KPMG

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Financial Statements and Schedules

June 30, 2007

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

KPMG LLP
Suite 402
301 Carnegie Center
Princeton, NJ 08540-6227

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Trustees
State of New Jersey
Public Employees' Retirement System:

We have audited the accompanying statement of fiduciary net assets of the State of New Jersey Public Employees' Retirement System (the System) as of June 30, 2007, and the related statement of changes in fiduciary net assets for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the System's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. 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 System's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes 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 provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the State of New Jersey Public Employees' Retirement System as of June 30, 2007, and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in note 1 to the financial statements, the System adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans* as of July 1, 2006.

Management's Discussion and Analysis and the supplementary information included in the schedule of funding progress and schedule of employer contributions (schedules 1 and 2) are not a required part 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 an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements. The schedule of changes in fiduciary net assets by fund (schedule 3) is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the System. Such 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.

KPMG LLP

February 29, 2008

Our discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the Public Employees' Retirement System (the System or PERS) financial performance provides an overview of the System's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. Please read it in conjunction with the basic financial statements and financial statement footnotes which follow this discussion.

As a result of the implementation of the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 43, "Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans" (OPEB), effective fiscal year 2007, the Post-retirement Medical Fund (PRM) of the PERS is combined and reported as a trust fund in a separate report with the State Health Benefit Program Fund-State. For comparison purposes, management's discussion and analysis has been updated to reflect this change by excluding the PRM 2006 amounts.

Financial Highlights

2007 – 2006

- Net assets held in trust for pension benefits increased by $3,066,201,508 as a result of fiscal year 2007's operations from $25,308,844,756 to $28,375,046,264.
- Additions for the year are $5,140,088,340, which are comprised of member and employer pension contributions of $1,329,122,958 and investment income of $3,810,965,382.
- Deductions for the year are $2,073,886,832, which are comprised of benefit and refund payments of $2,054,380,082 and administrative expenses of $19,506,750.

The Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets and the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets

This annual report consists of two financial statements: *The Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets and The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets*. These financial statements report information about the System and about its activities to help you assess whether the System, as a whole, has improved or declined as a result of the year's activities. The financial statements were prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period they are earned, and expenses are recorded in the year they are incurred, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets show the balances in all of the assets and liabilities of the System at the end of the fiscal year. The difference between assets and liabilities represents the System's fiduciary net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in the System's fiduciary net assets provide one indication of whether the financial health of the System is improving or declining. *The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets* show the results of financial operations for the year. The statements provide an explanation for the change in the System's fiduciary net assets since the prior year. These two financial statements should be reviewed along with the information contained in the financial statement footnotes, including the required supplementary schedules, to determine whether the System is becoming financially stronger or weaker.

Financial Analysis

Summary of Fiduciary Net Assets

2007 – 2006

	2007	2006	Increase
Assets	$ 34,640,923,133	30,103,200,419	4,537,722,714
Liabilities	6,265,876,869	4,794,355,663	1,471,521,206
Net assets	$ 28,375,046,264	25,308,844,756	3,066,201,508

The System's assets consist of cash, securities lending collateral, investments, and contributions due from members and participating employers. Between fiscal years 2006 and 2007, total assets increased by $4.5 billion or 15.1%. The total assets increased due to an increase in contributions receivable from employers, an overall increase in the fair value of investments, and an increase in securities lending collateral.

Employer contributions receivables include contribution receivables from local employers for appropriations due April 1, 2008 based on Chapter 108, P.L. 2003, which provided that the State Treasurer will reduce local employer PERS normal and accrued liability contributions to be a percentage of the amount certified annually by the PERS to 80% for payments due in State fiscal year 2008.

Liabilities consist of pension and death benefit payments owed to members and beneficiaries, noncontributory group insurance premiums owed to the System's insurance provider, securities lending collateral and rebates payable, and other payables. Total liabilities increased by $1.5 billion or 30.7% over last year. This is mainly due to an increase in securities lending collateral and rebates payable and in benefits payable to retirees and beneficiaries.

Net assets held in trust for pension benefits increased by $3.1 billion or 12.1%.

Summary of Additions to Fiduciary Net Assets

2007 – 2006

	2007	2006	Increase
Member contributions	$ 654,493,521	630,322,617	24,170,904
Employer contributions	674,629,437	322,613,192	352,016,245
Net investment income	3,810,965,382	2,338,406,222	1,472,559,160
Totals	$ 5,140,088,340	3,291,342,031	1,848,746,309

Additions primarily consist of member and employer contributions and earnings from investment activities. Member contributions increased by $24.2 million or 3.8% due to normal salary increases.

Employer contributions increased by $352.0 million or 109.1% over last year.

The State made a contribution of $231.0 million for fiscal year 2007, the first significant contribution to the System since fiscal year 1997. The amount contributed in fiscal year 2007 was equal to approximately 57.5% of the actuarially determined amount. Also, the employer contributions include accrued appropriations due April 1, 2008 and early retirement incentive benefits billed to local employers.

Investment and other revenues increased by $1.5 billion or 63.0% due to an increase in net appreciation in fair value of investments.

The total investment return for all pension funds was estimated to be 17.1% compared to 9.7% in the prior year.

Summary of Deductions from Fiduciary Net Assets

2007 – 2006

		2007	2006	Increase
Benefits	$	1,977,034,746	1,809,376,698	167,658,048
Refunds of contributions		77,345,336	70,271,522	7,073,814
Administrative expenses		19,506,750	17,365,728	2,141,022
Totals	$	2,073,886,832	1,897,013,948	176,872,884

Deductions are mainly comprised of pension benefit payments to retirees and beneficiaries, refunds of contributions to former members, and administrative costs incurred by the System. Benefit payments increased by $167.7 million or 9.3% partly due to an increase in the number of retirees. The number of refunds processed increased by $7.1 million or 10.1%. Administrative expenses have increased by $2.1 million or 12.3%.

Retirement System as a Whole

The overall funded ratios of 78.0% for fiscal year 2007 and 85.3% for fiscal year 2006 indicate that the System is reasonably funded.

Contacting System Financial Management

The financial report is designed to provide our members, beneficiaries, investors and other interested parties with a general overview of the System's finances and to show the System's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Division of Pensions and Benefits, P.O. Box 295, Trenton, NJ 08625-0295.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets

June 30, 2007

Assets:		
Securities lending collateral	$	6,189,377,299
Investments, at fair value:		
Cash Management Fund		1,042,670,402
Bonds		72,403,031
Common Pension Fund A		10,361,222,471
Common Pension Fund B		7,152,080,186
Common Pension Fund D		5,649,171,869
Common Pension Fund E		2,123,723,024
Mortgage backed securities		60,626,217
Total investments		26,461,897,200
Receivables:		
Contributions:		
Members		74,639,159
Employers		1,258,945,811
Accrued interest and dividends		172,961,771
Members' loans		479,776,089
Other		3,325,804
Total receivables		1,989,648,634
Total assets		34,640,923,133
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		24,492,545
Retirement benefits payable		44,458,326
Non-contributory group insurance premiums payable		6,751,294
Cash overdraft		797,405
Securities lending collateral and rebates payable		6,189,377,299
Total liabilities		6,265,876,869
Net Assets:		
Held in trust for pension benefits	$	28,375,046,264

See schedule of funding progress on pages 28-29.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets

Year ended June 30, 2007

Additions:	
Contributions:	
Members	$ 654,493,521
Employers	674,629,437
Total contributions	1,329,122,958
Investment income:	
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	3,014,223,973
Interest	581,860,217
Dividends	221,326,372
	3,817,410,562
Less investment expense	6,445,180
Net investment income	3,810,965,382
Total additions	5,140,088,340
Deductions:	
Benefits	1,977,034,746
Refunds of contributions	77,345,336
Administrative expenses	19,506,750
Total deductions	2,073,886,832
Change in net assets	3,066,201,508
Net assets - beginning of year	25,308,844,756
Net assets - end of year	$ 28,375,046,264

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Description of the System

The State of New Jersey Public Employees' Retirement System (the System; PERS) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer contributory defined benefit plan which was established as of January 1, 1955, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 43:15A. The System is included along with other state-administered pension trust and agency funds in the basic financial statements of the State of New Jersey.

At June 30, 2006, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, participating employers consisted of the following:

	Participating employers
State of New Jersey	1
County agencies	66
Municipalities	576
School districts	588
Other public agencies	446
Total	1,677

The System's designated purpose is to provide retirement, death, disability and medical benefits to certain qualified members. Membership in the System is mandatory for substantially all full-time employees of the State of New Jersey or any county, municipality, school district or public agency, provided the employee is not required to be a member of another state-administered retirement system or other state pension fund or local jurisdiction's pension fund. The System's Board of Trustees is primarily responsible for the administration of the System.

According to the State of New Jersey Administrative Code, all obligations of the System will be assumed by the State of New Jersey should the System terminate.

The System adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 43, "Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans" (OPEB) as of July 1, 2006. Prior to the adoption, the Post-Retirement Medical Fund (PRM) of PERS was reported as a trust fund and was combined with the PERS pension trust fund plan. As a result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 43, PRM of PERS is combined with the State Health Benefits Program Fund (SHBP) and the Prescription Drug Program Fund (PDP) and reported as Health Benefit Program Funds. Specifically, SHBP-State, PDP-State, and PRM of PERS are combined and reported as a trust fund classified as a single employer plan. Certain amounts included in the PERS PRM are legally required to be transferred to the SHBP and are recorded as additions and deductions in PERS PRM and SHBP. All interfund transactions have been eliminated in the financial statements of the SHBP.

(Continued)

Vesting and Benefit Provisions

The vesting and benefit provisions are set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A and 43:3B. The System provides retirement, death and disability benefits, as well as medical benefits for certain qualified members. All benefits vest after eight to ten years of service, except for medical benefits, which vest after 25 years of service or under the disability provisions of the System. Retirement benefits for age and service are available at age 60 and are generally determined to be 1/55 of final average salary for each year of service credit (as defined). Final average salary equals the average salary for the final three years of service prior to retirement (or highest three years' compensation if other than the final three years). Members may seek early retirement after achieving 25 years service credit, as defined, or they may elect deferred retirement after achieving eight to ten years of service credit, in which case benefits would begin the first day of the month after the member attains normal retirement age.

Members are always fully vested for their own contributions and, after three years of service credit, become vested for earnings on their contributions at 2% per annum. In the case of death before retirement, members' beneficiaries are entitled to full interest credited to the members' accounts.

Eligible retirees receiving monthly benefits are entitled to cost-of-living increases equal to 60% of the change in the average consumer price index for the calendar year in which the pensioner retired as compared to the average consumer price index for a 12-month period ending with each August 31st immediately preceding the year in which the adjustment becomes payable. The regular retirement allowance is multiplied by the 60% factor as developed and results in a dollar amount of the adjustment payable. Retired members become eligible for pension adjustment benefits after 24 months of retirement.

Chapter 23, P.L. 2002 provided early retirement incentive benefits to State employees who meet specified age and service requirements and who retired within a specified time period that generally extended from February 1, 2002 to July 1, 2002. The incentive benefits include an additional three years of service credit to employees who are at least 50 years of age with at least 25 years of service credit; State paid health care benefits to employees who are at least 60 years of age with at least 20 but less than 25 years of service credit; and an additional monthly benefit of $500 per month for 24 months following the date of retirement to employees who are at least 60 years of age with at least 10 but not more than 20 years of service credit. For those eligible for veterans' retirement benefit, the incentive is an additional pension of 3/55 of the compensation upon which the retirement benefit is based to employees who are at least 55 years of age with 25 or more years of service credit. Similarly, Chapter 127, 128, and 129, P.L. 2003 provided early retirement incentive benefits to local employees.

Chapter 353, P.L. 2001 provided an increase in the special veterans' retirement allowance and the ordinary and accidental disability retirement allowances. The special veterans retirement allowance increased from 50% to 54.5% of the members' compensation during the highest-paid year of service. The minimum ordinary disability retirement allowance increased from 40% to 43.6% of final average compensation, and the accidental disability retirement allowance increased from 66.66% to 72.7% of the actual annual compensation at the time of the accident. Existing retirees and beneficiaries are eligible for the increases, which was effective October 2001.

Chapter 133, P.L. 2001 increased the retirement benefits under service, deferred, and early retirement by changing the formula from 1/60 to 1/55 of final compensation for each year of service. This legislation also increased the retirement benefit for veteran members with 35 or more years of service and reduced the age qualification from 60 to 55. Existing retirees and beneficiaries received a comparable percentage increase in their retirement allowances. This benefit enhancement was effective with the November 1, 2001 benefit payments.

Chapter 259, P.L. 2001 amended the PERS statutes and created special retirement benefits for members employed as workers' compensation judges. PERS members entitled to the new benefits are the Chief Judge, the administrative supervisory judges, the supervisory judges, and the judges of compensation of the Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor. Those in eligible titles would receive retirement benefits comparable to those provided to members of the Judicial Retirement System. The effective date of this legislation was December 6, 2001.

Chapter 366, P.L. 2001 provided enhanced pension benefits to selected individuals with County Prosecutor Offices and in the Division of Criminal Justice.

Significant Legislation

Chapter 103, P.L. 2007, certain parts effective July 1, 2007, provides for the following: changes contribution rates of PERS to 5.5% of annual compensation; imposes an annual maximum wage contribution base and a new retirement age to new employees; implements changes to State Health Benefits Program (SHBP) and establishes an employee contribution of 1.5% of the employee's base salary.

Chapter 92, P.L. 2007 implements certain recommendations contained in the December 1, 2006 report of the Joint Legislative Committee on Public Employee Benefits Reform. First, one recommendation closes the Workers' Compensation Judges Part of the PERS to new members, effective July 1, 2007. A second recommendation eliminates the 4% fixed rate of interest for loans from the defined benefit plans and provides that the rate of interest will be set by the State Treasurer at a commercially reasonable rate as required by the Internal Revenue Code and permits that an administrative processing fee may be charged for such loans. As such, effective January 1, 2008, the new pension loan interest rate will be 4.69% per year, and an $8.00 processing fee per loan will be charged. A third recommendation removes language from existing law that permits the State Treasurer to reduce employer pension contributions needed to fund the system when excess assets are available.

Chapter 108, P.L. 2003, effective July 1, 2003, provided that the State Treasurer will reduce local employer PERS normal and accrued liability contributions to be a percentage of the amount certified annually by the PERS as follows: 20% for payments due in State fiscal year 2005; not more than 40% in fiscal year 2006; not more than 60% in fiscal year 2007; and not more than 80% in fiscal year 2008.

(Continued)

Membership

Membership in the System consisted of the following at June 30, 2006, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation:

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits currently and terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	126,592
Active members:	
Vested	140,306
Non-vested	177,434
Total active members	317,740
Total	444,332

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The System is accounted for using an economic resources measurement focus.

The accrual basis of accounting is used for measuring financial position and changes in fiduciary net assets of the System. Under this method, revenues are recorded in the accounting period in which they are earned and deductions are recorded at the time the liabilities are incurred. The financial statements of the System conform to the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 25, *Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Plans and note Disclosures for Defined Contributions Plans.* Employer contributions are recognized when payable to the System. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the System.

Investments

The Division of Investment, Department of the Treasury, State of New Jersey (Division of Investment) manages and invests certain assets of seven of the defined benefit plans (PERS, TPAF, JRS, PFRS, CPFPF, SPRS and POPF). The Division of Investment separately reports the assets, liabilities and net assets of the underlying investment portfolio of the seven defined benefit plans in its Pension Fund report. The Division of Investment accounts included in the Pension Fund report are: Common Fund A, Common Fund B, Common Fund D, Common Fund E, Police and Firemen's Mortgage Program accounts and other investments owned directly by the seven defined benefit pension plans. Common Fund A invests primarily in domestic equity securities. Common Fund B invests primarily in domestic fixed income securities. Common Fund D invests primarily in foreign equity and fixed income securities. Common Fund E invests primarily in alternative investments which includes private equity, real assets and absolute return strategy investments. The Police and Firemen's Retirement System includes a mortgage loan program administered by the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency that provides participants with mortgages from the program at rates which are fixed by formula. The law establishing the program provides that the Fund may not sell the mortgages, and no independent market exists for them.

Valuation of Investments

Investments are reported at fair value as follows:

- U.S. Government and Agency, Foreign and Corporate obligations – prices quoted by a major dealer in such securities.
- Common Stock and Equity Funds, Foreign Equity Securities, Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts – closing prices as reported on the primary market or exchange on which they trade.
- Money Market Instruments – amortized cost which approximates fair value.
- Cash Management Fund – closing bid price on the last day of trading during the period as determined by the Transfer Agent.
- Alternative investments (private equity, real assets and absolute return strategy funds) – estimated fair value provided by the investment manager and reviewed by management. Because alternative investments are not readily marketable, their estimated value is subject to uncertainty and therefore may differ significantly from the value that would be used if a ready market for such investments existed. Accordingly, the realized value received upon the sale of the asset may differ from the fair value.

Investment Transactions

Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Gains and losses from investment transactions are determined by the average cost method. Interest and dividend income is recorded on the accrual basis, with dividends accruing on the ex-dividend date.

Unit Transactions

The net asset value of Common Funds A, B, D and E (Common Funds) is determined as of the close of the last day of business of each month. Purchases and redemptions of participants' units are transacted each month within fifteen days subsequent to that time and at such net asset value.

Dividends and interest earned per unit are calculated monthly and distributed quarterly for Common Fund A and B. Dividends and interest earned per unit are calculated monthly for Common Fund D, and the income earned on Common Fund D units is reinvested. Income earned per unit is calculated monthly for Common Fund E, and the income earned on Common Fund E units is reinvested.

Securities Lending

Common Funds A, B and D and several of the directly held pension plan portfolios participate in securities lending programs, whereby securities are loaned to brokers or to other borrowers and, in return, the Pension Fund has rights to the collateral received. All of the securities held in Common Funds A, B and D, and certain securities held directly by the pension plans, are eligible for the securities lending program. Collateral received may consist of cash, letters of credit, or government securities having a market value equal to or exceeding 102% (U.S. dollar denominated) or 105% (non-U.S. dollar denominated) of the value of the loaned securities at the time the loan is made. For Common Funds A and B, in the event that the market value of the collateral falls below 101% of the market value of all the outstanding loaned securities to an individual borrower, additional collateral shall be transferred by the borrower to the respective funds no later than the close of the next business day so that the market value of such additional collateral, when added to the market value of the other collateral, shall equal 102% of the market value of the loaned securities. For Common Fund D, in the event that the market value of the collateral falls below the collateral requirement of either 102% or 105% (depending on whether the securities are denominated in U.S. dollars or a foreign currency, respectively) of the market value of the outstanding loaned securities to an individual borrower, additional collateral shall be transferred in an amount that will increase the aggregate of the borrower's collateral to meet the collateral requirements. As of June 30, 2007, the Common Funds have no aggregate credit risk exposure to brokers because the collateral amount held by the Common Funds exceeded the market value of the securities on loan.

The contracts with the Common Funds' custodian banks require them to indemnify the Common Funds if the brokers or other borrowers fail to return the securities or fail to pay the Common Funds for income distributions on the securities while they are on loan. The custodian bank for Common Fund D also indemnifies the Common Funds for any loss of principal or interest on the invested collateral. For any losses on the investment collateral in Common Funds A or B or other pension plan portfolios, the lending fee paid to the lending agent shall be reduced by 25% of the amount of such loss, up to an amount not to exceed 75% of the previous six months' securities lending fees. The securities loans can be terminated by notification by either the borrower or the Common Funds. The term to maturity of the securities loans is generally matched with the term to maturity of the investment of the cash collateral.

Derivatives

The Common Funds' international portfolio managers utilize forward foreign currency contracts, a derivative security, as a means to hedge against the currency risk in the Common Funds' foreign stock and fixed income portfolios. A derivative security is an investment whose payoff depends upon the value of other assets such as bond and stock prices, a market index, or commodity prices. Derivative transactions involve, to varying degrees, credit risk and market risk. Credit risk is the possibility that a loss may occur because a party to a transaction fails to perform according to terms. Market risk is the possibility that a change in market prices or currency rates will cause the value of a financial instrument to decrease or become more costly to settle.

Forward foreign currency contracts are agreements to buy or sell a specific amount of a foreign currency at a specified delivery or maturity date for an agreed upon price. Forward foreign currency contracts are used to hedge against the currency risk in the Common Funds' foreign stock and fixed income portfolios.

There were no foreign forward currency contracts at June 30, 2007.

The Common Funds utilize covered call and put options in an effort to add value to or reduce the risk level in the portfolio. Covered options are agreements that give the owner of the option the right, but not obligation, to buy (in the case of a call option) or to sell (in the case of a put option) a specific amount of an asset for a specific price (called the strike price) on or before a specified expiration date. The writer of call options receives a premium at the outset of the agreement and bears the risk of an unfavorable change (i.e., an increase) in the price of the instrument underlying the option. The Common Funds owned 53,208 contracts on indexed put options with a fair value of $169,137,647 at June 30, 2007 which are included in the fair value of the portfolio.

Certain alternative investment funds and partnerships may use derivative instruments to hedge against market risk and to enhance investment returns. At any point during the year, the Common Funds may have additional exposure to derivatives primarily through limited liability vehicles such as limited partnerships and commingled investment funds.

Members' Loans

Members who have at least three years of service in the System may borrow up to 50% of their accumulated member contributions. Repayment of loan balances is deducted from payroll checks and bears an interest rate of 4%. Members who retire with an outstanding loan have the option of paying the loan in full prior to receiving any benefits or continuing their monthly loan payment schedule into retirement.

Under the Internal Revenue Service regulations effective January 1, 2004, the Division changed its pension loan repayment policy: Members who take multiple loans must repay the outstanding balance of the original loan, and all subsequent loans taken before the original loan is completely paid off, within a period not to exceed 5 years from the issuance of the first loan taken after January 1, 2004. Failure to repay the loan within the five-year period will result in the unpaid balance being declared a taxable distribution.

Administrative Expenses

The System is administered by the State of New Jersey Division of Pensions and Benefits. Administrative expenses are paid by the System to the State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, and are included in the accompanying statement of changes in fiduciary net assets.

(3) Investments

The System is invested in Common Fund A, Common Fund B, Common Fund D, Common Fund E, and other investments, including bonds and mortgage backed securities, which represent 31.18%, 34.16%, 31.89%, 34.98%, and 4.63%, respectively, of each investment total of the Pension Fund as of June 30, 2007.

The Pension Fund investments as of June 30, 2007 are as follows:

Domestic equities	$	31,474,841,997
International equities		17,174,769,178
Domestic fixed income		19,648,980,451
International fixed income		996,400,682
Commodity linked notes		502,393,611
Police and Fireman's mortgages		1,109,584,450
Private equity		1,159,903,960
Real estate		1,003,932,926
Absolute return strategy funds		2,340,519,278
	$	75,411,326,533

New Jersey state statute provides for a State Investment Council (Council) and a Director. Investment authority is vested in the Director of the Division and the role of the Council is to formulate investment policies. The Council issues regulations which establish guidelines for permissible investments which include domestic and international equities and exchange traded funds, covered call and put options, equity futures contracts, obligations of the U.S. Treasury, government agencies, corporations, finance companies and banks, obligations of international corporations, governments and agencies, interest rate swap transactions, fixed income exchange traded funds, U.S. Treasury futures contracts, New Jersey State and Municipal general obligations, public authority revenue obligations, collateralized notes and mortgages, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, bankers acceptances, guaranteed income contracts, funding agreements, money market funds, private equity, real estate, other real assets and absolute return strategy funds.

The Pension Fund investments are subject to various risks. Among these risks are credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk. Each one of these risks is discussed in more detail below.

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The credit risk of a debt instrument is evaluated by nationally recognized statistical rating agencies such as Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P), and Fitch Ratings (Fitch). Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. There are no restrictions in the amount that can be invested in United States treasury and government agency obligations. Council regulations require minimum credit ratings for certain categories of fixed income obligations held directly by the Pension Fund and limit the amount that can be invested in any one issuer or issue. These limits for the period July 1, 2006 through September 4, 2006 were as follows:

Category	Minimum rating Moody's	Minimum rating S&P	Limitation of issuer's outstanding debt	Limitation of issue	Other limitations
Corporate obligations	Baa	BBB		25%	—
U.S. finance company debt, bank debentures and NJ state and municipal obligations	A	A		10	—
Canadian obligations	A	A		10	Purchase cannot exceed greater of 10% of issue or $10 million; not more than 2% of fund assets can be invested in any one issuer
International government and agency obligations	Aa	AA		10	Not more than 1% of fund assets can be invested in any one issuer
Public Authority revenue obligations	A	A		10	Not more than 2% of fund assets can be invested in any one public authority
Collateralized notes and mortgages	Baa	BBB		33.3	Not more than 2% of fund assets can be invested in any one issuer
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1		—	—
Certificates of deposit and Banker's acceptances (rating applies to international)	Aa/P-1	—		—	Uncollateralized certificates of deposit and banker's acceptances cannot exceed 10% of issuer's primary capital
Guaranteed income contracts	P-1	—		—	A+ rating from A.M. Best for insurance companies
Money market funds	—	—		—	Not more than 10% of fund assets can be invested in money market funds; limited to 5% of shares or units outstanding

Effective September 5, 2006, the following limits became effective:

Category	Minimum rating Moody's	Minimum rating S&P	Minimum rating Fitch	Limitation of issuer's outstanding debt	Limitation of issue	Other limitations
Corporate obligations	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	25%	Not more than 5% of fund assets can be invested in one corporation
U.S. finance company debt and bank debentures	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	25%	Not more than 5% of fund assets can be invested in one corporation
International corporate obligations	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	25%	Not more than 5% of fund assets can be invested in any one issuer with maturities exceeding 12 months; not more than 10% of fund assets can be invested in this category
International government and agency obligations	Aa3	AA-	AA-	25%	Greater of 25% or $10 million	Not more than 1% of fund assets can be invested in any one issuer
Collateralized notes and mortgages	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	—	25%	Not more than 5% of fund assets can be invested in any one issue; not more than 10% of fund assets (or 20% of Fund B assets) can be invested in this category
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1	F1	—	—	—
Certificates of deposit and Banker's acceptances:						Certificates of deposit and banker's acceptances cannot exceed 10% of issuer's primary capital
Domestic	A3/P-1	A-/A-1	A-/F1	—	—	
International	Aa/P-1	AA-/A-1	AA-/F1	—	—	
Guaranteed income contracts and funding agreements	A3	A-	A-	—	—	—
Money market funds	—	—	—	—	—	Not more than 10% of fund assets can be invested in money market funds; limited to 5% of shares or units outstanding

Category	Minimum rating Moody's	S&P	Fitch	Limitation of issuer's outstanding debt	Limitation of issue	Other limitations
Interest rate swap transactions	A3	A-	A-	—	—	Notional value of net exposure to any one counterparty shall not exceed 10% of fund assets
Repurchase agreements	Aa3	AA-	AA-	—	—	—
NJ state & municipal obligations	A3	A-	A-	10%	10%	Not more than 10% of fund assets can be invested in debt of any one political entity maturing more than 12 months from purchase
Public authority revenue obligations	A3	A-	A-	—	10%	Not more than 2% of fund assets can be invested in any one public authority
Mortgage backed passthrough securities	A3	A-	A-	—	—	Not more than 5% of fund assets can be invested in any one issue
Mortgage backed senior debt securities	—	—	—	—	25%	Not more than 5% of fund assets can be invested in any one issue

Up to 5% of the market value of Common Fund B may be invested in corporate obligations, finance company debt, bank debentures, international corporate obligations, collateralized notes, and mortgages and mortgage backed pass-through securities that do not meet the minimum credit rating requirements set forth above.

For securities in the fixed income portfolio, the following tables disclose aggregate market value, by major credit quality rating category at June 30, 2007:

(In thousands)	Moody's rating			
	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa
United States Treasury Notes	$ 2,038,229	—	—	—
United States Treasury TIPS	1,875,022	—	—	—
United States Treasury Bonds	5,187,546	—	—	—
United States Treasury Strips	39,649	—	—	—
Title XI Merchant Marine Notes	2,786	—	—	—
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp. Notes	95,295	—	—	—
Federal Farm Credit Bank Bonds	50,227	—	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	289,167	—	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank Discounted Notes	96,345	—	—	—
Federal National Mortgage Association Notes	96,355	—	—	—
Resolution Funding Corp. Obligations	6,466	—	—	—
Tennessee Valley Authority Strips	72,610	—	—	—
Floating Rate Notes	9,999	20,038	—	—
Domestic Corporate Obligations	427,646	760,349	2,093,792	2,020,011
International Corporate Obligations	—	—	47,912	35,330
Real Estate Investment Trust Obligations	—	—	—	34,025
Finance Company Debt	293,489	296,882	498,203	9,240
International Bonds and Notes	404,960	64,583	48,200	—
Foreign Government Obligations	302,900	92,516	—	—
Remic/FHLMC	952,817	—	—	—
Remic/FNMA	66,490	—	—	—
Remic/GNMA	17,969	—	—	—
GNMA Mortgage Backed Certificates	64,206	—	—	—
FHLM Mortgage Backed Certificates	939,992	—	—	—
FNMA Mortgage Backed Certificates	839,452	—	—	—
SBA Passthrough Certificates	9,700	—	—	—
Asset Backed Obligations	310,611	—	—	—
Private Export Obligations	56,771	—	—	—
Exchange Traded Securities	—	—	52,290	—
	$ 14,546,699	1,234,368	2,740,397	2,098,606

The table does not include certain corporate obligations totaling $25,310,000 which have an S&P rating of A and do not have a Moody's rating. The Police and Firemen's Mortgages and the Cash Management Fund are unrated.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Commercial paper must mature within 270 days. Certificates of deposits and bankers acceptances are limited to a term of one year or less. The maturity requirement for repurchase agreements was 15 days through September 4, 2006; this was revised to 30 days effective September 5, 2006. The investment in guaranteed income contracts and funding agreements is limited to a term of 10 years or less.

The following table summarizes the maturities (or, in the case of Remics, Police and Firemen's Mortgages and mortgage-backed securities, the expected average life) of the fixed income portfolio at June 30, 2007:

(In thousands)

Fixed income investment type	Total market value	Maturities in years: Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10
United States Treasury Notes	$ 2,038,229	148,736	447,759	1,441,734	—
United States Treasury Tips	1,875,022	—	185,141	762,104	927,777
United States Treasury Bonds	5,187,546	—	—	86,215	5,101,331
United States Treasury Strips	39,649	—	—	—	39,649
Title XI Merchant Marine Notes	2,786	—	—	—	2,786
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp. Notes	95,295	—	95,295	—	—
Federal Farm Credit Bank Bonds	50,227	20,114	30,113	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	289,167	18,107	250,170	20,890	—
Federal Home Loan Bank Discounted Notes	96,345	—	—	—	96,345
Federal National Mortgage Association Notes	96,355	—	96,355	—	—
Resolution Funding Corp. Obligations	6,466	—	—	—	6,466
Floating Rate Notes	30,037	—	20,038	9,999	—
Tennessee Valley Authority Strips	72,610	—	—	—	72,610
Domestic Corporate Obligations	5,327,108	127,673	850,539	959,663	3,389,233
International Corporate Obligations	83,242	—	—	—	83,242
Real Estate Investment Trust Obligations	34,025	—	19,574	14,451	—
Finance Company Debt	1,097,814	59,175	552,626	243,679	242,334
Foreign Government Obligations	395,416	64,184	244,266	67,973	18,993
International Bonds and Notes	517,743	69,410	128,538	110,541	209,254
Remic/FHLMC	952,817	—	—	39,882	912,935
Remic/FNMA	66,490	—	—	18,036	48,454
Remic/GNMA	17,969	—	—	—	17,969
SBA Passthrough Certificates	9,700	—	—	9,700	—
Police and Firemen's Mortgages	1,109,585	425	839	9,292	1,099,029
GNMA Mortgage Backed Certificates	64,206	131	36	—	64,039
FHLM Mortgage Backed Certificates	939,992	—	68	2,644	937,280
FNMA Mortgage Backed Certificates	839,452	171	5,284	16,137	817,860
Asset Backed Obligations	310,611	—	59,947	59,978	190,686
Private Export Obligations	56,771	—	32,490	24,281	—
	$ 21,702,675	508,126	3,019,078	3,897,199	14,278,272

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Pension Fund invests in global markets. The market value of international preferred and common stocks and issues convertible into common stocks, when combined with the market value of international government and agency obligations, previously could not exceed 22% of the market value of the Pension Fund. Effective September 5, 2006, the market value of emerging market securities cannot exceed more than 1.5 times the percentage derived by dividing the total market capitalization of companies included in the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Emerging Market Index by the total market capitalization of the companies included in the MSCI All-Country World Ex-United States Index of the total market value of the assets held by Common Fund D. Prior to September 5, 2006, not more than 5% of the value of the assets held by Common Fund D can be invested in companies incorporated in emerging market countries. Not more than 5% of the market value of the emerging market securities can be invested in any one corporation. Council regulations permit the Pension Fund to enter into foreign exchange contracts for the purpose of hedging the international portfolio. The Pension Fund had the following foreign currency exposure (expressed in U.S. dollars and in thousands) at June 30, 2007:

Currency		Total market value	Equities	Foreign government obligations	Alternative Investments
Australian dollar	$	472,778	472,778	—	—
Canadian dollar		700,076	700,076	—	—
Danish krone		236,914	236,914	—	—
Euro		5,777,859	5,466,997	278,743	32,119
Hong Kong dollar		187,292	187,292	—	—
Japanese yen		4,377,681	4,377,681	—	—
Mexican peso		74,710	74,710	—	—
New Zealand dollar		26,505	26,505	—	—
Norwegian krone		426,080	426,080	—	—
Pound sterling		2,077,051	2,051,057	—	25,994
Singapore dollar		151,674	151,674	—	—
South Korean won		175,851	175,851	—	—
Swedish krona		897,683	897,683	—	—
Swiss franc		1,702,575	1,702,575	—	—
	$	17,284,729	16,947,873	278,743	58,113

The Cash Management Fund is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form held by the Pension Fund.

The Pension Fund's interests in alternative investments may contain elements of credit, currency and market risk. Such risks include, but are not limited to, limited liquidity, absence of regulatory oversight, dependence upon key individuals, emphasis on speculative investments (both derivatives and non-marketable investments), and nondisclosure of portfolio composition. Effective September 5, 2006, Council regulations require that not more than 18% of the market value of the Pension Fund can be invested in alternative investments, with the individual categories of real estate, real assets, private equity and absolute return strategy investments limited to 7%. Not more than 5% of the market value of Common Fund E, plus outstanding commitments, may be committed to any one partnership or investment, without the prior written approval of the Council. The investments in Common Fund E cannot comprise more than 20% of any one investment manager's total assets.

(4) Securities Lending Collateral

The System's share in the securities lending program is 33.48% of the total market value of the collateral at June 30, 2007.

The securities lending collateral is subject to various risks. Among these risks are credit risk, concentration of credit risk, and interest rate risk. Agreements with the lending agents require minimum credit ratings for certain categories of fixed income obligations and limit the amount that can be invested in any one issuer or issue. These limits are consistent with Council regulations and internal policies for funds managed by the Division. These limits for the period July 1, 2006 through September 4, 2006 were as follows:

Category	Minimum rating		Limitation of issuer's outstanding debt	Limitation of issue	Other limitations
	Moody's	S&P			
Corporate obligations	A3	A-	25%	25%	—
U.S. finance company debt and bank debentures	A2	A	10%	10%	—
Collateralized notes and mortgages	Aaa	AAA	—	33.3%	Limited to not more than 10% of the assets of the collateral portfolio
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1	—	—	Dollar limits by issuer
Certificates of deposit/ Banker's acceptances (rating applies to international)	Aa3/P-1	—	—	—	Uncollateralized certificates of deposit and banker's acceptances cannot exceed 10% of issuer's primary capital; dollar limits by issuer
Guaranteed income contracts	P-1	—	—	—	Limited to 5% of the assets of the collateral portfolio; A+ rating from A.M. Best for insurance companies
Money market funds	—	—	—	—	Limited to 10% of the assets of the collateral portfolio; limited to approved money market funds

Effective September 5, 2006, the following limits became effective:

Category	Minimum rating			Limitation of issuer's outstanding debt	Limitation of issue	Other limitations
	Moody's	S&P	Fitch			
Corporate obligations	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	25%	—
U.S. finance company debt and bank debentures	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	25%	—
Collateralized notes and mortgages	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	—	25%	Limited to not more than 10% of the assets of the collateral portfolio
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1	F1	—	—	Dollar limits by issuer
Certificates of deposit/ Banker's acceptances:						Certificates of deposit and banker's acceptances' cannot exceed 10% of issuer's primary capital; dollar limits by issuer
Domestic	A3/P-1	A-/A-1	A-/F1	—	—	
International	Aa3/P-1	AA-/A-1	AA-/F1	—	—	
Guaranteed income contracts and funding agreements	A3	A-	A-	—	—	Limited to 5% of the assets of the collateral portfolio
Money market funds	—	—	—	—	—	Limited to 10% of the assets of the collateral portfolio; limited to approved money market funds

Maturities of corporate obligations, U.S. finance company debt, bank debentures, collateralized notes and mortgages, guaranteed income contracts, and funding agreements must be less than 25 months. Commercial paper maturities cannot exceed 270 days. Repurchase agreement maturities cannot exceed 30 days. Certificates of deposit and banker's acceptances must mature in one year or less.

The collateral for repurchase agreements is limited to obligations of the U.S. Government or certain U.S. Government agencies, collateralized notes and mortgages and corporate obligations meeting certain minimum rating criteria.

Total exposure to any individual issuer is limited, except for U.S. Treasury and Government Agency Obligations. For money market funds, the total amount of shares or units purchased or acquired of any money market fund shall not exceed 5% of the shares or units outstanding of said money market fund. For Collateralized Notes and Mortgages, not more than 2% and 5% of the assets of the collateral portfolio shall be invested in the obligations of any one issuer and issue, respectively. For Guaranteed Income Contracts and Funding Agreements, the total investment in any one issuer shall be limited to 2.5% of the collateral portfolio. The Division sets individual issuer limits for Commercial Paper and Certificate of Deposits. For Corporate Obligations, U.S. Finance Company Debt, Bank Debentures and Bankers Acceptances, exposure to any one issuer shall be limited to the following percentages of the collateral portfolio in accordance with the issuer's rating from Moody's: Aaa (4%), Aa (3%), A (2%), and Baa (1%).

For securities exposed to credit risk in the collateral portfolio, the following table discloses aggregate market value, by major credit quality rating category at June 30, 2007. In those cases where an issuer and/or security have both a long-term and short-term rating, the short-term rating is presented.

	Rating					
(In thousands)	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A/A	Baa/BBB	P1	Not rated
Corporate obligations	$ 1,142,643	3,209,558	2,712,377	217,479	713,321	—
Commercial paper	—	—	—	—	3,594,013	—
Certificates of deposit	—	99,985	—	—	1,032,601	—
Repurchase agreements	—	—	—	—	—	1,765,830
Funding agreements	—	—	—	—	700,000	—
Money market funds	10,763	1,730,000	500,000	—	—	285,379
Collateralized notes	150,200	5,005	—	—	618,881	—
Cash	—	—	—	—	—	113
	$ 1,303,606	5,044,548	3,212,377	217,479	6,658,816	2,051,322

The following table summarizes the maturities of the collateral portfolio at June 30, 2007.

		Maturities	
(In thousands)	Total market value	Less than one year	One year to 25 months
Corporate obligations	$ 7,995,378	4,154,943	3,840,435
Commercial paper	3,594,013	3,594,013	—
Certificates of deposit	1,132,586	1,132,586	—
Repurchase agreements	1,765,830	1,765,830	—
Funding agreements	700,000	700,000	—
Money market funds	2,526,142	2,526,142	—
Collateralized notes	774,086	769,081	5,005
	$ 18,488,035	14,642,595	3,845,440

(Continued)

As of June 30, 2007, the Pension Fund had outstanding loaned investment securities with an aggregate market value of $18,034,823,201 and received cash collateral of $18,423,399,432 and non-cash collateral of $4,471,761. In accordance with GASB accounting standards, the non-cash collateral is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

(5) Contributions

The contribution policy is set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A and requires contributions by active members and contributing employers. Plan member and employer contributions may be amended by State of New Jersey legislation. Members contribute at a uniform rate. The full normal employee contribution rate is 5% of base salary. The rate for members who are eligible for the Prosecutors Part of the PERS (Chapter 366, P.L. 2001) remains unchanged at 7.5% of base salary. Employers are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The annual employer contributions include funding for basic retirement allowances, cost-of-living adjustments, and noncontributory death benefits.

To fund the benefit increases provided by Chapter 133, the legislation provided for the use of excess assets. A special benefit enhancement fund (BEF) was established from which the required normal contributions for the increased benefits will be charged. To fund the accrued liabilities incurred by the System, the actuarial value of assets for the valuation period ending June 30, 1999 was adjusted to reflect the full market value of assets. The BEF will also provide funding for the benefit increases under Chapter 353, P.L. 2001.

As of June 30, 2006 actuarial valuation, the assets in the BEF- State were fully depleted, and thus, funding for the benefit enhancement will be part of the annual state appropriation.

The State made a contribution of $231.0 million for fiscal year 2007, the first significant contribution to the System since fiscal year 1997. The amount contributed in fiscal year 2007 was equal to approximately 57.5% of the actuarially determined amount.

Chapter 108, P.L. 2003 provided that the State Treasurer will reduce local employer PERS normal and accrued liability contributions to be a percentage of the amount certified annually by the PERS as follows: 20% for payments due in State fiscal year 2005; not more than 40% in fiscal year 2006; not more than 60% in fiscal year 2007; and not more than 80% in fiscal year 2008.

(6) Funds

This System maintains the following legally required funds:

Members' Annuity Savings and Accumulative Interest Fund ($8,530,151,309)

The Members' Annuity Savings Fund (ASF) is credited with all contributions made by active members of the System. Interest earned on member contributions is credited to the Accumulated Interest Fund. Member withdrawals are paid out of this Fund.

Contingent Reserve Fund ($1,467,366,773)

The Contingent Reserve Fund is credited with the contributions of contributing employers. Interest earnings, after crediting the Accumulative Interest Fund, Retirement Reserve Fund and Special Reserve Fund, as required, are credited to this account. Additionally, payments for life insurance premiums and administrative expenses are made from this Fund.

Retirement Reserve Fund ($17,419,836,954)

The Retirement Reserve Fund is the account from which retirement benefits including cost-of-living adjustments are paid. Upon retirement of a member, accumulated contributions, together with accumulated interest, are transferred to the Retirement Reserve Fund from the Members' ASF and Accumulative Interest Fund. Any additional reserves needed for the retirement and cost-of-living benefits are transferred from the Contingent Reserve Fund. Annually, interest as determined by the State Treasurer (8.25% since fiscal year 2006) is credited to the Retirement Reserve Fund.

Special Reserve Fund ($261,992,402)

The Special Reserve Fund is the fund to which excess earnings and gains from sales and maturities of investments are transferred and against which any losses from the sales of securities are applied. The maximum limit on the accumulation of this account is 1% of the market value of the investments allocated to the System, excluding Cash Management Fund investments and bonds allocated to the Contributory Group Insurance Premium Fund amounted to $263.78 million as of June 30, 2007. Amounts in excess of 1% are credited to the Contingent Reserve Fund.

Contributory Group Insurance Premium Fund ($262,851,256)

The Contributory Group Insurance Premium Fund represents the accumulation of member group insurance contributions in excess of premiums disbursed to the insurance carrier since the inception of the contributory death benefit program plus reserves held by the insurance carrier. Members are required by statute to participate in the contributory group insurance plan in the first year of membership and may cancel the contributory coverage thereafter. The current contribution rate for active members is 0.5 of 1% of salary, as defined.

Non-Contributory Group Insurance Premium Fund-Local ($-11,589,626)

The Non-Contributory Group Insurance Premium Fund represents the accumulation of employer group insurance contributions in excess of premiums disbursed to the insurance carrier since the inception of the non-contributory death benefit program plus reserves held by the insurance carrier. Members are eligible by statute for the non-contributory group insurance plan in the first year of membership. PERS-Local maintained a negative balance of $11,589,626 which represents a restricted asset.

Benefit Enhancement Reserve Fund ($444,437,196)

The Benefit Enhancement Reserve Fund is a special reserve fund from which the required normal contributions to provide benefit increases under Chapter 353, P.L. 2001 and Chapter 133, P.L. 2001 will be charged. The fund was established in 2002 and credited with excess assets equivalent to member contributions for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 by transferring reserves in the Contingent Reserve Fund to the Benefit Enhancement Fund. Additional transfers will be made, as required, to maintain a fund balance equal to the present value of expected additional normal contributions due to the increased benefits.

(7) Income Tax Status

Based on a 1986 declaration of the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey, the System is a qualified plan as described in Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Funding Progress

(Unaudited)

Actuarial valuation date	Actuarial value of assets (a)	Actuarial accrued liability (b)	Unfunded (overfunded) actuarial accrued liability (b – a)	Funded ratio (a / b)	Covered payroll (c)	Unfunded (overfunded) actuarial accrued liability as a percentage of covered payroll ((b – a) / c)
State:						
March 31, 1998	$ 7,600,621,930	7,155,035,122	(445,586,808)	106.2%	$ 2,805,791,909	(15.9)%
June 30, 1999	8,879,920,323	7,823,576,056	(1,056,344,267)	113.5	2,928,470,790	(36.1)
June 30, 2000	9,743,727,383	8,538,685,222	(1,205,042,161)	114.1	3,094,280,664	(38.9)
June 30, 2001	11,123,818,861	9,886,463,368	(1,237,355,493)	112.5	3,288,383,788	(37.6)
June 30, 2002	11,073,156,965	10,760,557,483	(312,599,482)	102.9	3,511,151,199	(8.9)
June 30, 2003	10,829,953,189	11,942,299,170	1,112,345,981	90.7	3,576,118,300	31.1
June 30, 2004	10,693,508,592	12,620,379,435	1,926,870,843	84.7	3,751,765,096	51.4
June 30, 2005	10,631,348,826	13,432,528,883	2,801,180,057	79.1	4,028,028,170	69.5
June 30, 2006	10,668,645,162	14,797,684,446	4,129,039,284	72.1	4,253,564,219	97.1
Local:						
March 31, 1998	$ 11,486,495,310	10,286,532,879	(1,199,962,431)	111.7%	$ 4,513,357,772	(26.6)%
June 30, 1999	13,171,311,650	11,163,283,877	(2,008,027,773)	118.0	4,655,241,261	(43.1)
June 30, 2000	14,380,511,913	12,007,160,806	(2,373,351,107)	119.8	4,910,962,708	(48.3)
June 30, 2001	16,625,288,260	13,819,038,491	(2,806,249,769)	120.3	5,240,338,738	(53.6)
June 30, 2002	16,503,081,054	14,929,334,103	(1,573,746,951)	110.5	5,534,322,805	(28.4)
June 30, 2003	16,406,284,200	15,887,012,746	(519,271,454)	103.3	5,811,726,702	(8.9)
June 30, 2004	16,414,022,003	17,077,938,057	663,916,054	96.1	6,140,413,756	10.8
June 30, 2005	16,482,040,944	18,341,857,304	1,859,816,360	89.9	6,416,265,644	29.0
June 30, 2006	16,699,827,172	20,273,979,840	3,574,152,668	82.4	6,730,309,209	53.1

(Continued)

Schedule 1

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Funding Progress – Additional Actuarial Information

(Unaudited)

Significant actuarial methods and assumptions used in the most recent June 30, 2006 actuarial valuations include the following:

Actuarial cost method	Projected unit credit
Asset valuation method	5 year average of market value
Amortization method	Level percent, open
Remaining amortization period	30 years
Actuarial assumptions:	
Interest rate	8.25%
Salary range	5.45%
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.80%

Annual covered payroll is an estimate based upon annualizing one quarter's actual payroll.

Schedule 2

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer Contributions

(Unaudited)

Year ended June 30,	Annual required contribution	Employer contributions[1]	Percentage contributed
State:			
1998	$ 78,833,287	—	—%
1999	86,945,810	—	—
2000	103,033,425	—	—
2001	85,078,620	—	—
2002	88,911,187	—	—
2003	44,636,619	—	—
2004	50,365,892	526,505 [2]	1.0
2005	115,017,395	463,342 [2]	0.4
2006	153,436,981	568,139 [2]	0.4
2007	379,946,338	215,629,964	56.8
Local:			
1998	$ 84,639,988	19,034,673	22.5%
1999	111,886,040	19,599,153	17.5
2000	112,800,127	20,541,177	18.2
2001	88,717,727	21,670,774	24.4
2002	77,254,063	16,174,534	20.9
2003	—	16,987,033	N/A
2004	—	20,882,718	N/A
2005	29,425,853	56,916,883	193.4
2006	102,618,135	141,498,069	137.9
2007	382,344,230	242,230,174	63.4

Notes to schedule:

(1) Excludes post-retirement medical contributions (State only) and contributions received from other State of New Jersey retirement systems for certain members who transferred their eligible prior service credit to the Public Employees' Retirement System. The local employer contributions from 1998 to 2004 consist of the required contributions under the early retirement incentive programs.

In accordance with Chapter 115, P.L. 1997, available excess valuation assets were used to fund, in full or in part, the required pension contributions of the State and local employers.

(2) The statutory required contributions which were reduced in anticipation of the provisions of the Appropriation Act of 2003 were covered by available excess assets in the Benefit Enhancement Fund. The amounts shown represented a fund transfer from the Second Injury Fund in accordance with Chapter 259, P.L. 2001.

Schedule 3

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets by Fund

Year ended June 30, 2007

	Members' annuity savings and accumulative interest fund	Contingent reserve fund	Retirement reserve fund	Special reserve fund	Contributory group insurance premium fund	Benefit enhancement fund	Non-Contributory group insurance premium fund	Total
Additions:								
Contributions:								
Members	$ 600,618,549	—	—	—	53,874,972	—	—	654,493,521
Employers	—	618,274,602	—	—	—	—	56,354,835	674,629,437
Total contributions	600,618,549	618,274,602	—	—	53,874,972	—	56,354,835	1,329,122,958
Distribution of net investment income	614,572,785	1,771,574,651	1,349,662,680	27,854,573	13,429,036	33,871,657	—	3,810,965,382
Total additions	1,215,191,334	2,389,849,253	1,349,662,680	27,854,573	67,304,008	33,871,657	56,354,835	5,140,088,340
Deductions:								
Benefit payments	—	—	1,867,475,574	—	41,614,711	—	67,944,461	1,977,034,746
Refunds of contributions	76,677,027	668,309	—	—	—	—	—	77,345,336
Administrative expenses	—	19,506,750	—	—	—	—	—	19,506,750
Total deductions	76,677,027	20,175,059	1,867,475,574	—	41,614,711	—	67,944,461	2,073,886,832
Net increase (decrease) before transfers among reserves	1,138,514,307	2,369,674,194	(517,812,894)	27,854,573	25,689,297	33,871,657	(11,589,626)	3,066,201,508
Transfers among reserves:								
Retirements	(531,186,047)	(1,060,390,208)	1,591,576,255	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4,400,724	(525,434,170)	593,263,182	—	—	(72,229,736)	—	—
Net increase (decrease)	611,728,984	783,849,816	1,667,026,543	27,854,573	25,689,297	(38,358,079)	(11,589,626)	3,066,201,508
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits:								
Beginning of year	7,918,422,325	683,516,957	15,752,810,411	234,137,829	237,161,959	482,795,275	—	25,308,844,756
End of year	$ 8,530,151,309	1,467,366,773	17,419,836,954	261,992,402	262,851,256	444,437,196	(11,589,626)	28,375,046,264