

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

June 30, 2011 and 2010

(With Independent Auditor's Report Thereon)



**Clifton
Gunderson LLP**
Certified Public Accountants & Consultants

Independent Auditor's Report

State House Commission
State of New Jersey
Judicial Retirement System

We have audited the accompanying statement of fiduciary net assets of the State of New Jersey Judicial Retirement System (the System) as of June 30, 2011, and the related statement of changes in fiduciary net assets for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the System's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The financial statements of the System as of June 30, 2010 were audited by other auditors whose report dated October 27, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of State of New Jersey Judicial Retirement System as of June 30, 2011, and changes in its financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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 the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The 2011 schedule of changes in fiduciary net assets by fund (schedule 3) is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the System. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, in our opinion, is presented fairly, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Clifton Gunderson LLP

Mt. Laurel, New Jersey
November 1, 2011

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2011 and 2010

Our discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the Judicial Retirement System (the System; JRS) provides an overview of the System's financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. Please read it in conjunction with the basic financial statements and financial statement footnotes, which follow this discussion.

Financial Highlights

2011 – 2010

- Net assets held in trust for pension benefits increased by \$3,180,376 as a result of fiscal year 2011's operations from \$261,523,992 to \$264,704,368.
- Additions for the year were \$46,627,192, which are comprised of member and employer pension contributions of \$4,268,731 and net investment income of \$42,358,461.
- Deductions for the year were \$43,446,816, which are comprised of benefit and refund payments of \$43,289,292 and administrative expenses of \$157,524.

2010 – 2009

- Net assets held in trust for pension benefits increased by \$895,656 as a result of fiscal year 2010's operations from \$260,628,336 to \$261,523,992.
- Additions for the year were \$42,495,291, which are comprised of member and employer pension contributions of \$5,363,735 and net investment income of \$37,131,556.
- Deductions for the year were \$41,599,635, which are comprised of benefit and refund payments of \$41,406,873 and administrative expenses of \$192,762.

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.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

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Financial Analysis

Summary of Fiduciary Net Assets

2011 – 2010

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Assets	\$ 271,319,216	265,183,068	6,136,148
Liabilities	<u>6,614,848</u>	<u>3,659,076</u>	<u>2,955,772</u>
Net assets	<u>\$ 264,704,368</u>	<u>261,523,992</u>	<u>3,180,376</u>

The System's assets primarily consist of investments, securities lending collateral, accrued investment income and members' loans receivable. Between fiscal years 2011 and 2010, total assets increased by a net \$6.1 million or 2.3% due to an increase in investments of \$3.8 million, an increase in the securities lending collateral of \$2.9 million, offset by a decrease in receivables and cash of \$0.5 million.

Liabilities consist of retirement benefits payable to retirees and beneficiaries, Non-contributory Group Insurance benefits (NCGI) payable, securities lending collateral and rebates payable and, classified under accounts payable and accrued expenses, liabilities of JRS for unclaimed member accounts and checks issued to members that have not been negotiated by the members but remain due and payable. Total liabilities increased by a net \$3.0 million or 80.8% over last year due to an increase in the securities lending collateral and rebates payable of \$2.9 million and an increase in retirement benefits payable and other payables of \$0.1 million.

Net assets held in trust for pension benefits increased by \$3.2 million or 1.2%.

Summary of Fiduciary Net Assets

2010 – 2009

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Increase (decrease)</u>
Assets	\$ 265,183,068	284,076,511	(18,893,443)
Liabilities	<u>3,659,076</u>	<u>23,448,175</u>	<u>(19,789,099)</u>
Net assets	<u>\$ 261,523,992</u>	<u>260,628,336</u>	<u>895,656</u>

The System's assets primarily consist of investments, securities lending collateral, accrued investment income and members' loans receivable. Between fiscal years 2010 and 2009, total assets decreased by a net \$18.9 million or 6.7% due to a decrease of \$20.0 million in the securities lending collateral, a decrease of \$0.9 million in cash and receivables, offset by an increase of \$2.0 million in the fair value of investments.

Liabilities consist of retirement benefits payable to retirees and beneficiaries, Non-contributory Group Insurance benefits (NCGI) payable, securities lending collateral and rebates payable and, classified under accounts payable and accrued expenses, liabilities of JRS for unclaimed member accounts and checks issued to members that have not been negotiated by the members but remain due and payable. Total liabilities decreased by a net \$19.8 million or 84.4% over last year due to a decrease of \$20.1 million in the securities lending collateral and rebates payable and an increase of \$0.3 million in retirement benefits payable and other payables.

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Net assets held in trust for pension benefits increased by \$0.9 million or 0.3%.

Summary of Changes to Fiduciary Net Assets

2011 – 2010

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Increase (decrease)</u>
Additions:			
Member contributions	\$ 2,575,319	3,054,881	(479,562)
Employer contributions	1,693,412	2,308,854	(615,442)
Net investment income	42,358,461	37,131,556	5,226,905
Total additions	<u>46,627,192</u>	<u>42,495,291</u>	<u>4,131,901</u>
Deductions:			
Benefits	43,198,034	41,232,511	1,965,523
Refunds of contributions	91,258	174,362	(83,104)
Administrative and miscellaneous expenses	157,524	192,762	(35,238)
Total deductions	<u>43,446,816</u>	<u>41,599,635</u>	<u>1,847,181</u>
Changes in net assets	<u>\$ 3,180,376</u>	<u>895,656</u>	<u>2,284,720</u>

Additions primarily consist of member and employer contributions and earnings from investment activities. Member contributions decreased by \$0.5 million or 15.7% due to a decrease in active membership.

The State did not make a pension contribution for fiscal year 2011 but did make a contribution of \$0.6 million for NCGI death benefits.

Net investment income increased by \$5.2 million or 14.1% due to appreciation of investments.

The total investment return for all pension funds was estimated to be 18.03% gain compared to 13.4% gain in the prior year.

Deductions are mainly comprised of pension benefit payments to retirees and beneficiaries and administrative costs incurred by the System. Benefit payments increased by \$2.0 million or 4.8% primarily due to the increased number of retirees receiving benefits. Refunds of contributions decreased by 47.7%. Administrative expenses slightly decreased by 18.3% due to a change in the method of calculating the amount reimbursed to the State of New Jersey general fund between fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

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June 30, 2011 and 2010

Summary of Changes to Fiduciary Net Assets

2010 – 2009

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Increase (decrease)</u>
Additions:			
Member contributions	\$ 3,054,881	3,032,945	21,936
Employer contributions	2,308,854	1,696,891	611,963
Net investment income (loss)	37,131,556	(56,230,261)	93,361,817
Total additions	<u>42,495,291</u>	<u>(51,500,425)</u>	<u>93,995,716</u>
Deductions:			
Benefits	41,232,511	37,665,006	3,567,505
Refunds of contributions	174,362	—	174,362
Administrative and miscellaneous expenses	192,762	202,023	(9,261)
Total deductions	<u>41,599,635</u>	<u>37,867,029</u>	<u>3,732,606</u>
Changes in net assets	<u>\$ 895,656</u>	<u>(89,367,454)</u>	<u>90,263,110</u>

Additions primarily consist of member and employer contributions and earnings from investment activities. Member contributions increased by 0.7% due to normal salary and membership increases.

The State did not make a pension contribution for fiscal year 2010 but did make a contribution of \$1.0 million for NCGI death benefits.

Net investment income increased by \$93.4 million or 166.0% due to appreciation of investments.

The total investment return for all pension funds was estimated to be a 13.4% gain compared to a 15.5% loss in the prior year.

Deductions are mainly comprised of pension benefit payments to retirees and beneficiaries and administrative costs incurred by the System. Benefit payments increased by \$3.6 million or 9.5% primarily due to the increased number of retired members that are receiving benefits. Refunds of contributions increased. Administrative expenses decreased by 4.6%.

Retirement System as a Whole

The overall funded ratios are 59.3% for fiscal year 2011 and 59.7% for fiscal year 2010.

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
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Statements of Fiduciary Net Assets

Years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

Assets:	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Cash	\$ 52,730	101,899
Securities lending collateral	2,940,438	52,264
Investments, at fair value:		
Cash Management Fund	8,796,429	6,009,657
Common Pension Fund A	69,675,336	34,547,685
Common Pension Fund B	76,768,911	103,554,028
Common Pension Fund D	52,086,213	58,324,529
Common Pension Fund E	56,174,547	57,168,004
Mortgages	1,253,813	1,346,071
Total investments	<u>264,755,249</u>	<u>260,949,974</u>
Receivables:		
Contributions:		
Members	7,705	15,209
Employer	36,349	26,500
Accrued interest and dividends	1,428,121	1,494,836
Members' loans	1,012,681	1,222,317
Other	1,085,943	1,320,069
Total receivables	<u>3,570,799</u>	<u>4,078,931</u>
Total assets	<u>271,319,216</u>	<u>265,183,068</u>
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	420	70,617
Retirement benefits payable	3,641,421	3,510,169
Non-contributory group insurance premiums payable	36,349	26,500
Securities lending collateral and rebates payable	2,936,658	51,790
Total liabilities	<u>6,614,848</u>	<u>3,659,076</u>
Net assets:		
Held in trust for pension benefits	\$ <u>264,704,368</u>	<u>261,523,992</u>

See schedule of funding progress on pages 28-29.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets

Years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

	2011	2010
Additions:		
Contributions:		
Members	\$ 2,575,319	3,054,881
Employers	1,693,412	2,308,854
Total contributions	4,268,731	5,363,735
Investment income:		
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	35,147,697	28,776,136
Interest	6,035,398	7,133,346
Dividends	1,191,578	1,237,053
	42,374,673	37,146,535
Less investment expense	16,212	14,979
Net investment income	42,358,461	37,131,556
Total additions	46,627,192	42,495,291
Deductions:		
Benefits	43,198,034	41,232,511
Refunds of contributions	91,258	174,362
Administrative and miscellaneous expenses	157,524	192,762
Total deductions	43,446,816	41,599,635
Change in net assets	3,180,376	895,656
Net assets – beginning of year	261,523,992	260,628,336
Net assets – end of year	\$ 264,704,368	261,523,992

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2011 and 2010

(1) Description of the System

The State of New Jersey Judicial Retirement System (the System; JRS) is a single-employer contributory defined benefit plan which was established as of June 1, 1973, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 43:6A and amended and supplemented by Chapter 470, P.L. 1981. 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 members of the state judiciary in the State of New Jersey. The System's State House Commission 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. 43:6A and amended and supplemented by Chapter 470, P.L. 1981. The JRS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Retirement benefits by age and years of service are as follows:

Age	Years of judicial service	Benefit as a percentage of final salary
70	10	75%
65	15	75%
60	20	75%

Age	Years of judicial service	Years of public and judicial service	Benefit as a percentage of final salary
65	5	15	50%
60	5	20	50%

Retirement benefits are also available at age 60 with five years of judicial service plus 15 years in the aggregate of public service, or at age 60 while serving as a judge with the benefit determined to be 2% of final salary, as defined, for each year of public service up to 25 years plus 1% of final salary for each year in excess of 25 years. Deferred and early retirement benefits are also available.

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

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Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2011 and 2010

adjustment payable. Retired members become eligible for pension adjustment benefits after 24 months of retirement. Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 78, P.L. 2011, COLA increases are suspended for all current and future retirees of all retirement systems. No further COLA increases will be granted. The law does not reduce any COLA increases that have already been added to retiree benefits.

Membership and Contributing Employers

Membership in the System consisted of the following at July 1, 2010 and 2009, the dates of the most recent actuarial valuations:

	2010	2009
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits currently and terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	508	485
Active members:		
Vested	198	207
Nonvested	234	215
Total active members	432	422
Total	940	907

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, CPFPPF, 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.

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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, real estate, 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 System may not sell the mortgages, and no independent market exists for them.

Investments are reported at fair value as follows:

- U.S. Government and Agency, Sovereign and Corporate obligations – prices quoted by a major dealer in such securities.
- Domestic and Foreign Equity Securities, Exchanged Traded Funds, 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.
- Mortgages – priced by a major dealer in such securities and reviewed by management for reasonableness.
- Alternative investments (private equity, real estate, real asset, and absolute return strategy funds) – Fair values for the individual funds are based upon the net asset values for the funds at the closest available reporting date, adjusted for subsequent contributions, distributions, management fees and reserves. The valuation techniques vary based upon investment type and involve a certain degree of expert judgment. The most significant input into the net asset value of an entity is the value of its investment holdings. The net asset value is provided by the general partner and/or investment manager and reviewed by management. The net asset values are audited annually. The strategy of private equity and real estate funds are long term and illiquid in nature which can prevent the investment from being readily marketable. Hedge funds may be subject to redemption restrictions which can limit distributions and restrict the ability of a limited partner to exit a partnership. For alternative investments, the realized value received upon the sale of these investments in the open market might be different than the fair value reported in the accompanying financial statements.

Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade or investment 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.

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 are recorded at such net asset value.

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Dividends and interest earned per unit are calculated monthly and distributed quarterly for Common Funds 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

The State Investment Council policies permit Common Funds A, B and D and several of the direct pension plan portfolios to participate in securities lending programs, whereby securities are loaned to brokers or other borrowers and, in return, the pension funds have 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. Collateral is marked to market daily and adjusted as needed to maintain the required minimum level. Effective December 2010, for loans of U.S. government securities or sovereign debt issued by non-U.S. governments, in the event that the market value of the collateral falls below 100% of the market value of the outstanding loaned securities to an individual borrower, or the market value of the collateral of all loans of such securities falls below the collateral requirement, 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 together with collateral previously delivered meets the collateral requirements. For loans of all other types of securities, 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, 2011 and 2010, the Common Funds have no aggregate credit risk exposure to borrowers because the collateral amount held by the Common Funds exceeded the market value of the securities on loan.

The contracts with the Common Funds' securities lending agent require them to indemnify the Common Funds if the brokers or other borrowers fail to return the securities and provides that collateral securities may be sold in the event of a borrower default. The Common Funds are also indemnified for any loss of principal or interest on collateral invested in repurchase agreements. The Common Funds cannot participate in any dividend reinvestment program or vote with respect to any securities that are on loan on the applicable record date. 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 Division of Investment, from time to time, utilizes forward foreign currency contracts, a derivative security, as a means to hedge against currency risks in the Common Funds' foreign equity and fixed income portfolios. 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.

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The fair values of foreign forward currency contracts held directly by the Common Funds as of June 30, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

	2011	2010
Forward currency receivable	\$ 1,285,366,143	1,950,687,029
Forward currency payable	1,310,308,414	1,964,107,355
Net unrealized loss	(24,942,271)	(13,420,326)

The Common Funds utilize covered call and put options in an effort to add value to or reduce the risk level in the portfolio. 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 Common Funds enter into covered calls when they write (or sell) call options on underlying stocks held by the Common Funds or stock indices. The Common Funds enter into covered put options when they purchase put options on underlying stocks held by the Common Funds or stock indices. The purchaser of put options pays a premium at the outset of the agreement and stands to gain from an unfavorable change (i.e., a decrease) in the price of the instrument underlying the option. 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 System had written call options on 5,375,000 shares, and these options had a fair value of \$3,822,200 at June 30, 2011. The System owned 11,650 put option contracts with a fair value of \$5,505,500 at June 30, 2011. The Common Funds did not have any written call or put option contracts as of June 30, 2010.

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 a commercially reasonable interest rate. 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.

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Chapter 92, P.L. 2007 eliminated the 4% fixed rate of interest for loans from the defined benefit plans and provided 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 permitted that an administrative processing fee may be charged for such loans. As such, effective January 1, 2008, an \$8.00 processing fee per loan was charged, and the pension loan interest rate became 3.25% per year for year 2010 and 5.25% for year 2011.

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 financial statements.

Miscellaneous expenses and reimbursements from the System that comprise various adjustments to member and employer accounts are incorporated into the administrative expense amounts included in the accompanying financial statements.

Commitments

The Common Funds are obligated, under certain private equity, real estate and absolute return strategy alternative investment agreements to make additional capital contributions up to contractual levels over the investment period specified for each investment. As of June 30, 2011, the Common Funds had unfunded commitments totaling approximately \$4.8 billion.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The required supplementary information regarding the funded status and funding progress is based on actuarial valuations which involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. These amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the probability of future events.

The required schedule of funding progress presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and are based on the benefits provided under State statutes in effect at the time of each valuation and also consider the pattern of the sharing of costs between the employer and members at that point in time. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations on the pattern of cost sharing between the employer and members in the future.

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Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

In the July 1, 2010 and 2009 actuarial valuations, the projected unit credit was used as the actuarial cost method, and the five year average of market value was used as the asset valuation method for the System. The actuarial assumptions included (a) 8.25% for investment rate of return and (b) 4.50% and 5.45% for projected salary increases as of July 1, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Actuarial valuation date	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2009
Actuarial value of assets	\$ 329,030,387	\$ 354,399,646
Actuarial accrued liability	554,540,403	594,043,375
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	225,510,016	239,643,729
Funded ratio	59.3%	59.7%
Covered payroll	\$ 71,746,413	\$ 70,133,372
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability as a percentage of covered payroll	314.3%	341.7%
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 dollar, open	Level percent, open
Remaining amortization period	30 years	30 years
Actuarial assumptions:		
Interest rate	8.25%	8.25%
Salary range	4.50%	5.45%
Cost-of-living adjustments	0.00%	1.80%

(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 0.4%, 0.3%, 0.3%, 0.4%, and 0.1%, respectively, of each investment total of the pension fund as of June 30, 2011.

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 0.2%, 0.4%, 0.5%, 0.5%, and 0.1%, respectively, of each investment total of the pension fund as of June 30, 2010.

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The pension funds' investments as of June 30 are as follows:

	2011	2010
Domestic equities	\$ 18,794,883,830	15,432,119,968
International equities	14,710,800,731	12,622,731,135
Domestic fixed income	18,023,341,944	19,933,985,342
International fixed income*	2,066,705,578	2,502,077,223
Bank loan funds	1,174,078,860	1,071,419,455
Police and Fireman's mortgages	1,140,494,077	1,305,728,863
Private equity funds	5,381,612,092	4,219,334,445
Real estate funds	2,731,205,959	1,875,718,683
Absolute return strategy funds	3,902,428,308	3,377,238,284
Real assets	1,191,374,306	997,115,205
Put Options	5,505,500	—
	\$ 69,122,431,185	63,337,468,603

*US dollar denominated securities

New Jersey state statute provides for a State Investment Council (Council) and a Director. Investment authority is vested in the Director of the Division of Investment 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, international governments and agencies, bank loans, interest rate swap transactions, credit default swaps, fixed income exchange traded funds, U.S. Treasury futures contracts, 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 funds, real estate funds, other real assets, absolute return strategy funds, and the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund (CMF). The CMF is a short-term cash fund and is open to state and certain non-state participants.

The pension funds' investment in the CMF is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form held by the pension funds.

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

Custodial credit risk, as it relates to investments, is the risk that in the event of the failure of the custodian, the pension funds will not be able to recover the value of investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of the third party. The pension funds' investment securities are not exposed to custodial credit risk as they are held in segregated trust accounts in the name of the pension funds with the custodians.

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Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The credit risk of issuers and debt instruments 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 funds and limit the amount that can be invested in any one issuer or issue.

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These credit ratings and limits are as follows:

Category	Minimum rating (1)			Limitation of issuer's outstanding debt	Limitation of issue	Other limitations
	Moody's	S&P	Fitch			
Corporate obligations	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	25%	Not more than 5% of fund assets can be invested in debt and non-convertible preferred stock of one issuer
International corporate obligations	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	25%	Not more than 5% of fund assets can be invested in debt and non-convertible preferred stock of any one issuer; not more than 10% of fund assets can be invested in this category
International government and agency obligations	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	25%	Greater of 25% or \$10 million	—
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 Common 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	Aa3/P-1	AA-/A-1	AA-/F1	—	—	
Credit default swap transactions	A1	A+	A+	—	—	Nominal value of net exposure to any one counterparty shall not exceed 10% of fund assets
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

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Category	Minimum rating (1)			Limitation of issuer's outstanding debt	Limitation of issue	Other limitations
	Moody's	S&P	Fitch			
Interest rate swap transactions	A1	A+	A+	—	—	Notional value of net exposure to any one counterparty shall not exceed 10% of fund assets
Repurchase agreements	Aa3	AA-	AA-	—	—	—
State & municipal obligations (2)	A3	A-	A-	10%	10%	Not more than 2% 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 pass-through 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
Non-convertible preferred stocks of US corporations	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	25%	Not more than 5% of fund assets can be invested in debt and non-convertible stock of any one corporation
Bank loans	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	10%	—	Not more than 10% of fund assets can be invested in this category

(1) Short term ratings (e.g. P-1, A-1, F1) are used for commercial paper and certificates of deposit.

(2) Prior to October 19, 2009, this was restricted to NJ State & Municipal obligations.

Up to 5% of the market value of the combined assets of the pension and annuity funds may be invested in corporate obligations, international corporate obligations, collateralized notes and mortgages, bank loans, non-convertible preferred stock, and mortgage backed pass-through securities that do not meet the minimum credit rating requirements set forth above.

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For securities in the fixed income portfolio, the following tables disclose aggregate market value, by major credit quality rating category as of June 30, 2011. The first table for 2011 includes fixed income securities rated by Moody's. The second table for 2011 discloses S&P and Fitch ratings for fixed income securities not rated by Moody's.

		June 30, 2011								
		Moody's rating (1)								
(In thousands)		Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	B	Ca	Caa	Totals
Corporate obligations	\$	579,318	1,240,698	3,767,728	3,703,489	291,148	262,447	3,200	119,424	9,967,452
United States treasury TIPS		2,728,503	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,728,503
United States treasury bonds		1,739,541	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,739,541
Foreign government obligations		183,511	916,049	26,762	—	125	—	—	—	1,126,447
International corporate obligations		—	109,077	456,420	284,861	9,170	16,450	714	6,399	883,091
Mortgages (FHLMC/FNMA/GNMA)		630,629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	630,629
United States government strips		568,556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	568,556
Federal agency obligations		362,867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	362,867
SBA pass through certificates		152,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152,640
Asset backed obligations		—	16,786	25,189	43,759	1,519	—	—	623	87,876
Other		97,477	854,064	249,972	—	—	—	—	—	1,201,513
	\$	<u>7,043,042</u>	<u>3,136,674</u>	<u>4,526,071</u>	<u>4,032,109</u>	<u>301,962</u>	<u>278,897</u>	<u>3,914</u>	<u>126,446</u>	<u>19,449,115</u>

(1) Subsequent to the June 30, 2011, Standard & Poor's downgraded the United States credit rating to AA+ from its top rank of AAA, for the first time in history.

		June 30, 2011								
		Standard & Poor's & Fitch ratings								
(In thousands)		Standard & Poor's						Fitch		
		A	AA	AAA	B	BB	BBB	CCC	BBB	Totals
Corporate obligations	\$	97,733	69,219	—	11,032	3,981	94,199	5,131	13,234	294,529
International corporate obligations		—	—	—	2,943	618	—	—	—	3,561
Other		50,139	65,320	34,625	—	—	—	—	—	150,084
	\$	<u>147,872</u>	<u>134,539</u>	<u>34,625</u>	<u>13,975</u>	<u>4,599</u>	<u>94,199</u>	<u>5,131</u>	<u>13,234</u>	<u>448,174</u>

The 2011 tables do not include certain domestic and international corporate obligations including certain exchange traded funds (ETFs) totaling \$172,869,190, which invest in an underlying portfolio of fixed income securities and do not have a Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch rating. The Police and Firemen's Mortgages and the CMF are also unrated.

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For securities in the fixed income portfolio, the following tables disclose aggregate fair value, by major credit quality rating category as of June 30, 2010. The first table for 2010 is for bonds rated by Moody's. The second table for 2010 uses S&P and Fitch ratings for bonds not rated by Moody's.

		June 30, 2010								
		Moody's rating								
(In thousands)		Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	B	Ca	Caa	Totals
United States Treasury TIPS	\$	3,624,618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,624,618
United States Treasury bonds		1,907,850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,907,850
United States government strips		867,809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	867,809
Federal agency obligations		581,474	—	163,390	—	—	—	—	—	744,864
Mortgages (FHLMC/FNMA/GNMA)		658,973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	658,973
International corporate obligations		—	85,637	624,046	549,017	82,223	30,124	1,540	4,974	1,377,561
International bonds and notes		83,516	143,872	—	—	—	—	—	—	227,388
Foreign government obligations		163,396	554,284	—	—	—	—	—	—	717,680
Corporate obligations		518,011	929,740	3,998,857	3,357,019	299,152	222,323	3,184	43,490	9,371,776
SBA passthrough certificates		168,876	—	—	—	1,919	57	—	—	170,852
Other		202,860	798,839	514,513	—	—	—	—	47,250	1,563,462
	\$	<u>8,777,383</u>	<u>2,512,372</u>	<u>5,300,806</u>	<u>3,906,036</u>	<u>383,294</u>	<u>252,504</u>	<u>4,724</u>	<u>95,714</u>	<u>21,232,833</u>

		June 30, 2010							
		Standard & Poor's & Fitch ratings							
(In thousands)		Standard & Poor's					Fitch	Totals	
		A	AA	B	BB	BBB	CCC	B	
International corporate obligations	\$	—	—	2,788	920	—	213	—	3,921
Foreign government obligations		26,970	109,006	—	—	—	—	—	135,976
Corporate obligations		28,098	83,426	27,782	22,410	135,629	4,034	—	301,379
SBA passthrough certificates		—	—	1,990	760	—	—	—	2,750
Asset backed obligations		—	203,810	—	—	—	—	—	203,810
Other		87,458	100,644	—	—	—	—	45,956	234,058
	\$	<u>142,526</u>	<u>496,886</u>	<u>32,560</u>	<u>24,090</u>	<u>135,629</u>	<u>4,247</u>	<u>45,956</u>	<u>881,894</u>

The 2010 tables do not include certain domestic and international corporate obligations including certain exchange traded funds (ETFs) totaling \$321,336,486, which invest in an underlying portfolio of fixed income securities and do not have a Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch rating. The Police and Firemen's Mortgages and the CMF are also 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. Repurchase agreement must mature within 30 days. The investment in guaranteed income contracts and funding agreements is limited to a term of 10 years or less.

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The following tables summarize 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 as of June 30, 2011 and 2010:

(In thousands)	June 30, 2011				
	Maturities in years				
	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10	Total fair value
Fixed income investment type					
Corporate obligations	\$ 2,470	788,190	3,826,864	5,683,875	10,301,399
United States treasury inflation index notes	—	—	2,296,801	431,702	2,728,503
United States treasury bonds	—	—	—	1,739,541	1,739,541
Foreign government obligations	—	122,643	447,719	598,498	1,168,860
Police and firemen's mortgage program	1	330	4,726	1,135,437	1,140,494
International corporate obligations	—	131,075	299,110	467,661	897,846
Mortgages (FHLMC/FNMA/GNMA)	—	4,608	6	626,015	630,629
United States government strips	—	—	—	568,556	568,556
Federal agency obligations	—	11,202	211,747	139,918	362,867
Asset backed obligations	—	1,347	17,409	148,962	167,718
SBA pass through certificates	—	—	152,640	—	152,640
Other	—	—	—	1,351,599	1,351,599
	<u>\$ 2,471</u>	<u>1,059,395</u>	<u>7,257,022</u>	<u>12,891,764</u>	<u>21,210,652</u>

(In thousands)	June 30, 2010				
	Maturities in years				
	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10	Total fair value
Fixed income investment type					
United States Treasury TIPS	\$ —	—	—	3,624,618	3,624,618
United States Treasury bonds	—	—	—	1,907,850	1,907,850
United States government strips	—	—	—	867,809	867,809
Federal agency obligations	—	—	87,325	657,539	744,864
Mortgages/FHLMC/FNMA/GNMA	306	25,982	2,150	630,536	658,974
International corporate obligations	43	13,574	250,082	1,118,309	1,382,008
International bonds and notes	—	77,905	168,436	—	246,341
Foreign government obligations	—	126,917	274,742	472,070	873,729
Corporate obligations	56,346	361,338	2,659,819	6,622,038	9,699,541
Police & firemen's mortgages	—	1,870	89,053	1,214,805	1,305,728
SBA passthrough certificates	57	502	172,785	258	173,602
Asset backed obligations	—	—	16,966	258,712	275,678
Other	—	93,206	27,070	1,677,244	1,797,520
	<u>\$ 56,752</u>	<u>701,294</u>	<u>3,748,428</u>	<u>19,051,788</u>	<u>23,558,262</u>

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The pension funds invest in global markets. Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. 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, cannot exceed 30% of the market value of the pension funds. 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. Not more than 10% of the market value of the emerging market securities can be invested in the common and preferred stock of any one corporation. The total amount of stock purchased of any one corporation cannot exceed 5% of its stock classes eligible to vote. Council regulations permit the pension funds to enter into foreign exchange contracts for the purpose of hedging the international portfolio. The pension funds held forward contract receivables totaling approximately \$1.28 billion and payables totaling approximately \$1.31 billion (with a \$24.9 million net exposure) as of June 30, 2011. The pension funds held forward contract receivables totaling approximately \$1.95 billion and payables totaling approximately \$1.96 billion (with a \$13.0 million net exposure) as of June 30, 2010. At June 30, 2011, the credit ratings of the counterparties to the forward currency contracts had credit ratings of no less than A3 using Moody's rating scale.

The pension funds had the following foreign currency exposure as of June 30, 2011 and 2010 (expressed in U.S. dollars):

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(In thousands)	June 30, 2011		
	Equities	Alternative Investments	Total fair value
Australian dollar	\$ 539,940	—	539,940
Brazilian real	234,906	—	234,906
Canadian dollar	1,424,080	—	1,424,080
Chilean peso	3,700	—	3,700
Czech koruna	16,889	—	16,889
Danish krone	148,033	—	148,033
Egyptian pound	28,329	—	28,329
Euro	2,645,346	325,883	2,971,229
Hong Kong dollar	658,318	—	658,318
Hungarian forint	19,799	—	19,799
Indonesian rupiah	80,706	—	80,706
Israeli shekel	7,614	—	7,614
Japanese yen	2,008,900	—	2,008,900
Malaysian ringgit	52,994	—	52,994
Mexican peso	39,165	—	39,165
New Taiwan dollar	15,699	—	15,699
Norwegian krone	115,985	—	115,985
Pakistan rupee	8,043	—	8,043
Philippine peso	17,252	—	17,252
Polish zloty	24,996	—	24,996
Pound sterling (U.K.)	1,864,042	11,399	1,875,441
Singapore dollar	260,687	—	260,687
South African rand	152,337	—	152,337
South Korean won	321,936	—	321,936
Swedish krona	584,331	—	584,331
Swiss franc	781,942	—	781,942
Thailand baht	48,799	—	48,799
Turkish lira	57,784	—	57,784
	<u>\$ 12,162,552</u>	<u>337,282</u>	<u>12,499,834</u>

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(In thousands)	June 30, 2010		
	Equities	Alternative Investments	Total fair value
Australian dollar	\$ 686,886	—	686,886
Brazilian real	166,664	—	166,664
Canadian dollar	886,527	—	886,527
Chilean peso	791	—	791
Czech koruna	2,983	—	2,983
Danish krone	186,552	—	186,552
Egyptian pound	30,844	—	30,844
Euro	2,622,791	213,678	2,836,469
Hong Kong dollar	509,638	—	509,638
Hungarian forint	11,599	—	11,599
Indonesian rupiah	54,809	—	54,809
Israeli shekel	3,561	—	3,561
Japanese yen	3,002,843	—	3,002,843
Malaysian ringgit	22,689	—	22,689
Mexican peso	32,029	—	32,029
Norwegian krone	84,594	—	84,594
Pakistan rupee	5,392	—	5,392
Philippine peso	6,377	—	6,377
Polish zloty	16,167	—	16,167
Russian ruble	54	—	54
Singapore dollar	219,767	—	219,767
South African rand	123,392	—	123,392
South Korean won	181,570	—	181,570
Swedish krona	289,725	—	289,725
Swiss franc	776,100	—	776,100
New Twaiwan dollar	11,304	—	11,304
Thailand baht	32,703	—	32,703
Turkish lira	52,262	—	52,262
U.K. Sterling	1,196,105	12,445	1,208,550
	<u>\$ 11,216,718</u>	<u>226,123</u>	<u>11,442,841</u>

The pension funds' 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, speculative investments (both derivatives and nonmarketable investments), and nondisclosure of portfolio composition. Effective April 18, 2011, Council regulations provide that not more than 38% of the market value of the pension funds can be invested in alternative investments, with limits on the individual investment categories of real estate (9%), real assets (7%), private equity (12%) and absolute return strategy (15%). Prior to that, the overall limitation was 28% with a 7% limit on each of the individual categories. 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.

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(4) Securities Lending Collateral

The System's share in the securities lending program is 0.3% and 0.3% of the total market value of the collateral as of June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The securities lending collateral is subject to various risks. Among these risks are custodial credit risk, credit risk, concentration of credit risk, and interest rate risk. Prior to July 1, 2010, the 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, consistent with Council regulations and internal policies for funds managed by the Division of Investment. The pension funds did not lend securities from July through December 2010. As of December 2010, securities lending collateral is invested in repurchase agreements the maturities of which cannot exceed 30 days. 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 consistent with internal policies for funds managed by the Division of Investment.

For securities exposed to credit risk in the collateral portfolio, the following table discloses aggregate fair value, by major credit quality rating category as of June 30, 2011 and 2010.

(In thousands)	June 30, 2011		
	Rating		
	Aaa/AAA	Not rated	Totals
Repurchase agreements	\$ 847,919	—	847,919
Cash	—	5,686	5,686
Totals	\$ 847,919	5,686	853,605

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the failure of the counterparty to the transaction the pension funds will not recover the value of the investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The repurchase agreement's underlying securities are held in the pension funds' name.

As of June 30, 2011, the pension funds had outstanding loaned investment securities with an aggregate market value of \$831,618,717. In accordance with GASB accounting standards, the noncash collateral is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. There were no borrower or lending agent default losses, and no recoveries or prior period losses during the year.

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(In thousands)	June 30, 2010		
	Rating		
	Aaa/AAA	Not rated	Totals
Repurchase agreements	\$ —	16,669	16,669
Money market funds	5	5	10
Cash	—	5	5
Totals	\$ 5	16,679	16,684

As of June 30, 2010, the System had outstanding loaned investment securities with an aggregate fair value of \$9,229,063. The program was terminated effective June 30, 2010 and all loaned securities and collateral were subsequently returned. In accordance with GASB accounting standards, the noncash collateral is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. There were no borrower or lending agent default losses, and no recoveries or prior-period losses during the year.

(5) Contributions

The contribution policy is set by N.J.S.A. 43:6A 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 enrolled on January 1, 1996 or after contribute at 3% on their entire base salary. Contributions by active members enrolled prior to January 1, 1996 are based on 3% of the difference between their current salary and the salary of the position on January 18, 1982. Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 78, P.L. 2011, the active member contribution rate will be increased from 3% to 12%, phased in over seven years. For fiscal year 2012, the member contribution rate for new members will increase in October 2011. The phase-in of the additional incremental member contribution rate will take place in July of each subsequent fiscal year. The State of New Jersey contribution amount is based on an actuarially determined rate. The annual employer contributions include funding for basic retirement allowances, cost-of-living adjustments and non-contributory death benefits.

Chapter 1, P.L. 2010, effective May 21, 2010, requires the State to make its full pension contribution, defined as 1/7th of the required amount, beginning in fiscal year 2012.

The State did not make a pension contribution for fiscal year 2011 but did make a contribution of \$0.6 million for Non-contributory Group Insurance (NCGI) death benefits.

The State did not make a pension contribution for fiscal year 2010 but did make a contribution of \$1.0 million for NCGI death benefits.

(6) Funds

JRS maintains the following legally required funds as follows:

Members' Annuity Savings and Accumulative Interest Fund (2011 – \$43,221,648; 2010 – \$40,420,198)

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

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2011 and 2010

Contingent Reserve Fund (2011 – \$31,650,396; 2010 – \$38,781,839)

The Contingent Reserve Fund is credited with the contributions of the State of New Jersey. Interest earnings, after crediting the Accumulative Interest Fund and the Retirement Reserve Fund, as required, are credited to this account. Additionally, payments for administrative expenses are made from this Fund.

Retirement Reserve Fund (2011 – \$189,832,324; 2010 – \$182,321,955)

The Retirement Reserve Fund is the account from which retirement benefits including cost-of-living adjustments are paid. Upon retirement of a member, accumulated contributions together with accumulated interest are transferred to the Retirement Reserve Fund from the Members' ASF and Accumulative Interest Fund. Any additional reserves needed 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% for fiscal years 2011 and 2010) is credited to the Retirement Reserve Fund.

Non-contributory Group Insurance Premium Fund (2011 – \$0; 2010 – \$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 May 2007 declaration of an outside tax council retained by the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey, the System complies with the qualification requirements of Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Funding Progress

(Unaudited – See accompanying independent auditor’s report)

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)
July 1, 2005	\$ 369,491,366	466,145,912	96,654,546	79.3%	\$ 60,506,750	159.7%
July 1, 2006	369,493,799	493,778,007	124,284,208	74.8	62,492,250	198.9
July 1, 2007	379,364,939	524,970,330	145,605,391	72.3	63,144,685	230.6
July 1, 2008	380,964,713	553,284,647	172,319,934	68.9	67,159,516	256.6
July 1, 2009	354,399,646	594,043,375	239,643,729	59.7	70,133,372	341.7
July 1, 2010	329,030,387	554,540,403	225,510,016	59.3	71,746,413	314.3

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Funding Progress – Additional Actuarial Information

(Unaudited – See accompanying independent auditor’s report)

Significant actuarial methods and assumptions used in the most recent 2010 and 2009 actuarial valuations included the following:

	<u>July 1, 2010</u>	<u>July 1, 2009</u>
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 dollar, open	Level percent, open
Remaining amortization period	30 years	30 years
Actuarial assumptions:		
Interest rate	8.25%	8.25%
Salary range	4.50%	5.45%
Cost-of-living adjustments	—%	1.80%

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer Contributions

(Unaudited – See accompanying independent auditor’s report)

Year ended June 30	Annual required contribution	Employer contributions⁽¹⁾	Percentage contributed
2006	\$ 23,212,502	7,972,000	34.3%
2007	25,174,191	12,741,898 ⁽²⁾	50.6
2008	27,171,100 ⁽²⁾	12,913,890 ⁽²⁾	47.5
2009	29,809,782	1,696,843 ⁽²⁾	5.7
2010	32,540,704	1,032,857 ⁽²⁾	3.2
2011	38,450,553	864,000	2.2

Notes to schedule:

- (1) Differences between the amounts in the employer contribution column in this schedule and the amounts recorded in the financial statements and footnotes are attributed to timing differences between the 2010 actuarial valuations and the actual amounts received in fiscal year 2011. Employer contributions per this schedule represent anticipated contribution amounts determined at the time the actuarial valuations were prepared and finalized prior to the end of fiscal year 2011. The financial statements and footnotes reflect the actual amounts received in 2011.
- (2) The fiscal year 2008 annual required contribution and the fiscal year 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 contributions have been reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Appropriation Act for fiscal year 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010, respectively.

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY
JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets by Fund

Year ended June 30, 2011

	Members' Annuity Savings and Accumulative Interest Fund	Contingent Reserve Fund	Retirement Reserve Fund	NCGI Reserve Fund	Total
Additions:					
Contributions:					
Members	\$ 2,575,319	—	—	—	2,575,319
Employers	—	1,041,694	—	651,718	1,693,412
Total contributions	2,575,319	1,041,694	—	651,718	4,268,731
Distribution of net investment income	3,836,605	23,480,295	15,041,561	—	42,358,461
Total additions	6,411,924	24,521,989	15,041,561	651,718	46,627,192
Deductions:					
Benefits	—	—	42,546,316	651,718	43,198,034
Refunds of contributions	91,258	—	—	—	91,258
Administrative expenses	—	157,524	—	—	157,524
Total deductions	91,258	157,524	42,546,316	651,718	43,446,816
Net increase (decrease) before transfers among reserves	6,320,666	24,364,465	(27,504,755)	—	3,180,376
Transfers among reserves:					
Retirements	(3,519,216)	(31,495,908)	35,015,124	—	—
Net increase (decrease)	2,801,450	(7,131,443)	7,510,369	—	3,180,376
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits:					
Beginning of year	40,420,198	38,781,839	182,321,955	—	261,523,992
End of year	\$ 43,221,648	31,650,396	189,832,324	—	264,704,368