fiscal framework.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts — Carrying Costs



Source: Fitch Ratings, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Long-Term Liability Burden

Debt and Fitch-adjusted NPLs are comparatively high for a state but represent a moderate burden on resources. On a combined basis, the commonwealth's burden of direct debt and adjusted NPLs equaled 15.2% of personal income, well above the 3.8% U.S. states median, as of Fitch's [November 2025 report on state liabilities](#), which referred to 2024 state financial statements data.

Fitch estimates the commonwealth's direct debt at a comparatively high 6.9% of personal income, including sales tax-backed obligations of the MBTA and MSBA, and annual contractual assistance commitments supporting the Massachusetts Department of Transportation. The comparable state median as of the November 2025 state liabilities report was 1.7%. The commonwealth's above-average role in funding local government capital needs, particularly school districts, relative to most other states, partially drives its higher debt burden.

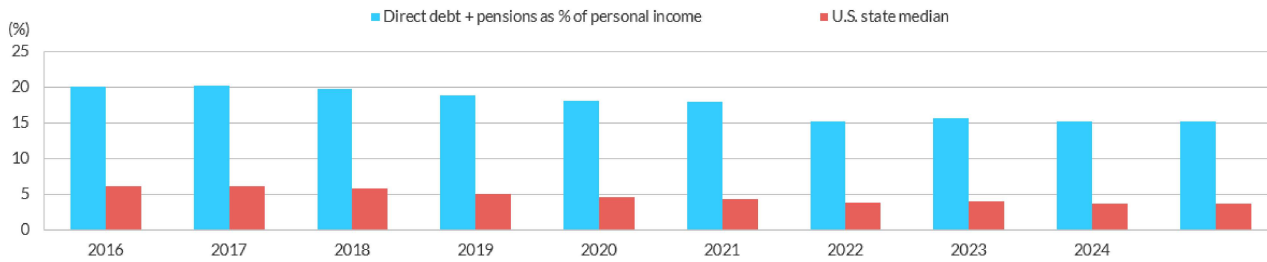
Fitch expects Massachusetts' direct debt to remain comparatively high for a U.S. state. A \$16 billion transportation bond authorization to be directed toward highways, transit, bridges, and other commonwealth and local transportation needs was enacted in 2021. The authorization is flexible as to whether the debt can be issued as general obligation bonds or special obligation bonds. Similarly, the MassTRAC program, enacted in 2022, included \$6.3 billion in borrowing. Issuance under these programs is ongoing, with timing dictated by the commonwealth's rolling five-year capital plan.

The commonwealth issued special obligation revenue bonds in July 2022 to pay off federal unemployment insurance trust fund loans. The special obligation bonds are repaid by assessments on employers, with no nexus to the commonwealth's fiscal operations. Fitch does not incorporate these bonds into its calculations of Massachusetts' long-term liabilities.

Pension liabilities for the commonwealth are also a higher burden than in most other states. In fiscal 2024, the Fitch-adjusted NPL was 8.3%, versus a 2.2% state median as of the November 2025 state liabilities report. The two pension systems covering Massachusetts state employees and teachers (except in the city of Boston) had respective funded ratios of 72.0% and 61.5% as of June 30, 2024, based on 7% discount rates. These are down from 77.5% and 62.0%, respectively, as of June 30, 2021, when the discount rate was 7.15%.

The commonwealth carries a net OPEB liability for state employees, but not local teachers, of \$16.2 billion, based on a 4.6% discount rate and net of prefunding built in recent years from tobacco settlement moneys, excess capital gains collections and other sources. The net OPEB liability is 2.4% of personal income.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts — Long-Term Liability Burden



Source: Fitch Ratings, Massachusetts, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Operating Performance

Fitch believes the commonwealth retains superior capacity to address cyclical downturns and has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to maintaining a solid financial position. Mechanisms for maintaining balance include the governor's requirement to reduce allotments or identify alternative balancing measures in the event of a midyear forecast deficiency, under Section 9C of commonwealth General Law, Chapter 29 (as noted). The governor used this power to reduce spending by \$375 million in fiscal 2024.

Additionally, since 2011, the commonwealth has operated under a mechanism to reduce the effects of volatile capital gains-related tax revenues on its budget. Capital gains-related receipts that can be included in the budget are capped annually at a level that rises in line with U.S. GDP growth, with excesses dedicated to the stabilization fund (90%) and retiree benefit obligations (10%).

With balances high, the commonwealth has diverted deposits to the stabilization fund in recent years. As noted, the commonwealth enacted legislation to transfer earnings in the stabilization fund to a fund for capital improvements for two fiscal years, through fiscal 2026. Fiscal 2024 investment earnings totaling \$420.8 million were accordingly transferred to the commonwealth federal matching and debt reduction fund. The fiscal 2027 budget also diverted \$470 million in deposits that would otherwise have gone to the stabilization fund. Given the high balance in the stabilization fund, estimated at almost 19% of tax revenue in fiscal 2026, Fitch does not consider these short-term diversions as affecting the commonwealth's ability to respond to a downturn.

The Fitch Analytical Stress Test (FAST) model relates historical tax revenue volatility to GDP to support the assessment of operating performance under Fitch's criteria. FAST is not a forecast but represents Fitch's estimate of possible revenue behavior in a downturn, based on historical revenue performance. Actual revenue declines will vary from FAST results, which provide a relative sense of the risk exposure of a particular state compared to other states. Despite its comparatively higher exposure to revenue declines, as shown by FAST (a 5% decline in year one of a downturn versus the state median of a 3% decline), Massachusetts has superior financial resilience that would enable it to manage through fiscal stress with robust reserves and significant executive authority to adjust spending midyear.

Budgetary management during periods of economic recovery consistently supports the rebuilding of financial flexibility. The commonwealth's relatively slow fiscal recovery from the Global Financial Crisis limited its ability to quickly restore fiscal resilience. The commonwealth faced budgetary challenges at several points during the economic expansion that ended with the pandemic, including from the effect of shifting federal tax law and from unexpected demands for Medicaid.

Despite these initial post-recession drags on fiscal progress, conservative revenue assumptions and the reserve funding mechanisms noted above enabled the commonwealth to rebuild a sizable stabilization fund balance. The commonwealth has limited its use of nonrecurring resources. Budgetary mechanisms to shift cyclical windfalls to the stabilization fund raised its balance considerably in the period immediately preceding the pandemic, a trend that accelerated during the post-pandemic expansion.

The fiscal 2027 budget revises the mechanism to transfer excess capital gains tax revenues to the stabilization fund in a way that could be more meaningful over time. This change could lead to an increased reliance by the general fund on capital gains taxes and reduce potential transfers to the stabilization fund. Fitch anticipates the changes could increase the commonwealth's exposure to revenue volatility and limit gains in the stabilization fund.

Peer Analysis

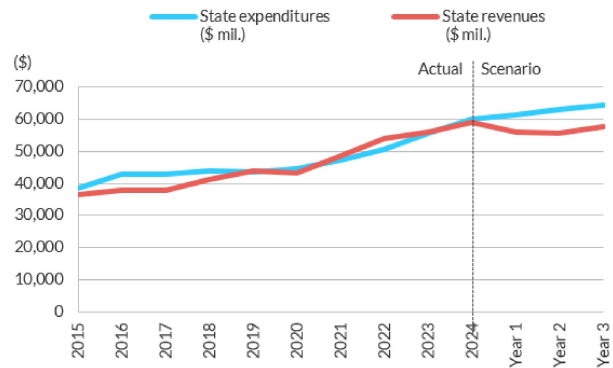
Massachusetts' peer group includes North Carolina (AAA), Virginia (AAA), Michigan (AA+) and Colorado (not rated), comprising the third decile, according to state GDP. Massachusetts has benefited from strong long-term economic growth that supports expectations for healthy revenue growth, although it has higher long-term liabilities than its peers. As with other highly rated states, Massachusetts' operating performance is very strong, with the commonwealth's mechanisms for maintaining budgetary balance supporting its ability to manage through the economic cycle.

Climate Vulnerability Signals

Fitch uses Climate Vulnerability Signals (Climate.VS) as a screening tool to identify sectors and Fitch-rated issuers that are potentially most exposed to climate-related risks. If Fitch identifies an entity as higher risk (i.e. its Climate.VS in 2035 is 50 or higher), the entity receives additional analysis and consideration in rating reviews. Climate.VS range from 0 (lowest risk) to 100 (highest risk). For more information on Climate.VS, see Fitch's "U.S. Public Finance State Governments and Territories Rating Criteria."

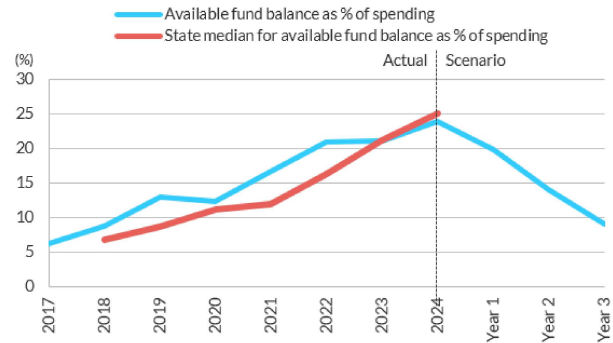
The results of our Climate.VS screener did not indicate an elevated risk for Massachusetts.

State Revenues and Expenditures in an Unaddressed Stress



Source: Fitch Ratings, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Available Fund Balance as % of Spending in an Unaddressed Stress



Source: Fitch Ratings, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Scenario Parameters					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
GDP assumption (% change)					-1.0	0.5	2.0
Expenditure assumption (% change)					2.5	2.5	2.5
Revenue output (% change)	Minimum y1 stress:	—1	Case used:	Moderate	-4.9	-0.6	3.7
State median (%)					-2.7	0.8	4.3

Revenues, Expenditures and Net

Change in Fund Balance	Actuals										Scenario Output		
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Expenditures													
Total expenditures (\$ mil.)	52,682	58,074	58,593	60,283	59,794	62,895	70,260	77,782	83,293	87,312	89,494	91,732	94,025
Change in total expenditures (%)	5.4	10.2	0.9	2.9	-0.8	5.2	11.7	10.7	7.1	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
State expenditures (\$ mil.)	38,637	42,841	43,026	43,952	43,466	44,419	47,307	50,568	55,500	59,785	61,279	62,811	64,382
Change in state expenditures (%)	4.9	10.9	0.4	2.2	-1.1	2.2	6.5	6.9	9.8	7.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Revenues													
Total revenues (\$ mil.)	50,610	52,992	53,391	57,454	60,335	61,556	71,381	81,193	83,578	86,383	84,161	84,508	87,266
Change in total revenues (%)	6.1	4.7	0.8	7.6	5.0	2.0	16.0	13.7	2.9	3.4	-2.6	0.4	3.3
Federal revenues (\$ mil.)	14,045	15,233	15,567	16,331	16,328	18,475	22,953	27,214	27,793	27,527	28,215	28,920	29,643
Change in federal revenues (%)	6.8	8.5	2.2	4.9	-0.0	13.2	24.2	18.6	2.1	-1.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
State revenues (\$ mil.)	36,565	37,760	37,824	41,123	44,008	43,080	48,428	53,979	55,785	58,856	55,946	55,587	57,623
Change in state revenues (%)	5.8	3.3	0.2	8.7	7.0	-2.1	12.4	11.5	3.3	5.5	-4.9	-0.6	3.7

Excess of revenues over expenditures (\$ mil.)	-2,073	-5,082	-5,202	-2,829	542	-1,339	1,121	3,411	285	-928	-5,333	-7,224	-6,759
Total other financing sources (\$ mil.)	2,759	5,050	5,526	4,070	1,731	1,231	2,784	905	801	5,465	2,237	2,438	2,369
Net change in fund balance (\$ mil.)	686	-32	324	1,241	2,273	-108	3,905	4,316	1,086	4,537	-3,096	-4,786	-4,390
Available fund balance (\$ mil.)	3,513	3,896	3,670	5,318	7,795	7,763	11,741	16,231	17,559	20,852	17,756	12,970	8,581
Total expenditures (%)	6.7	6.7	6.3	8.8	13.0	12.3	16.7	20.9	21.1	23.9	19.8	14.1	9.1
State expenditures (%)	9.1	9.1	8.5	12.1	17.9	17.5	24.8	32.1	31.6	34.9	29.0	20.6	13.3
Total revenues (%)	6.9	7.4	6.9	9.3	12.9	12.6	16.4	20.0	21.0	24.1	21.1	15.3	9.8
State revenues (%)	9.6	10.3	9.7	12.9	17.7	18.0	24.2	30.1	31.5	35.4	31.7	23.3	14.9

Notes: Scenario analysis represents an unaddressed stress on issuer finances. Fitch's scenario analysis assumes the GDP and expenditure growth sequence shown in the *Scenario Parameters* section. For further details, see Fitch's "U.S. Public Finance State Governments and Territories Rating Criteria."

Source: Fitch Ratings, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Ratings

Long-Term IDR AA+

Outlooks

Long-Term IDR Stable

New Issues

\$200,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts General Obligation Bonds Consolidated Loan of 2026, Series E	AA+
\$180,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts General Obligation Bonds Consolidated Loan of 2026, Series F	AA+
\$300,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts General Obligation Bonds Consolidated Loan of 2026, Series G	AA+
\$70,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts General Obligation Bonds Consolidated Loan of 2026, Series H (Federally Taxable)	AA+
\$128,365,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts General Obligation Refunding Bonds, 2026 Series C	AA+

Sale Date

Sept. 1 via competitive sale

Outstanding Debt

Issuer Ratings Information

2035 Climate Vulnerability Signal	< 50
Transition (Climate.VSt)	< 50
Physical (Climate.VSp)	< 50

Applicable Criteria

U.S. Public Finance State Governments and Territories Rating Criteria (May 2026)

Related Research

Fitch Rates Massachusetts' \$878 Million GO Bonds 'AA+'; Outlook Stable (August 2026)

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