State of New Jersey
DIVISION OF PENSIONS AND BENEFITS
PO Box 295 • Trenton, NJ 08625-0295

TO THE HONORABLE
JON S. CORZINE
GOVERNOR of the STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Dear Governor Corzine:

The Board of Trustees of the

STATE POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

is pleased to present the Fiscal Year 2007 Annual Report in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 53:5A-30.

Respectfully submitted,
Marshall Brown
MARSHALL BROWN
Chairperson

STATE POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION

CHAPTER 103, P.L. 2006

Effective Date: February 19, 2007.
Description: This law establishes civil unions and creates the "New Jersey Civil Union Review Commission.

CHAPTER 49, P.L. 2007

Effective Date: Thirty days after approved (April 14, 2007).

Description: This law imposes mandatory imprisonment and mandatory forfeiture of pension and retirement benefits for public officers or employees convicted of certain crimes involving or touching their office or employment.

Its impact on public pensions is as follows:

- It clarifies that the board of trustees of a State or local pension fund can order forfeiture of "earned service credit" and can implement any pension forfeiture ordered by a court, and requires mandatory pension forfeiture for crimes or offenses involving or touching the office, position or employment for a number of crimes enumerated in this law.
- The pension forfeiture will be ordered by the court immediately upon a finding of guilt or a plea of guilty unless the court, for good cause, orders a stay of the pension forfeiture pending a hearing on the merits at the time of sentencing. The law does not preclude the authority of the board of trustees from ordering the forfeiture of all or part of the earned service credit or pension or retirement benefit of any member of the pension system for misconduct occurring at the time of the member's public service, including cases where the court does not enter an order of forfeiture.
- It provides that the board of trustees of any State or locally-administered pension fund or retirement system may subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, and also may require the production of documentation in a matter concerning the rendering of honorable service by a public officer or employee seeking to receive a public pension or retirement benefit. If any person refuses to obey any subpoena so issued, or refuses to testify or produce the requested documentation, the board may apply to the Superior Court to compel the person to comply with the subpoena.
- It provides that a State, county or local employer participating in a pension system will be responsible for reimbursement to the plan of all pension costs incurred by the system following any settlement agreement between the employer and an employee that provides for the employer not to pursue any civil or criminal charges or an action for misconduct against the employee in exchange for the employee's resignation in good standing when the employer fails to fully disclose the settlement to the board of trustees of the pension system.

The pension forfeiture and mandatory terms of imprisonment provisions of this law are prospective in application, and shall apply to crimes or offenses committed after the law takes effect.

CHAPTER 62, P.L. 2007

Effective Date: This act shall take effect immediately (April 3, 2007); provided, however, sections 2 through 12 shall be applicable only to budget years beginning on or after July 1, 2007, and shall not be applicable to budget years beginning after June 30, 2012; section 13 shall be retroactive to July 1, 2006, and shall not be applicable to budget years beginning after June 30, 2012; and sections 19 through 40 shall first apply to claims for rebates and credits for property taxes paid for the tax year 2006.

Description: This law provides a homestead property tax credit for residents of New Jersey and provides a means to ensure that the property tax relief is sustainable through a property tax levy cap of four percent that is applicable to school districts, counties, municipalities, fire districts, and solid waste collection districts.

While most of the provisions of this law deal with establishing the property tax credit and the four percent local employer budget cap, the following sections deal specifically with pensions and/or the State Health Benefits Program (SHBP):

Section 3d: This subsection of the law provides school districts with a limited exception for employee health care costs to exceed the four percent budget cap that is otherwise established by this law. The allowable increase in health care costs is equal to that portion of the actual increase in total health care costs for the budget year, less any withdrawals from the current expense emergency reserve account for increases in total health care costs, that exceeds four percent of the total health care costs in the pre-budget year, but that is not in excess of the product of the total health care costs in the pre-budget year multiplied by the average percentage increase of the SHBP, as determined annually by the Division of Pensions and Benefits. This provision is effective for budget years beginning on or after July 1, 2007, and shall not be applicable to budget years beginning after June 30, 2012.

Section 10b.(3): This subsection of the law allows a local unit (defined as a municipality, county, fire district, or solid waste collection district) to exceed the four percent budget cap that is otherwise established by this law for pension contributions as set forth in section 5 of P.L.2003, c.108 (C.40A:4-45.43) for the years indicated in that section. This provision is effective for budget years beginning on or after July 1, 2007, and shall not be applicable to budget years beginning after June 30, 2012.

Section 10b.(5): Similar to the provision applicable to school districts, this subsection of the law allows a local unit to exceed the four percent budget cap that is otherwise established by this law for employee health benefit costs. The increase is limited the actual increase in total health care costs for the budget year that is in excess of four percent of the total health care costs in the prior year, but is not in excess of the product of the total health care costs in the prior year and the average percentage increase of the SHBP, as determined annually by the Division of Pensions and Benefits. This provision is effective for budget years beginning on or after July 1, 2007, and shall not be applicable to budget years beginning after June 30, 2012.

Sections 42 through 45: Allows local employers that participate in the SHBP to pay the premium charges for active employee health benefits coverage based on a binding collectively negotiated agreement. Also allows local employers to establish a Section 125 cafeteria plan. This provision is effective immediately.

CHAPTER 92, P.L. 2007

Effective Date: This act takes effect on the 30th day after the date of enactment (June 8, 2007), except that sections 1 through 19 will take effect on the July 1, 2007 and section 20 will take effect January 1, 2008, but the State may take such anticipatory administrative action in advance thereof as shall be necessary for the implementation of this act.

Description: This law implements certain recommendations contained in the December 1, 2006 report of the Joint Legislative Committee on Public Employee Benefits Reform. The sections of this law and the various changes they impose are as follows:

Sections 1 to 19: Establishes a Defined Contribution Retirement Program for elected and certain appointed officials and for retired elected officials who choose to participate in the program. The program becomes operational on July 1, 2007. State and local government employers will contribute to the program three percent of the employee's base salary, Group life insurance and the option for disability benefits coverage will be provided to participants. A Defined Contribution Retirement Program Board is established. Participants will contribute five percent of their salary and will be allowed to allocate their contributions and the contributions of their employer into investment alternatives as determined by the new program board.

Section 20: Effective January 1, 2008, a person performing professional services for a political subdivision of this State or of a board of education, or of any agency, authority or instrumentality thereof, under a professional services contract is prohibited from becoming a member of the PERS. In addition, the law provides that a person who performs professional services will not be eligible, on the basis of performance of those professional services, for membership in the PERS, if the person meets the definition of independent contractor as set forth in regulation or policy of the federal Internal Revenue Service for the purposes of the Internal Revenue Code. While a person performing professional services will continue to accrue service credit during the term of any current contract, the person will not accrue service credit for the performance of those services after the contract expires.

Section 21: Requires the Division of Pensions and Benefits to investigate unreasonable increases in compensation reported for credit in the various State-administered retirement systems.

Section 22: Closes the Workers Compensation Judges Part of the PERS to new members.

Sections 23 to 27: Removes language from existing law that permits the State Treasurer to reduce the amount of normal contributions needed to fund the various State-administered retirement systems when excess assets are available.

Section 28: Requires each of the defined benefit plans to use consistent and generally-accepted actuarial standards. Any modification of the assumption or actuarial methodology at the direction of the State that changes asset values, obligations or annual contributions will require public disclosure and a financial impact analysis prior to adoption.

Sections 29 and 30: Amends the SHBP laws to exclude service credit earned in the defined contribution retirement program from service required for employer-paid health care benefits in retirement.

Section 31: Requires the State Health Benefits Commission to ensure that every contract purchased by the commission to provide benefits under the State managed care plans includes disease and chronic care management for specified conditions meeting nationally recognized accreditation standards.

Sections 32 to 40: Eliminates the four percent fixed rate of interest for loans from the State-administered retirement systems 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. The sections also permit the charging of an administrative fee for such loans.

Section 41: Provides retirement system members with certain rights to their benefits, as required by the Internal Revenue Code for qualified governmental plans.

Sections 42 to 47: Limits, at the local government and school district level, the payment of supplemental compensation to $15,000 at the time of retirement for unused sick leave for elected and certain appointed officials. Those who have accrued supplemental compensation based upon unused sick leave at the time this law is enacted, at the expiration of a contract in effect at that time, or upon becoming such an elected or appointed official, will be eligible to receive the amount so accumulated or not more than $15,000, whichever is greater. The carry-forward of unused vacation leave is also limited for these same local government and school district officials, to one successive year.

Section 48: Extends to all local public employers the current authorization to provide financial incentives to employees who waive coverage under the SHBP if the employee is eligible for other health care coverage. Under previous law, this option was available to municipalities since 1995, to municipal authorities since 2001, and to county colleges since 2003. The incentive amount is currently limited to no more than 50 percent of the amount saved by the employer through the employee’s waiver of coverage.

CHAPTER 103, P.L. 2007

Effective Date: This act shall take effect immediately (June 28, 2007), except that sections 12 through 16, inclusive, shall take effect July 1, 2007, and sections 27 through 29, inclusive, shall take effect July 1, 2008, and sections 31 through 41, inclusive, shall take effect immediately and shall be implemented as soon as practicable as determined by the School Employees’ Health Benefits Commission so that the School Employees’ Health Benefits Program shall be operational as of July 1, 2008 , and sections 50 and 51 shall take effect on the 30th day after enactment but such anticipatory action may be taken in advance thereof as shall be necessary for the implementation of the sections1.

Description: This law provides for the following:

I. Changes PERS, TPAF and DCRP contribution rates and new employees’ compensation base and retirement age;

II. Implements changes to the SHBP and the transfer of education employees to School Employees’ Health Benefits Program; and

III. Modifies the State Investment Council.

The sections of this law and the various changes they impose are as follows:

I. PENSION BENEFIT PROVISIONS

Sections 1 to 6: Increases the member contribution rate for the Teachers’ Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF), the Public Employees’ Retirement System (PERS), and for the Defined Contribution Retirement Program (DCRP) from 5% of annual compensation to 5.5% of annual compensation. For State employees, teachers and other school district employees enrolled on or after July 1, 2007, the increase will be effective July 1, 2007. For employees currently enrolled in these systems, the increase will be effective with the next payroll period that begins immediately after July 1, 2007. For employees of the Judicial Branch of State government, the University of Medicine and Dentistry, and counties and municipalities enrolled on or after July 1, 2008, the increase will be effective July 1, 2008. For employees of the Judicial Branch of State government, the University of Medicine and Dentistry, and counties and municipalities enrolled in these systems prior to July 1, 2008, the increase will be effective with the next payroll period that begins immediately after July 1, 2008.

Sections 7 and 8: Change the “early retirement” provisions of the TPAF and PERS for teachers and public employees who become members of the systems on or after July 1, 2007. While such a new member who accrues 25 or more years of service will be able to retire before the service retirement age of 60, the member's retirement allowance will be reduced by 1% per year for each year (1/12 of 1% per month) the member lacks of being age 60 but over age 55 and by 3% per year for each year (1/4 of 1% per month) the member lacks of being age 55.

Sections 9 to 18: Imposes a maximum compensation upon which contributions will be made for TPAF and PERS for teachers and public employees who become members of those systems on or after July 1, 2007. The maximum amount will be the amount of base or the contractual salary equivalent to the annual maximum wage contribution base for Social Security, pursuant to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. For 2007, that amount is $97,500. A new member for whom this annual maximum will be reached in any year will become a participant of the Defined Contribution Retirement Program, unless the member waives participation when first eligible, but permits the person to elect to participate at a later time, with such election effective on the January 1 following a participation request. For the amount of compensation over the maximum compensation, 5.5% will be deducted as a contribution for the purposes of the program. When a TPAF or PERS member also becomes a participant in the Defined Contribution Program, the life insurance and disability benefit provisions of that program will be available for that participant.

Section 11 of the law provides immediate rule making authority to the State Treasurer with regard to the Defined Contribution Retirement Program.

The provisions of this law concerning "early retirement" and maximum compensation will apply to teachers and public employees who become members of the TPAF or PERS on or after July 1, 2007. They will not apply to a person who at the time of enrollment in one of these systems on or after July 1, 2007 transfers service credit from another State-administered retirement system, but will apply to a former member of one of these systems who has been granted a retirement allowance and is reenrolled in the retirement system on or after July 1, 2007 after becoming employed again in a position that makes the person eligible to be a member of the retirement system.

II. HEALTH CARE BENEFITS PROVISIONS

This law amends the State Health Benefits Program (SHBP) statutes to reflect changes to the program to be implemented as the result of binding collective negotiations agreements between the Executive branch and collective bargaining units representing State employees. There are two basic changes: (1) the creation and grant of authority to the State Health Benefits Commission to contract for the administration of preferred provider organizations (PPOs), and (2) the establishment of an employee contribution of 1.5% of the employee's base salary toward the cost of whatever type of SHBP coverage the employee has chosen. Reflecting discussions with the New Jersey Education Association, the law also establishes a School Employees' Health Benefits Program (SEHBP) through the School Employees' Health Benefits Act. The SEHBP will provide health care benefits for active and retired education employees through PPOs and HMOs overseen by a new School Employees' Health Benefits Commission.

Section 19: Adds a new definition of a "successor plan" to identify a PPO plan that replaces the traditional plan. The definitions of "employee" and "dependents" are updated to reflect coverage of intermittent employees and partners of a civil union.

Section 20: Provides that, upon the creation of the SEHBP, the member of the State Health Benefits Commission representing the New Jersey Education Association will be replaced by a local employees' representative.

Section 21: Requires any contract entered into after June 30, 2007 by the State Health Benefits Commission to include the successor plan to the Traditional Plan, one or more HMO's and a State managed care plan substantially equivalent to the NJ PLUS. Describes the availability of the successor plan and the State managed care plan into retirement. The section also recognizes that the State Health Benefits Commission may have issued a request for proposals for the administration of new plans not including the traditional plan.

Section 22: Implements the 1.5% of base salary active employee contribution to the cost of SHBP benefits for State employees per ratified agreements and for all non-aligned State employees, as well as the contribution arrangements for retirees. For State retirees who attain 25 or more years of service, and who retire on or after July 1, 2007, the contribution will not be effective until the New Jersey Retirees' Wellness Program is open for enrollment. Thereafter, the contribution will be waived for a retiree who participates in the wellness program. The Division of Pensions and Benefits will issue a report on this pilot program. The report will include, but need not be limited to, the claims experience with regard to retirees in the program, and the costs and savings realized. The report will be issued at the end of the third year after the program's implementation or by December 30, 2010, whichever is earlier. The report will be submitted to the Governor, the Legislature, and the State Treasurer. The section also provides that an employee or retiree may terminate the withholding of the contribution for SHBP benefits if the participant withdraws from SHBP coverage and certifies current coverage by other health benefits.

Section 23: Codifies in law the services and benefits to be included in contracts for the new PPOs and provides for coordination between the State Health Benefits Commission and the new School Employees' Health Benefits Commission in effectuating provisions of the School Employees' Health Benefits Program Act, contained within this law, which creates the new SEHBP to cover active and retired educators.

Sections 24 to 26: Replaces references to the traditional plan or NJ PLUS with the more general references in statutes related to notification of termination of a physician contract, SHBP coverage if both husband and wife are eligible for SHBP benefits, and SHBP benefits for certain members of the National Guard.

Sections 27 to 30: Amends SHBP statutes to delete references to school board participation and coverage of education employees once their health care benefits are under the SEHBP.

Section 31: Provides that Sections 31 through 41 will be known and cited as the School Employees' Health Benefits Program Act.

Section 32: Defines terms used for the School Employees' Health Benefits Program (SEHBP), which is anticipated to be operational July 1, 2008, including employers able to participate in SEHBP.

Sections 33 to 35: Creates and describes the responsibilities and powers of the School Employees' Health Benefits Commission, administered in the Department of the Treasury. The commission will have nine members: the State Treasurer, the Commissioner of the Department of Banking and Insurance, an appointee of the Governor, a person appointed by the Governor from New Jersey School Board Association nominations, three persons appointed by the Governor from New Jersey Education Association nominations, a person appointed by the Governor from New Jersey State AFL-CIO nominations, and a chairperson appointed by the Governor from nominations jointly submitted by at least six of the other eight members of the commission. The Director of the Division of Pensions and Benefits will serve as secretary.

Sections 36 to 39: Describe the benefits, services and payment obligations of the SEHBP. Prescription drug benefits will be provided through the School Employee Prescription Drug Plan or a free-standing employer prescription drug plan or the prescription drug part of a SEHBP plan. Prescription drug benefits for retirees will be provided through the School Retiree Prescription Drug Plan.

Section 40: Requires of the School Employees' Health Benefits Commission certain annual reports, periodic audits and review of program costs.

Section 41: Provides that the provisions of the SHBP statutes will continue to be applicable to SEHBP, except as expressly stated to the contrary in the School Employees' Health Benefits Program Act.

Sections 42 to 49: Amends and supplements existing law to reflect implementation of the School Employees' Health Benefits Program. Sections 43 and 44 amend the law to eliminate the funding of post-retirement medical benefits through the TPAF and PERS. Sections 48 and 49 create separate funds outside of the pension plans for the funding and payment of post-retirement medical benefits for retired State employees and retired educational employees.

III. STATE INVESTMENT COUNCIL PROVISIONS

Section 50: Changes the membership of the State Investment Council from 11 to 13 members, with the addition of one member to appointed by the Governor from among three persons nominated by the Public Employee Committee of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO to serve for a term of three years, and one member to be appointed by the Governor from among three persons nominated by the New Jersey Education Association (NJEA) to serve for a term of three years. If the persons nominated are not acceptable to the Governor for appointment, the Governor may request submission of new nominees.

The number of appointments made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate is increased from five to six. The number members designated from the Board of Trustees of the Public Employees' Retirement System, the Board of Trustees of the State Police Retirement System, the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund, and the Board of Trustees of the Police and Firemen's Retirement System of New Jersey is changed to four members elected by the boards from the active members of their respective retirement systems or from the retirees of those systems who are receiving a retirement allowance. The term of the four members is increased from one to three years. The member from the Consolidated Police and Firemen's Pension Fund Commission is eliminated.

The two members appointed from the persons nominated by the AFL-CIO and the NJEA will be qualified by training, experience or long-term interest in the direct management, analysis, supervision, or investment of assets. This training, experience or long-term interest is to have been supplemented by academic training in the fields of economics, business, law, finance or actuarial science or by actual employment in those fields. At least five of the seven members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and from persons nominated by the General Assembly Speaker or Senate President will be qualified by training and experience in the direct management, analysis, supervision or investment of assets, provided that this training and experience has been acquired through academic training or actual employment in those fields.

Requires the members of the State Investment Council to file the same annual financial disclosure statements as those required to be filed by members of other State boards and commissions who are not compensated for their services, as required by law or executive order of the Governor. The financial disclosure statements of council members will be made available to the public in the same manner as the statements of members of other State boards and commissions are made available to the public.

The terms of the members of the council serving on the 30th day after the law takes effect, other than the five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve for terms of five years and the one member appointed by the Governor from persons nominated jointly by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the General Assembly to serve for a term of five years, are terminated.

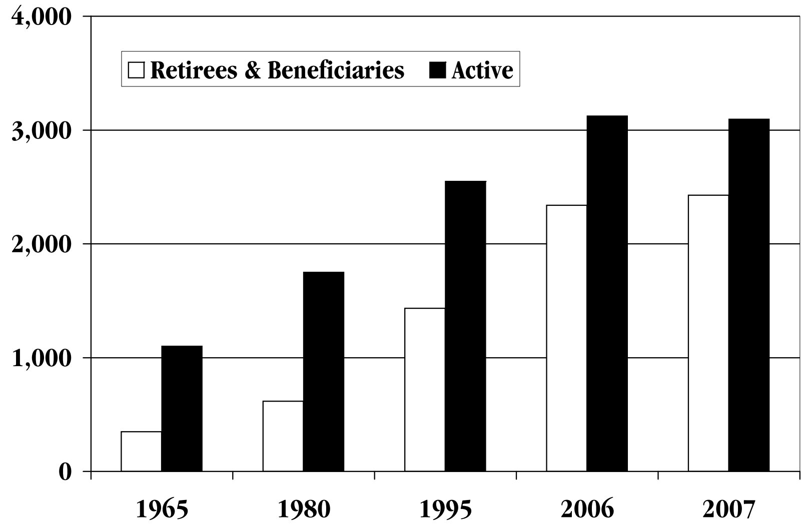
Section 51: Requires the council to issue a report by March 1 of each year, in addition to the reports already required by law, on the investment activities for the prior calendar year, to include a summary of the current investment policies and strategies of the council and those in effect during the prior calendar year, a detailed summary of the amount invested, whether the investments were made by employees of the Division of Investment or by external managers, performance benchmarks, and actual performance during the calendar year. The report is to be submitted to the Governor, the Legislature, and the State Treasurer, and made available to the public through the official Internet site of the State.

The council is required to hold an open public meeting each year, and accept comments from the public at such a meeting. The matters that will be open to discussion and public comment during this annual meeting will include the investment policies and strategies of the council, the investment activities of the council, the financial disclosures statements filed by council members, and the certification of contributions filed by external managers, as well as other appropriate matters concerning the operations, activities and reports of the council.

Finally, the amendment requires an external manager to file a certification before being retained and annually thereafter that discloses the political contributions made during the 12 months preceding the certification by the manager or the manager's firm, or a political committee in which the manager or firm was active. The certification must specify the political contributions made to candidates for the elective public office in this State and any political committee established for the support of such candidate, and contributions made for the transition and inaugural expenses of any candidate who is elected to public office. As used here, "contribution" and "political committee" will have the meaning set forth in "The New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act," P.L.1973, c.83 (C.19:44A-1 et seq.).

MEMBERSHIP

- As of June 30, 2007, the active membership of the System totaled 3,096, which includes inactive membership of 123.
- During fiscal year 2007, there were 2,428 retirees and beneficiaries receiving annual pensions totaling $110,620,918. *(This includes cost-of-living increases paid under the provisions of the Pension Adjustment Act.)*
- Beneficiaries of deceased active and retired members received lump sum death benefits in the amount of $291,981.
- The System's assets totaled $2,535,802,779 at the close of the fiscal year 2007.



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Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Trustees
State of New Jersey
State Police Retirement System:

We have audited the accompanying statements of fiduciary net assets of the State of New Jersey State Police Retirement System (the System) as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, and the related statements of changes in fiduciary net assets for the years 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 audits.

We conducted our audits 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 audits provide 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 State Police Retirement System as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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.

KPMG

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements. The 2007 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 2007 basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the 2007 basic financial statements taken as a whole.

KPMG LLP

February 29, 2008

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATE POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2007 and 2006

Our discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the State Police Retirement System (the System) provides an overview of the System's financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006. Please read it in conjunction with the basic financial statements and financial statement footnotes, which follow this discussion.

Financial Highlights

2007 – 2006

- Net assets held in trust for pension benefits increased by $227,056,885 as a result of fiscal year 2007's operations from $1,842,204,029 to $2,069,260,914.
- Additions for the year are $338,677,758, which are comprised of member and employer pension contributions of $47,146,319 and investment income of $291,531,439.
- Deductions for the year are $111,620,873, which are comprised of benefit and refund payments of $111,089,743 and administrative expenses of $531,130.

2006 – 2005

- Net assets held in trust for pension benefits increased by $98,282,648 as a result of fiscal year 2006's operations from $1,743,921,381 to $1,842,204,029.
- Additions for the year were $203,699,531, which are comprised of member pension contributions of $16,917,317, State appropriation and interfund employer transfers of $13,015,093, and investment and other income of $173,767,121.
- Deductions for the year were $105,416,883, which are comprised of benefit and refund payments of $105,028,298 and administrative expenses of $388,585.

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

This annual report consists of two financial statements: *The Statements of Fiduciary Net Assets* and *The Statements 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 Statements 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 Statements 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	$ 2,535,802,779	2,201,718,455	334,084,324
Liabilities	466,541,865	359,514,426	107,027,439
Net assets	$ 2,069,260,914	1,842,204,029	227,056,885

The System's assets consist of cash, securities lending collateral, investments, contributions due from members, accrued investment income, and members' loans receivable. Between fiscal years 2006 and 2007, total assets increased by $334.1 million or 15.2% due to an increase in the fair value of investments and securities lending collateral.

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 $107.0 million or 29.8% primarily due to an increase in retirement benefits payable to retirees and beneficiaries and also an increase in securities lending collateral and rebates payable.

Net assets held in trust for pension benefits increased by $227.1 million or 12.3%.

2006 – 2005

	2006	2005	Increase
Assets	$ 2,201,718,455	2,026,126,514	175,591,941
Liabilities	359,514,426	282,205,133	77,309,293
Net assets	$ 1,842,204,029	1,743,921,381	98,282,648

The System's assets consist of cash, securities lending collateral, investments, contributions due from members, accrued investment income, and members' loans receivable. Between fiscal years 2005 and 2006, total assets increased by $175.6 million or 8.7% due to an increase in the fair value of investments and securities lending collateral.

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 $77.3 million or 27.4% primarily due to an increase in retirement benefits payable due to an increased number of retirees and also an increase in securities lending collateral and rebates payable.

Net assets held in trust for pension benefits increased by $98.3 million or 5.6%.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATE POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2007 and 2006

Summary of Additions to Fiduciary Net Assets

2007 – 2006

	2007	2006	Increase
Member contributions	$ 17,861,043	16,917,317	943,726
Employer contributions	29,285,276	13,015,093	16,270,183
Net investment income	291,531,439	173,767,121	117,764,318
Totals	$ 338,677,758	203,699,531	134,978,227

Additions consist of member and employer contributions and earnings from investment activities. Member contributions increased by $0.9 million or 5.6% due to increases in member salaries. There was an increase in employer contributions by $16.3 million or 125.0%. The State made a contribution of $29.0 million in fiscal year 2007, the first significant contribution to the system since fiscal year 1997. The amount contributed in fiscal year 2007 is equal to approximately 57.5% of the actuarially determined amount.

Net investment income increased by $117.8 million or 67.8% due to an increase in the 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.

2006 – 2005

	2006	2005	Increase
Member contributions	$ 16,917,317	15,450,745	1,466,572
Employer contributions	13,015,093	437,691	12,577,402
Net investment income	173,767,121	140,386,756	33,380,365
Totals	$ 203,699,531	156,275,192	47,424,339

Additions consist of member and employer contributions and earnings from investment activities. Member contributions increased by $1.5 million or 9.5% due to an increase in membership. There was an increase in employer contributions by $12.6 million or 2,873.6%. The State made a required contribution of $12.9 million to satisfy the actuarially accrued liability in fiscal year 2006. Contributions were not required between 1997 and 2004 due to the Pension Security legislation passed in 1997.

Net investment income increased by $33.4 million or 23.8% due to an increase in the net appreciation in fair value of investments and a higher rate of return on investments.

The total investment return for all pension funds was estimated to be 9.7% compared to 8.7% in the prior year.

Summary of Deductions From Fiduciary Net Assets

2007 – 2006

		2007	2006	Increase
Benefits	$	110,912,899	104,938,160	5,974,739
Refunds of contributions		176,844	90,138	86,706
Administrative expenses		531,130	388,585	142,545
Totals	$	111,620,873	105,416,883	6,203,990

Deductions are 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 $6.0 million or 5.7% primarily due to more retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits. The number of refunds processed increased by 96.2%. Administrative expenses increased by $0.1 million or 36.7%.

2006 – 2005

		2006	2005	Increase (decrease)
Benefits	$	104,938,160	98,869,750	6,068,410
Refunds of contributions		90,138	78,730	11,408
Administrative expenses		388,585	490,227	(101,642)
Totals	$	105,416,883	99,438,707	5,978,176

Deductions are 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 $6.1 million or 6.1% primarily due to more members receiving benefits. The number of refunds processed increased by 14.5%. Administrative expenses decreased by $0.1 million or 20.7%. Fiscal year 2005 administrative expense was higher due to the reimbursement to the State General Fund of the Special Project Fund Appropriation utilized for the system reengineering project.

Retirement System as a Whole

The overall funded ratios are 84.9% for fiscal year 2007 and 92.6% for fiscal year 2006.

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
STATE POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Statements of Fiduciary Net Assets

June 30, 2007 and 2006

Assets	**2007**	**2006**
Securities lending collateral	$ 463,646,660	356,602,491
Investments, at fair value:		
Cash Management Fund	73,208,520	28,738,324
Common Pension Fund A	804,804,190	892,765,848
Common Pension Fund B	537,129,251	474,879,217
Common Pension Fund D	434,567,085	352,668,611
Common Pension Fund E	175,921,487	49,612,691
Mortgage Backed Securities	3,735,807	4,540,606
Total investments	2,029,366,340	1,803,205,297
Receivables:		
Contributions:		
Members	1,086,577	1,013,368
Employer	29,095	120,410
Accrued interest and dividends	13,419,505	12,212,871
Members' loans	28,254,602	28,564,018
Total receivables	42,789,779	41,910,667
Total assets	2,535,802,779	2,201,718,455
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	57,952	33,133
Retirement benefits payable	2,797,966	2,732,856
Cash overdraft	39,287	145,946
Securities lending collateral and rebates payable	463,646,660	356,602,491
Total liabilities	466,541,865	359,514,426
Net assets:		
Held in trust for pension benefits	$ 2,069,260,914	1,842,204,029

See schedule of funding progress on pages 38-39.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATE POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets

Years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

	2007	2006
Additions:		
Contributions:		
Members	$ 17,861,043	16,917,317
Employers	29,285,276	13,015,093
Total contributions	47,146,319	29,932,410
Investment income:		
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	233,324,427	119,783,381
Interest	41,205,946	35,481,278
Dividends	17,079,357	18,515,416
	291,609,730	173,780,075
Less investment expense	78,291	12,954
Net investment income	291,531,439	173,767,121
Total additions	338,677,758	203,699,531
Deductions:		
Benefits	110,912,899	104,938,160
Refunds of contributions	176,844	90,138
Administrative expenses	531,130	388,585
Total deductions	111,620,873	105,416,883
Change in net assets	227,056,885	98,282,648
Net assets – Beginning of year	1,842,204,029	1,743,921,381
Net assets – End of year	$ 2,069,260,914	1,842,204,029

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Description of the System

The State of New Jersey State Police Retirement System (the System; SPRS) is a single-employer contributory defined benefit plan which was established as of July 1, 1965, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 53:5A. 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.

The System's designated purpose is to provide retirement, death and disability benefits to its members. Membership in the System is mandatory for all uniformed officers and troopers of the Division of State Police of the State of New Jersey. The System's Board of Trustees is primarily responsible for its administration.

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

Vesting and Benefit Provisions

The vesting and benefit provisions are set by N.J.S.A. 53:5A. The System provides retirement as well as death and disability benefits. All benefits vest after ten years of service (as defined). Retirement benefits are available after 20 years of service (as defined) at any age with mandatory retirement at age 55. The retirement benefit is based upon final compensation, which is defined as salary (as defined) plus maintenance allowance (as defined) during the last 12 months prior to retirement, and is a life annuity equal to the greater of the following: (a) 50% of final compensation; (b) for members retiring due to mandatory retirement, 50% of final compensation, plus 2% for each year of service in excess of 20 years to a maximum of 60% of final compensation; or (c) for members retiring with 25 or more years of service, 65% of final compensation, plus 1% for each year of service in excess of 25 years, to a maximum of 70% of final compensation. Members may elect deferred retirement after ten years of service in which case benefits in the form of life annuity would begin at age 55 equal to 2% of final compensation for each year of service up to 20 years.

Members are always fully vested for their own contributions.

Significant Legislation

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. One 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. Another 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.

Membership and Contributing Employers

Membership in the System consisted of the following at June 30, 2006 and 2005, the dates of the most recent actuarial valuations:

	2006	2005
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits currently and terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	2,338	2,297
Active members:		
Vested	1,774	1,816
Nonvested	1,219	1,028
Total active members	2,993	2,844
Total	5,331	5,141

The State of New Jersey is the only contributing employer of this System.

(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 and 2006, 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 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 fair value of foreign forward currency contracts held directly by the Common Funds as of June 30, 2006 was as follows:

		2006
Forward currency receivable	$	1,887,515,323
Forward currency payable		1,902,654,117
Net unrealized loss	$	15,138,794

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 had written call options on 182,000 shares with a fair value of $470,032 at June 30, 2006 which are reflected as contra-assets to the fair value of the portfolio. The Common Funds owned 53,208 contracts on indexed put options with a fair value of $169,137,647 at June 30, 2007 and put options on 6,990,800 shares with a fair value of $1,631,358 at June 30, 2006, 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 mortgage backed securities, which represent 2.42%, 2.57%, 2.45%, 2.90%, and 0.29%, respectively, of each investment total of the Pension Fund as of June 30, 2007.

The System is invested in Common Fund A, Common Fund B, Common Fund D, Common Fund E, and other investments, including mortgage backed securities, which represent 2.46%, 2.59%, 2.46%, 4.46%, and 0.34%, respectively, of each investment total of the Pension Fund as of June 30, 2006.

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

	2007	2006
Domestic equities	$ 31,474,841,997	36,206,866,148
International equities	17,174,769,178	12,953,297,531
Domestic fixed income	19,648,980,451	17,027,737,435
International fixed income	996,400,682	1,187,184,887
Commodity linked notes	502,393,611	—
Police and Fireman's mortgages	1,109,584,450	965,008,210
Private equity	1,159,903,960	236,208,692
Real estate	1,003,932,926	81,345,789
Absolute return strategy funds	2,340,519,278	260,707,666
Net forward foreign exchange contracts	—	(15,138,794)
	$ 75,411,326,533	68,903,217,564

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%	25%	—
U.S. finance company debt, bank debentures and NJ state and municipal obligations	A	A	10%	10%	—
Canadian obligations	A	A	10%	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	2%	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 and 2006:

	June 30, 2007			
	Moody's rating			
(In thousands)	**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.

(In thousands)	June 30, 2006 Moody's rating Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba
United States Treasury Notes	$ 3,516,004	—	—	—	—
United States Treasury Bills	389,716	—	—	—	—
United States Treasury TIPS	790,555	—	—	—	—
United States Treasury Bonds	1,984,003	—	—	—	—
United States Treasury Strips	37,219	—	—	—	—
Title XI Merchant Marine Notes	3,615	—	—	—	—
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp. Notes	95,763	—	—	—	—
Federal Farm Credit Bank Bonds	50,270	—	—	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	466,312	—	—	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank Discounted Notes	89,894	—	—	—	—
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. Notes	341,897	—	—	—	—
Federal National Mortgage Association Notes	226,193	—	—	—	—
Resolution Funding Corp. Obligations	6,397	—	—	—	—
Floating Rate Notes	25,023	20,020	9,999	22,841	—
Corporate Obligations	509,357	674,474	2,172,927	1,545,710	—
Real Estate Investment Trust Obligations	—	—	—	93,436	—
Finance Company Debt	217,653	623,016	626,864	9,097	55,587
Supranational Obligations	75,512	—	—	—	—
International Bonds and Notes	208,740	99,215	19,539	—	—
Foreign Government Obligations	470,461	313,716	—	—	—
Remic/FHLMC	731,131	—	—	—	—
Remic/FNMA	67,108	—	—	—	—
Remic/GNMA	17,650	—	—	—	—
GNMA Mortgage Backed Certificates	78,051	—	—	—	—
FHLM Mortgage Backed Certificates	598,915	—	—	—	—
FNMA Mortgage Backed Certificates	620,790	—	—	—	—
Asset Backed Obligations	178,119	—	—	—	—
Private Export Obligations	55,971	—	—	—	—
Exchange Traded Securities	—	—	51,735	—	—
	$ 11,852,319	1,730,441	2,881,064	1,671,084	55,587

The table does not include certain corporate obligations totaling $24,426,500 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 and 2006:

(In thousands)	June 30, 2007				
		Maturities in years			
Fixed income investment type	**Total market value**	**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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATE POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2007 and 2006

(In thousands)

	June 30, 2006				
		Maturities in years			
Fixed income investment type	Total market value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10
United States Treasury Notes	$ 3,516,004	747,277	796,007	1,972,720	—
United States Treasury Bills	389,716	389,716	—	—	—
United States Treasury TIPS	790,555	—	60,532	580,319	149,704
United States Treasury Bonds	1,984,003	—	—	215,305	1,768,698
United States Treasury Strips	37,219	—	—	—	37,219
Title XI Merchant Marine Notes	3,615	—	—	—	3,615
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp. Notes	95,763	—	95,763	—	—
Federal Farm Credit Bank Bonds	50,270	—	50,270	—	—
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	466,312	175,074	268,104	23,134	—
Federal Home Loan Bank Discounted Notes	89,894	—	—	—	89,894
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. Notes	341,897	322,470	—	19,427	—
Federal National Mortgage Association Notes	226,193	129,785	96,408	—	—
Resolution Funding Corp. Obligations	6,397	—	—	—	6,397
Floating Rate Notes	77,883	35,021	32,863	9,999	—
Corporate Obligations	4,926,894	712,831	1,267,070	1,126,601	1,820,392
Real Estate Investment Trust Obligations	93,436	—	42,914	50,522	—
Finance Company Debt	1,532,217	380,558	741,111	273,382	137,166
Supranational Obligations	75,512	—	—	—	75,512
International Bonds and Notes	327,494	124,499	145,353	18,137	39,505
Foreign Government Obligations	784,177	22,393	459,160	193,953	108,671
Remic/FHLMC	731,131	3,383	—	39,299	688,449
Remic/FNMA	67,108	1,321	—	17,827	47,960
Remic/GNMA	17,650	—	—	—	17,650
Police and Fireman’s Mortgages	965,008	—	—	—	965,008
GNMA Mortgage Backed Certificates	78,051	12	637	—	77,402
FHLM Mortgage Backed Certificates	598,915	—	148	3,698	595,069
FNMA Mortgage Backed Certificates	620,790	149	9,291	21,177	590,173
Asset Backed Obligations	178,119	—	118,906	59,213	—
Private Export Obligations	55,971	—	11,887	44,084	—
	$ 19,128,194	3,044,489	4,196,424	4,668,797	7,218,484

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 held forward contracts totaling approximately $1.9 billion (with a $14 million net exposure) at June 30, 2006. The Pension Fund had the following foreign currency exposure (expressed in U.S. dollars and in thousands):

		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

		June 30, 2006		
Currency		**Total market value**	**Equities**	**Foreign government obligations**
Australian dollar	$	387,324	387,324	—
Canadian dollar		635,640	635,640	—
Danish krone		198,388	198,388	—
Euro		4,789,852	4,286,765	503,087
Hong Kong dollar		130,126	130,126	—
Japanese yen		3,039,675	3,039,675	—
Mexican peso		46,306	46,306	—
New Zealand dollar		18,426	18,426	—
Norwegian krone		269,692	269,692	—
Pound sterling		1,712,822	1,637,310	75,512
Singapore dollar		98,276	98,276	—
South Korean won		121,267	121,267	—
Swedish krona		760,561	682,104	78,457
Swiss franc		1,263,174	1,263,174	—
	$	13,471,529	12,814,473	657,056

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 2.51% and 2.52% of the total market value of the collateral as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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:

	Minimum rating		Limitation of issuer's outstanding debt	Limitation of issue	
Category	**Moody's**	**S&P**			**Other limitations**
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 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%	—
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 and 2006. In those cases where an issuer and/or security have both a long-term and short-term rating, the short-term rating is presented.

	June 30, 2007					
	Rating					
(In thousands)	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A/A	Baa/BBB	P1	Not rated
Corporate obligations	$ 1,142,643	3,199,254	2,712,377	217,479	713,321	—
Commercial paper	—	—	—	—	3,536,172	—
Certificates of deposit	—	99,985	—	—	1,032,601	—
Repurchase agreements	—	—	—	—	—	1,765,830
Funding agreements	—	—	—	—	700,000	—
Money market funds	7,224	1,730,000	500,000	—	—	285,283
Collateralized notes	150,200	2,002	—	—	618,881	—
Cash	—	—	—	—	—	65
	$ 1,300,067	5,031,241	3,212,377	217,479	6,600,975	2,051,178

	June 30, 2006				
	Moody's rating				
(In thousands)	Aaa	Aa	A	P1	Not rated
Corporate obligations	$ 699,376	3,602,027	1,611,461	—	—
Commercial paper	—	—	—	3,683,532	—
Certificates of deposit	1,957,748	—	—	—	—
Repurchase agreements	—	—	—	—	1,609,375
Guaranteed investment contracts	—	450,000	—	—	—
Money market funds	253,861	—	—	—	101,392
Collateralized notes	—	135,924	—	—	—
Cash	—	—	—	—	147
	$ 2,910,985	4,187,951	1,611,461	3,683,532	1,710,914

The following tables summarize the maturities of the collateral portfolio at June 30, 2007 and 2006:

	June 30, 2007		
	Total	Maturities	
(In thousands)	market value	Less than one year	One year to 25 months
Corporate obligations	$ 7,985,074	4,144,639	3,840,435
Commercial paper	3,536,172	3,536,172	—
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	2,522,507	2,522,507	—
Collateralized notes	771,083	769,081	2,002
	$ 18,413,252	14,570,815	3,842,437

	June 30, 2006		
	Total	Maturities	
(In thousands)	market value	Less than one year	One year to 25 months
Corporate obligations	$ 5,912,864	2,301,117	3,611,747
Commercial paper	3,683,531	3,683,531	—
Certificates of deposit	1,957,748	1,957,748	—
Repurchase agreements	1,609,375	1,609,375	—
Guaranteed investment contracts	450,000	350,000	100,000
Money market funds	355,253	355,253	—
Collateralized notes	135,924	—	135,924
	$ 14,104,695	10,257,024	3,847,671

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. As of June 30, 2006, the Pension Fund had outstanding loaned investment securities with an aggregate market value of $13,824,349,093 and received cash collateral of $14,115,678,308 and non-cash collateral of $1,670,223. 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. 53:5A-34 and requires contributions by active members and the State of New Jersey. Plan member and employer contributions may be amended by State of New Jersey legislation. Members contribute at a uniform rate of 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.

The State made a contribution of $28.98 million in fiscal year 2007, the first significant contribution to the system since fiscal year 1997. The amount contributed in fiscal year 2007 is equal to approximately 57.5% of the actuarially determined amount.

(6) Funds

This System maintains the following legally required funds:

Members' Annuity Savings Fund (2007 – $163,513,046; 2006 – $154,208,333)

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

Contingent Reserve Fund (2007 – $1,362,223,843; 2006- $1,152,905,990)

The Contingent Reserve Fund is credited with the contributions of the State of New Jersey. Interest earnings, after crediting the Members' ASF and the Retirement 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 (2007 – $543,524,025; 2006 – $535,089,706)

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 are transferred to the Retirement Reserve Fund from the ASF. Any additional reserves needed to fund the balance of the retirement benefit 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.

Non-Contributory Group Insurance Premium Fund (2007 – $0; 2006 – $0)

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.

(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.

Schedule 1

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATE POLICE 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)
June 30, 1998	$ 1,458,600,992	1,369,277,968	(89,323,024)	106.5%	167,145,161	(53.4)%
June 30, 1999	1,600,165,104	1,469,144,146	(131,020,958)	108.9	178,203,420	(73.5)
June 30, 2000	1,752,423,441	1,512,909,805	(239,513,636)	115.8	188,466,237	(127.1)
June 30, 2001	1,829,414,353	1,626,631,656	(202,782,697)	112.5	199,727,203	(101.5)
June 30, 2002	1,853,684,177	1,739,427,739	(114,256,438)	106.6	215,161,126	(53.1)
June 30, 2003	1,865,079,083	1,815,725,256	(49,353,827)	102.7	217,448,864	(22.7)
June 30, 2004	1,897,525,210	1,949,309,641	51,784,431	97.3	223,552,154	23.2
June 30, 2005	1,922,443,732	2,075,266,080	152,822,348	92.6	241,813,372	63.2
June 30, 2006	1,970,398,511	2,319,656,532	349,258,021	84.9	263,220,592	132.7

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATE POLICE 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 and 2005 actuarial valuations included the following:

	June 30, 2006	**June 30, 2005**
Actuarial cost method	Projected unit credit	Projected unit credit
Asset valuation method	5 year average of market value	5 year average of market value
Amortization method	Level percent, open	Level dollar, closed
Remaining amortization period	30 years	30 years
Actuarial assumptions:		
Interest rate	8.25%	8.25%
Salary range	5.45%	5.45%
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.80%	1.80%

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

Schedule 2

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATE POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer Contributions

(Unaudited)

Year ended June 30	Annual required contribution	Employer contributions[1]	Percentage contributed
1998	$ 33,317,314	—	—%
1999	33,116,255	—	—
2000	33,598,843	—	—
2001	35,341,259	—	—
2002	24,990,652	—	—
2003	29,449,164	—	—
2004	37,600,821	—	—
2005	37,943,519	187,909 [2]	0.5
2006	47,196,900	12,941,000 [2]	27.4
2007	56,502,006	29,875,748	52.9

Notes to schedule:

(1) Employer contributions exclude contributions received primarily from the Police and Firemen's Retirement System of New Jersey for certain members who transferred their eligible prior service credit to the State Police Retirement System.

In accordance with Chapter 115, P.L. 1997, available excess valuation assets were used to fund the required employer contributions.

(2) In accordance with the provisions of the Appropriation Act for fiscal years 2005 through 2007, the State statutory required contributions have been reduced.

Schedule 3

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
STATE POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets by Fund

Year ended June 30, 2007

	Members' Annuity Savings Fund	Contingent Reserve Fund	Retirement Reserve Fund	Non-Contributory Group Insurance Premium Fund	Total
Additions:					
Contributions:					
Members	$ 17,861,043	—	—	—	17,861,043
Employers	—	28,993,295	—	291,981	29,285,276
Total contributions	17,861,043	28,993,295	—	291,981	47,146,319
Distribution of net investment income	—	247,386,537	44,144,902	—	291,531,439
Total additions	17,861,043	276,379,832	44,144,902	291,981	338,677,758
Deductions:					
Benefits	—	—	110,620,918	291,981	110,912,899
Refunds of contributions	176,844	—	—	—	176,844
Administrative expenses	—	531,130	—	—	531,130
Total deductions	176,844	531,130	110,620,918	291,981	111,620,873
Net increase (decrease) before transfers among reserves	17,684,199	275,848,702	(66,476,016)	—	227,056,885
Transfers among reserves:					
Retirements	(8,379,486)	(66,530,849)	74,910,335	—	—
Net increase	9,304,713	209,317,853	8,434,319	—	227,056,885
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits:					
Beginning of year	154,208,333	1,152,905,990	535,089,706	—	1,842,204,029
End of year	$ 163,513,046	1,362,223,843	543,524,025	—	2,069,260,914

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