



FINANCIAL SECTION



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KPMG LLP
Suite 600
701 West Eighth Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

Independent Auditors' Report

The Division of Retirement and Benefits and
Members of the Alaska Retirement Management Board
State of Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System:

We have audited the accompanying statement of system net assets of the State of Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System (the System) (a Component Unit of the State of Alaska) as of June 30, 2011, and the related statement of changes in system net assets for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the System's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, 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 system net assets of the State of Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System as of June 30, 2011, and the changes in system net assets for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Management's Discussion and Analysis and Schedules of Funding Progress and Schedules of Contributions from Employers and the State of Alaska, and Schedules of Contributions (Defined Contribution Retirement Occupational Death and Disability Benefits and Defined Contribution Retirement Retiree Medical Benefits) are not a required part of the financial statements, but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). 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 this information and express no opinion on it.

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Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules presented on pages 70- 72 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Supplemental schedules are the responsibility of the management of the System. This information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

KPMG LLP

October 20, 2011

STATE OF ALASKA
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
(A Component Unit of the State of Alaska)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2011 and 2010

This section presents management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) of the Public Employees' Retirement System's (System) financial position and performance for the year ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. This section is presented as a narrative overview and analysis. Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the financial statements, notes to financial statements, required supplementary information, and supplemental schedules to better understand the financial condition and performance of the System during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. Information for fiscal year 2009 is presented for comparative purposes.

Financial Highlights

The System financial highlights as of June 30, 2011 were as follows:

- The System's net assets held in trust for pension and postemployment healthcare benefits increased by \$1,927.0 million during fiscal year 2011.
- The System's plan member and employer contributions increased by \$16.7 million during fiscal year 2011.
- The State of Alaska directly appropriated \$165.8 million during fiscal year 2011 as statutorily required.
- The System net investment income increased \$1,125.2 million to \$2,009.4 million during fiscal year 2011.
- The System's pension benefit expenditures totaled \$525.3 million during fiscal year 2011.
- The System's postemployment healthcare benefit expenditures totaled \$299.2 million in fiscal year 2011.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the System's financial statements. The System's financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) statement of system net assets, (2) statement of changes in system net assets, and (3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information and other supplemental schedules.

Statement of System Net Assets – This statement presents information regarding the System's assets, liabilities, and resulting net assets held in trust for pension and postemployment healthcare benefits. This statement reflects the System's investments at fair market value, along with cash and short-term investments, receivables, and other assets less liabilities at June 30, 2011 and 2010.

Statement of Changes in System Net Assets – This statement presents how the System's net assets held in trust for pension and postemployment healthcare benefits changed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. This statement presents contributions earned and investment income (loss) during the period. Deductions for pension and postemployment healthcare benefits, refunds, and operating deductions are also presented.

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The above statements represent resources available for investment and payment of benefits as of June 30, 2011 and 2010, and the sources and uses of those funds during fiscal year 2011 and 2010.

Notes to Financial Statements – The notes to financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements and provide additional detailed information and schedules that are essential to a full understanding of the System's financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information and Related Notes – The required supplementary information consists of seven schedules and related notes concerning the funded status of the System and actuarial assumptions and methods used in the actuarial valuation.

Supplemental Schedules – Supplemental schedules include detailed information on administrative and investment deductions incurred by the System and payments to consultants (other than investment advisors) for professional services.

Condensed Financial Information (In thousands)

System Net Assets

Description	2011	2010	Increase/(decrease)		2009
			Amount	Percentage	
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 95,856	103,558	(7,702)	(7.4)%	\$ 39,636
Due from State of Alaska					
General Fund	—	11,931	(11,931)	(100.0)	7,301
Contributions receivable	23,788	22,958	830	3.6	22,053
Due from retiree health fund	—	1,189	(1,189)	(100.0)	1,051
Other receivables	8,357	4,412	3,945	89.4	2,084
Legal settlement	—	445,415	(445,415)	(100.0)	—
Investments, at fair value	11,558,961	9,255,890	2,303,071	24.9	8,550,532
Other assets	<u>2,866</u>	<u>2,829</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>2,824</u>
Total assets	<u>11,689,828</u>	<u>9,848,182</u>	<u>1,841,646</u>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>8,625,481</u>
Liabilities:					
Accrued expenses	10,037	9,572	465	4.9	9,747
Claims payable	32,678	32,315	363	1.1	—
Legal fees payable	—	86,428	(86,428)	(100.0)	—
Due to State of Alaska General Fund	373	—	373	100.0	—
Due to other funds	<u>—</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>(101)</u>	<u>(100.0)</u>	<u>102</u>
Total liabilities	<u>43,088</u>	<u>128,416</u>	<u>(85,328)</u>	<u>(66.4)</u>	<u>9,849</u>
Net assets	<u>\$11,646,740</u>	<u>9,719,766</u>	<u>1,926,974</u>	<u>19.8%</u>	<u>\$8,615,632</u>

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2011 and 2010

Changes in System Net Assets

Description	2011	2010	Increase/(decrease)		2009
			Amount	Percentage	
Net assets, beginning of year	\$ 9,719,766	8,615,632	1,104,134	12.8%	\$10,765,304
Additions (reductions):					
Contributions	597,945	581,222	16,723	2.9	548,525
Appropriation – State of Alaska	165,841	107,953	57,888	53.6	241,600
Net investment income (loss)	2,009,351	884,126	1,125,225	127.3	(2,191,482)
Other additions	12,760	456,496	(443,736)	(97.2)	8,780
Total additions (reductions)	<u>2,785,897</u>	<u>2,029,797</u>	<u>756,100</u>	<u>37.3</u>	<u>(1,392,577)</u>
Deductions:					
Pension and postemployment healthcare benefits	824,513	808,916	15,597	1.9	722,493
Refund of contributions	18,196	15,393	2,803	18.2	13,884
Legal settlement fees	—	86,428	(86,428)	(100.0)	—
Administrative	16,214	14,926	1,288	8.6	20,718
Total deductions	<u>858,923</u>	<u>925,663</u>	<u>(66,740)</u>	<u>(7.2)</u>	<u>757,095</u>
Increase (decrease) in net assets	<u>1,926,974</u>	<u>1,104,134</u>	<u>822,840</u>	<u>74.5</u>	<u>(2,149,672)</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$11,646,740</u>	<u>9,719,766</u>	<u>1,926,974</u>	<u>19.8%</u>	<u>\$ 8,615,632</u>

Financial Analysis of the System

The statement of system net assets as of June 30, 2011 and 2010 show net assets held in trust for pension and postemployment healthcare benefits of \$11,646,740,000 and \$9,719,766,000, respectively. The entire amount is available to cover the System's obligations to pay pension and postemployment healthcare benefits to its members and their beneficiaries, as well as administrative costs.

These amounts represent an increase in the System's net assets held in trust for pension and postemployment healthcare benefits of \$1,926,974,000 or 19.8% from fiscal year 2010 to 2011 and an increase of \$1,104,134,000 or 12.8% from fiscal years 2009 and 2010. Over the long term, plan member contributions, employer contributions, and State of Alaska appropriations, as well as investment income earned, are expected to sufficiently fund the pension benefit and postemployment healthcare costs of the System.

The investment of pension funds is a long-term undertaking. On an annual basis, the Alaska Retirement Management Board (Board) reviews and adopts an asset allocation strategy to ensure the asset mix will remain at an optimal risk/return level given the System's constraints and objectives.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2011 and 2010

System Asset Allocation

During fiscal years 2011 and 2010, the Board adopted the following asset allocation for the DB Plan and DCR Plan's retiree major medical insurance fund, health reimbursement, and occupational death and disability fund:

	2011	
	Pension & Healthcare Trust	
	Allocation	Range
Broad domestic equity	29.0%	± 6%
Global equity ex-U.S.	23.0	± 4
Fixed income	19.0	± 3
Real assets	16.0	± 8
Private equity	7.0	± 5
Absolute return	5.0	± 4
Cash equivalents	1.0	- 1/+ 5
Total	100.0%	
Expected five-year median return	8.07%	
Standard deviation	13.46	

	2010	
	Pension & Healthcare Trust	
	Allocation	Range
Broad domestic equity	30.0%	± 6%
Global equity ex-U.S.	22.0	± 4
Fixed income	20.0	± 3
Real assets	16.0	± 8
Private equity	7.0	± 5
Absolute return	5.0	± 4
Cash equivalents	-	+ 6
Total	100.0%	
Expected five-year median return	9.04%	
Standard deviation	12.85	

For fiscal years 2011 and 2010, the DB Plan's investments generated a 21.22% and 11.39% rate of return, respectively. The DB Plan's annualized rate of return was 2.38% over the last three years and 4.33% over the last five years, which is less than the June 30, 2009 actuarial assumed rate of return of 8.25%.

**STATE OF ALASKA
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
(A Component Unit of the State of Alaska)**

Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2011 and 2010

Actuarial Valuations and Funding Progress

The overall objective of a pension fund is to accumulate sufficient funds to meet all expected future obligations to members. The employer contribution requirements are actuarially determined as a percentage of eligible salaries, and reflect the cost of benefits accruing during a fiscal year and a fixed amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. The amortization period is recommended by the actuary and adopted by the Board. Employer contribution rates are recommended by the actuary and the actuarially determined contribution rate is considered for adoption by the Board annually. The ratio of assets to liabilities was 61.5%, at June 30, 2010 (the date of the DB Plan's latest actuarial valuation report). The goal for the DB Plan is to make progress toward achieving full funding.

A summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods is presented in the notes to required supplementary information. The assumptions, when applied in combination, fairly represent past and anticipated future experience of the DB Plan.

For fiscal year 2011 (based on the June 30, 2008 actuarial valuation report) the consolidated normal cost rate decreased from 9.46% to 9.33%, the average past service rate increased from 18.19% to 18.63%, thus producing a total fiscal year 2011, actuarially determined contribution rate of 27.96%. The Board adopted the actuarially determined contribution rate of 27.96% for fiscal year 2011.

	Valuation Year	
	(In thousands)	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Valuation assets	\$11,157,464	10,242,978
Accrued liabilities (total benefits)	18,132,492	16,579,371
Unfunded accrued liability	6,975,028	6,336,393
Funding ratio	61.5%	61.8%

Contributions, Investment Income, and Other Additions

The additions required to fund retirement benefits are accumulated through a combination of employer and plan member contributions, State of Alaska appropriation, investment income (loss), and other additions as follows:

	Additions (reductions) (In thousands)				
			<u>Increase/(decrease)</u>		
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>2009</u>
Plan members contributions	\$ 153,664	152,787	877	0.6%	\$ 141,073
Employer contributions	444,281	428,435	15,846	3.7	407,452
Appropriation – State of Alaska	165,841	107,953	57,888	53.6	241,600
Net investment income (loss)	2,009,351	884,126	1,125,225	127.3	(2,191,482)
Legal settlement	—	445,414	(445,414)	(100.0)	—
Other additions	12,760	11,082	1,678	15.1	8,780
Total	<u>\$2,785,897</u>	<u>2,029,797</u>	<u>756,100</u>	<u>37.3%</u>	<u>\$(1,392,577)</u>

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The System's employer contributions increased from \$428,435,000 in fiscal year 2010 to \$444,281,000 in fiscal year 2011, an increase of \$15,846,000 or 3.7%. The System's employer contributions increased from \$407,452,000 in fiscal year 2009 to \$428,435,000 in fiscal year 2010, an increase of \$20,983,000 or 5.1%. The increase in employer contributions is attributable to an increase in members' salaries.

The State of Alaska provided \$165,841,000 for fiscal year 2011 and \$107,953,000 for fiscal year 2010 in employer on-behalf payments as required by Alaska Statute 39.35.280. The employer on-behalf amount is calculated by the System's actuary. It is based on projected payroll and the difference between the actuarially determined contribution rate and the statutory effective rate. The actuarially determined contribution rate increased from 27.65% in fiscal year 2010 to 27.96% in fiscal year 2011. The employer contribution rate of 22.00% is established in Alaska Statute 39.35.255(a).

The System's net investment income in fiscal year 2011 increased by \$1,125,225,000 or 127.3% from amounts recorded in fiscal year 2010. The System experienced net investment income of \$884,126,000 in fiscal year 2010 and net investment loss of \$2,191,482 in fiscal year 2009. Over the long term, investment income has been a major component of additions to System assets. During fiscal year 2011, the System continued to experience positive returns on investments.

The System's investment rate of returns at June 30 are as follows:

	Year ended		
	2011	2010	2009
System returns	21.22%	11.39%	(20.49)%
Domestic equities	33.37	15.45	(26.72)
International equities	28.27	12.05	(29.11)
Fixed income	5.46	11.19	3.39
Private equity	20.14	18.86	(23.67)
Absolute return	5.98	6.59	(12.51)
Real assets	15.25	(0.28)	(21.02)
International fixed income	0.47	—	—

During fiscal year 2010, the Alaska Retirement Management Board settled a lawsuit against its former actuary, Mercer, regarding claims of professional malpractice, breach of contract, and unfair trade practices in advising the state on management of the Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System and the Alaska Teachers' Retirement System. The settlement agreement amounts to \$500 million in exchange for dismissal of the lawsuit. The amount allocated to the Public Employees' Retirement System was \$359.0 million after legal fees were deducted.

**STATE OF ALASKA
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
(A Component Unit of the State of Alaska)**

Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2011 and 2010

Benefits and Other Deductions

The primary deduction of the DB Plan is the payment of pension and postemployment healthcare benefits. The primary deduction of the DCR Pension Trust Plan is the refund of contributions. These benefit payments, healthcare claims paid, refunds of contributions, and the cost of administering the System comprise the costs of operations as follows:

	Deductions (In thousands)				
	2011	2010	Increase/(decrease)		2009
			Amount	Percentage	
Pension benefits	\$525,317	496,015	29,302	5.9%	\$466,085
Postemployment healthcare benefits	299,196	312,901	(13,705)	(4.4)	256,408
Refund of contributions	18,196	15,393	2,803	18.2	13,884
Administrative	16,214	14,926	1,288	8.6	20,718
Legal fees	—	86,428	(86,428)	(100.0)	—
Total	\$ 858,923	925,663	(66,740)	(7.2)%	\$757,095

The System's pension benefit payments in 2011 increased \$29,302,000 or 5.9% from fiscal year 2010 and increased \$29,930,000 or 6.4% from fiscal year 2009 to 2010. The increase in pension benefits is the result of an increase in the number of retirees.

The System's postemployment healthcare benefit payments in fiscal year 2011 decreased \$13,705,000 or 4.4% from fiscal year 2010 and increased \$56,493,000 or 22.0% from fiscal year 2009 to 2010. The decrease in healthcare costs in fiscal year 2011 is attributable in part to greater discounts with our preferred providers of healthcare.

The System's administrative deductions in 2011 increased \$1,288,000 or 8.6% from fiscal year 2010 and decreased \$5,792,000 or 28.0% from fiscal year 2009. The increase in administrative costs in fiscal year 2011 is related to an increase in personal services and actuarial costs.

During fiscal year 2010, the system incurred legal fees of \$86,428,000 associated with the legal settlement paid to the State of Alaska by Mercer.

Funding

Retirement benefits are financed by accumulations from employers, plan members, State of Alaska appropriations, and income earned on System investments.

- The employer contribution rate is determined by the System's consulting actuary and adopted by the Board annually. Alaska Statute 39.35.255(a) sets the employer contribution rate at 22.0%. The difference between the actuarially determined rate and the statutory employer effective rate is paid by the State of Alaska as a direct appropriation.
- Plan member contributions are set by Alaska Statute 39.35.160 for the DB Plan and Alaska Statute 39.35.730 for the DCR Plan.

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- Alaska Statute 39.35.280 requires that additional state contributions are made each July 1 or as soon after July 1 for the ensuing fiscal year that when combined with the total employer contributions is sufficient to pay the System's past service liability at the contribution rate adopted by the Board for that fiscal year.
- The Board works with an external consultant to determine the proper asset allocation strategy.

Legislation

During fiscal year 2011, the Twenty-Seventh Alaska State Legislature enacted one law that affects the System:

- House Bill 108 appropriates \$242.6 million from the general fund to the Department of Administration for deposit in the System's defined benefit pension fund and retiree healthcare trust as partial payment of the participating employers' contributions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012. This appropriation is to fund the difference between the statutory required contribution established in Senate Bill 125 of 22.00% and the actuarially determined contribution rate of 30.76% and ARMB adopted rate of 33.49% for fiscal year 2012.

Economic Conditions, Future Contribution Rates, and Status of Unfunded Liability

Fiscal year 2011 was another strong recovery year in terms of investment returns. Net investment income reflected an increase of 127.3% between 2010 and 2011. The Board continues to diversify the portfolio of the System to maintain an optimal risk/return ratio. The return on the System's investments exceed its' actuarially assumed return of 8.25% (based on the June 30, 2008 actuarial report, which established the fiscal year 2011 rate) with a system rate of return of 21.22% at June 30, 2011.

The consulting actuary recommended an increase from the System's actuarially determined contribution rate of 27.65% in fiscal year 2010 to 27.96% in fiscal year 2011. The Board adopted the actuarially determined contribution rate of 27.96% for fiscal year 2011, up 0.31 points from the fiscal year 2010 Board adopted actuarially determined contribution rate of 27.65%. The statutory employer contribution rate remained at 22.00% for fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

The June 30, 2010 actuarial valuation for the DB Plan reported a funding ratio of 61.5% and an unfunded liability of \$6.98 billion.

For fiscal years 2011 and 2010, the DCR Plan's employer contribution rate was established at 22.00%. The DCR Plan retiree medical plan contribution rate was adopted by the Board to be 0.55% and 0.83% for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively. The DCR Plan's actuarially determined occupational death and disability rate for peace officers and firefighters was adopted by the Board to be 1.18% and 1.33% for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively. The DCR Plan's actuarially determined occupational death and disability rate for all other employees was adopted by the Board to be 0.31% and 0.30% for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively.

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Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the finances for all those with interest in the finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

State of Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System
Division of Retirement and Benefits, Accounting Section
P.O. Box 110203
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0203

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STATE OF ALASKA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (A Component Unit of the State of Alaska)

Statements of Plan Net Assets

June 30, 2011

(With summarized financial information from June 30, 2010)
(In thousands)

	Defined benefit plans			Defined contribution pension trust fund						System total June 30, 2011	System total June 30, 2010
	Pension	Alaska retiree healthcare trust	Total	Participant directed	Occupational death and disability			Total			
					All others	Peace officer/ firefighter	Retiree medical plan		Healthcare reimbursement arrangement		
Assets:											
Cash and cash equivalents (notes 2 and 4):											
Short-term fixed income pool	\$ 46,603	39,348	85,951	7,591	97	42	212	1,066	9,008	94,959	99,603
Great West/participant directed deposit	—	—	—	897	—	—	—	—	897	897	3,955
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>46,603</u>	<u>39,348</u>	<u>85,951</u>	<u>8,488</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>1,066</u>	<u>9,905</u>	<u>95,856</u>	<u>103,558</u>
Receivables:											
Contributions	23,228	422	23,650	96	2	—	4	36	138	23,788	22,958
Legal settlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445,415
Due from State of Alaska General Fund (note 2)	—	8,138	8,138	2,874	62	31	121	723	3,811	11,949	18,113
Due from retiree health fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,724
Other account receivable	2	8,355	8,357	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,357	4,412
Total receivables	<u>23,230</u>	<u>16,915</u>	<u>40,145</u>	<u>2,970</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>759</u>	<u>3,949</u>	<u>44,094</u>	<u>502,622</u>
Investments (notes 2, 3, 4 and 5) at fair value:											
Fixed income securities											
Retirement fixed income pool	15,133	12,331	27,464	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,464	911,685
U.S. Treasury fixed income pool	671,024	575,421	1,246,445	—	668	242	1,556	6,806	9,272	1,255,717	453,435
High yield fixed income pool	155,952	127,063	283,015	—	102	37	238	1,043	1,420	284,435	227,594
International fixed income pool	144,490	117,723	262,213	—	105	38	243	1,063	1,449	263,662	138,243
Emerging markets debt pool	48,796	39,757	88,553	—	103	37	239	1,047	1,426	89,979	70,827
Total fixed income securities	<u>1,035,395</u>	<u>872,295</u>	<u>1,907,690</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>978</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>2,276</u>	<u>9,959</u>	<u>13,567</u>	<u>1,921,257</u>	<u>1,801,784</u>
Broad domestic equity	1,872,013	1,525,039	3,397,052	—	1,536	555	3,577	15,647	21,315	3,418,367	2,669,225
Global equity Ex-U.S.:											
International equity pool	1,125,179	916,645	2,041,824	—	966	349	2,249	9,839	13,403	2,055,227	1,406,031
Emerging markets equity pool	376,345	306,632	682,977	—	253	92	591	2,584	3,520	686,497	540,183
Total global equity Ex-U.S.	<u>1,501,524</u>	<u>1,223,277</u>	<u>2,724,801</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,219</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>2,840</u>	<u>12,423</u>	<u>16,923</u>	<u>2,741,724</u>	<u>1,946,214</u>
Private equity pool	576,318	469,540	1,045,858	—	362	131	844	3,691	5,028	1,050,886	892,470
Absolute return pool	275,814	224,717	500,531	—	258	93	600	2,624	3,575	504,106	463,864
Real assets:											
Real estate pool	500,940	408,364	909,304	—	508	183	1,182	5,173	7,046	916,350	779,193
Real estate investment trust pool	63,757	51,942	115,699	—	16	6	37	161	220	115,919	36,034
Energy pool	35,175	28,659	63,834	—	16	6	36	158	216	64,050	58,273
Farmland pool	196,398	171,422	367,820	—	82	30	192	837	1,141	368,961	330,167
Farmland water pool	13,877	—	13,877	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,877	11,315
Timber pool	73,259	59,691	132,950	—	51	18	119	520	708	133,658	114,817
Treasury inflation protected securities pool	73,480	59,869	133,349	—	164	60	383	1,676	2,283	135,632	55,549
Total real assets	<u>956,886</u>	<u>779,947</u>	<u>1,736,833</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>837</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>1,949</u>	<u>8,525</u>	<u>11,614</u>	<u>1,748,447</u>	<u>1,385,348</u>
Other investment funds, at fair value:											
Pooled investment funds	—	—	—	49,064	—	—	—	—	49,064	49,064	19,200
Collective investment funds	—	—	—	125,110	—	—	—	—	125,110	125,110	77,785
Total other investment funds	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>174,174</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>174,174</u>	<u>174,174</u>	<u>96,985</u>
Total investments	<u>6,217,950</u>	<u>5,094,815</u>	<u>11,312,765</u>	<u>174,174</u>	<u>5,190</u>	<u>1,877</u>	<u>12,086</u>	<u>52,869</u>	<u>246,196</u>	<u>11,558,961</u>	<u>9,255,890</u>
Other assets	51	2,815	2,866	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,866	2,829
Total assets	<u>6,287,834</u>	<u>5,153,893</u>	<u>11,441,727</u>	<u>185,632</u>	<u>5,351</u>	<u>1,950</u>	<u>12,423</u>	<u>54,694</u>	<u>260,050</u>	<u>11,701,777</u>	<u>9,864,899</u>
Liabilities:											
Accrued expenses	7,587	520	8,107	1,930	—	—	—	—	1,930	10,037	9,572
Claims payable (note 6)	—	32,678	32,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,678	32,315
Legal fees payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86,428
Due to State of Alaska General Fund	12,322	—	12,322	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,322	6,182
Due to Retiree Health Medical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,535
Due to Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust – TRS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
Total liabilities	<u>19,909</u>	<u>33,198</u>	<u>53,107</u>	<u>1,930</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,930</u>	<u>55,037</u>	<u>145,133</u>
Commitment and contingencies (note 9)											
Net assets held in trust for pension and postemployment healthcare benefits	<u>\$6,267,925</u>	<u>5,120,695</u>	<u>11,388,620</u>	<u>183,702</u>	<u>5,351</u>	<u>1,950</u>	<u>12,423</u>	<u>54,694</u>	<u>258,120</u>	<u>11,646,740</u>	<u>9,719,766</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FINANCIAL SECTION

STATE OF ALASKA
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
(A Component Unit of the State of Alaska)
Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets
June 30, 2011
(With summarized financial information from June 30, 2010)
(In thousands)

	Defined benefit plans			Defined contribution pension trust plans						System total June 30, 2011	System total June 30, 2010
	Pension	Alaska retiree healthcare trust	Total	Participant directed	All others	Peace officer/ firefighter	Retiree medical plan	Healthcare reimbursement arrangement	Total		
Additions:											
Contributions:											
Employers	\$ 139,075	261,534	400,609	22,976	1,275	577	2,527	16,317	43,672	444,281	428,435
Plan members	116,270	557	116,827	36,831	—	6	—	—	36,837	153,664	152,787
State of Alaska	65,187	100,654	165,841	—	—	—	—	—	—	165,841	107,953
Total contributions	<u>320,532</u>	<u>362,745</u>	<u>683,277</u>	<u>59,807</u>	<u>1,275</u>	<u>583</u>	<u>2,527</u>	<u>16,317</u>	<u>80,509</u>	<u>763,786</u>	<u>689,175</u>
Investment income:											
Net appreciation in fair value (note 2)	986,899	765,529	1,752,428	28,235	664	234	1,591	6,373	37,097	1,789,525	734,900
Interest	33,532	27,403	60,935	29	29	11	69	285	423	61,358	74,879
Dividends	101,938	78,304	180,242	—	66	23	158	650	897	181,139	91,838
Total investment income	<u>1,122,369</u>	<u>871,236</u>	<u>1,993,605</u>	<u>28,264</u>	<u>759</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>1,818</u>	<u>7,308</u>	<u>38,417</u>	<u>2,032,022</u>	<u>901,617</u>
Less investment expense	22,656	15	22,671	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,671	17,491
Net investment income	<u>1,099,713</u>	<u>871,221</u>	<u>1,970,934</u>	<u>28,264</u>	<u>759</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>1,818</u>	<u>7,308</u>	<u>38,417</u>	<u>2,009,351</u>	<u>884,126</u>
Other:											
Legal settlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445,414
Other	97	12,650	12,747	13	—	—	—	—	13	12,760	11,082
Total additions	<u>1,420,342</u>	<u>1,246,616</u>	<u>2,666,958</u>	<u>88,084</u>	<u>2,034</u>	<u>851</u>	<u>4,345</u>	<u>23,625</u>	<u>118,939</u>	<u>2,785,897</u>	<u>2,029,797</u>
Deductions:											
Pension and postemployment benefits	525,277	299,196	824,473	—	—	40	—	—	40	824,513	808,916
Refunds of contributions	11,923	—	11,923	6,273	—	—	—	—	6,273	18,196	15,393
Legal settlement fees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86,428
Administrative	6,744	7,806	14,550	1,664	—	—	—	—	1,664	16,214	14,926
Total deductions	<u>543,944</u>	<u>307,002</u>	<u>850,946</u>	<u>7,937</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7,977</u>	<u>858,923</u>	<u>925,663</u>
Net increase	876,398	939,614	1,816,012	80,147	2,034	811	4,345	23,625	110,962	1,926,974	1,104,134
Net assets held in trust for pension and postemployment healthcare benefits:											
Balance, beginning of year	<u>5,391,527</u>	<u>4,181,081</u>	<u>9,572,608</u>	<u>103,555</u>	<u>3,317</u>	<u>1,139</u>	<u>8,078</u>	<u>31,069</u>	<u>147,158</u>	<u>9,719,766</u>	<u>8,615,632</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$6,267,925</u>	<u>5,120,695</u>	<u>11,388,620</u>	<u>183,702</u>	<u>5,351</u>	<u>1,950</u>	<u>12,423</u>	<u>54,694</u>	<u>258,120</u>	<u>11,646,740</u>	<u>9,719,766</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FINANCIAL SECTION

STATE OF ALASKA
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
(A Component Unit of the State of Alaska)

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2011

(With summarized financial information from June 30, 2010)

(1) Description

The following is a brief description of the State of Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS or the System) Defined Benefit Retirement Pension and Postemployment Healthcare Plan (the DB Plan) and Defined Contribution Retirement Trust Fund (the DCR Plan). PERS is a Component Unit of the State of Alaska (the State). The DB Plan is a plan within the System, which includes the Defined Benefit Retirement Pension Trust Fund and Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Fund. The DCR Plan consists of a Participant Directed Fund, Retiree Medical Fund, Health Reimbursement Arrangement Fund, and Occupational Death and Disability Fund. Participants should refer to the System agreement for more complete information.

At June 30, 2011 and 2010, the number of participating local government employers and public organizations including the State was as follows:

State of Alaska	1
Municipalities	77
School districts	53
Other	<u>29</u>
Total employers	<u><u>160</u></u>

Inclusion in the DB Plan and DCR Plan is a condition of employment for eligible State employees, except as otherwise provided for judges, elected officers, and certain employees of the Alaska Marine Highway System. Any local government in the State may elect to have its permanent general and peace officer and firefighter employees covered by the System.

Defined Benefit Retirement Plan

General

The DB Plan is a defined benefit, cost-sharing, multiple employer plan within the System established and administered by the State to provide pension and postemployment healthcare benefits for eligible State and local government employees. Benefit and contribution provisions are established by State law and may be amended only by the State Legislature. The

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System is a component unit of the State financial reporting entity and is included in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report pension trust fund. With the passage of Senate Bill (SB) 141, the PERS DB Plan is closed to all new members effective July 1, 2006.

At June 30, DB Plan's membership consisted of the following:

	<u>Valuation as of June 30</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	26,237	25,015
Terminated plan members entitled to future benefits	<u>6,253</u>	<u>6,566</u>
Total current and future benefits	<u>32,490</u>	<u>31,581</u>
Active plan members:		
General	24,054	25,089
Peace officer and firefighter	<u>2,388</u>	<u>2,476</u>
Total active plan members	<u>26,442</u>	<u>27,565</u>
Total members	<u>58,932</u>	<u>59,146</u>
Active plan members:		
Vested:		
General	19,375	18,654
Peace officer and firefighter	2,102	2,017
Nonvested:		
General	4,679	6,435
Peace officer and firefighter	<u>286</u>	<u>459</u>
Total active plan members	<u>26,442</u>	<u>27,565</u>

Pension Benefits

Members hired prior to July 1, 1986, with five or more paid-up years of credited service are entitled to monthly pension benefits beginning at normal retirement age, 55, or early retirement age, 50. For members first hired after June 30, 1986, the normal and early retirement ages are 60 and 55, respectively. Members with 30 or more years of credited service (20 years for peace officers and firefighters) may retire at any age and receive a normal benefit.

The normal monthly pension benefit is based on years of service and average monthly compensation. For members hired prior to July 1, 1996, and all peace officer and firefighter, the average monthly compensation is based upon the members' three highest, consecutive years' salaries. For all other members hired after June 30, 1996, average monthly compensation is based upon the members' five highest, consecutive years' salaries.

The benefit related to all years of service prior to July 1, 1986 and for years of service through a total of 10 years for general members is equal to 2% of the member's average monthly compensation for each year of service. The benefit for each year over 10 years of service subsequent to June 30, 1986 is equal to 2-1/4% of the member's average monthly compensation

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for the second 10 years and 2 ½% for all remaining years of service. For peace officer and firefighters, the benefit for years of service through a total of 10 years is equal to 2% of the member's average monthly compensation and 2 ½% for all remaining years of service.

Minimum benefits for members eligible for retirement are \$25 per month for each year of credited service.

Married members must receive their benefits in the form of a joint and survivor annuity unless their spouse consents to another form of benefit or another person is eligible for benefits under a qualified domestic relations order.

The DB Plan has two types of postretirement pension adjustments (PRPA). The automatic PRPA is issued annually to all eligible benefit recipients, when the cost of living increases in the previous calendar year. The automatic PRPA increase is paid beginning July 1 of each year. The discretionary PRPA may be granted to eligible recipients by the DB Plan's Administrator if the funding ratio of the DB Plan meets or exceeds 105%. If both an automatic and discretionary PRPA are granted, and a retiree is eligible for both adjustments, the one that provides the retiree the greater increase will be paid.

Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

Major medical benefits are provided to retirees without cost for all members hired before July 1, 1986. Members hired on or after July 1, 1986 with 5 years of credited service (or 10 years of credited service for those first hired on or after July 1, 1996) may pay the full monthly premium if they are under age 60 (or over age 60 with less than 10 years of service for those first hired on or after July 1, 1996), and receive benefits at no premium cost if they are over age 60 or are receiving disability benefits. Peace officers and firefighters with 25 years of membership service and all other members with 30 years of membership service also receive benefits at no premium cost.

Beginning July 1, 2007, the Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust (ARHCT), a healthcare trust fund of the State, was established. The ARHCT is self-funded and provides major medical coverage to retirees of the System. The System retains the risk of loss of allowable claims for eligible members. The ARHCT began paying member healthcare claims on March 1, 2008. Prior to that, healthcare claims were paid for by the Retiree Health Fund (RHF).

Death Benefits

If an active general DB Plan member dies from occupational causes, the spouse may receive a monthly pension equal to 40% of the DB Plan's member's salary. If an active peace officer or firefighter DB Plan member dies from occupational causes, the spouse may receive a monthly pension equal to 50% of the DB Plan's member's salary or 75% of the member's retirement benefit calculated as if the member had survived until normal retirement age, whichever is greater. When death is due to occupational causes and there is no surviving spouse, the DB Plan's member's dependent child(ren) may receive the monthly pension until they are no longer dependents. If the member does not have a spouse or dependent children at the time of death, a lump-sum death benefit is payable to the named beneficiary(ies). The amount of the occupational death pension changes on the date the DB Plan member's normal retirement would have occurred if the DB Plan member had lived. The new benefit is based on the DB Plan member's average monthly compensation at the time of death and the credited service, including service that would have accrued if the DB Plan member had lived and continued to work until

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normal retirement. If the death was from nonoccupational causes, and the DB Plan member was vested, the spouse may receive a monthly 50% joint and survivor option benefit based on the member's credited service and average monthly compensation at the time of death. If the DB Plan member is not married or vested, a lump-sum death benefit is payable to the named beneficiary(ies).

Disability Benefits

Active DB Plan members who become permanently disabled due to occupational or nonoccupational causes receive disability benefits until normal retirement age, or when the service requirement for normal retirement is met. Although there are no minimum service requirements for Plan members to be eligible for occupational disability, DB Plan members must be vested to receive nonoccupational disability benefits. The monthly occupational disability benefit is equal to 40% of the DB Plan's member's salary at the time of the disability. The nonoccupational disability benefit is based on the DB Plan member's service and salary at the time of disability. At normal retirement age, a disabled general DB Plan member receives normal retirement benefits. A peace officer or firefighter Plan member may elect to receive normal retirement benefits calculated under the occupational disability benefit rules.

Contributions

DB Plan Member Contributions

The DB Plan's member contribution rates are 7.5% for peace officers and firefighters, 9.6% for some school district employees, and 6.75% for general DB Plan members, as required by statute. The DB Plan's member contributions are deducted before federal income tax is withheld. Contributions are collected by employers and remitted to the DB Plan. The DB Plan's member contributions earn interest at the rate of 4.50% per annum, compounded semiannually.

Employer Contributions

The DB Plan's funding policy provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as a percent of annual covered payroll, are sufficient to accumulate assets to pay both pension and postemployment healthcare benefits when due. Employer contribution rates are determined using the entry age normal actuarial cost method of funding. The DB Plan uses the level percentage of pay method to amortize the unfunded liability over a twenty-five year fixed period. Employer contributions are accumulated in both the pension and the healthcare funds based on the adopted actuarially determined contribution rate for the fiscal year.

Contributions from the State of Alaska

Alaska Statute 39.35.280 requires that additional state contributions are made each July 1 or as soon after July 1 for the ensuing fiscal year that when combined with the total employer contributions is sufficient to pay the System's past service liability at the actuarially determined contribution rate adopted by the Alaska Retirement Board (the Board) for that fiscal year.

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Refunds

DB Plan member contributions may be voluntarily or, under certain circumstances, involuntarily refunded to the member or a garnishing agency 60 days after termination of employment. Voluntary refund rights are forfeited on July 1 following the member's 75th birthday or within 50 years of the member's last termination date. Members who have had contributions refunded forfeit all retirement benefits, including postemployment healthcare benefits. Members are allowed to reinstate refunded service due to involuntary refunds by repaying the total involuntary refunded balance and accrued interest. Members are allowed to reinstate voluntarily refunded service by repaying the voluntarily refunded balance and accrued interest, as long as they reestablish an employee relationship with a participating DB Plan employer before July 1, 2010. Members who have not reestablished an employee relationship with a participating DB Plan employer by June 30, 2010 will not be eligible to reinstate voluntarily refunded service and will forfeit any claim to DB Plan membership rights. Balances refunded to members accrue interest at the rate of 7.0% per annum, compounded semiannually.

Defined Contribution Retirement Plan

General

The DCR Pension Trust Fund is a defined contribution, cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement plan within PERS established and administered by the State to provide pension and postemployment healthcare benefits for eligible employees. Benefit and contribution provisions are established by State law and may be amended only by the State Legislature. The DCR Pension Trust Fund was created by State of Alaska Statutes effective July 1, 2006. A defined contribution plan is a plan in which savings are accumulated in an individual retirement account for the exclusive benefit of the member or beneficiaries.

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At June 30, 2011 and 2010, the DCR Pension Trust Fund membership consisted of the following:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	—	—
Terminated plan members entitled to future benefits:		
25% Vested	357	233
50% Vested	158	61
75% Vested	35	3
100% Vested	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
Total terminated plan members entitled to future benefits	<u>554</u>	<u>304</u>
Total current and future benefits	<u>554</u>	<u>304</u>
Active plan members:		
General	10,409	8,760
Peace officer and firefighter	<u>773</u>	<u>652</u>
Total active plan members	<u>11,182</u>	<u>9,412</u>
Total members	<u>11,736</u>	<u>9,716</u>
Active plan members:		
Vested General:		
25% Vested	1,965	1,873
50% Vested	1,528	1,227
75% Vested	1,002	180
100% Vested	<u>144</u>	<u>10</u>
Total vested general	<u>4,639</u>	<u>3,290</u>
Vested peace officer and firefighter		
25% Vested	164	203
50% Vested	175	168
75% Vested	157	24
100% Vested	<u>19</u>	<u>—</u>
Total vested peace officer and firefighter	<u>515</u>	<u>395</u>
Nonvested:		
General	5,770	5,470
Peace officer and firefighter	<u>258</u>	<u>257</u>
Total nonvested general and peace officer and firefighter	<u>6,028</u>	<u>5,727</u>
Total members	<u>11,736</u>	<u>9,716</u>

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Pension Benefits

A participating member is immediately and fully vested in that member's contributions and related earnings (losses). A member shall be fully vested in the employer contributions made on that member's behalf, and related earnings (losses), after five years of service. A member is partially vested in the employer contributions made on that member's behalf, and the related earnings, in the ratio of a) 25% with two years of service; b) 50% with three years of service; c) 75% with four years of service; and d) 100% with five years of service.

Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

Major medical benefits available to eligible persons are accessible to the retiree major medical insurance plan and to the health reimbursement arrangement plan. Access to the retiree major medical insurance plan means that an eligible person may not be denied insurance coverage except for failure to pay the required premium.

Death Benefits

If (1) the death of an employee occurs before the employee's retirement and before the employee's normal retirement date, (2) the proximate cause of death is a bodily injury sustained or a hazard undergone while in the performance and within the scope of the employee's duties, and (3) the injury or hazard is not the proximate result of willful negligence of the employee, a monthly survivor's pension shall be paid to the surviving spouse. If there is no surviving spouse or if the spouse later dies, the monthly survivor's pension shall be paid in equal parts to the dependent children of the employee.

The monthly survivor's pension section for survivors of employees who were not peace officers or fire fighters is 40% of the employee's monthly compensation in the month in which the employee dies. The monthly survivor's pension for survivors of employees who were peace officers or fire fighters is 50% of the monthly compensation in the month in which the employee dies. While the monthly survivor's pension is being paid, the employer shall make contributions on behalf of the employee's beneficiaries based on the deceased employee's gross monthly compensation at the time of occupational death.

Disability Benefits

An employee is eligible for an occupational disability benefit if employment is terminated because of a total and apparently permanent occupational disability before the employee's normal retirement date. The occupational disability benefits accrue beginning the first day of the month following termination of employment as a result of the disability and are payable the last day of the month. If a final determination granting the benefit is not made in time to pay the benefit when due, a retroactive payment shall be made to cover the period of deferment.

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Contributions

DCR Plan Member Contributions

Contribution rates are 8.0% for DCR Plan members, as required by statute. The employer shall deduct the contribution from the member's compensation at the end of each payroll period, and the contribution shall be credited by the DCR plan to the member's individual account. The contributions shall be deducted from the member's compensation before the computation of applicable federal taxes.

Employer Contributions

An employer shall contribute to each member's individual account an amount equal to 5.0% of the member's compensation.

Each participant designates how contributions are to be allocated among the investment options. Each participant's account is credited with the participant's contributions and the appreciation or depreciation in unit value for the investment funds. Investment options are disclosed in note 3.

Record-keeping/administrative fees consisting of a fixed amount, applied in a lump sum each calendar year, and a variable amount, applied monthly, are deducted from each participant's account, applied pro rata to all the funds in which the employee participates. This fee is for all costs incurred by the record-keeper and by the State. The investment management fees are netted out of the funds' performance.

Refunds

A member is eligible to elect distribution of the member's account in accordance with this section 60 days after termination of employment.

Participant Accounts

Participant accounts under the DCR Plan are self-directed with respect to investment options. Investment options are disclosed in note 3.

Each participant designates how contributions are to be allocated among the investment options. Each participant's account is credited with the participant's contributions and the appreciation or depreciation in unit value for the investment funds.

Record-keeping/administrative fees consisting of a fixed amount, applied in a lump sum each calendar year, and a variable amount, applied monthly, are deducted from each participant's account, applied pro rata to all the funds in which the employee participates. This fee is for all costs incurred by the record-keeper and by the State. The investment management fees are netted out of the funds' performance.

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The System's financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Contributions are recognized in the period in which they are due. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable.

Use of Estimates

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

GASB Statements No. 25, No. 43 and No. 50

The DB Plan and DCR Plan follow the provisions of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 25, *Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans* (GASB 25). GASB 25 establishes a financial reporting framework for defined benefit plans that distinguishes between two separate categories of information: (a) current financial information about plan assets and financial activities and (b) actuarially determined information, from a long-term perspective, about the funded status of the plan and the progress being made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. The DB Plan and DCR Plan follow the provisions of GASB Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures*. GASB 50 amended certain disclosure provisions of GASB 25 and expanded the required disclosures regarding pensions.

The DB Plan follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans* (GASB 43). GASB 43 establishes uniform financial reporting standards for Other Postemployment Benefit Plans (OPEB) and supersedes the interim guidance included in GASB Statement No. 26, *Financial Reporting or Postemployment Healthcare Plans Administered by Defined Benefit Pension Plans*. The approach followed by GASB 43 is generally consistent with the approach adopted in GASB 25, with modifications to reflect differences between pension and OPEB plans.

Investments

Investments are reported under the Department of Revenue, Division of Treasury (Treasury). Treasury financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting for investment income. Assets are reported at fair value. Investment purchases and sales are recorded on a trade-date basis. Net contributions (withdrawals) represent contributions from employers and employees, net of benefits paid to plan participants and administrative and investment management expenses. Contributions, benefits paid, and all expenses are recorded on a cash basis.

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Pooled Investments

With the exception of the Short-term Fixed Income Pool, ownership in the various pools is based on the number of shares held by each participant. The net asset value per share is determined by dividing the total fair value of the net assets of the pool by the number of shares of the pool outstanding on the valuation date. Contributions to and withdrawals from the pool are based on the beginning of the day net asset value per share on the day of the transaction.

The Short-Term Fixed Income Pool maintains a share price of \$1. Each participant owns shares in the pool, the number of which fluctuates daily with contributions and withdrawals. Participant shares also change at the beginning of each month when income is paid. Securities expressed in terms of foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing exchange rates. Forward currency contracts are valued at the mid-point of representative quoted bid and ask prices.

Valuation and Income Allocation

Fixed Income Investment Pools

With the exception of the Emerging Markets Debt Pool, fixed income securities are valued each business day using prices obtained from a pricing service when such prices are available; otherwise, such securities are valued at the most current sale price or based on a valuation provided by investment managers. Income in the pools is credited to the net asset value of the pool daily and allocated to pool participants daily on a pro rata basis. Treasury staff or the investment manager determines the allocation between permissible securities.

The Emerging Markets Debt Pool participates in one externally managed commingled investment fund alongside other institutional investors through ownership of equity shares, which are valued on the last business day of each month by the investment manager.

Broad Domestic Equity, International Equity, and Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Pools

Domestic equity, international equity, and REIT securities are valued each business day using prices obtained from a pricing service or prices quoted by one or more independent brokers. Income in the pools is credited to the net asset value of the pool daily and allocated to pool participants daily on a pro rata basis. Treasury staff or the external manager determines the allocation between permissible securities.

Emerging Markets Equity, Private Equity, Absolute Return, Real Estate, Energy, Farmland, Farmland Water and Timber Pools

Income in these pools is credited to the net asset value of the pool daily and allocated to pool participants monthly on a pro rata basis.

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Emerging markets securities are valued on the last business day of each month by the investment managers. The pool participates in three externally managed commingled investment funds alongside other institutional investors through ownership of equity shares. The commingled funds invest in the securities markets of developing countries.

Private equity investments are valued quarterly by the general partners and investment sponsors. Private equity oversight managers and Treasury staff employ a standard of reasonable care in verifying that the valuations reasonably reflect the underlying fair value of the investments. Underlying assets are comprised of venture capital, buyout, restructuring, and special situation investments through limited partnership agreements. Each manager independently determines the limited partnerships to invest in.

Absolute return investments are valued monthly by the general partners. The fund administrators are held to a standard of reasonable care in verifying that the valuations reasonably reflect the underlying fair value of the investments. Underlying assets are comprised of hedge fund investments through limited partnership agreements. Each manager independently determines the limited partnerships to invest in.

The energy related investments are valued quarterly by the general partner. The general partner is held to a standard of reasonable care in verifying that the valuations reasonably reflect the underlying fair value of the investments. Underlying assets comprise a limited partnership with an energy related venture capital operating company.

Real estate, farmland, farmland water property, and timber investments are valued quarterly by investment managers based on market conditions. Additionally, real estate, farmland, and timber investments are appraised annually by independent appraisers. Underlying assets in the pool are comprised of separate accounts, commingled accounts, and limited partnerships. Managers independently determine permissible investments.

Defined Contribution Participant Directed Investments

The Alaska Retirement Management Board (Board) contracts with an external investment manager who is given the authority to invest in a wholly owned pooled environment to accommodate 13 participant-directed funds. Additionally, the Board contracts with external managers who manage a mix of collective investment funds. Income for the Pooled Investment and Collective Investment Funds is credited to the fund's net asset value on a daily basis and allocated to pool participants daily on a pro rata basis.

Pooled Participant Directed Investment Funds, held in trust, are stated at fair value based on the unit value as reported by the Trustees multiplied by the number of units held by the DCR Plan. The unit value is determined by the Trustees based on fair value of the underlying assets. Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Underlying assets comprise domestic and international stocks, investment grade bonds, federally guaranteed mortgages, money market instruments, and other cash equivalent instruments with maturities of less than one year which include commercial paper, banker acceptances, certificates of deposit with ratings of A1/P1 or better as well as, obligations of the U.S. government and its agencies, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury Instruments.

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Collective Investment Funds, held in trust, are stated at fair value based on the unit value as reported by the Trustees multiplied by the number of units held by the DCR Plan. The unit value is determined by the Trustees based on fair value of the underlying assets. Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Underlying assets comprise commingled investment funds, alongside other investors, through ownership of equity shares.

Contributions Receivable

Contributions from the System's members and employers for service through June 30 are accrued. These contributions are considered fully collectible, and accordingly, no allowance for uncollectible receivables is reflected in the financial statements.

Administrative Costs

Administrative costs are paid from investment earnings.

Due from (to) State of Alaska General Fund

Amounts due from (to) the State of Alaska General Fund represent the net difference between amounts paid by the DB Plan on behalf of others and amounts paid by others on behalf of the DB Plan.

Federal Income Tax Status

The DB Plan and DCR Plan are qualified plans under Section 401(a) and 414(d) of the Internal Revenue Code and are exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(a).

(3) Investments

The Board is the investment oversight authority of the System's investments. As the fiduciary, the Board has the statutory authority to invest assets under Prudent Investor Rule. Fiduciary responsibility for the Board's Invested Assets is pursuant to Alaska Statutes 37.10.210-390.

Alaska Statute 37.10.071 provides that investments shall be made with the judgment and care under circumstances then prevailing that an institutional investor of ordinary professional prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercises in managing large investment portfolios.

Treasury provides staff for the Board. Treasury has created a pooled environment by which it manages investments of the Board. Additionally, Treasury manages a mix of Pooled Investment Funds and Collective Investment Funds for the DCR Participant Directed Pension Plans under the Board's fiduciary responsibility.

Actual investing is performed by investment officers in Treasury or by contracted external investment managers. The Board has developed investment guidelines, policies and procedures for Treasury staff and external investment managers to adhere to when managing investments. Specifically, the High Yield Fixed Income Pool, International Fixed Income Pool,

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Emerging Markets Debt Pool, Board Domestic Equity Pool, International Equity Pool, Emerging Markets Equity Pool, Private Equity Pool, Absolute Return Pool, Real Estate Pool, Energy Pool, Farmland Pool, Farmland Water Pool, Timber Pool, Pooled Participant Directed Investment Funds, and Collective Participant Directed Investment Funds are managed by external management companies. Treasury manages the Alaska Retirement Fixed Income Pool, U.S. Treasury Fixed Income Pool, Real Estate Investment Trust Pool, Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Pool, and cash holdings of certain external managers in addition to acting as oversight manager for all externally managed investments.

The Short-term Fixed Income Pool is a State pool managed by Treasury that holds investments on behalf of Board as well as other state funds.

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(4) Deposit and Investment Risk

At June 30, 2011, the System's investments included the following:

	Fair value (in thousands)								
	Fixed income pools								
	Short-term	Retirement	U.S. Treasury	High yield	International	Convertible	TIPS	Other	Total
Bridge loans	\$ —	—	—	413	—	—	—	—	413
Commercial paper	15,904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,904
Convertible bonds	—	—	—	3,413	—	—	—	—	3,413
Corporate bonds	70,351	—	38,101	244,605	—	—	—	—	353,057
Deposits	—	—	—	—	1,199	—	—	—	1,199
Foreign corporate bonds	—	—	—	—	55,704	—	—	—	55,704
Foreign government bonds	—	—	—	—	193,045	—	—	—	193,045
Mortgage-backed	3,266	14,385	57,651	—	—	—	—	—	75,302
Mutual funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140,307	140,307
Other asset-backed	70,583	—	239	—	—	—	—	—	70,822
Overnight sweep account (Imcs)	1,898	—	—	13,340	—	224	—	—	15,462
Short-term investment fund	—	—	—	—	2,310	—	—	14,424	16,734
U.S. government agency	3,925	—	10,005	—	—	—	—	—	13,930
U.S. government agency discount notes	5,816	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,816
Treasury bills	33,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,252
Treasury bonds	—	—	85,944	—	—	—	—	—	85,944
Treasury notes	—	—	1,029,681	—	7,486	—	—	—	1,037,167
Treasury TIP bonds	—	—	—	—	—	46,437	—	—	46,437
Treasury TIP notes	—	—	—	—	—	87,936	—	—	87,936
Yankees:									
Corporate	1,389	—	18,296	19,022	—	—	—	—	38,707
Government	—	—	1,069	—	—	—	—	—	1,069
Fixed income pools:									
Equity	—	—	—	326	—	—	—	—	326
Warrants	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	24
Emerging markets debt pool	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89,979	89,979
Broad domestic equity pool:									
Convertible bonds	—	—	—	—	—	57,469	—	—	57,469
Deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,092	—	17,092
Equity	—	—	—	—	—	7,333	3,002,121	—	3,009,454
Limited partnership	—	—	—	—	—	—	227,931	—	227,931
Mutual fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,249	—	42,249
Options	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20,488)	—	(20,488)
Treasury bills	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,211	—	3,211
International equity pool:									
Deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,186	—	24,186
Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,870,444	—	1,870,444
Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	—	132
Emerging markets equity pool	—	—	—	—	—	—	686,497	—	686,497
Private equity pool:									
Limited partnerships	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,049,381	—	1,049,381
Absolute return pool:									
Limited partnerships	—	—	—	—	—	—	504,106	—	504,106
Real estate pool:									
Commingled funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	176,704	—	176,704
Limited partnerships	—	—	—	—	—	—	254,004	—	254,004
Real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	485,642	—	485,642
Real estate investment trust pool:									
Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	115,492	—	115,492
Energy pool:									
Limited partnerships	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,050	—	64,050
Farmland pool:									
Agricultural holdings	—	—	—	—	—	—	368,961	—	368,961
Farmland water pool:									
Agricultural holdings	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,877	—	13,877
Timber pool:									
Timber holdings	—	—	—	—	—	—	133,658	—	133,658
Participant directed:									
Collective investment funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	124,357	—	124,357
Pooled investment funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,161	—	48,161
Net other assets (liabilities)	95	118	(2,276)	3,292	3,918	356	914	7,328	13,745
Other pool ownership	(111,520)	12,961	17,007	—	—	—	345	81,207	—
Unallocated deposit in transit	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,656	—	1,656
Total invested assets	\$ 94,959	27,464	1,255,717	284,435	263,662	65,382	135,632	9,526,669	11,653,920

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Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

Short-Term Fixed Income Pool

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, Treasury's investment policy limits individual fixed rate securities to 14 months to maturity or 14 months expected average life upon purchase. Floating rate securities are limited to three years to maturity or three years expected average life upon purchase. Treasury utilizes the actual maturity date for commercial paper and 12 month prepay speeds for other securities. At June 30, 2011, the expected average life of individual fixed rate securities ranged from 1 day to 1 year and the expected average life of floating rate securities ranged from 8 days to 14 years.

Other Defined Benefit Fixed Income Pools

Duration is a measure of interest rate risk. It measures a security's sensitivity to a 100-basis point change in interest rates. The duration of a pool is the average fair value weighted duration of each security in the pool taking into account all related cash flows. Treasury uses industry standard analytical software developed by The Yield Book Inc. to calculate effective duration. The software takes into account various possible future interest rates, historical and estimated prepayment rates, options, and other variable cash flows to calculate effective duration.

Through the Board's investment policy, Treasury manages the exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates by limiting the effective duration of the Retirement Fixed Income portfolio to $\pm 20\%$ of the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The effective duration for the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index at June 30, 2011, was 5.19 years.

Through the Board's investment policy, Treasury manages the exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates by limiting the effective duration of the Intermediate U.S. Treasury Fixed Income portfolio to $\pm 20\%$ of the Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury Intermediate Index. The effective duration for the Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury Intermediate Index at June 30, 2011 was 3.94 years.

Through the Board's investment policy, Treasury manages the exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates by limiting the effective duration of the High Yield Fixed Income portfolio to $\pm 20\%$ of the Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Master II Constrained Index. The effective duration for the Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Master II Constrained Index at June 30, 2011 was 4.52 years.

Through the Board's investment policy, Treasury manages the exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates by limiting the effective duration of the International Fixed Income portfolio to $\pm 25\%$ of the Citigroup Non-USD World Government Bond Index. The effective duration for the Citigroup Non-USD World Government Bond Index at June 30, 2011 was 6.97 years.

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Through the Board's investment policy, Treasury manages the exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates by limiting the effective duration of the TIPS portfolio to $\pm 20\%$ of the Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected (U.S. TIPS) Index, or a reasonable proxy thereof. The average life of the proxy index at June 30, 2011 was 5.31 years.

The Board does not have a policy to limit interest rate risk for the Emerging Debt or Convertible Bond portfolio.

At June 30, 2011, the effective duration of the DB Plan's fixed income pools, by investment type, was as follows:

	Effective duration (In years)				
	Retirement	U.S. Treasury	High yield	International	TIPS
Corporate bonds	—	4.18	4.66	—	—
Convertible bonds	—	—	0.30	—	—
Equity	—	—	7.49	—	—
Foreign corporate bonds	—	—	—	1.30	—
Foreign government bonds	—	—	—	3.98	—
Mortgage-backed	2.72	2.32	—	—	—
Other asset-backed	—	1.98	—	—	—
U.S. Treasury bonds	—	7.61	—	—	9.49
U.S. Treasury notes	—	3.67	—	5.86	2.92
U.S. government agency	—	7.71	—	—	—
Yankees:					
Corporate	—	3.27	4.42	—	—
Government	—	(4.69)	—	—	—
Portfolio effective duration	1.43	3.86	4.37	3.40	5.18

Defined Contribution Pooled Investment Funds

The Board contracts with an external investment manager who is given the authority to invest funds in a wholly owned pooled environment to accommodate 13 participant-directed funds. Through the Board's investment policy, exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates is managed by limiting the duration as follows:

Under normal conditions, for government debt, corporate debt and mortgage-backed securities, duration is limited to ± 0.2 years of the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. Further deviations are acceptable if they do not contribute significantly to the overall risk of portfolio. In no event at time of purchase shall effective duration exceed ± 0.4 years relative to the index.

At June 30, 2011, the duration of the government corporate debt and mortgage-backed securities was 5.12 years and the duration of the Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index was 5.19 years.

Under normal conditions, the DCR Plan will invest in cash equivalent instruments with maturities of less than one year.

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Defined Contribution Collective Investment Funds

The Board does not have a policy to limit interest rate risk for its collective investment funds. At June 30, 2011, the modified duration of collective investment funds that consisted solely of debt securities were as follows – SSgA Money Market Trust: 0.05 years, SSgA World Government Bond Ex-U.S. Index: 6.76 years, SSgA Long U.S. Treasury Bond Index: 14.46 years, SSgA TIPS Index: 4.69 years, Barclays Gov/Corp Bond Fund: 7.73 years, and the Barclays Intermediate Bond Fund: 3.98 years.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations.

Treasury's investment policy has the following limitations with regard to credit risk:

Short-term Fixed Income Pool investments are limited to instruments with a long-term credit rating of at least A3 or equivalent and instruments with a short-term credit rating of at least P1 or equivalent. Asset-backed and non-agency mortgage securities must be rated A3 or equivalent. The A3 rating is defined as the median rating of the following three rating agencies: Standard & Poor's Corporation, Moody's and Fitch. Asset-backed and non-agency mortgage securities may be purchased if rated by only one of these agencies if they are rated AAA.

The Board's investment policy has the following limitations with regard to credit risk:

Retirement Fixed Income

Commercial paper must carry a rating of at least P-1 by Moody's and A-1 by Standard and Poor's.

Corporate debt securities must be investment grade.

Corporate, asset-backed and non-agency mortgage securities must be investment grade. Investment grade is defined as the median rating of Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. Asset-backed and non-agency mortgage securities may be purchased if only rated by one of these agencies if they are rated AAA. Corporate bonds may be purchased if rated by two of these agencies.

No more than 40% of the portfolio's assets may be invested in investment grade corporate debt.

No more than 15% of the portfolio's assets may be invested in BBB+ to BBB- rated debt by Standard and Poor's Corporation or the equivalent by Moody's or Fitch.

U.S. Treasury Fixed Income

No more than 10% of the portfolio's assets may be invested in securities that are not nominal, United States Treasury obligations or the internally managed short term or substantially similar portfolio at the time of purchase.

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Corporate, asset-backed, and nonagency mortgage securities must be investment grade. Investment grade is defined as the median rating of Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch. Asset-backed and nonagency mortgage securities may be purchased if only rated by one of these agencies if they are rated AAA. Corporate bonds may be purchased if rated by two of these agencies.

High Yield Fixed Income

No more than 10% of the portfolio's assets may be invested in securities rated A3 or higher.

No more than 25% of the portfolio's assets may be invested in securities rated below B3.

No more than 5% of the portfolio's assets may be invested in unrated securities.

No more than 10% of the portfolio's assets may be invested in countries not rated investment grade, including emerging markets.

The lower of any Standard & Poor's, Moody's, or Fitch rating will be used for limits on securities rated below B3 and the higher rating will be used for limits on securities rated A3 or higher.

International Fixed Income

Corporate and asset-backed obligations must be rated investment grade or better by a recognized credit rating agency.

Commercial paper and euro commercial paper must be rated A-1 by Standard & Poor's or P-1 by Moody's or the equivalent of a comparable rating agency.

Convertible Bonds

Non-rated convertible securities are permitted provided the manager is able to assign an appropriate credit rating consistent with the criteria used by Standard and Poor's, Moody's, or Fitch. Non-rated securities are limited to 35% of the total market value of the portfolio.

The weighted average rating of the portfolio shall not fall below the Standard and Poor's equivalent of B.

Investments are limited to instruments with a credit rating above CCC- by Standard and Poor's and Caa3 by Moody's. However, the manager may continue to hold securities downgraded below CCC- by Standard and Poor's and Caa3 by Moody's if such an investment is considered appropriate given the Board's investment objective.

In the case of a split rating by two or more of the rating agencies, the lower rating shall apply.

TIPS

Commercial paper must be rated at least P-1 by Moody's and A-1 by Standard and Poor's.

No more than 5% of the portfolio's assets may be invested in investment grade corporate debt.

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No more than 5% of the portfolio's assets may be invested in BBB+ to BBB- rated debt by Standard & Poor's or the equivalents by Moody's or Fitch.

Corporate, asset-backed, and non-agency mortgage securities must be rated investment grade. The investment grade rating is defined as the median rating of the following three rating agencies: Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch. Asset-backed and non-agency mortgage securities may be purchased if only rated by one of these agencies if they are rated AAA. Corporate bonds may be purchased if rated by two of these agencies.

Broad Domestic Equity, International Equity, Emerging Markets Debt and Collective Investment

Corporate debt obligations must carry a rating of at least A or better by Moody's, Standard & Poor's, or Fitch rating services.

Commercial paper must bear the highest rating assigned by Moody's, Standard & Poor's, or Fitch rating services.

The Board does not have a policy to limit the concentration of credit risk for the Emerging Markets Debt Pool or the Collective Investment Funds.

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At June 30, 2011, the System's investments consisted of securities with credit quality ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations as follows (using Standard & Poor's Corporation rating scale):

Investment type	Rating	Fixed income pools						
		Short-term	Retirement	U.S. Treasury	High yield	International	Convertible	TIPS
		—%	—%	—%	0.15%	—%	—%	—%
Bridge loans	Not rated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial paper	A-1	6.95	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial paper	Not rated	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convertible bonds	AA	—	—	—	—	—	0.93	—
Convertible bonds	A	—	—	—	—	—	9.89	—
Convertible bonds	BBB	—	—	—	—	—	14.79	—
Convertible bonds	BB	—	—	—	—	—	19.72	—
Convertible bonds	B	—	—	—	0.76	—	13.80	—
Convertible bonds	CCC	—	—	—	—	—	5.73	—
Convertible bonds	Not rated	—	—	—	0.44	—	23.03	—
Corporate bonds	AAA	23.65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	AA	1.45	—	0.70	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	A	3.20	—	1.39	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	BBB	—	—	0.95	3.51	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	BB	—	—	—	33.36	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	B	—	—	—	39.72	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	CCC	—	—	—	5.74	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	CC	—	—	—	0.17	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	Not rated	5.78	—	—	3.51	—	—	—
Equity	A	—	—	—	—	—	1.94	—
Equity	BBB	—	—	—	0.11	—	—	—
Equity	BB	—	—	—	—	—	6.16	—
Equity	CCC	—	—	—	—	—	3.11	—
Foreign corporate bonds	AAA	—	—	—	—	17.87	—	—
Foreign corporate bonds	A	—	—	—	—	2.52	—	—
Foreign corporate bonds	BBB	—	—	—	—	0.74	—	—
Foreign government bonds	AA	—	—	—	—	4.12	—	—
Foreign government bonds	A	—	—	—	—	18.74	—	—
Foreign government bonds	BBB	—	—	—	—	5.85	—	—
Foreign government bonds	Not rated	—	—	—	—	44.51	—	—
Mortgage-backed	AAA	1.58	37.74	3.56	—	—	—	—
Mortgage-backed	AA	—	1.41	0.08	—	—	—	—
Mortgage-backed	A	—	4.42	0.10	—	—	—	—
Mortgage-backed	CCC	—	5.26	—	—	—	—	—
Mortgage-backed	Not rated	—	3.55	0.85	—	—	—	—
Other asset-backed	AAA	30.49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other asset-backed	A	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other asset-backed	Not rated	3.62	—	0.02	—	—	—	—
Short-term investment	Not rated	—	—	—	4.69	0.88	0.34	—
U.S. Treasury bills	AAA	16.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Treasury bonds	AAA	—	—	6.84	—	—	—	34.24
U.S. Treasury notes	AAA	—	—	82.00	—	2.84	—	64.83
U.S. government agency	AAA	1.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. government agency	Not rated	—	—	0.80	—	—	—	—
U.S. government agency	discount notes	2.82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yankees:								
Government	Not rated	—	—	0.09	—	—	—	—
Corporate	AA	0.49	—	0.56	—	—	—	—
Corporate	A	0.11	—	0.50	—	—	—	—
Corporate	BBB	—	—	0.23	0.36	—	—	—
Corporate	BB	—	—	—	2.60	—	—	—
Corporate	B	—	—	—	3.22	—	—	—
Corporate	Not rated	0.07	—	0.16	0.50	—	—	—
No credit exposure		0.97	47.62	1.17	1.16	1.93	0.56	0.93
		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

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Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that deposits may not be returned in the event of a bank failure. The Board does not have a policy in relation to custodial credit risk for deposits; however, any uninvested U.S. cash held in accounts is fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) under section 343 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act effective December 31, 2010. This section of the act provides temporary unlimited deposit insurance coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts through December 31, 2012, at all FDIC-insured depository institutions thereby limiting custodial credit risk.

At June 30, 2011, the System Invested Assets had the following uncollateralized and uninsured deposits:

	<u>Amount</u> (In thousands)
Broad international equity pool	\$ 24,146
International fixed income pool	1,199

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign Currency Risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely impact the fair value of an investment. The Board's policy with regard to foreign currency risk in the International Fixed Income Pool is to restrict obligations to those issued in the currencies of these countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Eurozone sovereign issuers in the aggregate, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. The Board has no specific policy with regard to foreign currency risk relating to international or private equity. However, through its asset allocation policy, the Board limits total investments in international fixed income, global equity ex-U.S., and private equity to the following:

<u>Fixed income</u>	<u>Global equity ex-U.S.</u>	<u>Private equity pool</u>
22%	27%	12%

The Board has no policy regarding foreign currency risk in the Defined Contribution Pooled Investment Funds and Collective Investment Funds.

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At June 30, 2011, the System had exposure to foreign currency risk with the following deposits:

Currency	Amount (In thousands)	
	International fixed income pool	Broad international equity pool
Australian dollar	\$ —	310
Brazilian real	—	3
Canadian dollar	—	183
Danish krone	—	189
Euro currency	32	18,280
Hong Kong dollar	—	358
Hungarian forint	189	—
Israeli shekel	—	11
Japanese yen	151	3,213
Mexican peso	647	—
New Taiwan dollar	—	644
New Zealand dollar	—	9
Norwegian krone	—	53
Pound sterling	—	537
Singapore dollar	—	32
South African rand	155	—
Swedish krona	—	192
Swiss franc	—	132
Thailand baht	25	—
	\$ 1,199	24,146

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At June 30, 2011, the System had exposure to foreign currency risk with the following investments:

Currency	Amount (In thousands)			
	International fixed income pool		Broad international equity Pool	Private equity pool Limited partnerships
	Foreign government	Corporate	Equity	
Australian dollar	\$ —	—	55,507	—
Brazilian real	11,652	—	6,051	—
Canadian dollar	—	—	63,762	—
Chilean peso	1,462	—	—	—
Colombian peso	5,295	—	—	—
Czech koruna	1,502	—	811	—
Danish krone	—	—	14,177	—
Euro currency	64,402	8,596	562,503	120,813
Hong Kong dollar	—	—	64,531	—
Hungarian forint	6,356	—	—	—
Indian rupee	—	—	3,175	—
Indonesian rupiah	—	—	1,472	—
Israeli shekel	—	—	1,795	—
Japanese yen	27,701	47,108	382,961	—
Malaysian ringgit	5,262	—	3,158	—
Mexican peso	17,010	—	469	—
New Taiwan dollar	—	—	6,374	—
New Zealand dollar	—	—	8,955	—
Norwegian krone	—	—	14,080	—
Peruvian Nouveau sol	3,776	—	—	—
Polish zloty	21,051	—	5,423	—
Pound sterling	12,727	—	356,690	19,510
Singapore dollar	—	—	19,846	—
South African rand	7,162	—	3,227	—
South Korean won	—	—	32,798	—
Swedish krona	—	—	34,683	—
Swiss franc	—	—	116,039	—
Thailand baht	2,038	—	3,469	—
Turkish lira	5,649	—	—	—
	<u>\$ 193,045</u>	<u>55,704</u>	<u>1,761,956</u>	<u>140,323</u>

At June 30, 2011, the System also had exposure to foreign currency risk in the Emerging Markets Equity Pool. This pool consists of investments in commingled funds; therefore no disclosure of specific currencies is made.

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Concentration of Credit Risk

Treasury's policy with regard to concentration of credit risk for the Short-term Fixed Income Pool is to prohibit the purchase of more than five percent of the portfolio's assets in corporate bonds of any one company or affiliated group. This provision does not apply to securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

The Board's policy with regard to concentration of credit risk for the Retirement Fixed Income, U.S. Treasury Fixed Income, High Yield Fixed Income, International Fixed Income and Convertible Bond Pools is to prohibit the purchase of more than five percent of the portfolio's assets in corporate bonds of any one company or affiliated group. The Board does not have a policy with regard to concentration of credit for the Emerging Debt or TIPS Pools.

At June 30, 2011, the System did not have exposure to any one issuer greater than 5% of total invested assets.

(5) Foreign Exchange, Derivative, and Counterparty Credit Risk

The System is exposed to credit risk on investment derivative instruments that are in asset positions. The Board has no policy of requiring collateral or other security to support derivative instruments subject to credit risk. Additionally, the Board has no policy regarding entering into netting arrangements when it enters into derivative instrument transactions with a counterparty, nor does the Board have a policy for contingencies.

On June 30, 2011 the System had the following derivative instruments outstanding (in thousands):

	Changes in fair value		Fair value at June 30, 2011		
	Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount	Notional
Equity options written	Investment revenue	\$ 1,621	Options	\$ (20,439)	(3,488)
FX forwards	Investment revenue	(1,238)	Long term instruments	(52)	9,896
Index futures long	Investment revenue	10,029	Futures	—	44
Index options written	Investment revenue	212	Options	(18)	(4)
Rights	Investment revenue	349	Common stock	16	75
Warrants	Investment revenue	(18)	Common stock	24	27
Grand totals		<u>\$10,955</u>		<u>\$ (20,469)</u>	

The International Equity Pool includes foreign currency forward contracts to buy and sell specified amounts of foreign currencies at specified rates on specified future dates for the purpose of hedging existing security positions. The counterparties to the foreign currency forward contracts consist of a diversified group of financial institutions. Credit risk exposure exists to the extent of nonperformance by these counterparties; however, the risk of default is considered to be remote. The market risk is limited to the difference between contractual rates and forward rates at the balance sheet date.

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At June 30, 2011, the System had the following counterparty credit and counterparty concentration risk associated with its investment derivative positions (in thousands):

<u>Counterparty name</u>	<u>Percentage of net exposure</u>	<u>S&P rating</u>	<u>Fitch rating</u>	<u>Moody's rating</u>
UBS AG	—	A+	A+	Aa3

Maximum amount of loss Alaska ARMB (PERS) would face in case of default of all counterparties i.e., aggregated (positive) fair value of OTC positions as of June 30, 2011

\$ 25

Effect of collateral reducing maximum exposure

—

Liabilities subject to netting arrangements reducing exposure

—

Resulting net exposure

\$ 25

(6) Claims Payable

The liability for claims incurred but not reported represents the estimated amounts necessary to settle all outstanding claims, incurred but not reported, as of the balance sheet date. The DB Plan's reserve estimates are based primarily on historical development patterns adjusted for current trends that would modify past experience. Claims are reevaluated periodically to consider the effects of inflation, claims settlement trends, and other economic factors. The process of establishing loss reserves is subject to uncertainties that are normal, recurring, and inherent in the healthcare business.

Changes in the balances of claims liabilities follows (in thousands):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Beginning of year:		
Due to State of Alaska General Fund for outstanding warrants	\$ —	—
Incurred but not reported	32,315	32,315
Total, beginning of year	<u>32,315</u>	<u>32,315</u>
Benefit deductions	299,196	312,901
Benefits paid	(266,518)	(280,586)
Total, end of year	<u>\$ 32,678</u>	<u>32,315</u>
End of year:		
Due to State of Alaska General Fund for outstanding warrants	—	—
Incurred but not reported	32,678	32,315
Total, end of year	<u>\$ 32,678</u>	<u>32,315</u>

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(7) Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the defined benefit pension and postemployment healthcare benefit plan is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Actuarial valuation date</u>	<u>Actuarial aggregate accrued liability (AAL) – entry age</u>	<u>Actuarial valuation assets</u>	<u>Assets as a percent of accrued liability (funded ratio)</u>	<u>Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)</u>	<u>Covered payroll</u>	<u>UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll</u>
Pension	June 30, 2010	\$10,371,672	6,469,832	62.4%	\$3,901,840	1,586,697	245.9%
Post employment healthcare	June 30, 2010	9,304,504	4,687,632	50.4	4,616,872	1,586,697	291.0

The funded status of the defined contribution retirement plan occupational death and disability and retiree medical benefits is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Actuarial valuation date</u>	<u>Actuarial accrued liability (AAL) – entry age</u>	<u>Actuarial valuation assets</u>	<u>Funded ratio</u>	<u>Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)</u>	<u>Covered payroll</u>	<u>UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll</u>
Death and disability plan	June 30, 2010	\$ 853	4,801	562.8%	\$ (3,948)	421,187	(0.9)%
Retiree medical	June 30, 2010	8,370	8,767	104.7	(397)	421,187	(0.1)

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and healthcare cost trend. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revisions as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedules of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, present multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial values of plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

The accompanying schedules of contributions (unaudited) from employers present trend information about the amounts contributed to the plan by employers in comparison to the Actuarially Required Contribution (ARC), an amount that is actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB 43. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost for each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed 30 years.

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Projections of benefits for financial report purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial method and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

June 30, 2010

<u>Valuation date</u>	<u>Defined benefit</u>	<u>Defined contribution ODD and retiree medical</u>
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal; level percentage of pay for pension; level dollar for healthcare	Entry age normal; level percentage of pay for occupational death and disability; level dollar for retiree medical
Amortization method	Level dollar, closed	Level dollar, closed with bases established annually
Equivalent single amortization period	19 years	24 years
Asset valuation method	5 year smoothed market	5 year smoothed market
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return	8.00% for pension, 7.23% for healthcare (includes inflation at 3.12%)	8.00% (includes inflation at 3.12%)
Projected salary increases	Peace Officer/Firefighter: merit – 2.75% per year for the first 4 years of employment, grading down to 0.5% at 7 years and thereafter. Productivity – 0.5% per year. Others: merit – 6.00% per year grading down to 2.00% after 5 years; for more than 6 years of service, 1.50% grading down to 0.0%. Productivity – 0.5% per year.	Peace Officer/Firefighter: merit – 2.74% per year for the first 4 years of employment, grading down to 0.5% at 4 years and thereafter. Productivity – 0.5% per year. Others: merit – 5.98% per year grading down to 1.99% after 5 years; for more than 6 years of service, 1.49% grading down to 0.0%. Productivity – 0.5% per year.
Cost-of-living adjustment	Postretirement pension adjustment	Not applicable

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Health cost trend for defined benefit, defined contribution occupational death and disability, and retiree medical plans is as follows:

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Prescription drugs</u>
2011	6.9%	8.3%
2012	6.4	7.1
2013	5.9	5.9
2014	5.9	5.9
2015	5.9	5.9
2016	5.9	5.9
2017	5.9	5.9
2025	5.8	5.8
2050	5.7	5.7
2100	5.1	5.1

GASB 43 requires that the discount rate used in the valuation be the estimated long-term yield on investments that are expected to finance postemployment benefits. Depending on the method by which a plan is financed, the relevant investments could be plan assets, employer assets or a combination of plan and employer assets. The investment return should reflect the nature and the mix of both current and expected investments and the basis used to determine the actuarial value of assets.

The State of Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System's retiree healthcare benefits are partially funded. GASB outlines two reasonable methods of developing a blended discount rate when a plan is partially funded. These methods base the proportion of assumed plan and employer asset returns on 1) the funded ratio and 2) the percentage of the ARC actually being contributed to the plan. The State of Alaska has utilized the second methodology to develop a discount rate of 7.48% as of June 30, 2008, to be used for fiscal 2011 disclosure.

(8) Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The Board entered into an agreement through an external investment manager to provide capital funding for a domestic equity limited partnership. At June 30, 2011, the System's share of the unfunded commitment totaled \$54,668,382. This commitment can be withdrawn annually in December with 90 days notice.

The Board entered into agreements through external investment managers to provide capital funding for limited partnerships as it continues to build the private equity portfolio. At June 30, 2011, the System's share of these unfunded commitments totaled \$636,963,487 to be paid through the year 2020.

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The Board entered into agreements through external investment managers to provide capital funding for a limited partnership as it continues to build the energy investment portfolio. At June 30, 2011, the System's share of these unfunded commitments totaled \$50,019,649 to be paid through the year 2019.

The Board entered into agreements through external investment managers to provide capital funding for real estate investments as it continues to build the real estate portfolio. At June 30, 2011, the System's share of these unfunded commitments totaled \$96,137,211. These commitments are estimated to be paid through 2018.

Contingencies

The Division of Retirement and Benefits (the Division) is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the Division's counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Division.

(9) Medicare Part D Retiree Drug Subsidy

One of the provisions of Medicare Part D provides sponsors of pension healthcare plans the opportunity to receive a retiree drug subsidy (RDS) payment if the sponsor's plan provides a prescription drug benefit that is actuarially equivalent to the Medicare Part D benefit. The RDS is equal to 28% of the amount of eligible prescription drug benefit costs of retirees who are eligible for, but not enrolled in, Medicare Part D, by virtue of continuing to be covered by the sponsor's plan. The Plan was approved for participation in the Medicare Part D program beginning calendar year 2006. The RDS for the six-month period ended June 30, 2011 cannot be reasonably estimated and, therefore, is not recorded in the financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2011.

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Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Funding Progress
Defined Benefit Retirement Pension Benefits

June 30, 2011
(In thousands)

Actuarial valuation date as of June 30	Actuarial accrued liabilities (AAL)	Actuarial value of plan assets	Funded ratio	Unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities (UAAL)	Covered payroll	UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll
2005	\$ 7,087,191	4,658,413	65.7%	\$2,428,778	1,404,043	173.0%
2006	8,094,043	6,331,065	78.2	1,762,978	1,590,693	110.8
2007	8,662,324	6,739,004	77.8	1,923,320	1,605,819	119.8
2008	9,154,282	7,210,772	78.8	1,943,510	1,577,846	123.2
2009	9,702,086	6,108,528	63.0	3,593,558	1,585,490	226.7
2010	10,371,672	6,469,832	62.4	3,901,840	1,586,697	245.9

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information and independent auditors' report.

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Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Funding Progress
Defined Benefit Retirement Postemployment Healthcare Benefits
June 30, 2011
(In thousands)

Actuarial valuation date as of June 30	Actuarial accrued liabilities (AAL)	Actuarial value of plan assets	Funded ratio	Unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities (UAAL)	Covered payroll	UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll
2005	\$ 5,757,650	3,784,506	65.7%	\$1,973,144	1,404,043	140.5%
2006	11,455,015	2,709,843	23.7	8,745,172	1,590,693	549.8
2007	11,108,553	3,161,956	28.5	7,946,597	1,605,819	494.9
2008	13,013,450	3,829,334	29.4	9,184,116	1,577,846	582.1
2009	12,770,990	4,134,450	32.4	8,636,540	1,585,490	544.7
2010	9,304,504	4,687,632	50.4	4,616,872	1,586,697	291.0

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information and independent auditors' report.

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Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Funding Progress
Defined Contribution Retirement Occupational
Death and Disability Benefits

June 30, 2011
(In thousands)

Actuarial valuation date as of June 30	Actuarial accrued liabilities (AAL)	Actuarial value of plan assets	Funded ratio	Unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities (UAAL)	Covered payroll	UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll
2007	\$ 48	188	391.7%	\$ (140)	105,611	(0.1)%
2008	242	1,288	532.2	(1,046)	203,955	(0.5)
2009	403	3,138	778.7	(2,735)	314,118	(0.9)
2010	853	4,801	562.8	(3,948)	421,187	(0.9)

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information and independent auditors' report.

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Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Funding Progress
Defined Contribution Retirement Retiree Medical Benefits

June 30, 2011
(In thousands)

Actuarial valuation date as of June 30	Actuarial accrued liabilities (AAL)	Actuarial value of plan assets	Funded ratio	Unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities (UAAL)	Covered payroll	UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll
2007	\$ 803	1,067	132.9%	\$ (264)	105,611	(0.2)%
2008	2,123	2,719	128.1	(596)	203,955	(0.3)
2009	4,594	5,475	119.2	(881)	314,118	(0.3)
2010	8,370	8,767	104.7	(397)	421,187	(0.1)

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information and independent auditors' report.

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Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Contributions from Employers and the State of Alaska
Defined Benefit Retirement Pension and Postemployment Healthcare Benefits
June 30, 2011
(In thousands)

Year ended June 30	Actuarial valuation date as of June 30 ⁽¹⁾	Annual required contribution			Pension percentage contributed			Postemployment healthcare percentage contributed		
		Pension	Postem- ployment healthcare	Total	By employer	By State of Alaska (note 3)	Total percentage contributed (note 3)	By employer	By State of Alaska (note 3)	Total percentage contributed (note 3)
2005	2002	\$ 234,361	142,393	376,754	47.3%	—%	47.3%	47.3%	—%	47.3%
2006	2003	249,488	166,749	416,237	61.0	4.4	65.4	61.0	4.4	65.4
2007	2004	268,742	189,495	458,237	73.2	4.1	77.3	73.2	4.1	77.3
2008	2005	140,729	370,456	511,185	71.2	36.2	107.4	71.2	36.2	107.4
2009	2006	166,016	391,321	557,337	68.1	48.0	116.1	68.1	41.4	109.5
2010 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2007	217,080	790,793	1,007,873	65.5	20.5	86.0	31.6	54.8	86.4

⁽¹⁾ Actuarial valuation related to annual required contribution for fiscal year.

⁽²⁾ In the year ended June 30, 2010, the postemployment healthcare annual required contribution and percentage contributed includes the Mercer legal settlement net of legal fees.

⁽³⁾ Beginning in the year ended June 30, 2010, the postemployment healthcare annual required contribution and percentage contributed includes the Medicare Part D subsidy.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information and independent auditors' report.

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Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Contributions

Defined Contribution Retirement Occupational Death and Disability Benefits

June 30, 2011

(In thousands)

<u>Year ended June 30</u>	<u>Annual required contribution</u>	<u>Percentage of ARC contributed</u>
2007	\$ 181	100.0%
2008	1,063	100.0
2009	1,787	100.0
2010	1,495	100.0

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information and independent auditors' report.

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Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Contributions
Defined Contribution Retirement Retiree Medical Benefits
 June 30, 2011
 (In thousands)

Year ended June 30	Annual required contribution	Percentage of ARC Contributed
2007	\$ 1,028	100.0%
2008	1,845	85.0
2009	3,152	85.0
2010	3,469	87.0

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information and independent auditors' report.

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Notes to Required Supplemental Information (Unaudited)

June 30, 2011

(1) Description of Schedule of Funding Progress

Each time a new benefit is added, which applies to service already rendered, an "unfunded actuarial accrued liability" is created. Laws governing the System require that these additional liabilities be financed systematically over a period of future years. Also, if actual financial experiences are less favorable than assumed financial experiences, the difference is added to the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

In an inflationary economy, the value of the dollar is decreasing. This environment results in employee pay increasing in dollar amounts resulting in unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities increasing in dollar amounts, all at a time when the actual value of these items, in real terms, may be decreasing.

(2) Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

The actuarial valuation was prepared by Buck Consultants. The significant actuarial assumptions used in the defined benefit pension and postemployment healthcare benefit plan valuation as of June 30, 2010 are as follows:

- (a) Actuarial cost method – Entry age actuarial cost method of funding. Any funding surpluses or unfunded accrued liability is amortized over 25 years as a level percent of pay. However, for Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) disclosure requirements, the net amortization period will not exceed 30 years and the level dollar amortization method is used since the defined benefit plan membership was closed effective July 1, 2006.
- (b) Valuation of assets – Recognizes 20% of the difference between actual and expected investment return in each of the current and preceding four years and phased in over the next five years. All assets are valued at fair value. Assets are accounted for on an accrued basis and are taken directly from financial statements audited by KPMG LLP. Valuation assets are constrained to a range of 80% to 120% of the market value of assets.
- (c) Valuation of medical and prescription drug benefits – Base claims cost rates are incurred healthcare costs expressed as a rate per member per year. Ideally, claims cost rates should be derived for each significant component of cost that can be expected to require differing projection assumptions or methods, i.e., medical claims, prescription drug claims, administrative costs, etc. Separate analysis is limited by the availability and credibility of cost and enrollment data for each component of cost. This valuation reflects nonprescription claims separated by Medicare status, including eligibility for free Part A coverage. Prescription costs are analyzed separately as in prior valuations. Administrative costs are assumed in the final per capita claims cost rates used for valuation purposes, as described below. Analysis to date on Medicare Part A coverage is limited since Part A claim data is not available by individual, nor is this status incorporated into historical claim data.
- (d) Investment return/discount rate – 8.00% per year (geometric), compounded annually, net of expenses.
- (e) Salary scale – Inflation 3.12% per year, and productivity 0.50% per year.
- (f) Payroll growth – 3.62% per year (inflation + productivity).

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Notes to Required Supplemental Information (Unaudited)

June 30, 2011

- (g) Total inflation – Total inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index for urban and clerical workers for Anchorage is assumed to increase 3.12% annually.
- (h) Mortality (pretermination) – Peace Officer/Firefighter: Based upon the 2005 – 2009 actual mortality experience. 1994 Group Annuity Mortality (GAM) Table, sex distinct, 1994 Base Year without margin projected to 2013 using Projection Scale AA, 80% of the male table for males and 60% of the female table for females. Others: Based upon the 2005-2009 actual mortality experience. 1994 GAM Table, sex distinct, 1994 Base Year without margin projected to 2013 using Projection Scale AA, 75% of the male table for males and 55% of the female table for females. Deaths are assumed to be occupational 75% of the time for Peace Officer/Firefighter, 55% of the time for others. Mortality assumptions were conservatively set compared to actual experience to allow for expected future mortality improvement.
- (i) Mortality (posttermination) – 1994 GAM Table, sex-distinct, 1994 Base Year without margin projected to 2013 using Projection Scale AA for males and with a one-year set-forward for females. Mortality assumptions were conservatively set compared to actual experience to allow for expected future mortality improvement.
- (j) Total turnover –Based upon the 2005-2009 actual withdrawal experience.
- (k) Disability – Incidence rates based upon the 2005-2009 actual experience. Postdisability mortality in accordance with the RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table. Disabilities are assumed to be occupational 75% of the time for Peace Officer/Firefighter, 55% of the time for Others.
- (l) Retirement – Retirement rates based on the 2005-2009 actual experience. Deferred vested members are assumed to retire at their earliest unreduced retirement date for Others. For Peace Officer/Firefighter, Tier 1 deferred vested members are assumed to retire at age 53 and Tiers 2 and 3 deferred vested members are assumed to retire at age 57.
- (m) Marriage and age difference – Wives are assumed to be three years younger than husbands. 80% of male members and 70% of female members are assumed to be married.
- (n) Dependent children – Benefits to dependent children have been valued assuming members who are married and between the ages of 25 and 45 have two dependent children.
- (o) Contribution refunds – 15% of terminating members with vested benefits are assumed to have their contributions refunded. 100% of those with nonvested benefits are assumed to have their contributions refunded.
- (p) Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) – Of those benefit recipients who are eligible for the COLA, 70% are assumed to remain in Alaska and receive the COLA.
- (q) Postretirement pension adjustment (PRPA) – 50% and 75% of assumed inflation, or 1.56% and 2.34%, respectively, is valued for the annual automatic PRPA as specified in the statute.
- (r) Expenses – All expenses are net of investment return assumption.

FINANCIAL SECTION

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- (s) Part-time status – Part-time members are assumed to earn 1.00 years of credited service per year for Peace Officer/Firefighter and 0.65 years of credited service per year for Other members.
- (t) Final average earnings – Final average earnings is provided on the data for active members. This amount is used as a minimum in the calculation of the average earnings in the future.
- (u) Per capita claims cost – Sample claims cost rates adjusted to age 65 for FY11 medical benefits and prescription are shown below:

	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Prescription drugs</u>
Pre-Medicare	\$ 8,606	2,600
Medicare Part A and B	1,563	2,600
Medicare Part B Only	6,654	2,600
Medicare Part D	N/A	515

- (v) Third-party administrator fees – \$153.33 per person per year; assumed trend rate of 5% per year.
- (w) Health cost trend – The table below shows the rate used to project the cost from the shown fiscal year to the next fiscal year. For example, 6.9% is applied to the FY11 medical claims costs to get the FY12 medical claims cost.

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Prescription drugs</u>
2011	6.9%	8.3%
2012	6.4	7.1
2013	5.9	5.9
2014	5.9	5.9
2015	5.9	5.9
2016	5.9	5.9
2017	5.9	5.9
2025	5.8	5.8
2050	5.7	5.7
2100	5.1	5.1

For the June 30, 2008 valuations and later, the Society of Actuaries' Healthcare Cost Trend Model is used to project medical and prescription drug costs. This model effectively begins estimating trend amounts beginning in 2012, and projects out to 2100. This model has been adopted by the Society of Actuaries, and has been populated with assumptions that are specific to the State of Alaska.

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(x) Aging factors:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Prescription drugs</u>
0 – 44	2.0%	4.5%
45 – 54	2.5	3.5
55 – 64	3.5	3.0
65 – 74	4.0	1.5
75 – 84	1.5	0.5
85 – 94	0.5	—
95+	—	—

(y) Retired member contributions for medical benefits – Currently, contributions are required for PERS members who are under age 60 and have less than 30 years of service (25 for Peace Officer/Firefighter). Eligible Tier 1 members are exempt from contribution requirements. Annual FY11 contributions based on monthly rates shown below for calendar 2010 and 2011 are assumed based on the coverage category for current retirees. The composite rate shown is used for current active and inactive members in Tier 2 or 3 who are assumed to retire prior to age 60 with less than 30 years of service and who are not disabled:

<u>Coverage category</u>	<u>Calendar 2011</u>		<u>Calendar 2010</u>
	<u>Annual contribution</u>	<u>Monthly contribution</u>	<u>Monthly contribution</u>
Retiree only	\$ 9,492	791	719
Retiree and spouse	18,996	1,583	1,439
Retiree and child(ren)	13,416	1,118	1,016
Retiree and family	22,920	1,910	1,736
Composite	14,112	1,176	1,068

(z) Trend rate for retired member contributions – The table below shows the rate used to project the retired member medical contributions from the shown fiscal year to the next fiscal year. For example, 6.7% is applied to the FY11 retired member medical contributions to get the FY12 retired member medical contributions.

Fiscal year:	
2011	6.7%
2012	6.3
2013	6.0
2014	5.7
2015	5.3
2016	5.0
2017	5.0
2018	5.0
2019 and later	5.0

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Graded trend rates for retired member medical contributions were reinitialized for the June 30, 2005 valuation. Note that actual FY10 retired member medical contributions are reflected in the valuation so trend on such contribution during FY10 is not applicable.

- (aa) Healthcare participation – 100% of system paid members and their spouses are assumed to elect healthcare benefits as soon as they are eligible. 10% of nonsystem paid members and their spouses are assumed to elect healthcare benefits as soon as they are eligible.

The significant actuarial assumptions used in the defined contribution retirement plan occupational death and disability and retiree medical benefit plan valuation as of June 30, 2010 are as follows:

- (a) Actuarial cost method – Entry age actuarial cost method of funding. Any funding surplus or unfunded accrued liability is amortized over 25 years as a level percentage of expected payroll. However, in keeping with GASB requirements, the net amortization period will not exceed 30 years.
- (b) Valuation of assets – Recognizes 20% of the investment gain or loss in each of the current and preceding four years. This method will be phased in over five years. Market Value of Assets was \$0 as of June 30, 2006. All assets are valued at market value. Assets are accounted for on an accrued basis and are taken directly from financial statements audited by KPMG, LLP. Valuation assets are constrained to a range of 80% to 120% of market value of assets.
- (c) Valuation of retiree medical benefits – Due to the lack of experience for the DCR Plan only, base claims costs are based on those described in the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2010 for PERS with some adjustments. The claim costs were adjusted to reflect the differences between the DCR medical plan and the DB medical plan. These differences include different coverage levels and an indexing of the retiree out-of-pocket dollar amounts. To account for higher initial copays, deductibles, and out-of-pocket limits, FY10 claim costs were reduced to 5.9% for medical and 0.7% for prescription drugs. Retiree out-of-pocket amounts were indexed 4.8% each year to reflect the effect of the deductible leveraging on trend, putting the annual projected trend closer to the ultimate trend rate.
- (d) Investment return/discount rate – 8.00% per year (geometric), compounded annually, net of expenses.
- (e) Salary scale – Inflation 3.12% per year. Productivity 0.5% per year.
- (f) Payroll growth – 3.62% per year (inflation + productivity).
- (g) Total inflation – Total inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index for urban and clerical workers for Anchorage is assumed to increase 3.12% annually.
- (h) Mortality (pretermination) – Peace Officer/Firefighter: Based upon the 2005-2009 actual mortality experience of the PERS DB Plan. 80% of the 1994 GAM Table, 1994 Base Year without margin projected to 2013 using Projection Scale AA for males and 60% for females. Others: Based upon the 2005-2009 actual mortality experience of the PERS DB Plan. 75% of the 1994 GAM Table, 1994 Base Year without margin projected to 2013 using Projection Scale AA for males and 55% for females. Deaths are assumed to be occupational 75% of the time for Peace Officer/Firefighter, 55% of the time for Others.
- (i) Mortality (posttermination) – 1994 GAM Table, 1994 Base Year without margin projected to 2013 using Projection Scale AA for males and with one-year set-forward for females.

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- (j) Turnover – Select rates were estimated and ultimate rates were set to the PERS DB Plan's rate loaded by 10%.
- (k) Disability – Incidence rates based upon the 2005-2009 actual experience of the PERS DB Plan. Postdisability mortality in accordance with the RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table. Disabilities are assumed to be occupational 75% of the time for Peace Officer/Firefighter, 55% of the time for Others.
- (l) Retirement – Retirement rates were estimated in accordance with the following table:

Age	Rate
< 55	2%
55-59	3
60	5
61	5
62	10
63	5
64	5
65	25
66	25
67	25
68	20
69	20
70	100

- (m) Marriage and age difference – Wives are assumed to be three years younger than husbands. 80% of male members and 70% of female members are assumed to be married.
- (n) Part-time status – Part-time employees are assumed to earn 1.00 years of credited service per year for Peace Officer/Firefighter and 0.65 years of credited service per year for Other members.
- (o) Expenses – All expenses are net of the investment return assumption.
- (p) Per capita claims cost – Sample claims cost rates adjusted to age 65 for FY11 medical benefits are shown below:

	Medical	Prescription drugs
Pre-Medicare	\$ 8,606	2,600
Medicare Part A and B	1,563	2,600
Medicare Part B Only	6,654	2,600
Medicare Part D	N/A	515

- (q) Third-party administrator fees – \$153.33 per person per year; assumed trend rate of 5% per year.
- (r) Base claims cost adjustments – Due to higher initial copays, deductibles, out-of-pocket limits, and member cost sharing compared to the DB medical plan, the following adjustments were made: 0.941 for medical plan, 0.993 for the prescription drug plan, and 0.952 for the annual indexing for member cost sharing.

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- (s) Health cost trend – The table below shows the rate used to project the cost from the shown fiscal year to the next fiscal year. For example, 6.9% is applied to the FY11 medical rate claims cost to get the FY12 medical claims costs.

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Prescription drugs</u>
2011	6.9%	8.3%
2012	6.4	7.1
2013	5.9	5.9
2014	5.9	5.9
2015	5.9	5.9
2016	5.9	5.9
2017	5.9	5.9
2025	5.8	5.8
2050	5.7	5.7
2100	5.1	5.1

For the June 30, 2008 valuation and later, the Society of Actuaries' Healthcare Cost Trend Model is used to project medical and prescription drug cost. This model effectively begins estimating trend amount beginning in 2012 and projects out to 2100. This model has been populated with assumptions that are specific to the State of Alaska.

- (t) Aging factors:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Prescription drugs</u>
0-44	2.0%	4.5%
45-54	2.5	3.5
55-64	3.5	3.0
65-74	4.0	1.5
75-84	1.5	0.5
85-94	0.5	-
95+	-	-

**STATE OF ALASKA
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
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Notes to Required Supplemental Information (Unaudited)

June 30, 2011

(u) Retiree medical participation:

<u>Years of service</u>	<u>Percent participation</u>
10 – 14	75.0%
15 – 19	80.0
20 – 24	85.0
25 – 29	95.0
30+	100.0

The assumptions and methods, when applied in combination, fairly represent past and anticipated future experience of the System. The foregoing actuarial assumptions are based on the presumption that the System will continue. Were the System to terminate, different actuarial assumptions and other factors might be applicable in determining the actuarial present value of accumulated benefits.

Changes in Assumptions Since the Last Valuation

Effective June 30, 2010, there was no change in methods from the prior valuation. The significant changes in actuarial assumptions used in the defined benefit pension and postemployment healthcare benefit plan valuation as of June 30, 2010 are as follows:

- (a) Investment return assumption has changed from 8.25% per year (geometric), compounded annually, net of expenses to 8.00% per year (geometric), compounded annually, net of expenses.
- (b) Salary scale assumption has changed from based on actual experience from 2001 to 2005 to Others: based on actual experience from 2005 to 2009, increased most rates, Peace Officer/Firefighter: rates are increased for the first 4 years, decreased at year 5, based on actual experience 2005 to 2009.
- (c) Payroll growth assumption has changed from 4.00% per year and 3.62% per year.
- (d) Total inflation assumption has changed from 3.50% to 3.12%.
- (e) Pretermination mortality assumption has changed from Peace Officer/Firefighter: 1994 GAM Table, 1994 Base Year and Other: 42% of 1994 GAM Table, 1994 Base Year to Peace Officer/Firefighter: based upon the 2005-2009 actual mortality experience and 1994 GAM Table, sex distinct, 1994 Base Year without margin projected to 2013 using Projection Scale AA, 80% of the male table for males and 60% of the female table for females; Others: based upon the 2005-2009 actual mortality experience, 1994 GAM Table, sex distinct, 1994 Base Year without margin projected to 2013 using Projection Scale AA 75% of the male table for males and 55% of the female table for females.
- (f) Posttermination mortality assumption has changed from 1994 GAM Table, 1994 Base Year to 1994 GAM Table, sex-distinct, 1994 Base Year without margin projected to 2013 using Projection Scale AA for males and with a one-year set-forward for females.

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June 30, 2011

- (g) Disability mortality assumption has changed from 1979 PBGC Disability Mortality Table for those receiving Social Security disability benefits to RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.
- (h) Turnover assumption has changed from based on actual experience from 2001 to 2005 to rates adjusted based on actual experience from 2005 to 2009.
- (i) Disability assumption has changed from based on actual experience from 2001 to 2005 to Peace Officer/Firefighter: no change except to stop rates at earliest retirement age and Others: male/female rates decreased based on actual experience from 2005 to 2009 and stop rate at earliest retirement age.
- (j) Retirement assumption has changed from based on actual experience from 2001 to 2005 to rates were adjusted based on actual experience from 2005 to 2009.
- (k) Deferred vested commencement date assumption has changed from earliest reduced age to Peace Officer/Firefighter: Tier 1 – age 53, Tiers 2 and 3 – age 57; Others: Earliest unreduced age.
- (l) COLA assumption has changed from of those benefit recipients who are eligible for the COLA, 60% are assumed to remain in Alaska and receive the COLA to of those benefit recipients who are eligible for the COLA, 70% are assumed to remain in Alaska and receive the COLA.
- (m) Occupational death and disability assumption has changed from Others: 50% and Peace Officer/Firefighter: 75% to Others: 55% and Peace Officer/Firefighter: 75%.
- (n) Healthcare participation assumption has changed from 100% of members and their spouses are assumed to elect healthcare benefits as soon as they are eligible to 100% of system paid members and their spouses are assumed to elect healthcare benefits as soon as they are eligible and 10% of nonsystem paid members and their spouses are assumed to elect healthcare benefits as soon as they are eligible.

The significant actuarial assumptions changes used in the defined contribution retirement plan occupational death and disability and retiree medical benefit plan valuation as of June 30, 2010 are as follows:

- (a) Investment return assumption has changed from 8.25% per year (geometric), compounded annually, net of expenses to 8.00% per year (geometric), compounded annually, net of expenses.
- (b) Salary scale assumption has changed from based on actual PERS DB Plan experience from 2001 to 2005 to based on actual experience from 2005 to 2009, Peace Officer/Firefighter: Rates are increased for the first 4 years, decreased at year 5; Others: based on actual experience from 2005 to 2009, increased most rates.
- (c) Payroll growth assumption has changed from 4.00% per year and 3.62% per year.
- (d) Inflation assumption has changed from 3.50% to 3.12%.

STATE OF ALASKA
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Notes to Required Supplemental Information (Unaudited)

June 30, 2011

- (e) Pretermination mortality assumption has changed from Peace Officer/Firefighter: 1994 GAM Table, 1994 Base Year; Others: 42% of GAM Table, 1994 Base Year to Peace Officer/Firefighter: 80% of the male and 60% of the female rates of the 1994 GAM Table, 1994 Base Year without margin projected to 2013 using Projection Scale AA and; Other: 75% of the male and 55% of the female rates of the 1994 GAM Table, 1994 Base Year without margin projected to 2013 using Projection Scale AA.
- (f) Posttermination mortality assumption has changed from 1994 GAM Table, 1994 Base Year to 1994 GAM Table, 1994 Base Year without margin projected to 2013 using Projection Scale AA for males and one-year set-forward for females.
- (g) Disability mortality assumption has changed from 1979 PBGC Disability Mortality Table for those receiving Social Security disability benefits to RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.
- (h) Turnover assumption has changed from based on actual PERS DB Plan experience from 2001 to 2005; Ultimate rates are equal to DB Plan rates loaded by 10% to rates adjusted based on actual PERS DB Plan experience from 2005 to 2009; Ultimate rates are equal to DB Plan rates loaded by 10%.
- (i) Disability assumption has changed from based on actual PERS DB Plan experience from 2001 to 2005 to Peace Officer/Firefighter: No change; Others: male/female rates decreased based on actual PERS DB Plan experience from 2005 to 2009.
- (j) Occupational death and disability assumption has changed from Others: 50% and Peace Officer/Firefighter: 75% to Others: 55% and Peace Officer/Firefighter: 75%.
- (k) Healthcare participation assumption has changed from 100% of members and their spouses are assumed to elect healthcare benefits as soon as they are eligible to 75% for years of service 10 – 14, 80% for years of service 15 – 19, 85% for years of service 20 – 24, 95% for years of service 25 – 29, and 100% for years of service 30+.

(3) Contributions – State of Alaska

Alaska Statute 39.35.280 states that the State of Alaska shall contribute to the System each July 1 or, if funds are not available on July 1, as soon after July 1 as funds become available, an amount for the ensuing fiscal year that, when combined with the total employer contributions of 22%, is sufficient to pay the DB Plan's past service liability at the consolidated actuarially required contribution (ARC) adopted by the Board for the fiscal year. The actuarially determined required contribution adopted by the Board for fiscal year 2011 was 27.96%.

STATE OF ALASKA
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
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Schedule of Administrative and Investment Deductions
Defined Benefit Plan

Year ended June 30, 2011
(With summarized financial information for June 30, 2010)
(In thousands)

	Administrative	Investment	Totals	
			2011	2010
Personal services:				
Wages	\$ 3,231	1,169	4,400	4,261
Benefits	1,851	519	2,370	2,207
Total personal services	5,082	1,688	6,770	6,468
Travel:				
Transportation	59	117	176	159
Per diem	13	18	31	28
Honorarium	—	—	—	3
Total travel	72	135	207	190
Contractual services:				
Management and consulting	6,589	19,391	25,980	107,988
Accounting and auditing	37	719	756	692
Data processing	1,120	433	1,553	1,321
Communications	233	35	268	247
Advertising and printing	113	5	118	134
Rentals/leases	252	54	306	323
Legal	292	93	385	407
Medical specialists	84	—	84	10
Repairs and maintenance	12	13	25	60
Transportation	1	2	3	5
Other services	345	51	396	358
Total contractual services	9,078	20,796	29,874	111,545
Other:				
Equipment	173	17	190	213
Supplies	145	35	180	94
Total other	318	52	370	307
Total administrative and investment deductions	\$ 14,550	22,671	37,221	118,510

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

STATE OF ALASKA
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 (A Component Unit of the State of Alaska)

Schedule of Administrative Deductions
Defined Contribution Retirement Trust Plan

Year ended June 30, 2011
 (With summarized financial information for June 30, 2010)
 (In thousands)

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Personal services:		
Wages	\$ 146	94
Benefits	<u>91</u>	<u>9</u>
Total personal services	<u>240</u>	<u>103</u>
Travel:		
Transportation	10	3
Per Diem	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total travel	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>
Contractual services:		
Management and consulting	1,318	191
Accounting and auditing	17	—
Data processing	35	12
Communications	5	3
Advertising and printing	1	—
Rentals/leases	11	7
Legal	9	8
Repairs and maintenance	—	2
Other services	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total contractual services	<u>1,400</u>	<u>225</u>
Other:		
Equipment	7	1
Supplies	<u>6</u>	<u>—</u>
Total other	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>
Total administrative deductions	<u>\$ 1,664</u>	<u>335</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

STATE OF ALASKA
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
 (A Component Unit of the State of Alaska)
Schedule of Payments to Consultants
Other than Investment Advisors
 Year ended June 30, 2011
 (With summarized financial information for June 30, 2010)
 (In thousands)

Firm	Services	2011	2010
State Street Bank and Trust Corporation	Custodian banking services	\$ 729	648
Computer Task Group Inc.	Data processing consultants	606	508
Buck Consultant LLP	Actuarial services	535	412
State of Alaska, Department of Law	Legal services	269	267
World Wide Technology Holding Co	IT Consultants	148	—
Six Degrees Consulting	Data processing consultants	102	33
KPMG LLP	Auditing services	51	33
Wostmann & Associates	Data processing consultants	40	101
Wells Fargo Banks	Banking services	11	—
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, LLP	Legal services	—	86,428
		<u>\$ 2,491</u>	<u>88,430</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.