



**STATE INVESTMENT COUNCIL  
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

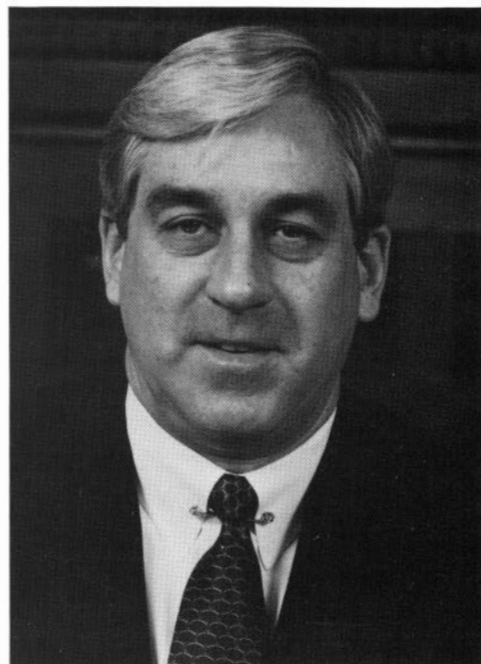


**FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT**

**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1996**



CHRISTINE TODD WHITMAN  
Governor



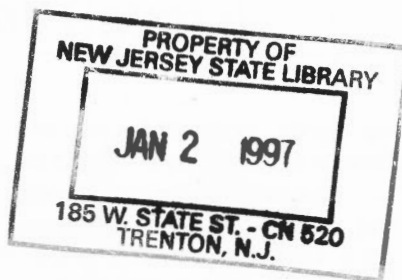
BRIAN W. CLYMER  
State Treasurer

A Report to  
Governor Christine Todd Whitman,  
the Members of the  
New Jersey Legislature  
and the State Treasurer

Submitted by the  
State Investment Council

For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1996

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November 15, 1996

To The Honorable:  
The Governor;  
The Legislature;  
The State Treasurer:

We are pleased to submit this Annual Report of the Division of Investment, Department of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1996, as required by Section 13, P.L. 1950, c. 270. The report is a summary of the activities of the Division during the year. Separate reports are also prepared for the Supplemental Annuity Collective Trust and the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund, both of which are available upon request from the Investment Division.

The Investment Division, under the jurisdiction of the State Investment Council, has the investment responsibility for 137 funds, including seven pension and annuity funds. The book value of all funds on June 30, 1996, was \$37.8 billion, compared with \$36.0 billion at the end of the prior year, and the market value of the funds was \$53.5 billion, compared with \$48.3 billion at the end of the previous fiscal year. The Council includes ten persons appointed to fixed terms. Five employee representatives are appointed by their respective pension fund boards for one-year terms, and five members are appointed by the Governor for staggered five-year terms. In fiscal 1992, the Legislature provided for an eleventh member of the Council, to be appointed by the Governor from a list of three candidates to be nominated jointly by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly. The new law also provided that all gubernatorial appointments to the pension fund boards and to the Council are subject to the advice and consent of the State Senate. To date, the eleventh member of the Council has not been nominated or appointed. State law requires that no Council member shall hold any office, position or employment with any political party, and none can benefit from the transactions of the Division.

The investment of state funds by the Division benefits all citizens of the State of New Jersey. The investment income generated by the pension funds contributes directly to the assets of the various pension funds and the retirement security of pension fund beneficiaries. The income generated by the investment of the pension funds and other state funds also contributes to the funding of services and benefits provided by the state to its citizens and thus directly benefits the taxpayers of New Jersey.

Pension fund returns were well in excess of actuarial guidelines in fiscal 1996, as the domestic stock market rally continued and the domestic bond market and international markets provided positive returns. The estimated total return of the pension funds, which includes changes in market values of the securities held by the funds and dividend and interest income over the year, was 16.1 percent, which compares with a 19.7 percent return in fiscal 1995. For the past five and ten fiscal years the estimated annual total return earned by the pension funds was 12.1 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively. These total returns of the pension funds ranked the Division in the top half of all State fund managers in all periods. Appendix II sets forth estimated total returns of the State-administered pension funds for the past five years.

All investments under the supervision of the Council must conform to standards of prudence set by state law, which mandate that the Division make investments in which fiduciaries of trust estates may legally invest. State prudence law was amended in April 1995, by P.L. 1995, c. 48. Eligible investments are defined as investments in property of every nature, provided the fiduciary shall exercise the care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims. The amendment to the law provides for the "whole plan" principle, which permits a broader spectrum of investments. The law also states that the fiduciary shall be under a duty to manage and invest the portfolio solely in the interests of the trust beneficiaries and for the exclusive purpose of providing financial benefits to trust participants.



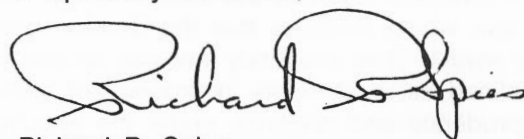
Over the years, members of the public, political figures and lobbyists have raised the question of whether investments under the jurisdiction of the Council should be guided by non-financial considerations. Such investments could be directed regionally or toward specific capital markets or could be averted from certain areas. The Council has considered each of these issues as they have arisen and has concluded, with the concurrence of the Attorney General's office, that state law requires that the financial merits of each investment are the only factors that should be considered. Social and regional issues may have financial implications for fund beneficiaries, and the Division analyzes such implications in the determination of its investment decisions, but it is only those financial risk and return characteristics that are taken into account in making the final investment decisions. The policies of the Council regarding social investment are discussed in greater detail herein. Council policies have been reviewed by special gubernatorial commissions established by both Governors Byrne and Kean, representing different political parties, and both commissions support the present structure and policies of the Council. These reports are discussed further herein.

The Council is pleased to note that the majority of the corporate debt obligations and equities held by the Division have been issued by corporations which are identified as New Jersey employers. The pension funds have investments in major companies who have their headquarters in New Jersey and in out-of-state companies which provide employment within the state. From time to time the Council has been asked to consider direct investment in personal loans, individual mortgages and loans to small businesses. The Division does not have the facilities or personnel to make such loans, but it does participate indirectly in these areas through investments in securities of U.S. Government agencies and other financial intermediaries. The Council has been asked to provide below market interest rates for New Jersey investment programs for housing and economic development, but has declined to do so since Council members believe that to do so would be a violation of their fiduciary responsibilities to the beneficiaries of the funds under their supervision. Furthermore, in many instances, such programs can be funded through tax-exempt bond financing, which generally provides favorable interest rates to borrowers.

Over the years, the Council has addressed the major issues which concern fiduciaries, such as the standards for investment, the allocation of invested funds among asset classes and the resources available to the Division of Investment. In fiscal 1996, the Council again addressed the issue of the asset allocation of the pension funds, and has acted to increase the limit on total equity investment by the active pension funds from 60 percent to 70 percent of the market value of the funds' assets. The Council also studied other asset classes which now are eligible for investment by the pension funds due to the enactment of modifications in the state's prudence law, but has deferred action on any prospective investment in either real estate or emerging markets.

For each of the past forty-six years, the Council has requested and obtained a review of the records and procedures of the Division by an independent accountant. The accountant's report for the current year is included in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

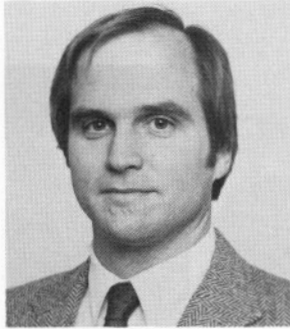
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard R. Spies", written in a cursive style.

Richard R. Spies  
Chair

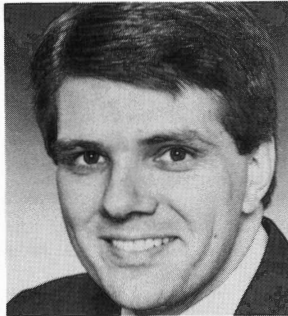


# The State Investment Council

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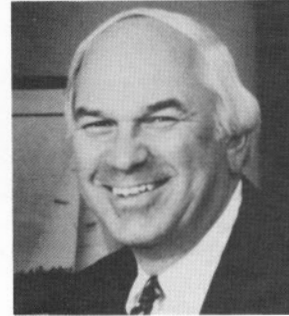
**RICHARD R. SPIES**  
Chair of the Council



**ROBERT T. HOFFMAN**



**LESTER Z. LIEBERMAN**



**J. PETER SKIRKANICH**



**ARTHUR W. WHITE, JR.**



**NANCY A. NAUGHTON**  
Consolidated Police and  
Firemen's Pension Fund;  
Vice Chair of the Council



**HARRY W. BALDWIN**  
Teachers' Pension and  
Annuity Fund



**JAMES COYLE**  
Public Employees'  
Retirement System



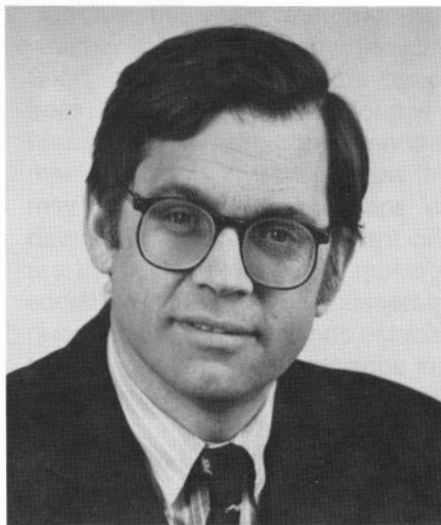
**M. MICHAEL DI SALVO**  
Police and Firemen's  
Retirement System



**KEVIN MCPARTLAND**  
State Police Retirement  
System

# Division of Investment

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ROLAND M. MACHOLD  
Director



STEVEN E. KORNRUMPF  
Deputy Director



Staff of the Division on the steps of State Street Square, 50 West State St., Trenton, New Jersey.



Administration Group: Roland Machold, Cindy Everett, Celeste Brennan, Gilles Michel, Cathy Ryan, Steve Kornrumpf, and Pat Osvai.



Portfolio Management Group: Karin Hollinger, Linda Thompson, Maneck Kotwal, Victor Yu, Sandra Holmes, Bruce Smith, and Linda Brooks.



Trading Group: Vince Pagnotta, Mary Ann Smith, Tim Patton, Jack Jacknowitz, Helen Imbalzano, Rob Schragger, Bob O'Leary, Patti Hricak, Michael Wszolek, and John Penza.



Research Group: Tom Montalto, Linda Gaspari, Betty Carr, Ed Pittman, Jim Vandervort, Sanjiv Jhaveri, Denise Szeker, and Sharon Harden.





Common Fund Accounting Group: Manick Jhingade, Andrea Szul, John Jusiewicz, Patty DiMemmo, Elsie Lawrence, Carletha Murray, Mary Vassiliou, Mindi Garrahan, Joe Aduato, and Dan Costanzo.



Auditing Group: Nancy Brancolino, Charles Coleman, Olga Grozio, Ken Scott, and Deanna Massey.



Cashier Group: Bea Wolfe, Rosetta Muccie, Roxanne Tyner, John Giovannetti, Kass Cole, Melissa Cook, Joanne Yakelewicz, and Ron Hentnik.



Data Processing Group: Nick Maximenia, Ed Meyers, Sandi Beale, and Karen Consalvi.

## FIVE YEAR SUMMARY

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	\$ Millions				
<b>FUNDS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE STATE INVESTMENT COUNCIL:</b>					
Book Value at Year End:					
Pension Funds	\$26,223	\$26,911	\$27,394	\$28,240	\$30,067
All Funds	32,981	35,309	35,990	35,955	37,810
Market Value at Year End:					
Pension Funds	\$33,490	\$36,413	\$35,167	\$40,508	\$45,620
All Funds	40,313	44,875	43,787	48,304	53,505
Market Value of Pension Funds at Year End by Category:					
Short-term obligations	\$ 1,006	\$ 671	\$ 411	\$ 1,420	\$ 1,568
Long-term bonds	11,794	13,673	12,836	13,018	13,934
Mortgages	3,787	2,662	2,104	1,947	2,225
Stocks	16,379	18,633	19,351	23,408	27,047
Accounting differences	524	774	465	715	846
Total	\$33,490	\$36,413	\$35,167	\$40,508	\$45,620
Investment Income:					
Pension Funds	\$ 1,829	\$ 1,721	\$ 1,522	\$ 2,081	\$ 2,847
All Funds	2,166	2,053	1,823	2,485	3,248
Total Rate of Return (1):					
Common Pension Fund A (2)	12.6%	12.2%	(0.7)%	25.9%	23.4%
Common Pension Fund B (2)	14.5	14.0	(1.7)	13.6	4.4
Common Pension Fund D (2)	22.3	9.8	2.7	9.1	14.0
All Pension Funds, Estimated (2)	13.8	12.5	(0.7)	19.7	16.1
Supplemental Annuity Collective Trust	12.9	13.5	(0.7)	22.8	23.8
Deferred Compensation Plan—Equity	10.6	11.9	(0.1)	24.1	24.4
Deferred Compensation Plan—Debt	14.7	10.5	0.1	9.6	4.9
Returns of Various Market Indices:					
Salomon Brothers' Mortgage Index	14.0%	9.1%	(0.9)%	12.1%	5.8%
Salomon Brothers' High Grade Corporate Bond Index	16.8	16.3	(3.6)	17.6	4.9
Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index	14.2	13.2	(1.5)	12.7	4.7
S&P's 500 Index	13.4	13.6	1.4	26.1	26.0
Dow Jones Industrials Average	17.1	9.2	6.0	29.2	27.1
Salomon Brothers' World Gov. Bond Index—Unhedged	20.5	10.9	5.1	18.8	0.4
EAFE International Stock Index	(0.7)	20.3	17.0	1.7	13.3
State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund:					
Book Value of Units of Participation:					
All Participants	\$ 8,045	\$ 9,570	\$ 9,023	\$ 9,944	\$ 9,753
Other-than-State Participants	3,111	4,018	3,488	2,755	2,942
Average Annualized Daily Rate of Return (3):					
State Participants	5.30%	3.63%	3.46%	5.27%	5.60%
Other-than-State Participants	5.12	3.42	3.30	5.13	5.40
Number of Funds Under the Supervision of the State Investment Council	117	121	126	134	137
Total Number of Transactions	40,534	39,282	44,544	48,208	45,413

1. Total rate of return includes income and changes in market prices for securities held by the funds during the period shown.

2. Common Pension Funds A, B and D are the principal vehicles for investment by the pension funds in domestic stocks, domestic bonds, and international securities, respectively. The returns cited are for the whole portfolios and reflect cash equivalents. Returns for stocks and bonds alone are shown in Appendix II.

3. Simple interest.

# The Year's Activities

## Summary Financial Information

The 137 investment funds under the supervision of the Council on June 30, 1996, had a book value of \$37.8 billion, compared with \$36.0 billion at the end of the prior year. The investment funds had a market value of \$53.5 billion at June 30, 1996, an increase of 10.8 percent over the market value of \$48.3 billion at June 30, 1995. The market value of the seven pension funds increased from \$40.5 billion at June 30, 1995, to \$45.6 billion at June 30, 1996. The market value of the pension funds rose in large part due to a continuing rally in the domestic stock market.

Investment income for all funds for fiscal 1996 amounted to \$3.2 billion as compared with \$2.5 billion last year. Income improved due to increased balances, higher interest rates, and sales of units of participation in the common funds by the pension funds.

During the year, the Division of Investment purchased securities with a par value of \$112.1 billion. Approximately 15.1 percent of this amount, or \$16.9 billion, represented the overnight investment of surplus balances in the State's cash accounts. In fiscal 1995, the Division purchased securities with a par value of \$92.1 billion, of which \$24.6 billion was generated by overnight investments. During fiscal 1996, the Division's net holdings of mortgages increased from \$1.9 billion to \$2.2 billion.

The Division sold securities totaling \$34.1 billion in fiscal 1996, compared with sales of \$20.8 billion in the prior year. Many of the sales were made to meet cash requirements or to take advantage of market opportunities. Such sales resulted in net realized profits of \$3.2 billion during the year, compared with \$1.7 billion for the prior year. The transaction information in this paragraph includes transactions effected within the common funds, which are not included separately in the financial summaries in this report.

## "Regular Interest Rates"

The pension revaluation law which was enacted in June, 1993, sets the "regular interest rate" of the pension funds at 8¾ percent, which reflects expected income and market returns of the funds over time. The law further provides that the "regular interest rate" shall bear a reasonable relationship to the rate of earnings on investments, based on the market

value of assets, but shall not exceed the assumed percentage rate of increase applied to salaries plus 3 percent. At present the average of the assumed percentage rate of increase applied to salaries is 5.95 percent.

## Fixed Income

The pension fund allocation of domestic fixed income securities was increased by a net amount of \$750 million in fiscal 1996 due to higher interest rates available in the market.

In fiscal 1996, the Division purchased \$641 million of FHLMC and GNMA 15-year and 30-year mortgage-backed securities. Principal repayments on mortgage-backed securities held by the Division for fiscal 1996 totaled \$152 million.

In fiscal 1996, the Division sold \$138 million of FHLMC and GNMA mortgages and realized net losses of \$3.3 million on the sales.

In October 1985, the Division developed a program for the state pension funds to purchase eligible mortgage pools from interested New Jersey financial institutions. The Division calls such institutions on a monthly basis and offers to purchase eligible mortgage pools at the prevailing market prices for similar pools.

In fiscal 1992, a law was enacted which allocated up to 10 percent of the Police and Firemen's Retirement Fund to mortgages for members of the Fund. In fiscal 1996, the fund purchased \$6.5 million of such mortgages.

Common Pension Fund B is the vehicle for investment by the pension funds in debt securities issued in the United States. In fiscal 1996, the cash flow of this fund was directed in large part towards investment in U.S. Government securities, due to the narrow yield premiums offered on corporate debt. Nevertheless, in fiscal 1996, the fund did purchase \$316 million of corporate debt securities, compared with \$239 million in the prior year.

The Division maintains a "roll" program for U.S. Treasury and Agency debt securities. A "roll" is defined as the simultaneous sale of a security coupled with its repurchase at a later date. Proceeds from the sale are invested in the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund. In fiscal 1996, the Division "rolled" \$14.2 billion of securities at a profit of \$1.9 million, compared with \$9.0 billion of securities at a profit of \$1.3 million in fiscal 1995.



## Common Pension Funds

Under the authority granted by P.L. 1970, c. 270, the Division has created Common Pension Fund A, Common Pension Fund B and Common Pension Fund D to consolidate investments of five of the pension systems in domestic stocks, domestic bonds and international investments, respectively. At June 30, 1996, the market value of the units of ownership of Common Pension Fund A, Common Pension Fund B and Common Pension Fund D were \$23.1 billion, \$11.3 billion and \$7.0 billion, respectively. The State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund provides a vehicle for the pension funds and other state and municipal funds to make short-term investments.

## Total Rate of Return Calculations for Select Portfolios

Calculations of total rate of return reflect both income and changes of market values of securities in a portfolio over a specific period of time. The calculation includes unrealized market gains or losses and thus is not indicative of the cash returns on the portfolio. It would be indicative of cash returns if the portfolio were liquidated at the end of each period of measurement, but such liquidation would be impractical for portfolios of the size managed by the Division. Furthermore, the calculation is historical and is not predictive of future returns. However, the calculation of total rate of return is a means of comparing returns of varying types of portfolios by a common standard.

At the present time the Division is only able to calculate total rate of return for the pension fund portfolios and selected other portfolios. These historical returns are shown on page 7 herein.

SEI Evaluation Services has provided the Division with calculations of total return, and their data shows that the total returns for Common Pension Funds A, B and D in fiscal 1996 were 23.4 percent, 4.4 percent and 14.0 percent, respectively. The estimated total return of the active pension fund portfolios was approximately 16.1 percent in fiscal 1996, compared with returns of 19.7 percent in fiscal 1995 and (0.7) percent in fiscal 1994. It is difficult for public pension funds to find a common basis for reporting. However, several states have developed a format for common reporting practices and the Investment Division has provided these estimates in response to this format in Appendix II to this report.

The estimated total returns for the pension funds do not include the mortgage loan program of the Police and Firemen's Retirement System. This program was established by law in fiscal 1992, and provides that members of the fund may receive mortgages from the fund at rates which are fixed by formula. The law further provides that the fund may not sell the mortgages, and no independent market exists for them. Consequently, the Council has taken action to exclude the program from calculations of the total return for the fund. The attached financial statements include \$533 million of assets of the mortgage loan program at both book and market value at June 30, 1996. However, Footnote 1 to the attached investment summaries shows that the appraised value of such mortgages is \$475 million.

## The State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund

The Division initiated the first investment in the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund in May 1977. The fund provides the state and its municipalities with a vehicle for short term investment. At that time state statutes provided that only certain state funds were eligible to participate in the fund, but, in November 1977, legislation was enacted (P.L. 1977, c. 281), which permitted counties, municipalities, school districts and the agencies and authorities created by any of these entities or by the State ("Other-than-State" participants) to participate in the Fund on a voluntary basis.

The total book value of the units of participation in the Fund decreased slightly from \$9.9 billion at June 30, 1995 to \$9.8 billion at June 30, 1996.

The total income of the Fund was \$503 million in fiscal 1996, compared with \$425 million in fiscal 1995. The income of the Fund increased in fiscal 1996, due to higher interest rates available in financial markets.

The number of participating State funds increased from 134 to 137 in fiscal 1996. The number of "Other-than-State" participants increased from 926 to 953 during the year, and the aggregate investment of "Other-than-State" participants was \$2.9 billion at the end of fiscal 1996, compared with \$2.8 billion at the end of fiscal 1995.

The average daily annualized rate of return to participating state accounts and accounts of the pension funds was 5.60 percent during fiscal 1996, compared with 5.27 percent in fiscal 1995. The aver-

age daily annualized rate of return to "Other-than-State" participants, which is net of two small charges, was 5.40 percent in fiscal 1996, compared with 5.13 percent in fiscal 1995.

These rates are the average of all daily rates realized during the year and do not reflect the compounding effect of leaving moneys on deposit over

time. The compound rate of return for "Other-than-State" funds in fiscal 1996 was 5.63 percent, compared with 5.35 percent in the prior year. The higher rates of return during fiscal 1996 were the result of higher interest rates available in the markets for short-term debt investments, as interest rates were raised in response to the possibility of higher inflation.

## Historical Background

### Legislative History

Fiscal 1996 marks forty-six years of operation of the Division of Investment of the Department of the Treasury of New Jersey. During that time the investment responsibility of the State Investment Council has increased from 20 funds in 1950, with a book value of \$350 million, to 137 funds in 1996, with a book value of \$37.8 billion and a market value of \$53.5 billion.

The Division was created by P.L. 1950, c. 270, which became effective on July 1, 1950. An important objective of the statute creating the Division was to centralize all functions relating to purchases, sales or exchanges of securities for the state's diverse funds under experienced and professional management.

The statute provides for a State Investment Council and a Director. The original legislation provided that the Council consisted of ten members, five appointed for staggered five-year terms by the Governor and five appointed for one-year terms by the boards of trustees of five of the pension systems. The statute was amended by P.L. 1992, c. 125 to provide for an eleventh member of the Council, to be appointed by the Governor from among three persons nominated jointly by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the General Assembly. The eleventh member serves for a five-year term. The new law also provides that all gubernatorial appointments to the Council are subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. The statute provides that no member of the Council shall hold any office, position or employment in any political party, nor shall any member benefit directly or indirectly from any transaction made by the Director of the Division. Members of the Council serve without compensation.

The statute vests investment authority in the Director of the Division. The Director is appointed by the

State Treasurer from candidates for the office selected by the Council.

The role of the Council is to formulate investment procedures and policies to be followed by the Director. State legislation provides that the Council may issue regulations which specifically approve and authorize any form of investment. New regulations adopted by the Council from time to time are formal documents which are filed with the Secretary of State and reported in the New Jersey Register.

The Council periodically reviews the investment objectives of all of the individual funds under its supervision. With respect to the pension funds, the primary investment objectives are the preservation of capital and the realization over time of earnings sufficient to meet or exceed the regular interest rate established for the actuaries in their determinations of the assets and liabilities of each pension fund system. The Council sets as a further investment objective the realization of the greatest possible returns on investment, commensurate with the standards of risk and prudence set forth within the Regulations of the Council.

Prior to 1950, investment was limited by law to United States Government and municipal obligations. P.L. 1950, c. 270, provided that investment could also be made in obligations which are legal investments for savings banks within the state. Since 1950 the Council has requested and obtained a number of amendments to P.L. 1950, c. 270, which were designed to increase the scope of potential investment opportunities and provide a foundation for achieving better portfolio balance and diversification.

Such legislation broadened the authority of the Division to include investment in short-term debt obligations, including commercial paper and certificates of deposit, and certain Canadian government and provincial obligations payable in U.S. dollars

(P.L. 1952, c. 17, and P.L. 1971, c. 176), and subsequently, investment in property of every nature, provided the fiduciary shall exercise care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims, and reasonable discretion exercise (P.L. 1995, c. 48).

The Legislature has also enacted laws which permit the operation of common funds. P.L. 1970, c. 270, permits the Director to combine, for the purpose of investment, money and property belonging to the various funds in the custody of the State Treasurer. Under this authority the Council and the Division have established Common Pension Fund A, Common Pension Fund B and Common Pension Fund D, which pool a portion of the investments of five pension funds in domestic stocks, domestic bonds and international investments, respectively. This law also authorized the creation of the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund, which was created in 1977 to pool investments in short-term debt obligations by certain state funds, including the pension funds. In fiscal 1978, legislation (P.L. 1977, c. 281) was enacted which permits counties, municipalities, school districts and the agencies and authorities created by any of these entities or by the state to participate in the fund. Such participation began in January 1978.

In August 1985, Governor Kean signed into law an act, P.L. 1985, c. 308, which stated that "no assets of any pension and annuity fund shall be invested in any bank or financial institution which directly or through a subsidiary has outstanding loans to the Republic of South Africa or its instrumentalities, and no assets shall be invested in the stocks, securities or other obligations of any company engaged in business in or with the Republic of South Africa." Furthermore, the Council and the Division shall effect divestment "within three years of the effective date of the act." The final report to the Legislature for the period July 1, 1988 through August 27, 1988, and cumulatively for the period August 27, 1985 through August 27, 1988 was attached in full as Appendix II to the Council's Annual Report for fiscal 1988. This report showed that the Division's divestment program was completed in full, and the Division remained in compliance with the law. In April 1994, Governor Whitman signed legislation which repealed the state's South African sanctions.

In July 1987, Governor Kean signed into law an act, P.L. 1987, c. 177, which directs the Director of the

Division of Investment to investigate the extent to which United States corporations doing business in Northern Ireland, in which the assets of any State pension or annuity fund are invested, adhere to principles of non-discrimination in employment and freedom of workplace opportunity, as defined in the law by various standards commonly referred to as the MacBride Principles. Furthermore, the law requires the Director to file an annual report with the Legislature and to initiate and support shareholder petitions or initiatives requiring adherence to the MacBride Principles. Subsequent to the enactment of the law, the Council adopted procedures to comply with the law, and the Director has filed the required reports, copies of which are available upon request.

In December 1991, Governor Florio signed into law an act, P.L. 1991, c. 414, which provides that up to 10 percent of the assets of the Police and Firemen's Retirement System may be made available to eligible members of that fund for mortgage loans at rates which are set by formula. The law provides that the Treasurer shall delegate the administration of the mortgage loan program to the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency, and, with certain advice, the Treasurer shall set the mortgage loan standards. In June 1992, this law was amended by an act (P.L. 1992, c. 78) which clarified that the mortgage loan program is an investment program to be administered as part of the state's general investment program. At its meeting in July 1992, the Council distinguished the mortgage loan program from other investment programs under the supervision of the Council and specified that the returns of the pension funds will be segregated from the mortgage loan program for the purposes of performance reporting.

In June 1992, Governor Florio signed an act, P.L. 1992, c. 41, which provided for the revaluation of the pension funds from a book valuation basis to a market valuation basis for the purposes of actuarial calculations. The act changed the economic assumptions of the funds to reflect market valuations and modified the actuarial methodologies for the funds. The act also provided for an eleventh member of the Council, to be appointed by the Governor from a list to be submitted jointly by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly.

In April 1995, Governor Whitman signed into law an act, P.L. 1995, c. 48, which amended the state's prudence law. The new law provides for the "whole plan" principle, whereby the fiduciary may consider the whole portfolio, rather than any individual investments, in determining the prudent level of expected risk and return of the pension fund. The "whole plan"



principle has the effect of permitting a balance of high and low risk investments in the portfolio, rather than requiring that all investments must approach a common standard of expected risk and return. The new law also expands the investments that are listed as examples of eligible investment to include diversified pools of venture capital and securities loan transactions. Also, certain forms of investment are permitted, including limited partnerships and investment trusts.

In July 1995, Governor Whitman signed into law an act, P.L. 1995, c. 175, which permits the pension funds to invest in bonds of Israel. In fiscal 1996, the Division purchased \$2 million of such bonds through competitive bidding.

## **Regulations of the State Investment Council**

In addition to the investment guidelines established by law, the State Investment Council sets specific investment policies by regulations in accordance with the authority provided to it by P.L. 1950, c. 270.

Present regulations of the State Investment Council limit the authority of the Director to invest in common stock. The Council recently acted to increase the permissible level of aggregate pension fund stock holdings in Common Pension Funds A and D from 60 percent to 70 percent of the market value of the active pension funds. At June 30, 1996, the aggregate common stock holdings of the pension funds were 59.3 percent of the total market value of the funds. Attached hereto as Appendix I is an unaudited summary of investments by major category for individual pension funds.

The regulations of the State Investment Council also set criteria for the Division's investments in long-term debt obligations. These regulations require issuers of debt to meet certain standards, which, depending on the type of security and the nature of the issuer, may refer to the capitalization, operating history, interest coverage, bond rating or other criteria relating to the issuer.

In the case of mortgages, Council regulations require, in almost all cases, that the securities be directly or indirectly supported by the Federal government. One regulation permits investment in pools of conventional mortgages which meet specific eligibility standards.

All of the regulations of the State Investment Council, including the regulations which pertain to the

common funds, have been published in the New Jersey Register and are on file with the Secretary of State.

The Council constantly reviews its regulations which govern the activities of the Division. As a result, a number of regulations are revised during each year. These refinements keep the Council's policies abreast of economic, fiscal and accounting trends.

As a consequence of the State's Sunset Law all of the regulations of the Council were resubmitted to the legislative review process in fiscal 1996 and were readopted with various modifications and clarifications.

In fiscal 1996, the Council acted to increase the maximum permitted investment by the pension funds in stocks from 60 percent to 70 percent of the market value of the portfolios of the active pension funds. Studies by the Division show that investment in stocks provides higher but more volatile returns than investments in bonds over the long term.

## **Reviews of Major Policy Issues**

During fiscal 1984 and 1985, the Council reviewed a number of major policy issues which had been raised by Governor Kean's Pension Study Commission and its own review and analysis. Early in fiscal 1985, the Council made the following findings and recommendations.

The Council members agreed that the salary structure, budget limitations of the Division, lack of personnel depth and the inflexibility of the Civil Service system posed grave dangers for the successful management of State funds and State-administered pension plans. The Council agreed that any complete solution to the budgeting, staffing, salary and Civil Service issues would provide that: (a) funding of the Division's budget would be made from pension fund income and other fees, with all expenses of the Division subject to the discretion of the Council; (b) all professional employees would serve at the pleasure of the Council, although non-professional employees could remain in the Civil Service salary structure and system; (c) professional salaries would be set by the Council and possibly could be designed to incorporate performance bonuses; and (d) the Council would have the flexibility to provide necessary personnel depth for the Division. The Council has taken these matters up with appropriate State officials, but, to date, only the first part of item (a) above has been implemented.

At that time, the Council also confirmed the investment objectives for the pension funds, which are as follows: "primary investment objectives are the preservation of capital and the realization over time of earnings sufficient to meet or exceed the regular interest rate established for the actuaries in their determination of the assets and liabilities of each pension fund system. The Council sets as a further investment objective the realization of the greatest possible returns on investment commensurate with the standards of risk and prudence set forth within the Regulations of the Council."

At that time, the Council reviewed the stated objectives and discussed the possibility of amending them to include reference to specific market indices, the rate of inflation or percentile rankings of other managers. They also considered whether a higher risk profile for the portfolios would be appropriate, under the assumption that a diversified portfolio of higher risk securities could, in the aggregate, provide higher returns over the long term. The Council concluded that the pension funds' primary objectives were preservation of capital and income, and that these requirements were inherent in the state prudence and pension laws.

The Council noted that its regulations had broadened the permissible investment universe of the Division in recent years to include options, real estate, conventional mortgages and a broader list of common stocks. The Council concluded that the present investment regulations provided for a satisfactory range of investment opportunities within the Council's fiduciary standards, and that new investment opportunities could be considered in the traditional manner as they arose.

The Council also reviewed and confirmed the present standards for selecting stocks which are set forth below:

- a. The company should have growth in revenues and earnings which exceed growth in the Gross National Product;
- b. The company should have a strong market franchise, unique products and proven marketing capability;
- c. The company's management should have demonstrated the ability to preserve profit margins, to avoid earnings surprises and to take the needed initiatives to preserve and improve upon the company's strengths;
- d. The company should have a capitalization which is not heavily leveraged, thereby allowing it more flexibility to finance future expansion; the company should not be unduly capital intensive, which might

expose it to the necessities of raising capital at times when capital markets were unduly expensive; and, the company should demonstrate that it can generate capital internally for growth;

- e. The market for the company's shares should have enough liquidity to permit the orderly acquisition and disposition of a full position; and

- f. The company should have conservative accounting practices.

The standards are only meant to serve as guidelines. The Council agreed that not all companies on its approved list will meet all of these guidelines; however, a failure to meet most of these guidelines will be cause for concern. In addition, the Council believes that good corporate citizenship enhances the value of a company, and, conversely, that poor corporate citizenship detracts from a company's value.

The Council considered the use of outside managers. However, opinions from the Attorney General's office indicated that the use of outside managers by the Division is not legal under state law.

In fiscal 1990, the Council continued to review the legislative and regulatory definitions of risk and return for the pension funds and studied various asset allocation and portfolio optimization simulations. As a result of these reviews and studies, in July 1990, the Council approved four new regulations which enabled the Division to invest in international stocks and bonds. In doing so, the Council acknowledged that the world is approaching a global economy, wherein large corporations based abroad have major manufacturing plants and significant numbers of employees in the United States, and, conversely, many corporations based in the United States maintain substantial operations abroad. Finally, the studies showed that international investments in developed countries had historically provided higher returns with lower levels of risk than had investments limited to the United States.

During fiscal 1990, the Council received the reports of two independent actuarial firms, Buck Consultants and Actuarial Science Associates (ASA), which had been retained by the Treasury Department to provide comprehensive analyses of the Public Employees' Retirement System, including both benefit and investment issues. With respect to the state's investment program, Buck Consultants concluded that "the state's present portfolio appears to be carefully thought out and, in terms of modern portfolio theory, efficient within the constraints of the fund," and ASA stated that "the current asset allocation was appropriate." Both reports endorsed the concept of

international investing as a means of adding diversification to the portfolio and thus reducing portfolio risk.

In fiscal 1991, the Council once again reviewed all of its regulations in view of their prospective expiration under the provisions of the State's Sunset Law. Many regulations were readopted without change, and others were modified in minor ways to add clarity and to modernize them in accordance with current financial practices. The most significant changes permitted the Division to invest up to 60 percent of the total market value of the assets of the active pension funds in stocks, and up to 15 percent of total assets in international securities.

In fiscal 1993, the Council studied the resources provided to the Division and concluded that the resources provided to the Division were not adequate to fully fund the Division's investment programs, including several programs which had the potential to provide significant additional returns to the state funds over the years. The Council discussed its concerns with the appropriate state officials and with members of the legislature, and the state's budgets for fiscal 1995 and 1996 included additional funding for the Division.

Also, in both fiscal 1993 and 1994, the Council reviewed the asset allocation policies set forth in the Council regulations for the State-administered pension funds, and decided that such policies continued to be appropriate.

In fiscal 1995, the Council again reviewed the asset allocation policies set forth in the Council regulations, and acted to increase the permitted allocation of pension fund assets to international securities from 15 percent of the market value of total pension fund assets to 20 percent. As a consequence of the passage of P.L. 1995, c. 48, which modified the State's prudency law, the Council also considered new asset classes, such as real estate and emerging international markets, as potential areas for further diversification of the pension funds. After careful consideration, the Council decided to defer any action on investment in either real estate or emerging

markets. However, the Council acted to increase the maximum permitted investment by the active pension funds in stocks from 60 percent to 70 percent of the total market value of the pension fund portfolios.

In fiscal 1996, the Council again reviewed all of its regulations in view of their prospective expiration under the State's Sunset Law. All regulations were modified to add clarity where needed, and all were readopted.

## **Council Procedures and Reports**

The State Investment Council meets at least six times a year, and the Executive Committee of the Council may meet in intervening months. In addition to reviewing and formulating all major policy issues related to the state's investments, the Council reviews the investment programs and returns of each fund on a periodic basis. Furthermore, each year the Council reviews the asset allocation policies of the pension funds.

Almost all of the investment transactions of the Division are effected through competitive bidding. In specific markets which require that the Division exercise discretion in the choice of a bank or broker, such discretion is exercised according to an allocation plan prepared by the Director on the basis of the Division's evaluation of the merits of the services provided by each bank or broker. The allocation plan is reviewed by the State Investment Council, and the final allocation of commissions is audited by the Division's independent accountants.

The provisions of P.L. 1950, c. 270, also require that the Director of the Division prepare and make available to the public a monthly report of all transactions effected by the Division. This report lists all sales, purchases, exchanges and commissions paid by the Division for all of the Division's transactions. The report is provided to the legislature, state officials, the press and the public.



# Social Investment

There has been a spirited public debate for many years on the subject of "strategic" or "targeted" investment, whereby investments are either directed towards areas which are deemed to be socially desirable or withheld from areas which are deemed to be socially undesirable. The State's prudency law (P.L. 1995, c. 48) provides that "the fiduciary shall be under a duty to manage and invest the portfolio solely in the interests of the trust and beneficiaries for the exclusive purpose of providing financial benefits to trust participants." The Council has taken the position that the Division is bound by law to make prudent investments for exclusive financial benefit of the beneficiaries of the various funds under its supervision and that the Division may not make any concession as to rate, risk or terms which would benefit any other party at the expense of the beneficiaries of the funds.

The Council and the Division are open to any investment program which would benefit socially desirable purposes, particularly investment within the State of New Jersey. All such investment programs are reviewed by the Division and the Council on a case-by-case basis from a financial point of view, and investment decisions are made in the light of such a review and the prudency standards cited above.

In fiscal 1982, the Council reviewed two investment concepts which would have directed pension fund assets to mortgage markets in New Jersey. The Council found that one of these was concessionary and thus was prohibited by state law. In the second instance, the Council reviewed a complex concept for investing in growing equity mortgages and concluded that the concept was feasible; however, no investments were initiated due to changing market conditions.

In fiscal 1986, the Division initiated a program whereby on a monthly basis the Division offered to purchase New Jersey mortgages from New Jersey banking institutions at market rates as mandated by prudency law. Once a month the Division determines the true market level for a package of mortgages backed by any eligible agency supported by the U.S. Government. The Division immediately offers this price to interested New Jersey financial institutions for identical mortgages which originate in New Jersey. In effect, the Division creates an "open window" to buy at market prices New Jersey mortgages supported by the U.S. Government. In fiscal 1996, ap-

proximately \$1 million of New Jersey mortgages were purchased by the Division under this program.

## Reports of Gubernatorial Commissions

In fiscal 1982, former Governor Brendan Byrne created a task force to study the use of state pension funds to spur economic activity within the State. The task force did not find evidence that pension funds can be invested to achieve secondary objectives without compromising the primary goal of maximizing the investment return for the beneficiaries, and the task force concluded that no formal change in investment policy should be made. The report of this task force is described in greater detail in annual reports of prior years.

During fiscal 1983, former Governor Kean created the Governor's Pension Study Commission to review all aspects of the State-administered pension funds. The Commission's conclusions relating to the policies and practices of pension fund investment, as reported on March 15, 1984, are quoted below in their entirety:

"1. The current structure within which New Jersey's pension investments are made is, in our judgment, both sensible and appropriate for the task and should not be changed in any substantive way. The balance which exists between the accountability of the pension investment fiduciaries to the beneficiaries of the funds with the insulation from political influence is of decisive importance. It is crucial that the twin pillars of fiduciary responsibility—namely, prudence and loyalty—be maintained. The current structure allows for and facilitates that to a better extent than any other we have seen or considered.

2. The Division of Investment should continue to consider investment alternatives with respect to improving potential returns. An increase in the equity allocation is an example of a positive step already taken. The Investment Council should also consider other investment options such as venture capital pools, options, commercial real estate and a broader universe of stocks, as long as these investment options meet the fiduciary standards of the Council.

3. The resources of the Division of Investment are too limited. The relatively small staff of 61 is not commensurate with the responsibility of the Division. Moreover, the salaries which attract high quality investors are not currently available. We noted that the committee whose report led to the creation of the Division and the State Investment Council recommended that the invest-

ment managers be paid at a level commensurate with their responsibilities. This is not being done currently and should be addressed as soon as possible.

If the State were to allow the operation of the Division to be funded from the returns on investment, this would make available money for outside counsel of a technical sort. Legal counsel, data processing specialists, and investment advisors would be made available to the Division to enhance returns to fund the operation of the investment structure. New Jersey should take advantage of this.

4. All investment professionals of the Division of Investment should serve at the discretion of the State Investment Council. This would be consistent with the statutory purpose of the Investment Council. Current Civil Service regulations are an impediment to fostering the best investment operation.

5. The Investment Council should consider non-economic criteria in its decision-making process only insofar as these criteria have a direct impact on economic criteria. Socially dictated investments and socially sensitive investments are, in the long run, counter productive. Nonetheless, the efforts which the Division and the Council have made to take into account non-economic criteria have been laudable. The consideration of generally accepted corporate practices, such as those covered by the Sullivan Principles, have been a healthy factor in New Jersey's investment policy. These considerations should continue to be made and the Council and the Division should be alert to non-economic considerations which may adversely affect the pension portfolio.

6. The beneficiaries of the pension funds should be the sole concern of the State Investment Council and the Division. Non-beneficiaries should not be taken into account by the Council or the Division in its investment programs. Consequently, it would be appropriate for State statutes to include the ERISA language stipulating the 'sole benefit' provision of that federal law."

Studies commissioned by two governors of different political parties have reviewed and confirmed the mandate of state law that the Division make prudent investments for the sole and direct benefit of the beneficiaries of the several funds.

The Council has responded in full to those recommendations over which the Council has jurisdiction, such as the appropriate asset allocation and breadth of potential investment of the pension funds. However, the Council cannot independently respond to recommendations regarding staffing, compensation and budget support, which are the prerogative of the Legislature. During fiscal 1994, the Council again reviewed these issues and has taken them up with the appropriate authorities. As a result of these concerns, recent budgets have provided incremental funding for the Division for certain investment programs. Furthermore, in fiscal 1995, State prudence law was amended to codify the sole benefit provision.

## **Policies of the Council Towards Social Investment**

The State Investment Council has determined that social and financial considerations are not mutually exclusive, and many social considerations may have significant financial implications. Furthermore, investments which benefit the fund beneficiaries need not exclude investments in New Jersey or those which advance other social goals. All of the members of the Council are New Jersey residents, and for many years the Division and the Council have reflected concerns of New Jerseyans through internal policy guidelines. In 1984 these were codified, and they are listed below:

1. The Division of Investment should prefer investments in New Jersey in instances where such investments provide the same or better terms and returns in the marketplace as are available for out-of-state investment and where such investments meet the prudence standards set by law and the Investment Council.

2. The Division of Investment should review all reasonable investment proposals presented by New Jersey corporations and should report any consequent investment decision to the Investment Council at one of its regularly scheduled publicly advertised meetings.

3. The Division of Investment should prefer a New Jersey broker, bank or securities dealer in instances where identical bids are received in purchase or sale transactions involving publicly traded homogeneous securities such as money market investments, certificates of deposit and eligible mortgage pools.

4. The Division of Investment should recognize in its evaluation of corporate securities that good corporate citizenship enhances the financial prospects for a corporation, and, conversely, that poor corporate citizenship detracts from such prospects.

5. The Division of Investment should consider the financial effects of citizenship issues in the determination of proxy votes at corporate shareholder meetings.

6. The Division of Investment should prefer investments in New Jersey mortgages in instances where such mortgages meet the fiduciary standards of the Council and provide fair market returns.

7. The Division of Investment should be prepared to identify New Jersey employers on any "approved lists" provided under regulations of the State Investment Council for the purchase of common stocks, commercial paper and certificates of deposit.

8. The Division of Investment should prefer investments in companies which advance the economic

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development of New Jersey, support alternative energy sources, provide for improvement of the environment, or are controlled by economically disadvantaged individuals, provided such investments meet the fiduciary standards of the Investment Council and provide fair market returns.

## **Voting of Proxy Statements**

Each year the Division votes on issues raised in corporate proxy statements. Many of these issues deal not only with routine matters of corporate governance, but also reflect political and social issues. The Division reviews all such issues on a case-by-case basis from a financial point of view. In prior years the Division has supported shareholder resolutions

which call for a report on employment practices in South Korea, require companies to leave South Africa, require compliance with World Health Organization standards for the sale of infant formula in underdeveloped countries and require compliance with the MacBride Principles in Northern Ireland.

During fiscal 1996, the Division voted on 695 corporate proxies. On 266 proxies the Division voted against the recommendations of corporate management on a total of 328 individual proposals. Of these proposals, 261 related to executive compensation, 57 related to corporate governance, five related to compliance of the corporation with the MacBride Principles in Northern Ireland, two related to confidential proxy voting, one related to the election of directors, one related to a proposed merger and one related to a conflict of interest on the Board.



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**DIVISION OF INVESTMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

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## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Members of the  
State Investment Council,  
Division of Investment,  
Department of the Treasury,  
State of New Jersey

We have audited the accompanying summaries of amounts invested by fund and investments by major category of the Division of Investment, Department of the Treasury, State of New Jersey, as of June 30, 1996, and the related summaries of investment income by fund and investment activity for the year then ended. These summaries are the responsibility of the Division of Investment's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these summaries based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial summaries are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial summaries. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial summary presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the summaries referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the investments by fund and major category of the Division of Investment, Department of the Treasury, State of New Jersey, as of June 30, 1996, and the related investment income and investment activity for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

August 12, 1996  
Princeton, New Jersey

*Coopers + Lybrand LLP*

**SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INVESTED BY FUND**  
as of June 30, 1996

	Par. Cost Or Principal Amount— Note 1	Amortized Cost— Note 1	Market— Note 1	Market Over Cost
<b>PENSION AND ANNUITY GROUP</b>				
Consolidated Police and Firemen's Pension Fund	\$ 32,304,065	\$ 32,263,714	\$ 32,490,648	\$ 226,934
Judicial Retirement System of New Jersey	127,642,312	127,564,244	177,826,581	50,262,337
Police and Firemen's Retirement System	6,352,393,997	6,345,186,909	9,548,648,970	3,203,462,061
Prison Officers Pension Fund	1,459,516	1,459,516	1,459,516	—
Public Employees' Retirement System	10,308,827,091	10,296,252,138	15,745,022,844	5,448,770,706
State Police Retirement System	710,424,374	710,202,389	1,064,543,430	354,341,041
Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund	12,578,117,585	12,553,670,132	19,049,733,983	6,496,063,851
		30,066,599,042	45,619,725,972	15,553,126,930
<b>STATIC GROUP</b>				
Trustees for the Support of Public Schools Fund	87,694,591	87,640,720	108,973,854	21,333,134
Waste Water Treatment Fund (Act of 1985)	135,879,736	135,879,736	135,879,736	—
Waste Water Treatment Trust Fund (Act of 1985)	901,970	901,970	901,970	—
		224,422,426	245,755,560	21,333,134
<b>DEMAND GROUP</b>				
Atlantic City Casino Parking Fund	1,792,313	1,792,313	1,792,313	—
Atlantic City Tourism Promotion Fund	142,544	142,544	142,544	—
Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund	8,960,140	8,960,140	8,960,140	—
Casino Simulcasting Special Fund	2,507,537	2,507,537	2,507,537	—
Casino Simulcasting Fund	1,727,379	1,727,379	1,727,379	—
Catastrophic Illness in Children Relief Fund (Act of 1987)	15,239,873	15,239,873	15,239,873	—
Clean Communities Account Fund (Act of 1985)	7,754,701	7,754,701	7,754,701	—
Development Fund—Luxury Tax	2,143,896	2,143,896	2,143,896	—
Division of Motor Vehicles Surcharge Fund	528,277	528,277	528,277	—
Emergency Services Fund	4,834,705	4,834,705	4,834,705	—
Enterprise Zone Assistance Fund (Act of 1983)	83,169,839	83,169,839	83,169,839	—
Hazardous Discharge Fund (Act of 1986)	3,451,094	3,451,094	3,451,094	—
Health Care Subsidy Fund	55,883,950	55,883,950	55,883,950	—
Higher Education Assistance Fund	42,864,465	42,864,465	42,864,465	—
Luxury Tax Fund	283,235	283,235	283,235	—
Motor Vehicle Security Responsibility Fund	142,458	142,458	142,458	—
New Jersey Automobile Insurance Guaranty Fund	180,499,825	180,499,825	180,499,825	—
New Jersey Insurance Development Fund	42,754,666	42,754,666	42,754,666	—
New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund	41,821,089	41,821,089	41,821,089	—
Petroleum Overcharge Reimbursement Fund	30,149,462	30,149,462	30,149,462	—
Real Estate Guaranty Fund	1,293,347	1,293,347	1,293,347	—
Resource Recovery Investment Tax Fund (Act of 1985)	18,223,949	18,223,949	18,223,949	—
Safe Neighborhoods' Services Fund	12,809,687	12,809,687	12,809,687	—
Sanitary Landfill Facility Contingency Fund	34,739,427	34,980,898	34,745,027	(\$235,871)
Solid Waste Services Tax Fund (Act of 1985)	11,751,322	11,751,322	11,751,322	—
State Disability Benefits Fund	159,630,162	159,108,259	158,813,163	(\$295,096)
State of New Jersey Judiciary—Bail Fund	35,043,884	35,043,884	35,043,884	—
State of New Jersey Judiciary—Child Support Fund	25,800,829	25,800,829	25,800,829	—
State of New Jersey Judiciary—Probation Fund	3,439,133	3,439,133	3,439,133	—
State of New Jersey Judiciary—Special Civil Fund	1,589,704	1,589,704	1,589,704	—
State of New Jersey Judiciary—Superior Court/Other/Misc. Fund	11,516,990	11,516,990	11,516,990	—
State Recycling Fund	13,445,318	13,445,318	13,445,318	—
Tourism Improvement Development District Act Fund	12,616	12,616	12,616	—
Unclaimed County Deposits Trust Fund	2,301,227	2,301,227	2,301,227	—
Unclaimed Personal Property Trust Fund	65,013,908	65,010,577	64,984,208	(26,369)
Unemployed Compensation Auxiliary Fund	22,667,349	22,667,349	22,667,349	—
Unsatisfied Claim and Judgment Fund	300,148,580	300,148,580	300,148,580	—
Volunteer Emergency Service Organizations Loan Fund	590,349	590,349	590,349	—
Worker and Community Right to Know Fund	3,159,389	3,159,389	3,159,389	—
Workers' Compensation Security Fund—Mutual	7,607,215	7,607,331	7,606,765	(566)
Workers' Compensation Security Fund—Stock	68,885,122	68,888,300	68,706,922	(181,378)
Workforce Development Partnership Fund	82,258,690	82,258,690	82,258,690	—
		1,408,299,176	1,407,559,896	(739,280)
<b>TEMPORARY RESERVE GROUP</b>				
Alcohol Education Rehabilitation and Enforcement Fund	5,321,970	5,321,970	5,321,970	—
Beaches and Harbors Fund (Act of 1977)	1,383,220	1,383,220	1,383,220	—
Capital City Redevelopment Loan and Grant Fund	2,824,722	2,824,722	2,824,722	—
Clean Waters Fund (Act of 1976)	2,418,764	2,418,764	2,418,764	—

**SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INVESTED BY FUND (CONTINUED)**  
as of June 30, 1996

	Par, Cost Or Principal Amount— Note 1	Amortized Cost— Note 1	Market— Note 1	Market Over Cost
<b>TEMPORARY RESERVE GROUP—(continued)</b>				
Community Development Bond Fund (Act of 1981)	\$ 10,990,462	\$ 10,990,462	\$ 10,990,462	\$ —
Contributory Insurance Fund—PERS	75,066,239	74,258,269	74,812,589	554,320
Contributory Insurance Fund—TPAF	60,463,557	59,913,298	60,358,407	445,109
Correctional Facilities Construction Fund (Act of 1982)	5,047,588	5,047,588	5,047,588	—
Correctional Facilities Construction Fund (Act of 1987)	23,988,130	23,988,130	23,988,130	—
Emergency Flood Control Fund (Act of 1978)	1,440,547	1,440,547	1,440,547	—
Emergency Medical Technician Training Fund	3,915,599	3,915,599	3,915,599	—
Energy Conservation Fund (Act of 1980)	5,632,963	5,632,963	5,632,963	—
Farmland Preservation Fund (Act of 1981)	645,612	645,612	645,612	—
Farmland Preservation Fund (Act of 1989)	1,926,778	1,926,778	1,926,778	—
General Investment Fund	1,325,800,401	1,325,800,401	1,325,800,401	—
General Trust Fund	15,562	15,562	15,562	—
Green Acres Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation Bond Fund (Act of 1987)	24,156,205	24,156,205	24,156,205	—
Green Trust Fund (Act of 1983)	6,295,476	6,295,476	6,295,476	—
Hazardous Discharge Fund (Act of 1981)	5,251,037	5,251,037	5,251,037	—
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund (Act of 1985)	31,345,569	31,345,569	31,345,569	—
Higher Education Buildings Construction Fund (Act of 1971)	55,705	55,705	55,705	—
Higher Education Facility Renovation and Rehabilitation Fund	628,151	628,151	628,151	—
Housing Assistance Fund (Act of 1968)	429,261	429,261	429,261	—
Human Services Facilities Construction Fund (Act of 1984)	3,386,304	3,386,304	3,386,304	—
Institutional Construction Fund (Act of 1978)	10,317	10,317	10,317	—
Institutions Construction Fund (Act of 1976)	9,753	9,753	9,753	—
Jobs, Education and Competitiveness Fund (Act of 1988)	11,281,595	11,281,595	11,281,595	—
Jobs, Science and Technology Fund (Act of 1984)	617,195	617,195	617,195	—
Medical Education Facilities Fund (Act of 1977)	542,644	542,644	542,644	—
Mortgage Assistance Fund (Act of 1976)	4,143,175	4,143,175	4,143,175	—
Natural Resources Fund (Act of 1980)	7,821,927	7,821,927	7,821,927	—
New Home Warranty Security Fund	64,732,496	64,300,624	64,285,855	(14,769)
New Jersey Bridge Rehabilitation and Improvement and Railroad Right of Way	131,394	131,394	131,394	—
New Jersey Bridge Rehabilitation Fund (Act of 1983)	15,798,347	15,798,347	15,798,347	—
New Jersey Dam Restoration & Clean Water Fund (Act of 1992)	3,433,147	3,433,147	3,433,147	—
New Jersey Farmland Preservation Fund (Act of 1992)	3,727,895	3,727,895	3,727,895	—
New Jersey Green Acres Fund (Act of 1983)	21,392,395	21,392,395	21,392,395	—
New Jersey Green Acres Fund (Act of 1989)	916,048	916,048	916,048	—
New Jersey Green Acres Fund (Act of 1992)	778,634	778,634	778,634	—
New Jersey Green Trust Fund (Act of 1989)	9,130,450	9,130,450	9,130,450	—
New Jersey Green Trust Fund (Act of 1992)	3,428,519	3,428,519	3,428,519	—
New Jersey Local Development Financing Fund	3,653,405	3,653,405	3,653,405	—
New Jersey Medical Malpractice Reinsurance Recovery Fund	22,519,273	22,519,273	22,519,273	—
New Jersey State Dental Program Pension Adjustment Fund	13,157,733	13,157,733	13,157,733	—
Pension Adjustment Fund	1,871,860	1,871,860	1,871,860	—
Pension Payroll Investment Fund	598,477	598,477	598,477	—
Pinelands Infrastructure Trust Fund (Act of 1985)	4,181,170	4,181,170	4,181,170	—
Pollution Prevention Fund	2,872,891	2,872,891	2,872,891	—
Prescription Drug Program Fund	19,590,878	19,590,878	19,590,878	—
Public Buildings Construction Fund (Act of 1968)	3,891	3,891	3,891	—
Public Purpose Buildings and Community-Based Facilities Construction Fund	19,409,044	19,409,044	19,409,044	—
Public Purpose Buildings Construction Fund (Act of 1980)	2,517,004	2,517,004	2,517,004	—
Resource Recovery and Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Fund (Act of 1985)	23,657,533	23,657,533	23,657,533	—
Safe Drinking Water Fund	6,293,497	6,293,497	6,293,497	—
Shore Protection Fund (Act of 1983)	9,953,018	9,953,018	9,953,018	—
State Facilities for Handicapped Fund (Act of 1973)	418,803	418,803	418,803	—
State Health Benefits Fund	422,638,908	422,309,772	422,508,358	198,586
State Land Acquisition and Development Fund (Act of 1978)	2,895,997	2,895,997	2,895,997	—
State Lottery Fund—Investment	140,008,727	140,008,727	140,008,727	—
State of New Jersey—Alternate Benefits Program	18,017,913	18,017,913	18,017,913	—
State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund— Administrative Expense Fund	1,720,253	1,720,253	1,720,253	—
State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund— Other than State Funds	2,941,687,843	2,941,687,843	2,941,687,843	—



**SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INVESTED BY FUND—(CONCLUDED)**  
as of June 30, 1996

	Par, Cost Or Principal Amount— Note 1	Amortized Cost— Note 1	Market— Note 1	Market Over- Cost
<b>TEMPORARY RESERVE GROUP—(continued)</b>				
State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund— Reserve Fund	\$ 44,330,384	\$ 44,330,384	\$ 44,330,384	\$ —
State Recreation and Conservation Land Acquisition and Development Fund (Act of 1974)	2,575,281	2,575,281	2,575,281	—
State Recreation and Conservation Land Acquisition Fund (Act of 1971)	220,734	220,734	220,734	—
Stormwater Management and Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement Fund	15,536,271	15,536,271	15,536,271	—
Transportation Rehabilitation and Improvement Fund (Act of 1979)	307,748	307,748	307,748	—
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey—Self-Insurance Reserve Fund	85,394,375	84,910,417	83,778,997	(1,131,420)
Development Disabilities Waiting List Reduction and Human Services Facilities Construction Bonds (Act of 1994)	9,286,437	9,286,437	9,286,437	—
Water Conservation Fund (Act of 1969)	791,351	791,351	791,351	—
Water Supply Fund (Act of 1981)	80,694,287	80,694,287	80,694,287	—
Water Supply Replacement Trust Fund	4,583,729	4,583,729	4,583,729	—
		<u>5,645,111,273</u>	<u>5,645,163,099</u>	<u>51,826</u>
<b>TRUST GROUP</b>				
New Jersey State Employees' Deferred Compensation Administrative Charges	107,189	107,189	107,189	—
New Jersey State Employees' Deferred Compensation Cash Management Fund	96,548,160	96,548,160	96,548,160	—
New Jersey State Employees' Deferred Compensation Equity Fund	171,484,706	171,484,706	238,596,991	67,112,285
New Jersey State Employees' Deferred Compensation Fixed Income Fund	98,647,069	98,579,013	98,373,071	(205,942)
New Jersey State Employees' Deferred Compensation Holding Account	5,169,288	5,169,288	5,169,288	—
Insurance Annuity Trust Fund	25,421	25,421	25,421	—
Supplemental Annuity Collective Trust Fund	93,090,399	93,090,398	147,641,933	54,551,535
Tischler Memorial Fund	681,712	678,696	681,540	2,844
		<u>465,682,871</u>	<u>587,143,593</u>	<u>121,460,722</u>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNTS INVESTED BY FUND</b>		<u><b>\$37,810,114,788</b></u>	<u><b>\$53,505,348,120</b></u>	<u><b>\$15,695,233,332</b></u>

See notes to investment summaries.

**SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT INCOME BY FUND**  
for the Year Ended June 30, 1996

	Net Investment Earnings— Note 1	Net Gain— Notes 1 and 2	Total Investment Income
<b>PENSION AND ANNUITY GROUP</b>			
Consolidated Police and Firemen's Pension Fund	\$ 2,079,408	\$ —	\$ 2,079,408
Judicial Retirement System of New Jersey	6,249,975	11,960,448	18,210,423
Police and Firemen's Retirement System	308,241,403	245,758,253	553,999,656
Prison Officers Pension Fund	126,562	—	126,562
Public Employees' Retirement System	526,222,583	456,531,669	982,754,252
State Police Retirement System	35,325,043	39,911,197	75,236,240
Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund	623,445,706	591,532,092	1,214,977,798
	<u>1,501,690,680</u>	<u>1,345,693,659</u>	<u>2,847,384,339</u>
<b>STATIC GROUP</b>			
Trustees for the Support of Public Schools	5,254,584	1,768,311	7,022,895
Waste Water Treatment Fund (Act of 1985)	4,095,718	—	4,095,718
Waste Water Treatment Trust Fund (Act of 1985)	63,848	—	63,848
	<u>9,414,150</u>	<u>1,768,311</u>	<u>11,182,461</u>
<b>DEMAND GROUP</b>			
Atlantic City Casino Parking Fund	268,216	—	268,216
Atlantic City Tourism Promotion Fund	24,636	—	24,636
Boarding House Rental Assistance Fund	519,038	—	519,038
Casino Simulcasting Special Fund	61,847	—	61,847
Casino Simulcasting Fund	216,873	—	216,873
Catastrophic Illness in Children Relief Fund (Act of 1987)	879,296	—	879,296
Clean Communities Account Fund (Act of 1985)	350,903	—	350,903
Development Fund—Luxury Tax	118,554	—	118,554
Emergency Services Fund	263,424	—	263,424
Enterprise Zone Assistance Fund (Act of 1983)	3,001,572	—	3,001,572
Hazardous Discharge Fund (Act of 1986)	411,557	—	411,557
Health Care Subsidy Fund	4,425,326	—	4,425,326
Higher Education Assistance Fund	2,312,221	—	2,312,221
Luxury Tax Fund	20,523	—	20,523
Motor Vehicle Security Responsibility Fund	7,901	—	7,901
New Jersey Automobile Insurance Guaranty Fund	6,949,196	—	6,949,196
New Jersey Insurance Development Fund	2,329,541	—	2,329,541
New Jersey Spill Compensation Fund	2,435,732	—	2,435,732
Petroleum Overcharge Reimbursement Fund	1,437,762	—	1,437,762
Real Estate Guaranty Fund	74,081	—	74,081
Resource Recovery Investment Tax Fund (Act of 1985)	1,652,299	—	1,652,299
Safe Neighborhoods' Services Fund	1,048,841	—	1,048,841
Sanitary Landfill Facility Contingency Fund	1,903,196	62,868	1,966,064
Solid Waste Services Tax Fund (Act of 1985)	616,958	—	616,958
State Disability Benefits Fund	7,370,877	—	7,370,877
State of New Jersey Judiciary—Bail Fund	1,933,884	—	1,933,884
State of New Jersey Judiciary—Child Support Fund	1,365,829	—	1,365,829
State of New Jersey Judiciary—Probation Fund	157,133	—	157,133
State of New Jersey Judiciary—Superior Court/ Other/Misc. Fund	479,990	—	479,990
State of New Jersey Motor Vehicles Service Fees	277	—	277
State of New Jersey Judiciary—Special Civil Fund	104,704	—	104,704
State Recycling Fund	693,901	—	693,901
Tourism Improvement Development District Act Fund	3,272	—	3,272
Unclaimed County Deposits Trust Fund	127,152	—	127,152
Unclaimed Personal Property Trust Fund	3,175,012	—	3,175,012
Unemployment Compensation Auxiliary Fund	1,077,445	—	1,077,445
Unsatisfied Claim and Judgment Fund	14,132,432	—	14,132,432
Volunteer Emergency Service Organizations Loan Fund	28,350	—	28,350
Worker and Community Right to Know Fund	171,393	—	171,393
Workers' Compensation Security Fund—Mutual	382,834	—	382,834
Workers' Compensation Security Fund—Stock	3,698,003	—	3,698,003
Workforce Development Partnership Fund	4,131,245	—	4,131,245
	<u>70,363,226</u>	<u>62,868</u>	<u>70,426,094</u>
<b>TEMPORARY RESERVE GROUP</b>			
Alcohol Education Rehabilitation and Enforcement Fund	304,382	—	304,382
Beaches and Harbors Fund (Act of 1977)	78,811	—	78,811
Capital City Redevelopment Loan and Grant Fund	160,126	—	160,126
Clean Waters Fund (Act of 1976)	215,122	—	215,122
Community Development Bond Fund (Act of 1981)	396,212	—	396,212

**SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT INCOME BY FUND—(CONTINUED)**  
for the Year Ended June 30, 1996

	Net Investment Earnings— Note 1	Net Gain— Notes 1 and 2	Total Investment Income
<b>TEMPORARY RESERVE GROUP—(continued)</b>			
Contributory Insurance Fund—PERS	\$ 4,565,920	\$ —	\$ 4,565,920
Contributory Insurance Fund—TPAF	3,638,277	—	3,638,277
Correctional Facilities Construction Fund (Act of 1982)	282,611	—	282,611
Correctional Facilities Construction Fund (Act of 1987)	587,093	—	587,093
Emergency Flood Control Fund (Act of 1978)	100,617	—	100,617
Emergency Medical Technician Training Fund	199,847	—	199,847
Energy Conservation Fund (Act of 1990)	385,459	—	385,459
Farmland Preservation Fund (Act of 1981)	41,731	—	41,731
Farmland Preservation Fund (Act of 1989)	149,118	—	149,118
Farmland Preservation Fund (Act of 1992)	277,527	—	277,527
General Investment Fund	48,739,810	—	48,739,810
General Trust Fund	862	—	862
Green Acres Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation Bond Fund (Act of 1987)	1,850,448	—	1,850,448
Green Trust Fund (Act of 1983)	243,297	—	243,297
Hazardous Discharge Fund (Act of 1981)	190,732	—	190,732
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund (Act of 1985)	1,487,984	—	1,487,984
Higher Education Buildings Construction Fund (Act of 1971)	3,090	—	3,090
Higher Education Facility Renovation and Rehabilitation Fund	118,724	—	118,724
Housing Assistance Fund (Act of 1968)	25,875	—	25,875
Human Services Facilities Construction Fund (Act of 1984)	214,703	—	214,703
Institutional Construction Fund (Act of 1978)	3,681	—	3,681
Institutions Construction Fund (Act of 1976)	950	—	950
Jobs, Education and Competitiveness Fund (Act of 1988)	419,060	—	419,060
Jobs, Science and Technology Fund (Act of 1984)	55,193	—	55,193
Medical Education Facilities Fund (Act of 1977)	30,101	—	30,101
Mortgage Assistance Fund (Act of 1976)	228,765	—	228,765
Natural Resources Fund (Act of 1980)	418,366	—	418,366
New Home Warranty Security Fund	3,859,929	—	3,859,929
New Jersey Bridge Rehabilitation Fund (Act of 1983)	701,713	—	701,713
New Jersey Bridge Rehabilitation Fund and Improvement and Railroad Right-of-Way Preservation Fund	101,394	—	101,394
New Jersey Dam Restoration & Clean Water Fund (Act of 1992)	198,950	—	198,950
New Jersey Green Acres Fund (Act of 1983)	363,935	—	363,935
New Jersey Green Acres Fund (Act of 1989)	306,991	—	306,991
New Jersey Green Acres Fund (Act of 1992)	341,115	—	341,115
New Jersey Green Trust Fund (Act of 1989)	216,244	—	216,244
New Jersey Green Trust Fund (Act of 1992)	230,561	—	230,561
New Jersey Local Development Financing Fund	148,328	—	148,328
New Jersey Medical Malpractice Reinsurance—Recovery Fund	1,111,551	—	1,111,551
New Jersey State Dental Program	799,755	—	799,755
Pension Adjustment Fund	543,822	—	543,822
Pension Payroll Investment Fund	869,095	—	869,095
Pinelands Infrastructure Trust Fund (Act of 1985)	415,016	—	415,016
Pollution Prevention Fund	128,487	—	128,487
Prescription Drug Program Fund	1,333,283	—	1,333,283
Public Buildings Construction Fund (Act of 1968)	578	—	578
Public Purpose Buildings and Community-Based Facilities Construction Fund	839,043	—	839,043
Public Purpose Buildings and Construction Fund (Act of 1980)	206,364	—	206,364
Resource Recovery and Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Fund (Act of 1985)	1,543,089	—	1,543,089
Safe Drinking Water Fund	333,304	—	333,304
Shore Protection Fund (Act of 1983)	410,107	—	410,107
State Facilities for Handicapped Fund (Act of 1973)	54,423	—	54,423
State Health Benefits Fund	21,942,289	—	21,942,289
State Land Acquisition and Development Fund (Act of 1978)	206,921	—	206,921
State Lottery Fund—Investment	4,887,235	—	4,887,235
State of New Jersey—Alternate Benefits Program	678,694	—	678,694
State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund— Administrative Expense Fund	78,809	—	78,809
State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund— Other than State Funds	177,036,116	—	177,036,116
State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund— Reserve Fund	2,278,797	—	2,278,797

**SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT INCOME BY FUND—(CONCLUDED)**  
for the Year Ended June 30, 1996

	Net Investment Earnings— Note 1	Net Gain— Notes 1 and 2	Total Investment Income
<b>TEMPORARY RESERVE GROUP—(continued)</b>			
State Recreation and Conservation Land Acquisition and Development Fund (Act of 1974)	\$ 97,172	\$ —	\$ 97,172
State Recreation and Conservation Land Acquisition and Development Fund (Act of 1971)	12,657	—	12,657
Stormwater Management and Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement Fund	554,483	—	554,483
Transportation Rehabilitation and Improvement Fund (Act of 1979)	44,985	—	44,985
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey—Self-Insurance Reserves Fund	4,591,333	—	4,591,333
Developmental Disabilities Waiting List Reduction and Human Services Facilities Construction Bonds (Act of 1994)	146,437	—	146,437
Water Conservation Fund (Act of 1969)	52,974	—	52,974
Water Supply Fund (Act of 1981)	1,036,908	—	1,036,908
Water Supply Replacement Trust Fund	455,031	—	455,031
	<u>294,572,412</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>294,572,412</u>
<b>TRUST GROUP</b>			
New Jersey State Employees' Deferred Compensation Administrative Charges	13,064	—	13,064
New Jersey State Employees' Deferred Compensation Cash Management Fund	5,512,927	—	5,512,927
New Jersey State Employees' Deferred Compensation Equity Fund	4,176,692	2,505,335	6,682,027
New Jersey State Employees' Deferred Compensation Fixed Income Fund	6,082,727	—	6,082,727
New Jersey State Employees' Deferred Compensation Holding Account	373,291	—	373,291
Insurance Annuity Trust Fund	421	—	421
Supplemental Annuity Collective Trust Fund	3,262,030	2,495,184	5,757,214
Tischler Memorial Fund	38,892	—	38,892
	<u>19,460,044</u>	<u>5,000,519</u>	<u>24,460,563</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<u><b>\$1,895,500,512</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,352,525,357</b></u>	<u><b>\$3,248,025,869</b></u>

See notes to investment summaries.



**SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORY**  
as of June 30, 1996

	Par, Cost or Principal Amount— Note 1	Amortized Cost— Note 1	Market— Note 1	Market Over Cost
U.S. Government and other government bonds and obligations	\$ 451,635,000	\$ 448,690,543	\$ 448,784,516	\$ 93,973
Industrial bonds and commercial paper	2,500,000	2,499,549	2,539,120	39,571
Telephone bonds	6,100,000	5,992,772	6,049,700	56,928
Gas, electric and water bonds	3,250,000	3,269,199	3,335,450	66,251
Common stocks	269,130,390	269,130,390	411,145,823	142,015,433
Mortgage-backed certificates	2,274,604,757	2,230,059,189	2,225,320,045	(4,739,144)
Units—Common Pension Fund A	9,568,044,175	9,568,044,175	23,091,034,049	13,522,989,874
Units—Common Pension Fund B	10,726,712,073	10,726,712,073	11,294,780,188	568,068,115
Units—Common Pension Fund D	5,580,187,910	5,580,187,910	7,046,830,241	1,466,642,331
Units—Cash Management Fund	8,975,528,988	8,975,528,988	8,975,528,988	—
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORY</b>		<u><u>\$37,810,114,788</u></u>	<u><u>\$53,505,348,120</u></u>	<u><u>\$15,695,233,332</u></u>

See notes to investment summaries.

# SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITY for the Year Ended June 30, 1996

Purchases at cost, including common funds:		
Bonds	\$118,016,504	
Mortgages	686,888,607	
Stocks	<u>68,014,891</u>	\$ 872,920,002
Purchases of units of common funds, at cost		33,362,694,916
Unrealized appreciation		3,346,755,586
Discount accretion		4,636,719
Sales, at market		(231,115,580)
Mortgage principal payments, at amortized cost		(119,690,653)
Redemptions, at market		(61,555,283)
Maturities, at par amount		(105,708,000)
Redemptions of units of common funds		(33,219,795,427)
Premium amortization		(678,241)
Realized gains distributed to funds		<u>1,352,525,357</u>
NET INCREASE IN INVESTMENTS		5,200,989,396
Total amounts invested by funds—Note 2		
Beginning of year		<u>48,304,358,724</u>
Total amounts invested by funds—		
END OF YEAR		<u><u>\$53,505,348,120</u></u>

See notes to investment summaries.

**NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Administration**

The operations of the Division of Investment are governed by Chapter 270, Public Law of 1950, as amended, for the purpose of investing in securities for various funds under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury, State of New Jersey. The Division acts in an investment capacity only and receipt and disbursement of cash is a direct function of the respective funds. These financial summaries present the amounts invested by the various pension and other State funds maintained by the Division and are not intended to be a complete presentation of the various funds nor the Division's financial position or results of operations.

**Investment Valuation**

Investments are stated at market value. State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund units are stated at a cost of a \$1.00 per unit, which approximates market value.

Market values of securities traded on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market are presented at the last reported sales price on the day of valuation. Other securities traded in the over-the-counter market and listed securities for which no sale was reported on that date are presented at the last quoted bid price. Other non-traded securities on the valuation date are priced by a commercial pricing service. Market values of Common Pension Fund A, Common Pension Fund B, and Common Pension Fund D are based on the net asset values of the respective fund in which the underlying investment securities are valued via the previously prescribed methods. Par, cost or principal amount, and amortized cost are presented in the summaries for informational purposes.

The Police and Firemen's Retirement System (the "Fund") includes a mortgage loan program established by law in 1992. The program provides that participants of the Fund may receive mortgages from the Fund at rates which are fixed by formula. The law further provides that the Fund may not sell the mortgages, and therefore no independent market exists for them. The mortgages are shown at amortized cost of \$532,570,931. The mortgage loan program has an appraised value of \$475,077,182, determined using the mean of the market prices obtained from independent brokers.

**Investment Transactions**

Investment transactions are accounted for on their trade date. Gains or losses from investment transactions are calculated on the average cost basis and recognized as investment income when they occur.

**Discount and Premium**

Accretion of discount and amortization of premium are recorded on the straight-line basis for investments which mature within one year. For other investments, the effective interest rate method is utilized.

**Investment Income**

Investment income includes interest earned, dividends, and discount accretion, reduced for premium amortization. Interest and dividend income is accounted for on the accrual basis.

**Net Investment Gain**

Net investment gain includes realized gains and losses on security transactions and distributed gains from the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund. No gains were distributed from Common Pension Fund A, Common Pension Fund B or Common Pension Fund D in fiscal year 1996.

**Administrative Expenses**

Administrative expenses allocable to the Division are paid by the Department of the Treasury, State of New Jersey and, therefore, are not included in the accompanying Summary of Investment Income by Fund.

**NOTE 2—INVESTMENT ACTIVITY**

Statutes of the State of New Jersey and regulations of the State Investment Council authorize the Division of Investment to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government agencies, and their instrumentalities; obligations of the State of New Jersey or municipal or political subdivisions of the State; commercial paper; bankers acceptances; revenue obligations of public authorities; debt instruments of banks; collateralized notes and mortgages; certificates of deposit; repurchase agreements; equity and convertible equity securities, international debt and equity securities, currencies, and currency futures, options and other common types of investment securities. Investee institutions and organizations are prescribed by the statutes and regulations based on minimum capital, credit history, and other evaluation factors.

The purchase, sale, receipt of income, and other transactions affecting investments are governed by custodial agreements between the investing funds through the State Treasurer and custodian banks as agents for the funds. State laws and policies set forth the requirements of such agreements and other particulars as to the size of the custodial institution, amount of the portfolio to be covered by the agreements, and other pertinent matters.

Government Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 3 requires disclosure of the level of investment risk assumed by the Division at June 30, 1996. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered, or securities held by the Division or its agent in the Funds' name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments held by the Fund's trust department or agent in the Funds' name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments held by a broker or dealer, or held by the Fund's trust department or agent but not in the Funds' name. As of June 30, 1996, all investments held by the Division were classified as Category 1.

Federal securities, including federal securities held as collateral on repurchase agreements, are maintained at Federal Reserve Banks in Philadelphia and New York through the custodian banks in trust for the State of New Jersey. A significant portion of corporate equity and debt securities are maintained by the Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or Participants Trust Company ("PTC") through the custodian banks in trust for the State of New Jersey.

Investment securities denominated in a foreign currency are maintained by the various established book entry systems, in the countries where available, through the custodian bank in trust for the State of New Jersey. In addition, certain investment securities denominated in a foreign currency are physically maintained by sub-custodian banks within the foreign country. The custodian banks, as agents for the State funds, maintain internal accounting records identifying the securities as securities owned by or pledged to the State funds.

Domestic securities not maintained by the Federal Reserve Banks, DTC or PTC are in the name of a designated nominee representing the securities of a particular State fund which establishes the State fund's unconditional right to the securities.

The investments of the various State of New Jersey counties, municipalities and school districts and the agencies or authorities created by any of these entities, other than their investments in the Cash Management Fund, are not a direct responsibility of the State Investment Council. That investment function is being performed by the Division of Investment as a service under a provision in the law providing that each county, municipality and school district and the agencies or authorities created by any one of these entities may avail itself of the services of any State department or agency as it may require. Accordingly, the accompanying summaries do not include the investments or results of non-cash management fund investment transactions made on behalf of the authorities and agencies.

Realized gains and losses arising from investment activity by Common Pension Fund A, Common Pension Fund B, and Common Pension Fund D consisting of net gains of \$3,168,429,992 in fiscal year 1996, are not reflected in the Summary of Investment Income by Fund. Realized gains arising from foreign currency related transactions by Common Pension Fund D of \$29,808,497 in fiscal year 1996 are not reflected in the Summary of Investment Income by Fund. Undistributed investment income of \$880,765,073 as of June 30, 1996, arising from investment activity by Common Pension Fund D is not reflected in the Summary of Investment Income by Fund. These amounts are not reflected as they were not distributed to the holders of the Funds.



## NOTES TO INVESTMENT SUMMARIES

### NOTE 3—SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORY INCLUDING INVESTMENTS OWNED BY THE COMMON PENSION FUNDS AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY CASH MANAGEMENT FUND (THE "UNIT FUNDS")

The following is a summary of investments by major category at June 30, 1996, including investments owned by the Common Pension Funds and the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund, the "Unit Funds." In the Total Amounts Invested by Funds shown in the investment summaries, the Common Pension Funds and the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund are shown at their unit value.

	Par, Cost Or Principal Amount	Amortized Cost	Market	Market Over (Under) Amortized Cost
U.S. Government and other government bonds and obligations	\$15,899,104,000	\$15,968,247,663	\$16,157,924,096	\$ 189,676,433
Industrial bonds and commercial paper	3,637,832,748	3,628,011,835	3,658,049,982	30,038,147
Finance companies—senior debt	27,500,000	28,121,163	29,941,175	1,820,012
Foreign government bonds and notes	2,181,044,596	2,181,044,596	2,338,162,402	157,117,806
Foreign stock	3,883,477,755	3,883,477,755	4,331,138,841	447,661,086
Telephone bonds	196,925,000	192,730,844	193,422,505	691,661
Gas, electric and water bonds	387,319,000	382,147,523	378,578,977	(3,568,546)
Common stocks	13,451,836,614	13,451,836,614	23,126,870,053	9,675,033,439
Mortgage-backed certificates	2,274,604,757	2,230,059,189	2,225,320,045	(4,739,144)
Time certificates of deposit	795,000,000	795,000,000	795,000,000	—
Other investments	170,087,000	169,577,733	167,889,082	(1,688,651)
Total investments		42,910,254,915	53,402,297,158	10,492,042,243
Differences in accounting by unit funds:				
Other assets		2,268,440,681	2,318,921,025	50,480,344
Other liabilities		(3,099,936,881)	(2,218,759,439)	881,177,442
Undistributed realized gains and other income		(4,287,263,542)	—	4,287,263,542
Other accounting practices		18,619,615	2,889,376	(15,730,239)
Total amounts invested by funds		<u>\$37,810,114,788</u>	<u>\$53,505,348,120</u>	<u>\$15,695,233,332</u>

The following describes the accounting differences between the total amounts invested by Fund and total investments, primarily relating to unit funds:

- I. The summary of investments by major category (page 26) includes the "Par, Cost, or Principal Amount" and "Amortized Cost" of the units of participation at the total purchase price of the units by the participating funds. The total investments shown above reflects the "Par, Cost, or Principal Amount" and "Amortized Cost" of the investments held by the Unit Funds.
- II. Market value as shown for total amounts invested by fund represents the net asset value of the Common Pension Funds and the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund as of June 30, 1996. The market value included in the total investments shown above reflects the market value of the investments held by the Unit Funds.
- III. Total investments shown above do not reflect the other assets and liabilities of the Unit Funds, e.g., cash, accrued interest receivable, amounts due for investments sold or owed for investments purchased, and undistributed income due to participants. These items are included in calculating the net asset value of the Unit Funds.
- IV. Total amounts invested by funds do not reflect cumulative net realized gains from Unit Funds' investment transactions which have not been distributed to the participating funds. Common Pension Funds A, B and D cumulative net realized gains are distributed at the discretion of the State Investment Council.

## NOTES TO INVESTMENT SUMMARIES

### NOTE 4—COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 1996, Common Pension Fund D had entered into the following forward foreign currency exchange contracts as hedges of its investments:

Contract To Deliver		In Exchange For		Settlement Date	Net Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)
USD	45,743,500	JPY	59,855,151	7/22/96	\$14,111,651
USD	29,262,900	FRF	30,084,236	9/30/96	821,336
USD	9,126,400	JPY	10,278,549	7/5/96	1,152,149
USD	52,617,856	DEM	57,147,756	7/18/96	4,529,900
JPY	10,163,635	USD	9,126,400	7/5/96	(1,037,235)
USD	59,709,000	JPY	66,464,206	8/20/96	6,755,206
USD	40,154,515	CHF	44,483,986	8/30/96	4,329,471
USD	66,013,500	DEM	69,846,547	9/16/96	3,833,047
USD	77,983,080	FRF	79,570,320	9/16/96	1,587,240
USD	46,557,000	ESP	48,409,545	10/16/96	1,852,545
USD	38,828,875	GBP	37,550,000	10/28/96	(1,278,875)
USD	31,023,600	ESP	31,314,219	10/29/96	290,619
USD	45,814,500	JPY	47,814,861	8/2/96	2,000,361
USD	31,017,200	ESP	31,123,561	11/4/96	106,361
USD	46,599,789	GBP	45,172,500	8/5/96	(1,427,289)
USD	46,089,757	DEM	47,518,838	8/5/96	1,429,081
USD	70,058,736	FRF	71,557,773	8/8/96	1,499,037
USD	32,978,925	CAD	32,897,142	8/8/96	(81,783)
USD	65,870,950	DEM	68,306,011	8/12/96	2,435,061
USD	67,868,190	SEK	64,808,814	3/13/97	(3,059,376)
USD	73,776,800	JPY	77,496,852	9/17/96	3,720,052
USD	55,861,715	DKK	57,557,779	12/19/96	1,696,064
USD	32,309,200	JPY	33,760,158	9/24/96	1,450,958
USD	36,930,000	JPY	38,406,145	9/25/96	1,476,145
ESP	31,765,444	USD	31,017,200	11/4/96	(748,244)
USD	14,736,100	ITL	14,229,591	4/10/97	(506,509)
USD	24,389,043	CHF	25,236,593	1/16/97	847,550
USD	23,160,000	JPY	23,679,848	10/18/96	519,848
USD	20,486,400	ITL	20,082,842	4/28/97	(403,558)
USD	77,657,750	GBP	75,550,000	10/28/96	(2,107,750)
USD	24,421,389	CHF	24,952,175	1/31/97	530,786
USD	26,637,948	DEM	26,647,125	1/31/97	9,177
USD	32,520,600	JPY	34,081,172	11/7/96	1,560,572
USD	18,583,200	JPY	19,487,479	11/7/96	904,279
USD	29,575,290	FRF	29,615,005	5/7/97	39,715
USD	62,124,500	GBP	60,131,600	5/9/97	(1,992,900)
USD	37,706,800	JPY	39,533,505	2/18/97	1,826,705
USD	28,609,800	JPY	29,673,591	5/16/97	1,063,791
USD	46,555,000	JPY	47,982,343	11/21/96	1,427,343
USD	49,999,422	DKK	49,538,777	2/24/97	(460,645)
USD	19,323,642	AUD	19,463,750	5/28/97	140,108
USD	53,959,500	ESP	53,541,380	6/4/97	(418,120)
USD	67,134,090	DEM	66,983,723	6/10/97	(150,367)
USD	51,348,550	JPY	51,807,371	12/9/96	458,821
USD	33,129,600	JPY	33,565,897	3/21/97	436,297
					<u>\$51,168,625</u>

# APPENDIX I

## SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF INDIVIDUAL PENSION FUNDS (TRADE DATE) CASH MANAGEMENT FUND

	Consolidated Police & Firemen's Pension Fund		Judicial Retirement System of New Jersey		Police & Firemen's Retirement System	
	Amortized Cost	Quoted Market	Amortized Cost	Quoted Market	Amortized Cost	Quoted Market
<b>SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS</b>						
U.S. Government and other government securities and obligations	\$ 5,953	\$ 5,951	\$ 8,243	\$ 8,239	\$ 226,675	\$ 226,578
Commercial paper	3,235	3,235	4,479	4,480	123,186	123,187
Time certificates of deposit	1,034	1,033	1,431	1,431	39,353	39,353
	<u>10,222</u>	<u>10,219</u>	<u>14,153</u>	<u>14,150</u>	<u>389,214</u>	<u>389,118</u>
<b>LONG-TERM BONDS</b>						
U.S. Government bonds and other government securities and obligations	16,357	16,527	42,159	42,978	1,714,760	1,748,974
Industrial bonds	11	12	2,836	2,912	118,277	121,489
Gas and electric bonds	—	—	1,629	1,614	68,084	67,431
Telephone bonds	—	—	803	806	33,557	33,671
Finance companies—senior debt	—	—	121	129	5,053	5,381
Intermediate term corporate notes	13	13	2,006	2,057	83,559	85,722
International Government bonds and notes	—	—	10,250	10,989	434,208	465,492
Other	—	—	1,097	1,095	46,729	46,636
	<u>16,381</u>	<u>16,552</u>	<u>60,901</u>	<u>62,580</u>	<u>2,504,227</u>	<u>2,574,796</u>
<b>MORTGAGES</b>						
Mortgage-backed certificates	5,301	5,356	2,422	2,470	810,253	810,475
<b>STOCKS</b>						
Common stock (U.S.)	—	—	43,503	74,962	2,752,549	4,743,043
Common stock (International)	—	—	18,252	20,356	773,201	862,330
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>61,755</u>	<u>95,318</u>	<u>3,525,750</u>	<u>5,605,373</u>
	31,904	32,127	139,231	174,518	7,229,444	9,379,762
Difference due to accounting practices	360	364	(11,667)	3,309	(884,257)	168,887
	<u>\$32,264</u>	<u>\$32,491</u>	<u>\$127,564</u>	<u>\$177,827</u>	<u>\$6,345,187</u>	<u>\$9,548,649</u>

**INCLUDING INVESTMENTS OWNED BY THE COMMON FUNDS AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
(000's Omitted) at June 30, 1996 (UNAUDITED)**

Prison Officers Pension Fund		Public Employees' Retirement System		State Police Retirement System		Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund		Totals	
Amortized Cost	Quoted Market	Amortized Cost	Quoted Market	Amortized Cost	Quoted Market	Amortized Cost	Quoted Market	Amortized Cost	Quoted Market
\$ 916	\$ 916	\$ 290,328	\$ 290,203	\$ 24,270	\$ 24,260	\$ 356,728	\$ 356,574	\$ 913,113	\$ 912,721
498	498	157,778	157,780	13,190	13,190	193,863	193,865	496,229	496,235
159	159	50,403	50,403	4,213	4,213	61,930	61,930	158,523	158,522
<u>1,573</u>	<u>1,573</u>	<u>498,509</u>	<u>498,386</u>	<u>41,673</u>	<u>41,663</u>	<u>612,521</u>	<u>612,369</u>	<u>1,567,865</u>	<u>1,567,478</u>
366	366	3,420,371	3,489,991	250,115	255,180	3,972,931	4,053,632	9,417,059	9,607,648
2	2	240,302	246,837	17,490	17,965	278,595	286,171	657,513	675,388
—	—	138,518	137,189	10,078	9,982	160,569	159,028	378,878	375,244
—	—	68,871	69,106	4,967	4,984	80,140	80,413	188,338	188,980
—	—	10,281	10,947	748	796	11,918	12,689	28,121	29,942
2	2	169,629	174,025	12,348	12,669	196,676	201,773	464,233	476,261
—	—	718,290	770,024	56,055	60,092	962,242	1,031,565	2,181,045	2,338,162
—	—	82,748	82,684	6,268	6,260	105,762	105,589	242,604	242,264
<u>370</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>4,849,010</u>	<u>4,980,803</u>	<u>358,069</u>	<u>367,928</u>	<u>5,768,833</u>	<u>5,930,860</u>	<u>13,557,791</u>	<u>13,933,889</u>
—	—	602,369	596,269	15,762	15,142	793,953	795,608	2,230,060	2,225,320
—	—	4,612,629	7,948,232	295,293	508,832	5,478,733	9,440,655	13,182,707	22,715,724
—	—	1,278,829	1,426,244	99,805	111,311	1,713,390	1,910,898	3,883,477	4,331,139
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5,891,458</u>	<u>9,374,476</u>	<u>395,098</u>	<u>620,143</u>	<u>7,192,123</u>	<u>11,351,553</u>	<u>17,066,184</u>	<u>27,046,863</u>
1,943	1,943	11,841,346	15,449,934	810,602	1,044,876	14,367,430	18,690,390	34,421,900	44,773,550
(483)	(483)	(1,545,094)	295,089	(100,400)	19,667	(1,813,760)	359,344	(4,355,301)	846,177
<u>\$1,460</u>	<u>\$1,460</u>	<u>\$10,296,252</u>	<u>\$15,745,023</u>	<u>\$710,202</u>	<u>\$1,064,543</u>	<u>\$12,553,670</u>	<u>\$19,049,734</u>	<u>\$30,066,599</u>	<u>\$45,619,727</u>



# UNAUDITED COMMON PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE FORM FOR PUBLIC FUNDS

	Avg. Annual Return 5 Years Ended 6/30/96	One Year Period Ended				
		6/30/92	6/30/93	6/30/94	6/30/95	6/30/96
<b>TOTAL RETURN</b>						
Aggregate of All Pension Funds	12.1%	13.8%	12.5%	-0.7%	19.7%	16.1%
Consumer Price Index	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	3.0%	2.8%
<b>STOCK TOTAL RETURNS</b>						
Common Pension Fund A—All Stocks	14.3%	12.7%	12.3%	-0.7%	26.0%	23.7%
Common Pension Fund A—Small Capitalization Stocks	17.9%	18.1%	21.2%	5.9%	27.1%	18.1%
Approved List—Before Divestment	15.8%	13.3%	13.0%	1.6%	27.0%	26.4%
Approved List—South Africa Free	16.3%	14.5%	14.6%	1.1%	27.0%	26.4%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	17.5%	17.1%	9.2%	6.0%	29.2%	27.1%
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	15.7%	13.4%	13.6%	1.4%	26.1%	26.0%
<b>FIXED INCOME TOTAL RETURNS</b>						
Common Pension Fund B and Other Bonds	8.7%	14.7%	14.0%	-1.4%	13.6%	4.3%
Lehman Brothers Government/Corporate Bond Index	8.5%	14.2%	13.2%	-1.5%	12.7%	4.7%
Salomon Brothers High Grade Bond Index (AA and AAA)	10.0%	16.8%	16.3%	-3.6%	17.6%	4.4%
Salomon Brothers Broad Bond Index	8.3%	14.1%	12.0%	-1.2%	12.6%	4.9%
<b>MORTGAGES—TOTAL RETURNS</b>						
Pension fund holdings	8.4%	15.8%	9.2%	-1.6%	13.9%	5.5%
Salomon Brothers Mortgage Index	7.9%	14.0%	9.1%	-0.9%	12.1%	5.8%
<b>INTERNATIONAL TOTAL RETURNS</b>						
Common Fund D Total—Hedged	11.6%	22.3%	9.8%	2.7%	9.1%	14.0%
Common Fund D Fixed Income	11.8%	23.4%	9.4%	-0.1%	20.6%	7.2%
Common Fund D Stocks	—	NM	15.6%	13.3%	10.1%	10.6%
Approved List—International Stocks	—	—	18.6%	13.7%	6.2%	13.8%
Salomon World Gov. Bonds Index—Unhedged	10.9%	20.5%	10.9%	5.1%	18.8%	0.4%
EAFE International Stock Index	10.0%	(0.7)%	20.3%	17.0%	1.7%	13.3%
<b>CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>						
Total Returns—Cash Management Fund—Compounded	4.8%	5.5%	3.8%	3.6%	5.5%	5.8%
91-Day Treasury Bills	4.2%	4.7%	3.1%	3.2%	4.9%	5.3%

Several public funds have voluntarily undertaken to create common standards for reporting returns. This table is provided in accordance with the Division's desire to further comparability of public fund reporting.

The aggregate total returns shown on the above table are estimates, and are shown for illustrative purposes only. The Division does not have the resources to price all of its securities on a periodic basis, which would be necessary for an accurate calculation of total returns which includes both income and changes in market values.

