Michigan State Police Retirement System
a Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund of the State of Michigan

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2011

M S P R S

Prepared by:
Financial Services
for
Office of Retirement Services
P.O. Box 30171
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7671
517-322-5103
1-800-381-5111

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Certificate of Achievement

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

Michigan State Police
Retirement System

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended
September 30, 2010

A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada to government units and public employee retirement systems whose comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs) achieve the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA CORPORATION SEAL CHICAGO

President

Executive Director

Public Pension Standards Award

PPCC

Public Pension Coordinating Council

Public Pension Standards Award
For Funding and Administration

2011

Presented to

Michigan Office of Retirement Services

In recognition of meeting professional standards for
plan funding and administration as
set forth in the Public Pension Standards.

Presented by the Public Pension Coordinating Council, a confederation of

National Association of State Retirement Administrators (NASRA)
National Conference on Public Employee Retirement Systems (NCPERS)
National Council on Teacher Retirement (NCTR)

Alan H Winkle

Alan H. Winkle
Program Administrator

Letter of Transmittal

State Police Retirement System
P.O. Box 30171
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7671
Telephone 517-322-5103
Outside Lansing 1-800-381-5111

STATE OF MICHIGAN

RICK SNYDER, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT & BUDGET

January 3, 2012

The Honorable Rick Snyder
Governor, State of Michigan,

Members of the Legislature
State of Michigan,

Retirement Board Members
and
Members, Retirees and Beneficiaries

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are pleased to present the comprehensive annual financial report of the Michigan State Police Retirement System (System) for fiscal year 2011.

INTRODUCTION TO REPORT

The System was established by legislation under Public Act 251 of 1935. It now operates under the provisions of Public Act 182 of 1986, as amended, and is administrated by the Office of Retirement Services (ORS). The number of active and retired members and beneficiaries of the System is presented in Note 1 of the financial statements in the Financial Section of this report. The purpose of the System is to provide benefits for all State Police officers. The services performed by the staff provide benefits to members.

Responsibility

Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the leadership team of the System. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the System.

Internal Control Structure

The leadership team of the System is responsible for maintaining adequate internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are executed in accordance with management's general or specific authorization, and are recorded as necessary to maintain accountability for assets and to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the safekeeping of assets and reliability of all financial records. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and that the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. This internal control structure includes maintaining written policies and procedures. Discussion and

Letter of Transmittal (continued)

analysis of net assets and related additions and deductions are presented in the Management Discussion and Analysis which can be found immediately following the Independent Auditor's Report.

Independent Auditors and Actuary

The Office of the Auditor General (OAG), independent auditors, conducted an annual audit of the System. The independent auditor's report on the System's financial statements is included in the Financial Section of this report.

Statute requires that an annual actuarial valuation be conducted. The purpose of the valuation is to evaluate the mortality, service, compensation and other financial experience of the System and to recommend employer-funding rates for the subsequent year. The annual actuarial valuation was completed by Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010. Actuarial certification and supporting statistics are included in the Actuarial Section of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) require that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the Basic Financial Statements in the form of MD&A. This letter of transmittal is intended to complement MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The MD&A can be found immediately following the Independent Auditor's Report.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The State Police Retirement System was created by Public Act 251 of 1935 and later superseded by Public Act 182 of 1986. A nine-member board, under the direction of a chairperson elected from the membership, administers the System to provide retirement benefits for State Police officers. Financing is provided by investment income and by an annual legislative appropriation.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Despite challenging economic times, the System continues to show steady performance over the long-term.

Investments

The State Treasurer is the investment fiduciary and custodian of all investments of the System pursuant to State law. The primary investment objective is to maximize the rate of return on the total investment portfolio, consistent with a high degree of prudence and sufficient diversity to eliminate inordinate risks and to meet the actuarial assumption for the investment return rate. The investment activity for the year produced a total rate of return on the portfolio of 6.7%. For the last five years, the System has experienced an annualized rate of return of 2.2%. A summary of asset allocation and rates of return can be found in the Investment Section of this report.

Accounting System

Transactions of the System are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Additions are recorded when earned and deductions are recorded when incurred. Participants' benefits are recorded when payable by law. We believe the accounting and administrative internal controls established by the System provide reasonable assurance the System is carrying out its responsibilities in safeguarding its assets, in maintaining the reliability of the financial records for preparing financial statements, and in maintaining accountability for its assets.

Funding

Funds are derived from the excess of additions to plan net assets over deductions from plan net assets. Funds are accumulated by the System to meet future benefit obligations to retirees and beneficiaries. The percentage computed by dividing the actuarial value of assets by the actuarial accrued liability is referred to as the "funded ratio." This ratio provides an indication of the funding status of the System and generally, the greater this percentage, the stronger the System. Effective in fiscal year 2001, the System uses the actuarial valuation from the previous fiscal year for this report in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 25. Consistent with this approach, the most recent actuarial valuation was performed as of September 30, 2010. The actuarial value of the assets and actuarial accrued liability of the System were $1.2 billion and $1.6 billion, respectively, resulting in a funded ratio of 75.4% at September 30, 2010. An historical perspective of funding levels for the System is presented on the Schedule of Funding Progress in the Required Supplementary Information in the Financial Section of this report.

Postemployment Benefits

An actuarial valuation is completed annually to determine the actuarial accrued liability if the postemployment benefits were to be pre-funded. If these benefits were pre-funded, the actuarial accrued liability as of September 30, 2010, would be $1.1 billion. Statement No. 43 does not require retroactive application of the reporting changes. Therefore, only three valuation years are presented and included in the required supplementary information of this report.

MAJOR GOALS ACCOMPLISHED

The Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget, Office of Retirement Services (ORS) is an innovative retirement organization driven to empower our customers for a successful today and a secure tomorrow. During fiscal year 2011, we refreshed our strategic plan, using input from staff members of the organization across multiple processes. The diverse opinions offered a unique opportunity to capture goals and successes from all aspects of the business, so we can offer our members the highest level of customer service. Below are some of the highlights from the last fiscal year.

Additional accomplishments are highlighted below.

Best In Class Business Practices

Metrics for performance assessment: Each of the five major business processes is developing balanced scorecards that will align across the organization. Our leaders are establishing performance projections and targets to help us measure and manage process performance. The scorecards will also measure performance at different levels within each process, including team-level scorecards and individual scorecards.

Retirement benchmarking survey: In September, we participated in a benchmarking survey with four other retirement systems. The survey helped us gather member satisfaction data, and allowed us to compare our results with those of our peers. We surveyed 1,415 recently retired members of all four of our retirement systems, and had a high response rate of 65.3 percent.

Innovate and Improve Customer Service

Improvements in call center operations: Our focus on people, processes, and technology has resulted in improved efficiency and accuracy in our call center. Improvements in the call routing system means customers can access relevant information faster, and call center representatives can spend more time answering questions. A team of part-time call center staff, coupled with a skills-based call routing system, ensures that customer calls are answered quickly by knowledgeable staff.

Message Board common answers: We created a series of instant answers to common questions on the miAccount message board. Instead of asking a representative technical questions about registration, usernames, and passwords, members can find these answers all in one place, and our representatives can answer more complex, account-specific questions.

Continuously Renewed Business-Driven Technology

Online member statement delivery: Member Statements are now available in miAccount for active and deferred public school, state, and state police members. Members can access their statements through the Member Statement option on miAccount's left navigation bar. Unlike paper statements printed at the end of the fiscal year, miAccount statements provide up-to-date information. In addition, they provide significant savings in both print and mailing costs

Letter of Transmittal (continued)

and in staff time previously dedicated to the process. With this tool in place, paper statements will no longer be mailed to members.

HONORS

ORS received the following recognitions:

- The Office of Retirement Services is one of three systems to receive a Special Award of Distinction for our achievements in Effective Communication from The National Association of Government Defined Contribution Administrators, Inc. (NAGDCA). This recognition was in response to our Personal Evaluation Campaign. Over 4,000 participants took action by getting involved in their retirement accounts and reviewing their asset allocation.
- The Public Pension Coordinating Council awarded the retirement system with the 2011 Public Pension Standards Award for Funding and Administration.
- Orion Development Group featured the Office of Retirement Services in their fall 2011 newsletter, highlighting the benefits of our process-focused management structure. In 1997, it could take up to six months for applicants to receive their first pension payments. As of June 2011, over 90 percent of initial pension payments are issued in the month of the retiree's effective date.
- The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United Stated and Canada awarded ORS with the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for our fiscal year 2010 Comprehensive Annual Finance Report (CAFR). This marks the 20th consecutive year ORS has received this prestigious award.

Acknowledgements

The preparation of this report was accomplished with the dedication and cooperation of many people. It is intended to provide complete and reliable information as a basis for making management decisions, as a means of determining compliance with legal provisions, and as a means for determining responsible stewardship of the funds of the System.

We would, therefore, like to express our appreciation for the assistance given by staff, advisors and the many people who contributed to its preparation. We believe their combined efforts have produced a report that will enable employers and plan members to better evaluate and understand the Michigan State Police Retirement System. Their cooperation contributes significantly to the success of the System.

Sincerely,

John E. Nixon, Director
Department of Technology, Management & Budget

Phillip J. Stoddard, Director
Office of Retirement Services

INTRODUCTORY SECTION
Administrative Organization

Retirement Board Members *

Colonel Kriste Etue
Representing Director, Dept. of State Police
Statutory Member

George M. Elworth
Representing Attorney General
Statutory Member

Sergeant Richard Hale, Chair
Representing Sergeants and Below
Term Expires December 31, 2012

Sally Corbin
General Public
Term Expires December 31, 2012

Cheryl Schmittdiel
Representing Director, Office of State Employer
Statutory Member

Craig Murray
Representing Deputy Auditor General
Statutory Member

Robert L. Brackenbury
Representing State Treasurer
Statutory Member

Captain Kevin P. McGaffigan
Representing Lieutenants and Above
Term Expires December 31, 2010

Diane Garrison
Retiree Member
Term Expires December 31, 2011

*upon expiration of a term a member may continue to serve, at the pleasure of the governor, until a successor is appointed.

Administrative Organization

Department of Technology, Management & Budget
Office of Retirement Services
P.O. Box 30171
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7671
517-322-5103
1-800-381-5111

Advisors and Consultants

Actuaries
Gabriel Roeder Smith & Co.
Alan E. Sonnanstine
Southfield, Michigan

Independent Auditors
Thomas H. McTavish, C.P.A.
Auditor General
State of Michigan

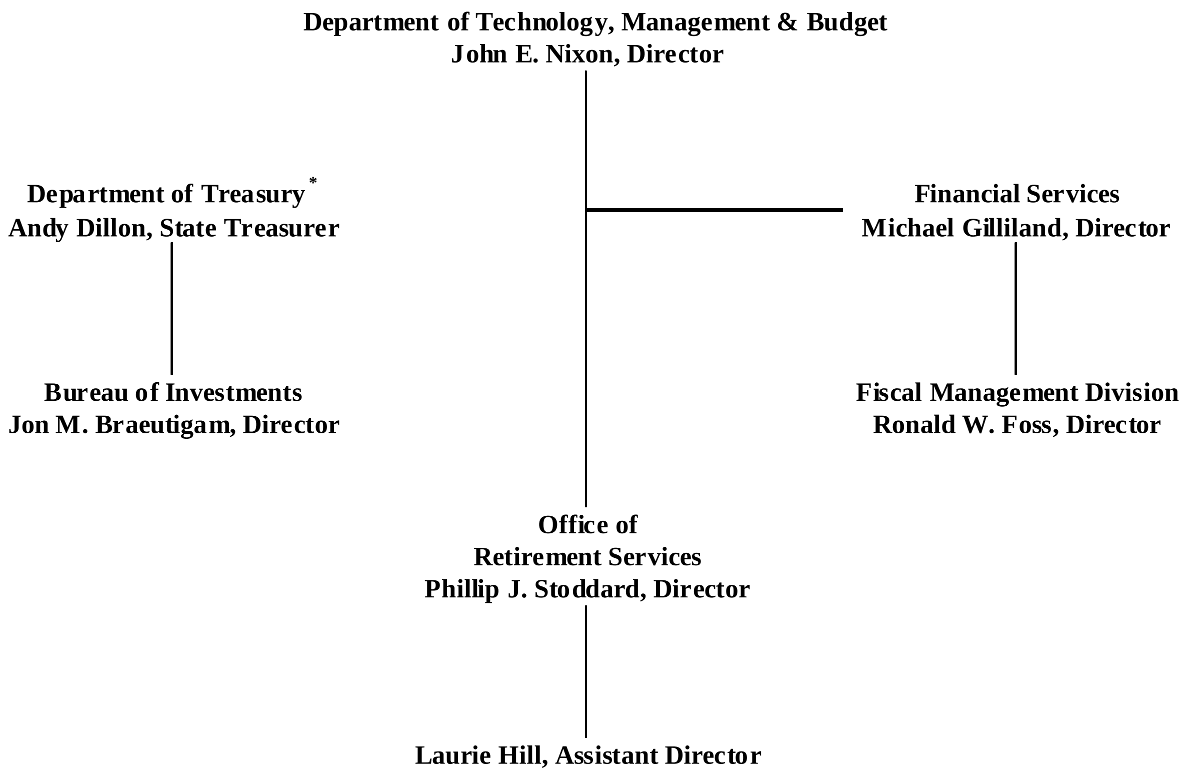
Investment Manager and Custodian
Andy Dillon
State Treasurer
State of Michigan

Legal Advisor
Bill Schuette
Attorney General
State of Michigan

Investment Performance Measurement
State Street Corporation
State Street Investment Analytics
Boston, MA

Administrative Organization (continued)

Organization Chart



*** The investments of the System are managed by the Michigan Department of Treasury. Information on the investments and the fiduciary, Michigan Department of Treasury, can be found in the Investment Section, Introduction. In addition, see the Investment Section, Schedule of Investment Fees and Schedule of Investment Commissions, for information regarding the investment fees and commissions paid as well as investment professionals utilized by the System.**

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FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Basic Financial Statements
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
Required Supplementary Information
Note to Required Supplementary Information
Supporting Schedules

*F*INANCIAL *S*ECTION

Independent Auditor's Report

STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
201 N. WASHINGTON SQUARE
LANSING, MICHIGAN 48913
(517) 334-8050
FAX (517) 334-8079

THOMAS H. MCTAVISH, C.P.A.
AUDITOR GENERAL

Independent Auditor's Report on
the Financial Statements

Sergeant Richard Hale, Chair
Michigan State Police Retirement System Board
General Office Building
and
John E. Nixon, C.P.A., Director
Department of Technology, Management, and Budget
George W. Romney Building
and
Mr. Phillip J. Stoddard, Director
Office of Retirement Services
Department of Technology, Management, and Budget
General Office Building - Third Floor
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Sergeant Hale, Mr. Nixon, and Mr. Stoddard:

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the Michigan State Police Retirement System as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Michigan State Police Retirement System's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the plan net assets of the Michigan State Police Retirement System as of September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010 and the changes in plan net assets for the fiscal years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will also issue a report on our consideration of the Michigan State Police Retirement System's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 16 through 20 and the required supplementary information and corresponding note on pages 42 through 44 are not required parts of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory, investment, actuarial, and statistical sections and the supporting schedules are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supporting schedules on pages 45 through 49 have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory, investment, actuarial, and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. McTavish

Thomas H. McTavish, C.P.A.
Auditor General
December 30, 2011

FINANCIAL SECTION

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our discussion and analysis of the Michigan State Police Retirement System's (System) financial performance provides an overview of the System's financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter in the Introductory Section on page 6 and the basic financial statements, which follow this discussion.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- System assets exceeded its liabilities at the close of fiscal year 2011 by $979.4 million (reported as *net assets*). Net assets are held in trust to meet future benefit payments.
- The System's funding objective is to meet long-term benefit obligations through contributions and investment income. As of September 30, 2010 the funded ratio was approximately 75.4% for pension benefits and the funded ratio for other postemployment benefits (OPEB) was 0.0%.
- Additions for the year were $117.7 million, which are comprised primarily of contributions of $75.4 million and investment gains of $42.3 million.
- Deductions increased over the prior year from $129.8 million to $142.0 million or 9.4%. This is largely due to increased retirement benefit payments, including many Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) payoffs as members reached the end date of their participation in the plan and withdrew their accumulated benefits.

THE STATEMENT OF PLAN NET ASSETS AND THE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PLAN NET ASSETS

This Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) consists of two financial statements; *The Statements of Pension Plan and Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Net Assets* (page 22) and *The Statements of Changes in Pension Plan and Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Net Assets* (page 23). These financial statements report information about the System, as a whole, and about its financial condition that should help answer the question: Is the System, as a whole, better off or worse off as a result of this year's activities? These statements include all assets and liabilities using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, all additions and deductions are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The Statement of Pension Plan and Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Net Assets presents all of the System's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases and decreases in net assets measure whether the System's financial position is improving or deteriorating. *The Statement of Changes in Pension Plan and Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Net Assets* presents how the System's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. These two financial statements should be reviewed along with the Schedules of Funding Progress (page 42) and Schedules of Employer and Other Contributions (page 43) to determine whether the System is becoming financially stronger or weaker and to understand changes over time in the funded status of the System.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

System total assets as of September 30, 2011, were $1.1 billion and were mostly comprised of cash, investments, and contributions due from employers. Total assets decreased $37.3 million or (3.2)% from fiscal year 2010 due primarily to a decrease in invested assets, and increased $21.8 million or 1.9% between fiscal years 2009 and 2010 due primarily to an increase in invested assets.

Total liabilities as of September 30, 2011, were $145.3 million and were comprised of warrants outstanding, accounts payable and other accrued liabilities, and obligations under securities lending. Total liabilities decreased $12.9 million or (8.2)% between fiscal years 2010 and 2011 due primarily to a decrease in the amounts due to other funds, and decreased $21.5 million or (11.9)% between fiscal years 2009 and 2010, due primarily to a decrease in obligations under securities lending.

System assets exceeded its liabilities at the close of fiscal year 2011 by $979.4 million. Total net assets held in trust for pension and OPEB decreased $24.3 million or (2.4)% between fiscal years 2010 and 2011. The decrease is the result of decreases in invested assets for the year. Total net assets in fiscal year 2010 increased by $43.3 million or 4.5% from the prior year.

Net Assets
(in thousands)

	2011	Increase (Decrease)	2010	Increase (Decrease)	2009
Assets					
Cash	$ 13,375	229.0 %	$ 4,066	(16.7) %	$ 4,882
Receivables	6,240	(41.3)	10,626	96.7	5,401
Investments	1,105,164	(3.7)	1,147,370	1.5	1,129,972
Total Assets	1,124,779	(3.2)	1,162,062	1.9	1,140,255
Liabilities					
Warrants outstanding	69	(50.8)	141	25.0	113
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	2,848	(13.5)	3,293	(45.7)	6,065
Amounts due to other funds		(100.0)	13,152	N/A	
Obligations under securities lending	142,427	0.5	141,701	(18.4)	173,583
Total Liabilities	145,344	(8.2)	158,287	(11.9)	179,761
Total Net Assets	$ 979,435	(2.4) %	$ 1,003,775	4.5 %	$ 960,494

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

ADDITIONS TO PLAN NET ASSETS

The reserves needed to finance pension and other postemployment benefits are accumulated through the collection of employer contributions and through earnings on investments. Contributions and net investment gains for fiscal year 2011 totaled $117.6 million.

Total additions decreased $55.4 million from those of fiscal year 2010, due primarily to decreased net investment gains. Total additions increased $183.7 million between fiscal years 2009 and 2010 due primarily to increased net investment gains. Total contributions increased between fiscal years 2010 and 2011 by $2.9 million or 4.1%. This increase is due primarily to activity related to the Early Retiree Reinsurance Program and Medicare Part D Retiree Drug subsidy. Total contributions increased between fiscal years 2009 and 2010 by $5.4 million or 8.1%. Net investment gains decreased from fiscal year 2010 by $58.4 million. Net investment income gains increased between fiscal years 2009 and 2010 by $178.3 million. The Investment Section of this report reviews the results of investment activity for fiscal year 2011.

DEDUCTIONS FROM PLAN NET ASSETS

The expenses of the System include the payment of pension benefits to members and beneficiaries, payment for health, dental and vision benefits, refund of contributions to former members, and the cost of administering the System. Total deductions for fiscal year 2011 were $142.0 million, an increase of 9.4% over fiscal year 2010 deductions.

The health, dental and vision care expenses to members and beneficiaries decreased by $2.4 million or (7.7)% from $31.4 million to $29.0 million. This compares to an increase of $1.4 million or 4.6% from $30.0 million to $31.4 million between fiscal years 2009 and 2010. Pension benefit payments increased by $14.6 million or 15.0% between fiscal years 2010 and 2011, and by $8.7 million or 9.8% between fiscal years 2009 and 2010. The increase in pension benefit deductions in 2011 is due primarily to an increase in DROP distributions and an increase in retirees (95). In fiscal year 2010, the increase in pension benefit deductions was due primarily to an increase in retirees (41). Administrative expenses decreased by $13.0 thousand or (1.0)% from $1.2 million in fiscal year 2010 to $1.2 million in fiscal year 2011, due primarily to a decrease in OPEB administrative fees paid to insurance carriers. Administrative expenses decreased by $0.8 million or (37.9)% between fiscal years 2009 and 2010, due primarily to an decrease in OPEB administrative fees paid to insurance carriers.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Changes in Plan Net Assets
(in thousands)

	2011	Increase (Decrease)	2010	Increase (Decrease)	2009
Additions					
Member contributions	$ 1,541	15.9 %	$ 1,330	(3.9) %	$ 1,384
Employer contributions	70,201	(0.8)	70,788	8.4	65,276
Other governmental contributions	3,644	1,032.1	322	(13.4)	372
Net investment income (loss)	42,259	(58.0)	100,623	229.5	(77,694)
Miscellaneous income	22	(53.5)	48	(34.9)	73
Total Additions	117,667	(32.0)	173,111	1,734.9	(10,589)
Deductions					
Pension benefits	111,810	15.0	97,195	9.8	88,492
Health care benefits	28,954	(7.7)	31,379	4.6	30,007
Refunds of contributions	5	(27.8)	7		
Administrative expenses	1,237	(1.0)	1,250	(37.9)	2,011
Total Deductions	142,007	9.4	129,830	7.7	120,510
Net Increase (Decrease)	(24,340)	(156.2)	43,281	133.0	(131,099)
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	1,003,775	4.5	960,494	(12.0)	1,091,593
Net Assets - End of Year	$ 979,435	(2.4) %	$ 1,003,775	4.5 %	$ 960,494

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

RETIREMENT SYSTEM AS A WHOLE

The System's combined net assets experienced a decrease in 2011 after an increase in 2010 and a decrease in 2009. The System's rate of return decreased an overall (1.8)% from a 8.5% return in fiscal year 2010 to a 6.7% return during fiscal year 2011. Management believes that the system remains financially sound and positioned to meet its ongoing benefit obligations due, in part, to a prudent investment program, cost controls, and strategic planning.

CONTACTING SYSTEM FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the Retirement Board, our membership, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the System's finances and to demonstrate the System's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Office of Retirement Services, P.O. Box 30171, Lansing, MI 48909-7671.

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Statements of Pension Plan and Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Net Assets

As of September 30, 2011 and 2010

	September 30, 2011			September 30, 2010		
	Pension Plan	OPEB Plan	Total	Pension Plan	OPEB Plan	Total
Assets:						
Equity in common cash	$ 13,233,742	$ 141,131	$ 13,374,873	$ 4,065,753		$ 4,065,753
Receivables:						
Amounts due from member	11,769		11,769	7,476		7,476
Amounts due from employer	1,510,119	1,675,236	3,185,355	2,552,884	$ 1,540,086	4,092,970
Amounts due from federal agencies		1,863,751	1,863,751			
Amounts due from other funds					237,869	237,869
Amounts due from other		1,013,915	1,013,915		6,125,475	6,125,475
Interest and dividends	162,946	1,738	164,684	160,088	2,103	162,191
Total receivables	1,684,834	4,554,640	6,239,474	2,720,448	7,905,533	10,625,981
Investments:						
Short term investment pools	31,695,050	338,012	32,033,062	18,119,572	238,050	18,357,622
Fixed income pools	150,262,371	1,602,471	151,864,842	160,609,498	2,110,055	162,719,553
Domestic equity pools	280,306,729	2,989,327	283,296,056	355,303,825	4,667,908	359,971,733
Real estate pool	107,507,039	1,146,508	108,653,547	94,289,330	1,238,754	95,528,084
Alternative investment pools	227,460,618	2,425,751	229,886,369	218,905,290	2,875,933	221,781,223
International equity pools	124,039,186	1,322,815	125,362,001	136,324,619	1,791,005	138,115,624
Absolute return pools	59,135,718	630,652	59,766,370	39,986,198	525,330	40,511,528
Securities lending collateral	113,095,870	1,206,110	114,301,980	108,953,181	1,431,404	110,384,585
Total investments	1,093,502,581	11,661,646	1,105,164,227	1,132,491,512	14,878,439	1,147,369,951
Total assets	1,108,421,157	16,357,417	1,124,778,574	1,139,277,713	22,783,972	1,162,061,685
Liabilities:						
Warrants outstanding	68,437	730	69,167	138,762	1,823	140,585
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	87,772	2,760,348	2,848,120	285,058	3,008,071	3,293,129
Amounts due to other funds					13,151,944	13,151,944
Obligations under securities lending	140,923,622	1,502,878	142,426,500	139,863,365	1,837,496	141,700,861
Total liabilities	141,079,831	4,263,956	145,343,787	140,287,185	17,999,334	158,286,519
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension and OPEB Benefits	$ 967,341,326	$ 12,093,461	$ 979,434,787	$ 998,990,527	$ 4,784,639	$ 1,003,775,166

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Pension Plan and Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Net Assets

For Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

	September 30, 2011			September 30, 2010		
	Pension Plan	OPEB Plan	Total	Pension Plan	OPEB Plan	Total
Additions:						
Contributions:						
Member contributions	$ 207,384	$ 1,333,174	$ 1,540,558	$ 172,387	$ 1,157,358	$ 1,329,745
Employer contributions	38,573,946	31,627,140	70,201,086	37,897,934	32,890,501	70,788,435
Other governmental contributions		3,643,725	3,643,725		321,844	321,844
Total contributions	38,781,330	36,604,039	75,385,369	38,070,321	34,369,703	72,440,024
Investment income (loss):						
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments	21,193,377	264,837	21,458,214	79,353,378	380,089	79,733,467
Interest, dividends, and other	22,548,459	287,355	22,835,814	22,655,249	108,603	22,763,852
Investment expenses:						
Real estate operating expenses	(59,842)	(748)	(60,590)	(61,271)	(293)	(61,564)
Other investment expenses	(3,468,558)	(43,344)	(3,511,902)	(3,616,931)	(17,324)	(3,634,255)
Securities lending activities:						
Securities lending income	1,956,743	24,452	1,981,195	2,457,013	11,769	2,468,782
Securities lending expenses	(438,575)	(5,481)	(444,056)	(643,812)	(3,084)	(646,896)
Net investment income (loss)	41,731,604	527,071	42,258,675	100,143,626	479,760	100,623,386
Miscellaneous income	14,634	7,594	22,228	35,487	12,266	47,753
Total additions	80,527,568	37,138,704	117,666,272	138,249,434	34,861,729	173,111,163
Deductions:						
Benefits paid to plan members and beneficiaries:						
Retirement benefits	111,809,981		111,809,981	97,194,529		97,194,529
Health benefits		26,456,992	26,456,992		28,398,257	28,398,257
Dental/vision benefits		2,497,360	2,497,360		2,980,671	2,980,671
Refunds of contributions	5,177		5,177	7,166		7,166
Administrative expenses	361,611	875,530	1,237,141	372,728	876,797	1,249,525
Total deductions	112,176,769	29,829,882	142,006,651	97,574,423	32,255,725	129,830,148
Net Increase (Decrease)	(31,649,201)	7,308,822	(24,340,379)	40,675,011	2,606,004	43,281,015
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension and OPEB Benefits:						
Beginning of Year	998,990,527	4,784,639	1,003,775,166	958,315,516	2,178,635	960,494,151
End of Year	$ 967,341,326	$ 12,093,461	$ 979,434,787	$ 998,990,527	$ 4,784,639	$ 1,003,775,166

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
September 30, 2011 and 2010

NOTE 1 - PLAN DESCRIPTION

ORGANIZATION

The Michigan State Police Retirement System (System) is a single employer, state-wide, defined benefit public employee retirement plan governed by the State of Michigan (State), created under Public Act 251 of 1935, recodified and currently operating under Public Act 182 of 1986. Section 7 of this act establishes the board's authority to promulgate or amend the provisions of the System. The System's pension plan was established by the State to provide retirement, survivor, and disability benefits to Michigan State Police. In addition, the System's OPEB plan provides all retirees with the option of receiving health, dental, and vision coverage under the State Police Retirement Act. The System is a qualified pension trust fund under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The System's financial statements are included as a pension and other employee benefit trust fund in the combined financial statements of the State.

The System is administered by the Office of Retirement Services within the Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget (DTMB). The Department Director appoints the Office Director who serves as Executive Secretary to the System's Board, with whom the general oversight of the System resides. The State Treasurer serves as the investment officer and custodian for the System.

MEMBERSHIP

At September 30, 2011, and 2010 the System's membership consisted of the following:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits:	**2011**	**2010**
Regular benefits	2,227	2,149
Survivor benefits	454	441
Disability benefits	176	172
Total	2,857	2,762
Current employees:		
Vested	1,261	1,391
Non-vested	190	165
Total	1,451	1,556
DROP program participants	142	133
Inactive employees entitled to benefits and not yet receiving them	55	35
Total all members	4,505	4,486

Enrollment in the health plan is voluntary. The number of participants is as follows:

Health, Dental, and Vision Plans	**2011**	**2010**
Eligible participants	2,857	2,762
Participants receiving benefits:		
Health	2,550	2,460
Dental	2,542	2,447
Vision	2,549	2,454

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

BENEFIT PROVISIONS -- PENSION

Introduction

Benefit provisions of the defined benefit pension plan are established by State statute, which may be amended. Public Act 182 of 1986, Michigan State Police Retirement Act, as amended, establishes eligibility and benefit provisions for the defined benefit pension plan. Retirement benefits are determined by final average compensation. Members are eligible to receive a monthly benefit when they meet certain age and service requirements. The System also provides duty disability, non-duty disability, and survivor benefits.

A member who leaves Michigan State Police employment may request a refund of his or her member contribution account. The System is currently non-contributory. A refund cancels a former member's rights to future benefits and there is no provision for repaying the refund of contributions to restore the service represented by the refund.

Regular Retirement

The retirement benefit is available if a member retires after 25 years of credited service (employment). The retirement benefit equals 60% of a member's final average compensation and is payable monthly over the lifetime of a member. Final average compensation is the average annual salary for a member's last two years of service with the Department of State Police.

Deferred Retirement

Any member with 10 or more years of credited service who terminates employment but has not reached the age of 50 is a deferred member and is entitled to receive a monthly allowance upon reaching age 50, provided the member's accumulated contributions have not been refunded. The deferred benefit is equal to two percent of the final average compensation times the years and partial years of service credit.

Non-Duty Disability Benefit

A member with 10 or more years of credited service who becomes totally and permanently disabled not due to performing duties as an employee of the Michigan State Police is eligible for a non-duty disability pension. The non-duty disability benefit is 2.4% of the final average compensation times years and partial years of credited service (but not more than 25 years).

Duty Disability Benefit

A member who becomes totally and permanently disabled from performing duties as a Michigan State Police Officer is eligible for a duty disability pension. The amount, payable monthly, is equal to 60% of the final average compensation.

Survivor Benefit

Upon the death of a member who completed at least 10 years of service, the surviving spouse receives a benefit based on 2.4% of the final average compensation for each year and partial year of credited service. If there is no spouse, surviving children are entitled to equally share the benefit until age 18. If death occurs in the line of duty, the surviving spouse receives a benefit of 60% of the final average compensation. Children receive $100 each month until age 18. A $1,500 funeral expense is also authorized by State statute.

Post Retirement Adjustments

Effective October 1, 1996, the monthly pension was increased 10% if certain requirements were met. This was a one time increase.

Each October 1, the benefits of all pension recipients increase 2% (not to exceed $500). This non-compounding increase is paid to persons who have been retired 12 months.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

Contributions

Member Contributions - Members currently participate on a noncontributory basis. Under certain circumstances, members may contribute to the System for the purchase of creditable service, such as military, maternity or paternity leave, Peace Corps or VISTA service. If a member terminates employment before a retirement benefit is payable, the member's contribution and interest on deposit are refunded. If the member dies before being vested, the member's contribution and interest are refunded to the designated beneficiaries.

Employer Contributions - The statute requires that the employer contribute to finance the benefits of plan members. These employer contributions are determined annually by the System's actuary and are based upon level-percent-of-payroll funding principles so that the contribution rates do not have to increase over time. A chart showing the employer contribution rates is included on the Schedule of Additions by Source in the Statistical Section.

Deferred Retirement Option Plan

Public Act 83 of 2004 amended the State Police Retirement Act to create a Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) for members with 25 years of service. This benefit program allows state police who are eligible to retire to defer their retirement and keep working for up to six years. The participant's pension amount is calculated on the day before the DROP period starts, and a percentage of the equivalent monthly pension is credited to an interest-bearing account in the participant's name. The DROP balance will be available at the time their DROP participation ends.

Banked Leave Time

Public Act 50 of 2004 amended the State Police Retirement Act to include Banked Leave Time (BLT) for members. BLT is an extension of the State's current annual leave program, which banks a predetermined number of hours per pay period. However, the BLT program will not have an effect on a member's Final Average Compensation calculation.

BENEFIT PROVISIONS – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT

Introduction

Benefit provisions of the postemployment benefit plan are established by State statute, which may be amended. Public Act 182 of 1986, as amended, establishes eligibility and benefit provisions for the OPEB plan. Members are eligible to receive health, prescription drug, dental, and vision coverage on the first day they start receiving pension benefits. There are no ad hoc or automatic increases. The State Police Retirement Act requires joint authorization by DTMB and the Civil Service Commission to make changes to retiree medical benefit plans.

Under the Michigan State Police Retirement Act, all retirees have the option of continuing health, dental, and vision coverage. Retirees with this coverage contribute 5%, 10%, and 10% of the monthly premium amount for the health, dental, and vision coverage, respectively. The State funds 95% of the health and 90% of the dental and vision insurance. The employer payroll contribution rate to provide these benefits was 27.9% and 27.9% for 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The State Health Plan PPO is by far the most often selected health care option. This plan includes comprehensive coverage traditionally referred to as basic and major medical, with full coverage for most services received in-network after an annual deductible is met. Preventive services are not subject to a deductible and are fully covered if received in-network subject to an annual maximum. Both retail and mail order prescription drug coverage is included. Retiree health, dental, and vision plan benefits have generally matched those in place for active employees.

Retirees are also provided with life insurance coverage equal to 25% of the active life insurance coverage, $1,000 for spouse and $1,000 for each dependent under the age of 23. Premiums are fully paid by the State.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

The number of participants and other relevant financial information are as follows:

Health, Dental, and Vision Plans	2011	2010
Eligible participants	2,857	2,762
Participants receiving benefits:		
Health	2,550	2,460
Dental	2,542	2,447
Vision	2,549	2,454
Expenses for the year	$ 29,829,882	$ 32,255,725
Employer payroll contribution rate	27.9%	27.9%

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting and Presentation

The System's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Contributions from the State are recognized as revenue when due and payable. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the System.

Reserves

Public Act 182 of 1986, as amended, created the Reserve for Employee Contributions, Reserve for Employer Contributions, Reserve for Retired Benefit Payments, Reserve for Undistributed Investment Income, and Reserve for Health (OPEB) Related Benefits. The financial transactions of the System are recorded in these reserves as required by Public Act 182 of 1986, as amended.

Reserve for Employee Contributions - Members do not contribute to this reserve except to purchase eligible service credit. This reserve represents active member contributions and interest less amounts transferred to the Reserve for Retired Benefit Payments for regular and disability retirement, amounts refunded to terminated members, and unclaimed amounts transferred to the income reserve. At September 30, 2011, and 2010, the balance in this reserve was $934.3 thousand and $901.7 thousand, respectively.

Reserve for Employer Contributions - All employer contributions are credited to this reserve. Interest from the Reserve for Undistributed Investment Income is credited annually. Amounts are transferred annually from this reserve to the Reserve for Retired Benefit Payments to fund that reserve. At September 30, 2011, and 2010, the balance in this reserve was $67.9 million and $71.3 million, respectively.

Reserve for Retired Benefit Payments - This represents the reserve for payment of future retirement benefits to current retirees. At retirement, a member's accumulated contributions plus interest are transferred into this reserve from the Reserve for Employee Contributions. Monthly benefits, which are paid to the retirees, reduce this reserve. At the end of each fiscal year, an amount is transferred from the Reserve for Employer Contributions to bring the reserve into balance with the actuarial present value of retirement allowances. Also included are reserves for casualty experience (injury or death of a member, or vested former member). The initial actuarial casualty valuation determined the full funding reserve requirements to be allocated from assets of the reserve. All retiree casualty payments are made from this reserve. At September 30, 2011, and 2010, the balance in this reserve was $1,012.8 million and $997.1 million, respectively.

Reserve for Undistributed Investment Income – The net investment earnings (losses) are recorded in this reserve. Interest as authorized by the board is transferred annually to the other reserves. Administrative expenses are paid from this reserve. At September 30, 2011, and 2010, the balance of this reserve was ($114.4) million and ($70.2) million, respectively.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

Reserve for Health (OPEB) Related Benefits - This reserve is credited with employer contributions for retirees' health (including prescription coverage, dental, and vision) benefits. This reserve includes revenue from the federal government for early retiree reinsurance payment (ERRP) and retiree drug subsidy payment (RDS) pursuant to the provisions of Medicare Part D. The required contribution is based on pay-as-you-go funding and represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liability (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. However, the actual annual contributions have been less than the annual required contribution (ARC). From this reserve, the System pays 95% of the premiums for hospitalization and medical coverage insurance and 90% of the monthly premium for dental and vision coverage insurance. At September 30, 2011, the balance in this reserve was $12.1 million. At September 30, 2010, the balance in this reserve was $4.8 million.

Reporting Entity

The System is a pension and other employee benefit trust fund of the State. As such, the System is considered part of the State and is included in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report as a pension and other employee benefit trust fund. The System and its Board are not financially accountable for any other entities or other organizations. Accordingly, the System is the only entity included in this financial report.

Benefit Protection

Public Act 100 of 2002 was passed by the Michigan Legislature to protect pension benefits of public employees from alienation (being transferred). Alienation is attachment, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy or other legal process except for divorce orders or eligible domestic relation orders. The statutes governing the System contained an "anti-alienation" clause to provide for this protection; however, many smaller public pension systems did not have the benefit of this protection. Therefore, Public Act 100 of 2002 was passed to establish legal protection of pension assets that encompasses all public employees.

Fair Value of Investments

Plan investments are reported at fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Corporate bonds not traded on a national or international exchange are based on equivalent values of comparable securities with similar yield and risk. Real estate debt is valued on the basis of future principal and interest payments, and is discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments. The fair value of real estate investments is based on independent appraisals. Securities purchased with cash collateral under securities lending activities are recorded at estimated fair value. Other investments not having an established market are recorded at estimated fair value.

Investment Income

Dividend and interest income is recognized on the accrual basis. Fair value changes are recorded as investment income or loss. Purchases and sales of investments are recorded as of the trade date (the date upon which the transaction is initiated), except for purchase and sale of mortgages, real estate, and alternative investments, which are recorded as of the settlement date (the date upon which the transaction is ultimately completed). The effect of recording such transactions as of the settlement date does not materially affect the financial statements.

Costs of Administering the System

Each year a restricted general fund appropriation is requested to fund the on-going business operations of the System. These administrative costs are ultimately funded by the System through the regular transfer of funds from the System to the State's general fund based on either a direct cost or allocation basis depending on the nature of the expense. Costs of administering the System are financed by undistributed investment income of the System.

Property and Equipment

Office space is leased from the State on a year to year basis. Office equipment is capitalized if the value exceeds $5,000. These assets are recorded at cost and are reported net of depreciation in the Statement of Pension Plan and Other

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

Postemployment Benefit Plan Net Assets. Such assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 10 years. The System does not have equipment that falls within these parameters.

Related Party Transactions

Leases and Services — The System leases operating space and purchases certain administrative, data processing, legal and investment services from the State. The space and services are not otherwise available by competitive bid. The following summarizes costs incurred by the System for such services.

	2011	2010
Building Rentals	$ 8,965	$ 10,801
Technological Support	71,744	81,170
Attorney General	46,571	44,727
Investment Services	266,705	278,040
Personnel Services	90,728	96,279

Cash — On September 30, 2011, and 2010, the System had $13.4 million and $4.1 million, respectively in a common cash investment pool maintained for various State operating funds. The participating funds in the common cash pool earn interest at various rates depending upon prevailing short-term interest rates. Earnings from these activities amounted to $714 and $2,954 for the years ended September 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

NOTE 3 – CONTRIBUTIONS AND FUNDED STATUS

Contributions

Members currently participate in the System on a noncontributory basis. Under certain circumstances, members may contribute to the System for the purchase of creditable service, such as military service or maternity leave. The State is required by Public Act 182 of 1986, as amended, to contribute amounts necessary to finance the benefits of its employee and retiree OPEB. Contribution provisions are specified by State statute and may be amended only by action of the State Legislature.

Employer contributions to the System are determined on an actuarial basis using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Under this method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over the service of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The portion of this cost allocated to the current valuation year is called the normal cost. The remainder is called the actuarial accrued liability. Normal cost is funded on a current basis. For retirement and OPEB benefits, the unfunded (overfunded) actuarial accrued liability will be amortized over a 25 year period for the 2011 fiscal year and is amortized over a 26 year period for the 2010 fiscal year.

Actual employer contributions for retirement benefits were $38.6 million and $37.9 million for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively, representing 32.0% of annual covered payroll for the year ended September 30, 2010. The fiscal year 2011 annual covered payroll is not yet available. Required employer contributions, based on previous year actuarial valuations, for pensions included:

1. $23.1 million and $22.9 million for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively, for the normal cost of pensions representing 19.5% and 18.5% (before reconciliation) of annual covered payroll for fiscal years 2010 and 2009, respectively.

2. $24.2 million and $18.8 million for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively, for amortization of underfunded actuarial accrued liability representing 20.4% and 15.2% (before reconciliation) of annual covered payroll for fiscal years 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

Actual employer contributions for OPEB were $31.6 million and $32.9 million for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively, representing 27.7% of annual covered payroll for the year ended September 30, 2010. The fiscal year 2011 annual covered payroll is not yet available. Required employer contributions, based on previous year actuarial valuations, for OPEB included:

1. $29.7 million and $24.6 million for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively, for the normal cost of OPEB representing 25.1% and 19.9% (before reconciliation) of annual covered payroll for fiscal years 2010 and 2009 respectively.

2. $44.0 million and $35.5 million for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively, for amortization of unfunded actuarial accrued liability representing 37.1% and 28.8% (before reconciliation) of annual covered payroll for fiscal years 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The system is required to reconcile with actuarial requirements annually. Any funding excess or deficiency for pension benefits is smoothed over five years. One-fifth (20%) of the funding excess or deficiency is included in each of the subsequent years' contribution, and is not recognized as a payable or receivable in the accounting records.

Funded Status

The employer is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate for both pension benefits and OPEB. For fiscal year 2010, the actuarial accrued liability (AAL) for pension benefits was $1.6 billion, and the actuarial value of assets was $1.2 billion, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of $392.3 million and a funded ratio of 75.4%. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was $118.6 million, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 330.9%.

For fiscal year 2010, the actuarial accrued liability (AAL) for OPEB was $1.1 billion, and the actuarial value of assets was $0, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of $1.1 billion and a funded ratio of 0.0%. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was $118.6 million, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 890.5%.

Actuarial Valuations and Assumptions

Actuarial valuations for both the pension and OPEB plans involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions (ARC) are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedules of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, present multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan net assets for both pension and OPEB plans is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

The accompanying schedules of employer contributions present trend information about the amounts contributed to the plans by employers in comparison to the ARC, an amount that is actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 25 for pension contributions and GASB Statement No. 43 for OPEB contributions.

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation Date	9/30/2010
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age, Normal
Amortization Method - Pension	Level Percent of Payroll, Closed
Amortization Method - OPEB	Level Percent of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period - Pension	26 years *
Remaining Amortization Period - OPEB	26 years
Asset Valuation Method - Pension	5-Year Smoothed Market
Asset Valuation Method - OPEB	Market
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Wage Inflation Rate	3.5%
Investment Rate of Return--Pension	8.0%
Investment Rate of Return--OPEB	4.0%
Projected Salary Increases	3.5% - 93.5%
Cost-of-Living Pension Adjustments	2% Annual Non-Compounded with Maximum Annual Increase of $500 for those eligible
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	9.0% Year 1 graded to 3.5% Year 12
Other Assumptions OPEB only:	
Opt Out Assumption	6% of eligible participants are assumed to opt out of the retiree health plan
Survivor Coverage	85% of male retirees and 70% of female retirees are assumed to have coverage continuing after the retiree's death
Coverage Election at Retirement	85% of male and 70% of female future retirees are assumed to elect coverage for 1 or more dependents

* Based on the provisions of GASB Statement Nos. 25, 43 and 45 when the actuarial accrued liability for a defined benefit pension plan is underfunded or overfunded, the difference should be amortized over a period not to exceed thirty years for the fiscal periods beginning on or after June 15, 2006.

NOTE 4 - INVESTMENTS

Investment Authority

Under Public Act 380 of 1965, as amended, the authority for the purchase and the sale of investments resides with the State Treasurer. Investments are made subject to the Public Employee Retirement System Investment Act, Public Act 314 of 1965, as amended. The Public Employee Retirement System Investment Act authorizes, with certain restrictions, the investment of pension fund assets in stocks, corporate and government bonds and notes, mortgages, real estate, and certain short-term and alternative investments. Investments must be made for the exclusive purposes of providing benefits to active members, retired members and beneficiaries, and for defraying the expenses of investing the assets.

Under Public Act 314 of 1965, as amended, the State Treasurer may invest up to 5% of the System's assets in small businesses having more than one-half of assets or employees in Michigan as described in section 20(a) of the Act and up to 20% of the System's assets in investments not otherwise qualified under the Act as described in section 20(d).

Alternative investments include limited partnerships and distributions from these partnerships in the form of bonds, preferred stock, common stock, and direct investments.

Derivatives

The State Treasurer employs the use of derivatives in the investment of the pension and other employee benefit trust funds (the trust funds).

Derivatives are used in managing the trust fund portfolios, but uses do not include speculation or leverage of investments. Less than 12% of the total trust funds' portfolio has been invested from time to time in future contracts, swap agreements, structured notes, option and forward contracts. State investment statutes limit total derivative exposure to 15% of a fund's total asset value, and restrict uses to replication of returns and hedging of assets. Swap agreements represent the largest category of derivatives used, and they represented 4.2% of market value of total pooled assets on September 30, 2011 and 6.2% of market value of total pooled assets on September 30, 2010. Structured notes represented 0.7% of market value of total pooled assets on September 30, 2011 and 0.3% of market value of total pooled assets on September 30, 2010. Future contracts represented 0.0% of market value of total pooled assets on September 30, 2011, and 2010. Option contracts represented 0.0% of market value of total pooled assets on September 30, 2011, and 2010. Forward contracts represented 0.0% of market value of total pooled assets on September 30, 2011. The derivative fair values are reported on the Statements of Pension Plan and Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Net Assets as of September 30, 2011 and 2010 statements, in their respective investment pools market value. Derivative net appreciation and depreciation are reported on the Statement of Changes in Pension Plan and Other Postemployment Benefit Plan Net Assets for fiscal years ended September 30, 2011, and 2010 statements, under "Investment income (loss)", in "Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments". Swap interest, payments, and dividends are reported under "Investment Income (loss)", in "Interest, Dividends, and other"

To diversify the trust funds' portfolio, the State Treasurer has entered into international swap agreements with investment grade counterparties, which are tied to stock market indices in twenty-two foreign countries. To provide downside protection and enhance cash returns in equity investments, swap agreements tied to domestic stock indices were added.

International Investments' swap equity agreement notional amounts at September 30, 2011, and 2010, were $38.9 million and $65.3 million, respectively. Approximately one quarter of the notional amount tied to foreign stock market indices is hedged against foreign currency fluctuations. The swap agreements provide that the System will pay quarterly over the term of the swap agreements, interest indexed to the three month London Inter Bank Offer Rate (LIBOR), adjusted for an interest rate spread, on the notional amount stated in the agreements. International equity swap agreement maturity dates range from October 2011 to July 2012. The U.S. Domestic LIBOR based floating rate notes and other investments earning short-term interest are held to correspond with the notional amount of the international swap agreements. The value of the international synthetic equity structures is a combination of the value of the swap agreements and the value of the notes and short-term investments. The book value represents the cost of the notes and short-term investments. The current value represents the current value of the notes and short-term investments and the change in the value of the underlying indices from the inception of the swap agreements. The current value $42.5 million is used as a representation of the fair value based on the intention to hold all swap agreements until maturity. At the maturity of the swap agreements, the trust funds will either receive the increase in the value of the equity indices from the level at the inception of the agreements, or pay the decrease in the value of the indices. The combined swap structure generally realizes gains and losses on a rolling multi-year basis.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

For fiscal years ending September 30, 2011, and 2010, international equity investment programs involving swaps, incurred an investment income loss of ($3.1) million and an investment income gain of $4.5 million, respectively. International swaps appreciation/(depreciation) for fiscal years ending September 30, 2011, and 2010, of ($3.5) million and $3.1 million respectively, primarily reflects fluctuations in currency exchange rates and increases in bond market values.

In May 2011, domestic equity swaps were added to the trust funds' portfolio for the Domestic Equity Pools. Equity Investments' domestic swap agreements notional amounts at September 30, 2011 were $16.4 million. Domestic equity swap agreement maturity dates range from October 2011 to July 2014. The swap agreements provide that the System will pay interest quarterly or annually over the term of the swap agreements, interest indexed to the LIBOR, adjusted for an interest rate spread, on the notional amount stated in the agreements. Domestic equity swaps value is a combination of the value of the swap agreements and the value of short-term investments. Book value represents the cost of short-term investments. Current value represents the fair value of the short-term investments and the change in the value of the underlying indices from the inception of the swap agreements. The current value $0.4 million is used as a representation of the fair value based on the intention to hold all swap agreements until maturity. For fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, the domestic equity investment swap program, incurred an investment income loss of ($0.6) million.

Domestic equity swaps' appreciation/(depreciation) of ($0.6) million for fiscal year September 30, 2011, primarily reflects the net changes in the domestic indices and increases in short-term investments.

The maximum loss due to counterparty credit risk is the amount that would be incurred if the counterparties to the derivative instrument failed to perform according to the terms of the contract, without respect to any collateral or other security, or netting arrangement. Counterparty credit risk will always be significantly less than the swap agreement notional totals. On September 30, 2011, and 2010, the maximum amount of counterparty credit risk for international equity swaps was $4.9 million and $7.8 million respectively. Domestic equity swaps counterparty credit risk at September 30, 2011, was $0.5 million.

The respective September 30, 2011, and 2010, swap values are as follows:

		Notional Value	Current Value
International Swaps	9/30/2011 (dollars in millions)	$ 38.9	$ 42.5
International Swaps	9/30/2010 (dollars in millions)	$ 65.3	$ 64.5
Domestic Swaps	9/30/2011 (dollars in millions)	$ 16.4	$ 0.4

In July 2011, an international currency forward investment agreement was added to the trust funds' portfolio for the Absolute Return pools. The international currency forward had a notional value of $163.9 thousand. Fair value at September 30, 2011 was $7.0 thousand. This currency forward agreement will mature in July 2012. The value of this investment is the change in the forward rate. For fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, the currency forward had appreciation/(depreciation) of $7.0 thousand. Investment income for fiscal year ending September 30, 2011 was $7.0 thousand. Counterparty credit risk for the international currency forward is $7.0 thousand.

To get enhanced passive exposure to the Dow Jones UBS Commodity Total Return Index, the State Treasurer purchased structured notes from investment grade counterparties for the Absolute Return Pools. These notes are fully collateralized and pay cash rates on the underlying collateral, as well as, providing the enhanced index return. Similar to a swap agreement with prices changing with the underlying index fluctuations, the notes differ due to their daily put option which allows the structure to end and settle before its final maturity in November 2016. For the fiscal years ending September 30, 2011, and 2010, the notional value was $7.6 million and $3.2 million, respectively. The fair value of the structured notes for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2011 and 2010 was $7.3 million and $3.3 million, respectively. The structured notes' counterparty credit risk for fiscal years ending September 30, 2011, and 2010, was $7.3 million and $3.3 million, respectively. For fiscal years ending September 30, 2011, and 2010, the structured notes

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

had appreciation/(depreciation) of ($0.4) million and of $0.1 million, respectively. Investment income for fiscal years ending September 30, 2011, and 2010, was ($0.4) million and $0.1 million respectively.

To enhance management flexibility, the State Treasurer traded U. S. Treasury bond future contracts for the Fixed Income Pools. The U. S. Treasury bond future contracts were used to manage duration and yield curve exposure. U.S. Treasury bond future contracts' notional values at September 30, 2011, and 2010, were $0.3 million and $0.2 million, respectively. For the fiscal years ending September 30, 2011, and 2010, the fair values were $0.7 thousand and $0.5 thousand, respectively. The investment income for fiscal years ending September 30, 2011, and 2010, was $6.0 thousand and $5.2 thousand, respectively. For fiscal years ending September 30, 2011, and 2010, appreciation/(depreciation) was $6.0 thousand and $5.2 thousand, respectively.

To provide downside protection and enhance current income, the State Treasurer traded covered equity options on single securities for the Absolute Return pools. Put options are used to protect against large negative moves in single stocks, as well as to express interest in a security that is trading well below its intrinsic value. Call options have been used to achieve current income on single equity securities that are trading near their intrinsic value. Equity options' notional values on September 30, 2011, and 2010, were $29.3 thousand and $0, respectively. For fiscal years ended September 30, 2011, and 2010, the fair values of the equity options were ($2.9) thousand and $0, respectively. The investment income on options for fiscal years ending September 30, 2011, and 2010, was $5.2 thousand and $0.1 million, respectively. Appreciation/(depreciation) for fiscal years ending September 30, 2011, and 2010 was $5.2 thousand and $0.1 million respectively.

Securities Lending

State statutes allow the System to participate in securities lending transactions, and the System has, by way of an Agreement, authorized Credit Suisse, the agent bank, to lend the System's securities to broker-dealers and banks pursuant to a form of loan agreement.

During the fiscal years, the agent bank lent, at the direction of the State Treasurer, the System's securities and received cash (United States) as collateral. The types of securities lent were equity, and fixed income, which includes government and corporate bonds and notes. Borrowers were required to deliver collateral for each loan equal to (i) in case of loaned securities denominated in United States dollars or whose primary trading market was located in the United States or sovereign debt issued by foreign governments, 102% of the fair value of the loaned securities; and (ii) in the case of loaned securities not denominated in United States dollars or whose primary trading market was not located in the United States, 105% of the fair value of the loaned securities.

The agent bank agreed to indemnify the System by purchasing replacement securities, or returning cash collateral in the event borrower failed to return the loaned security or pay distributions thereon, due to the borrower's insolvency.

Under Master Securities Lending Agreements between the System and each borrower, the System and the borrowers have the right to terminate all securities lending transactions on demand. The cash collateral received on each loan was invested in assets held in a collateral account dedicated to the System. As of September 30, 2011 and 2010, such assets had an average weighted maturity to next reset of 3.3 years and 3.8 years respectively and an average weighted maturity of 10.8 years and 12.6 years respectively. Because the loans are terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with cash collateral. On September 30, 2011 and 2010, the System had no credit risk exposure to borrowers. The cash received for securities on loan for the System as of September 30, 2011 and 2010, was $142,426,500 and $141,700,861 respectively. The fair market value of assets held in the dedicated collateral account at the custodian for the System as of September 30, 2011, and 2010, was $114,301,980 and $110,384,585 respectively. The carrying amount, which is the fair market value, of securities on loan for the System as of September 30, 2011, and 2010, was $139,098,340 and $138,269,636 respectively.

Gross income, including capital gains and losses, from security lending for fiscal years ended September 30, 2011, and 2010 with Credit Suisse was $1,981,195 and $2,468,782 respectively. Expenses associated with this income were the borrower's rebate of $79,953 and $221,126 and fees paid to the agent bank of $364,103 and $425,770 respectively.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

Risk

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 40, investments require certain disclosures regarding policies and practices, and the risks associated with them. The credit risk (including custodial credit risk and concentration of credit risk), the interest rate risk, and the foreign currency risk are discussed in the following paragraphs. Amounts represent the pro-rata share of the underlying investments as required by GASB Statement No. 40. These are held in internal investment pools and reported as such in the financial statements.

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will not fulfill its obligations.

- Short-Term Fixed Income Investments - Prime commercial paper investments must be rated A-1 or P-1 at the time of purchase as rated by the two major rating services Standard and Poor's Corporation (S&P) and Moody's Investor Service (Moody's), respectively. Borrowers must have at least $400.0 million in commercial paper outstanding, and the State Treasurer may not invest in more than 10% of the borrowers' outstanding debt. The investments are further limited to $200.0 million in any borrower, unless the borrower has an A-1+ rating in which case the investment is not to exceed $300.0 million.

- Long-Term Fixed Income Investments - These investments must be investment grade or better at the time of purchase unless specific requirements are met as defined by Public Act 314 of 1965, as amended, and the State Treasurer's investment policy. Law defines investment grade as investments in the top four major grades, rated by two national rating services, S&P (AAA, AA, A, BBB) and Moody's (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa). At September 30, 2011 and 2010, the System was in compliance with the policy in all material aspects.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

Rated Debt Investments
(In thousands of dollars)
As of September 30, 2011 and 2010

	2011				2010			
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**S&P**	**Fair Value**	**Moody's**	**Fair Value**	**S&P**	**Fair Value**	**Moody's**
Short Term	$51,614	A-1	$50,591	P-1	$ 38,778	A-1	$ 38,120	P-1
	-	A-2	1,023	P-2	-	A-2	658	P-2
Government Securities								
U.S. Agencies - Sponsored	-	AAA	11,263	Aaa	13,252	AAA	13,252	Aaa
	11,263	AA	-	Aa		AA		Aa
Corporate Bonds & Notes								
	1,867	AAA	2,550	Aaa	2,886	AAA	2,920	Aaa
	18,101	AA	14,607	Aa	19,397	AA	14,715	Aa
	52,048	A	53,861	A	51,528	A	55,049	A
	27,563	BBB	26,565	Baa	30,228	BBB	30,038	Baa
	3,240	BB	2,854	Ba	2,256	BB	1,585	Ba
	514	B	698	B	510	B	475	B
	235	CCC	203	Caa	187	CCC	295	Caa
	5	CC	24	Ca	-	CC	37	Ca
	-	C	-	C	-	C	1	C
	9	D	-	D	18	D	-	D
	10,384	NR	12,604	NR	5,739	NR	7,634	NR
International [1]								
	-	AAA	-	Aaa	-	AAA	-	Aaa
	17,462	AA	23,257	Aa	22,728	AA	30,759	Aa
	13,990	A	9,430	A	28,494	A	22,608	A
	-	BBB	3,926	Baa	3,224	BBB	7,325	Baa
	2,024	BB	-	Ba	4,100	BB	-	Ba
	7,290	NR	4,153	NR	2,146	NR	-	NR
Securities Lending Collateral								
	10,998	A-1	10,998	P-1	962	A-1	962	P-1
	21,348	AAA	20,706	Aaa	30,746	AAA	29,684	Aaa
	13,140	AA	50,870	Aa	13,990	AA	47,266	Aa
	7,593	A	6,961	A	13,118	A	16,579	A
	40,903	BBB	3,805	Baa	38,866	BBB	867	Baa
	-	BB	642	Ba	-	BB	605	Ba
	300	B	300	B	5,457	B	236	B
	5,933	CCC	4,610	Caa	1,424	CCC	7,489	Caa
	-	CC	1,323	Ca	-		875	Ca
	13,686	NR	13,686	NR	5,417	NR	5,417	NR
Mutual Funds								
	107	A	-	A		A		A
	-	NR	107	NR		NR		NR
Total	$331,617		$331,617		$ 335,451		$ 335,451	

NR - not rated
[1] International Investment types consist of domestic floating rate note used as part of a Swap strategy.

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the State will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government and are held by either:

- The counterparty; or
- The counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the government name.

The State Treasurer does not have a policy for custodial credit risk. However, the State's custodial bank had a credit rating of A+ at September 30, 2011. As of September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010, no securities were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer.

Other than obligations issued, assumed or guaranteed by the United States, its agencies or United States government sponsored enterprises, the System is prohibited by Public Act 314 of 1965, as amended, from investing in more than 5% of the outstanding obligations of any one issuer or investing more than 5% of a System's assets in the obligations of any one issuer.

At September 30, 2011, and 2010, there were no investments in any single issuer that accounted for more than 5% of the System's assets nor were there any investments totaling more than 5% of the obligations of any one issuer, other than U.S. Government Securities as described above.

Interest Rate Risk - Fixed Income Investments - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

The State Treasurer's policy states that cash equivalents are invested in short-term fixed income securities with an average weighted maturity of less than one year to provide liquidity and safety of principal from capital market and default risk. At September 30, 2011, and 2010, the fair value of the System's prime commercial paper was $51.6 million and $38.8 million with the weighted average maturity of 13 days and 8 days, respectively.

The State Treasurer does not have a policy regarding interest rate risk for long-term debt investments. However, the trust funds are invested with a long-term strategy. The goal is to balance higher returns while accepting minimum risk for the return. Analyzing the yield curve on individual securities as compared to U.S. Treasuries determines, in part, what is an acceptable risk for the return. Therefore, market conditions such as lower interest rates result in shorter duration and higher interest rates result in longer duration.

Debt Securities
(in thousands of dollars)
As of September 30, 2011 and 2010

	2011		2010	
	Fair Value	**Effective Duration in Years**	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration in Years**
Government				
U. S. Treasury	$ 3,312	8.3	$ 5,013	5.6
U. S. Agencies - Backed	25,540	3.9	30,891	4.4
U. S. Agencies - Sponsored	11,263	3.0	13,252	2.5
Corporate	113,966	4.3	112,750	4.7
International*				
Corporate	40,766	0.2	60,693	0.2
Mutual Funds	107	4.4		
Total	$ 194,954		$ 222,599	

Debt Securities are exclusive of Securities Lending Collateral.

*International contains Corporate Debt Securities as a part of their derivative strategies. The interest rates

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

Foreign Currency Risk - Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or deposit.

The System invests in various securities denominated in foreign currencies. These investments are limited to 20% of the total assets of the System with an additional limit of 5% of the outstanding foreign securities of any single issuer. No investment is allowed in a country that has been identified by the United States State Department as engaging in or sponsoring terrorism. These limits are set forth in Public Act 314 of 1965, as amended. The types of foreign investments include equities, fixed income, mutual funds, real estate, and limited partnerships.

At September 30, 2011, and 2010, the total amount of foreign investment subject to foreign currency risk was $126.7 million and $112.2 million which amounted to 12.6% and 10.8% of total investments (exclusive of securities lending collateral) of the System, respectively.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

Foreign Currency Risk
(in thousands)
As of September 30, 2011

Region	Country	Currency	Alt. Invest. Market Value in U.S. $	Equity Market Value in U.S. $	Real Estate Market Value in U.S. $	International Equities Market Value in U.S. $	International Derivatives Market Value in U.S. $ *
AMERICA							
	Canada	Dollar					$ 125
	Mexico	Peso		$ 60			
EUROPE							
	European Union	Euro	$ 24,436	156		$ 213	(202)
	Switzerland	Franc		1,869			393
	Sweden	Krona				177	305
	Denmark	Krone				33	25
	Norway	Krone					103
	U.K.	Sterling	316	2,035		69	460
PACIFIC							
	Australia	Dollar					378
	China	Renminbi		15			
	Hong Kong	Dollar		169			3
	Japan	Yen	18			8	819
	New Zealand	Dollar					76
	Singapore	Dollar		195		200	(35)
	South Korea	Won				149	164
MIDDLE EAST							
	Israel	Shekel		371			
AFRICA							
	South Africa	Rand		7			
VARIOUS					$ 19,681	73,897	
	Total		$ 24,770	$ 4,877	$ 19,681	$ 74,746	$ 2,614

* International derivatives' market value exposure to foreign currency risk is the net amount of unrealized gains and unrealized losses. Maturity dates on these investments range from October 2011 through July 2012 with an average maturity of 0.3 years.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

Foreign Currency Risk
(in thousands)
As of September 30, 2010

Region	Country	Currency	Alt. Invest. Market Value in U.S. $	Equity Market Value in U.S. $	Real Estate Market Value in U.S. $	International Equities Market Value in U.S. $	International Derivatives Market Value in U.S. $ *
AMERICA							
	Brazil	Real		$ 49			
	Canada	Dollar					$ 146
EUROPE							
	European Union	Euro	$ 22,238	761		$ 353	(593)
	Switzerland	Franc		3,166			247
	Sweden	Krona				224	477
	Denmark	Krone				32	50
	Norway	Krone					126
	U.K.	Sterling	315	2,700		66	387
PACIFIC							
	Australia	Dollar					680
	China	Renminbi		108			
	Hong Kong	Dollar		165			188
	Japan	Yen	35	7		7	(28)
	New Zealand	Dollar					45
	Singapore	Dollar		168		122	61
	South Korea	Won				172	318
MIDDLE EAST							
	Israel	Shekel		74			
AFRICA							
	South Africa	Rand		9			
VARIOUS					$ 15,721	63,614	
	Total		$ 22,588	$ 7,207	$ 15,721	$ 64,590	$ 2,104

* International derivatives' market value exposure to foreign currency risk is the net amount of unrealized gains and unrealized losses. Maturity dates on these investments range from October 2010 through April 2012 with an average maturity of 0.8 years.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (continued)

NOTE 5 – ACCOUNTING CHANGES

During fiscal year 2010, the System implemented GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivatives Instruments*. This statement addresses the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of information regarding derivative instruments. Note 4 includes disclosure regarding derivative instruments held as investments by the System; no other types of derivative instruments were used by System during the fiscal years.

As a result of the implementation, the System made additional note disclosures regarding the investment derivative instrument; however, since the derivative instruments were held and accounted for as investments, there were no accounting changes or restatements required.

NOTE 6 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Under the Administrative Procedures Act, members may appeal a decision by the Board. Once the administrative procedure has been exhausted, the decision may be appealed in Michigan's court system. Various cases that have exhausted the administrative procedures have been appealed in the court system. These cases are in the normal course of business and the System does not anticipate any material loss as a result of the contingent liabilities.

Required Supplementary Information

Schedules of Funding Progress

Expressing the net assets available for benefits as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability provides one indication of the System's funding status. Analysis of this percentage over time indicates whether the System is becoming financially stronger or weaker. Generally, the greater this percentage, the stronger the System. Trends in unfunded actuarial accrued liability and annual covered payroll are both affected by inflation. Expressing the unfunded or over-funded actuarial accrued liability as a percentage of annual covered payroll approximately adjusts for the effects of inflation and aids analysis of progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. Generally, the smaller this percentage, the stronger the System.

Pension Benefits ($ in millions)

Valuation Date Sept 30	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (b)	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liability (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
2001	$ 1,148.6	$ 1,073.6	$ (75.0)	107.0 %	$ 118.8	(63.1) %
2002	1,141.3	1,135.7	(5.6)	100.5	124.4	(4.6)
2003	1,139.1	1,186.4	47.3	96.0	113.2	41.8
2004 [2]	1,117.7	1,255.8	138.1	89.0	119.7	115.4
2005	1,090.3	1,300.3	210.0	83.8	117.6	178.5
2006	1,113.5	1,385.9	272.4	80.3	115.9	235.0
2006 [1]	1,204.2	1,385.9	181.7	86.9	115.9	156.8
2007	1,259.1	1,443.7	184.6	87.2	118.2	156.2
2007 [3]	1,259.1	1,451.9	192.7	86.7	118.2	163.0
2008	1,265.7	1,496.3	230.6	84.6	120.7	191.0
2009	1,238.1	1,534.0	295.9	80.7	123.2	240.1
2010	1,202.0	1,565.2	363.2	76.8	118.6	306.3
2010 [4]	1,202.0	1,594.3	392.3	75.4	118.6	330.9

1 Change in asset valuation method.

2 Revised actuarial assumptions and benefit provisions.

3 Revised benefit provisions.

4 Revised actuarial assumptions and/or methods.

Other Postemployment Benefits ($ in millions)

Valuation Date Sept 30	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (b)	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liability (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
2007		$ 918.1	$ 918.1	0.0 %	$ 118.2	776.7 %
2008		963.0	963.0	0.0	120.7	797.7
2009		882.3	882.3	0.0	123.2	715.9
2010		1,055.9	1,055.9	0.0	118.6	890.5

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

Schedules of Employer and Other Contributions

Pension Benefits

Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30	Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	Actual Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2002	$ 22,041,827	$ 22,456,469	101.9 %
2003	26,683,625	25,931,762	97.2
2004	26,997,861	24,792,137	91.8
2005	32,151,494	26,607,572	82.8
2006	36,063,260	26,103,923	72.4
2007	32,386,761 [1]	24,323,324	75.1
2008	33,669,820	34,364,943	102.1
2009	36,697,604	35,434,912	96.6
2010	41,607,229	37,897,934	91.1
2011	47,247,573	38,573,946	81.6

[1] Pursuant to Public Act 22 of 2007, the System's assets were revalued to their actual market value as of September 30, 2006. The five-year smoothing began again in fiscal year 2008.

Other Postemployment Benefits

Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30	Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	Actual Contribution	Other Governmental Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2007	$ 59,691,819	$ 27,840,439		46.6 %
2008	59,027,965	29,131,474	$ 277,601	49.8
2009	63,928,600	29,841,208	371,752	47.3
2010	60,004,401	32,890,501	321,844	55.3
2011	73,690,143	31,627,140	3,643,725	47.9

Note to Required Supplementary Information

NOTE A - DESCRIPTION

Ten year historical trend information designed to provide information about the System's progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the preceding schedules. Other ten year historical trend information related to the System is presented in the Statistical and Actuarial Sections of the report. This information is presented to enable the reader to assess the progress made by the System in accumulating sufficient assets to pay pension and other postemployment benefits as they become due. Because this is the fifth year the system is reporting other postemployment benefits in accordance with GASB Statement No. 43, only five years of historical trend information is provided.

The comparability of trend information is affected by changes in actuarial assumptions, benefit provisions, actuarial funding methods, accounting policies, and other changes. Those changes usually affect trends in contribution requirements and in ratios that use the pension and other postemployment benefit obligations as a factor.

The Schedules of Funding Progress and Schedules of Employer Contributions are reported as historical trend information. The Schedules of Funding Progress are presented to measure the progress being made to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. The Schedules of Employer Contributions are presented to show the responsibility of the Employer in meeting the actuarial requirements to maintain the System on a sound financial basis.

Supporting Schedules

Comparative Summary Schedule of
Pension Plan Administrative Expenses
For Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

	2011	2010
Personnel Services:		
Staff Salaries	$ 57,035	$ 61,310
Retirement and Social Security	19,915	20,664
Other Fringe Benefits	13,778	14,305
Total	90,728	96,279
Professional Services:		
Accounting	13,493	11,770
Actuarial	38,586	41,282
Attorney General	46,571	44,727
Audit	42,312	42,312
Consulting	2,753	5,253
Medical	14,416	12,068
Total	158,131	157,412
Building Equipment:		
Building Rentals	8,965	10,801
Equipment Purchase, Maintenance, and Rentals	317	321
Total	9,282	11,122
Miscellaneous:		
Travel and Board Meetings	231	213
Office Supplies	369	264
Postage, Telephone, and Other	19,412	20,031
Printing	11,714	6,237
Technological Support	71,744	81,170
Total	103,470	107,915
Total Administrative Expenses	$ 361,611	$ 372,728

Comparative Summary Schedule of
OPEB Plan Administrative Expenses
For Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

	2011	2010
Health Fees	$ 774,081	$ 777,016
Dental Fees	77,308	73,221
Vision Fees	24,141	26,560
Total Administrative Expenses	$ 875,530	$ 876,797

Supporting Schedules (continued)

Schedule of Investment Expenses
For Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

	2011	2010
Real Estate Operating Expenses	$ 60,590	$ 61,564
Securities Lending Expenses	444,056	646,896
Other Investment Expenses[1]		
ORS-Investment Expenses[2]	266,705	278,040
Custody Fees	18,747	18,113
Management Fees	3,176,471	3,288,565
Research Fees	49,979	49,538
Total Investment Expenses	$ 4,016,548	$ 4,342,716

[1]Refer to Investment Section for fees paid to investment professionals.

[2]Does not exclude Treasury Civil Service fees of $3,215 recorded as a pass through in the Schedule of Investment Fees - State Treasury.

Schedule of Payments for Professional Services
For Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

	2011	2010
Accounting	$ 13,493	$ 11,770
Actuary	38,586	41,282
Attorney General	46,571	44,727
Independent Auditors	42,312	42,312
Consulting	2,753	5,253
Medical	14,416	12,068
Total Payment to Consultants	$ 158,131	$ 157,412

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Supporting Schedules (continued)

Detail of Changes in Plan Net Assets (Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

	Employee Contributions	Employer Contributions	Retired Benefit Payments	Undistributed Investment Income	OPEB Related Benefits	Total
Additions:						
Contributions:						
Member contributions	$ 207,384				$ 1,333,174	$ 1,540,558
Employer contributions		$ 38,573,946			31,627,140	70,201,086
Other governmental contributions					3,643,725	3,643,725
Total contributions	207,384	38,573,946	-	-	36,604,039	75,385,369
Investment income (loss):						
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments				$ 21,193,377	264,837	21,458,214
Interest, dividends, and other				22,548,459	287,355	22,835,814
Investment expenses:						
Real estate operating expenses				(59,842)	(748)	(60,590)
Other investment expenses				(3,468,558)	(43,344)	(3,511,902)
Securities lending activities:						
Securities lending income				1,956,743	24,452	1,981,195
Securities lending expenses				(438,575)	(5,481)	(444,056)
Net investment income (loss)	-	-	-	41,731,604	527,071	42,258,675
Miscellaneous income		420	$ 10,030	4,184	7,594	22,228
Total additions	207,384	38,574,366	10,030	41,735,788	37,138,704	117,666,272
Deductions:						
Benefits paid to plan members and beneficiaries:						
Retirement benefits			$ 111,809,981			111,809,981
Health benefits					26,456,992	26,456,992
Dental/vision benefits					2,497,360	2,497,360
Refunds of contributions		5,177				5,177
Administrative expenses				361,611	875,530	1,237,141
Total deductions	-	5,177	111,809,981	361,611	29,829,882	142,006,651
Net Increase (Decrease) Before Other Changes	207,384	38,569,189	(111,799,951)	41,374,177	7,308,822	(24,340,379)
Other Changes in Net Assets:						
Interest allocation	23,599	5,700,438	79,766,652	(85,490,689)		-
Transfers upon retirement	(198,318)	(47,589,076)	47,787,394			-
Total other changes in net assets	(174,719)	(41,888,638)	127,554,046	(85,490,689)	-	-
Net Increase (Decrease)	32,665	(3,319,449)	15,754,095	(44,116,512)	7,308,822	(24,340,379)
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension and OPEB Benefits:						
Beginning of Year	901,678	71,255,474	997,083,154	(70,249,779)	4,784,639	1,003,775,166
End of Year	$ 934,343	$ 67,936,025	$ 1,012,837,249	$ (114,366,291)	$ 12,093,461	$ 979,434,787

Supporting Schedules (continued)

Detail of Changes in Plan Net Assets (Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits)

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

	Employee Contributions	Employer Contributions	Retired Benefit Payments	Undistributed Investment Income	OPEB Related Benefits	Total
Additions:						
Contributions:						
Member contributions	$ 172,387				$ 1,157,358	$ 1,329,745
Employer contributions		$ 37,897,934			32,890,501	70,788,435
Other governmental contributions					321,844	321,844
Total contributions	172,387	37,897,934	-	-	34,369,703	72,440,024
Investment income (loss):						
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments				$ 79,353,378	380,089	79,733,467
Interest, dividends, and other				22,655,249	108,603	22,763,852
Investment expenses:						
Real estate operating expenses				(61,271)	(293)	(61,564)
Other investment expenses				(3,616,931)	(17,324)	(3,634,255)
Securities lending activities:						
Securities lending income				2,457,013	11,769	2,468,782
Securities lending expenses				(643,812)	(3,084)	(646,896)
Net investment income (loss)	-	-	-	100,143,626	479,760	100,623,386
Miscellaneous income			$ 34,621	866	12,266	47,753
Total additions	172,387	37,897,934	34,621	100,144,492	34,861,729	173,111,163
Deductions:						
Benefits paid to plan members and beneficiaries:						
Retirement benefits			97,194,529			97,194,529
Health benefits					28,398,257	28,398,257
Dental/vision benefits					2,980,671	2,980,671
Refunds of contributions	4,353	555	2,258			7,166
Administrative expenses				372,728	876,797	1,249,525
Total deductions	4,353	555	97,196,787	372,728	32,255,725	129,830,148
Net Increase (Decrease) Before Other Changes	168,034	37,897,379	(97,162,166)	99,771,764	2,606,004	43,281,015
Other Changes in Net Assets:						
Interest allocation	21,821	2,724,181	80,795,288	(83,541,290)		-
Transfers upon retirement	(90,588)	(3,418,345)	3,508,933			-
Total other changes in net assets	(68,767)	(694,164)	84,304,221	(83,541,290)	-	-
Net Increase (Decrease)	99,267	37,203,215	(12,857,945)	16,230,474	2,606,004	43,281,015
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension and OPEB Benefits:						
Beginning of Year	802,411	34,052,259	1,009,941,099	(86,480,253)	2,178,635	960,494,151
End of Year	$ 901,678	$ 71,255,474	$ 997,083,154	$ (70,249,779)	$ 4,784,639	$ 1,003,775,166

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INVESTMENT SECTION

Prepared by Michigan Department of Treasury, Bureau of Investments

Jon M. Braeutigam, Director

INVESTMENT SECTION

Report on Investment Activity

INTRODUCTION

The State Treasurer reports investment activity quarterly to the Investment Advisory Committee (Committee), which reviews the investments, goals, and objectives of the retirement funds and may submit recommendations regarding them to the State Treasurer. The Investment Advisory Committee may also, by a majority vote, direct the State Treasurer to dispose of any holdings that, in the Committee's judgment, are not suitable for the funds involved, and may, by unanimous vote, direct the State Treasurer to make specific investments.

The Investment Advisory Committee was created by Act 380 of the Public Acts of 1965. The three public members of the five-member committee are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for three-year terms. The Director of the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs and the Director of the Office of Retirement Services, Department of Technology, Management & Budget are ex-officio members. As of September 30, 2011, members of the Committee were as follows: David G. Sowerby, CFA (public member), James B. Nicholson (public member), Roger D. Robinson (public member), Steven H. Hilfinger (ex-officio member), and Phillip J. Stoddard (ex-officio member). The public members serve without pay, but may be paid actual and necessary travel and other expenses.

INVESTMENT POLICY & GOALS

Investment policy states that the fiduciary will operate within standard investment practices of the prudent person and in accordance with Public Employee Retirement System Investment Act 314 of 1965. The fiduciary is authorized to invest in government obligations, corporate obligations, various short-term obligations, corporate (domestic and international) stocks, private equity interests, mutual funds, real estate interests, and other investments subject to specific parameters. Above all, trust fund assets are to be invested for the exclusive benefit of the members of the System, in a fiduciary capacity.

The System's Proxy Voting Policy sets forth directives on the following issues: Boards of Directors, corporate governance, social issues, corporate restructurings and defenses. All proxies are reviewed and voted in accordance with the System's policy.

The primary function of the System is to provide retirement, survivor and disability benefits along with health and other postemployment benefits to its members. The State Treasurer is the sole investment fiduciary and custodian of the System's investments pursuant to State law. The goals of the System are:

1. Achieve the optimal rate of return possible within prudent levels of risk.
2. Maintain sufficient liquidity to pay benefits.
3. Diversify assets to preserve capital and avoid large losses.
4. Meet or exceed the actuarial assumption over the long term.
5. Perform in the top half of the public plan universe over the long term.
6. Exceed individual asset class benchmarks over the long term.
7. Operate in a cost-effective manner.

The strategy for achieving these goals is carried out by investing the assets of the System according to a two-year asset allocation model. The System currently invests in seven different asset classes, which provides for a well-diversified portfolio.

Report on Investment Activity (continued)

Asset Allocation
(Excludes Collateral on Loaned Securities)

Investment Category	As of 9/30/11 Actual %	Two-Year Target %
Domestic Equity Pools	28.2 %	33.0 %
International Equity Pools	12.5	16.0
Alternative Investment Pools	22.9	14.0
Real Estate Pool	10.8	9.0
Fixed Income Pools	15.1	16.0
Absolute Return Pools	6.0	10.0
Short Term Investment Pools	4.5	2.0
TOTAL	**100.0** %	**100.0** %

INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

Pursuant to State Law (Section 91 of Act No. 380 of the Public Acts of 1965, as amended), the State Treasurer, State of Michigan, is the investment fiduciary for the following four State sponsored retirement systems: Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System, Michigan State Employees' Retirement System, Michigan State Police Retirement System, and Michigan Judges' Retirement System.

Act No. 314 of the Public Acts of 1965, as amended, authorizes the investment of assets of public employee retirement systems or plans created and established by the State or any political subdivision.

INVESTMENT RESULTS

Total Portfolio Results

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011, the total System's rate of return was 6.7% as compiled by State Street Investment Analytics. Annualized rates of return for the three, five, and ten year periods ending September 30, 2011 were: 2.7%, 2.2%, and 5.1% respectively.

At the beginning of the 2011 fiscal year, the health of the United State's economy was in question. The unemployment rate was 9.7%, GDP was growing only at a 2% annualized rate, and inflation (CPI) was measured at 1.1%. On November 3, 2010 the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) determined that a second round of quantitative easing was necessary in order to reduce the unemployment rate and to fight a threat of deflation. The policy, sometimes referred to as QE2, called for a purchase of $600 billion of longer-term Treasury securities by the end of June 30, 2011. The adoption of the policy was controversial and its overall effectiveness is likely to be debated for years to come. However, during the first three quarters of the fiscal year, when QE2 was implemented, the System's rate of return was 13.6% earning a positive rate of return in each quarter.

In February, the 10-Year U.S. Treasury hit its highest yield for the fiscal year at just over 3.7%. Global equity markets peaked in the spring of 2011 and the S&P 500 hit its closing fiscal year high at 1363.61 on April 29, 2011. On March 11, 2011 a massive 9.1-magnitude earthquake struck an area of the Pacific Ocean east of Japan. As a result of the

Report on Investment Activity (continued)

earthquake, a giant tsunami devastated parts of the country. Hit especially hard was the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, the largest nuclear accident since the 1986 Chernobyl disaster. As a result, many Japanese companies were unable to operate. Since Japan is a major supplier to the global economy, manufacturers reported shortages for key components, crimping global output.

The price paid for a barrel of crude oil was especially volatile in the winter months due to a loosely-linked series of demonstrations, government protests, and revolutions known as “Arab Spring”. These events occurred across a number of Middle East and North African countries, many of which are oil producing exporters. In one instance, oil prices jumped by over 8.5% as unrest in Libya intensified.

By early summer, many economists came to believe that the Arab Spring and the Japanese tsunami caused a temporary weakness in the global economy that would resolve itself in the second half of the year. About the same time, however, European sovereign debt concerns began to re-emerge. Soaring interest rates in some highly indebted countries were forcing politicians to adopt various austerity measures. Adding complexity to the situation, many large European banks are holding sovereign debt as low-risk capital, placing an enormous strain on the health of the European banking industry.

At home, U.S. politicians were debating the wisdom for raising the federal debt ceiling as the legal limit would be reached by July 31. After tense negotiations, a last hour compromise was reached, but not without consequence. Five days later Standard & Poor’s, a major debt rating agency, down-graded the credit rating of U.S. debt from AAA to AA.

The prospects of slower global growth, austerity measures, sovereign credit risks, and the end of QE2 apparently were too much for the capital markets to bear. In the final two months of the fiscal year, the S&P 500 lost over 12% of its value while foreign markets lost over 18% in value. Despite the downgrade by Standard & Poor’s, the 10-year U.S. Treasury hit an all time low of 1.72% on September 22, as it remained a global safe-haven. The System ended the fiscal 2011 year with a positive 6.7% return.

At the end of Fiscal 2011, the health of the U.S. economy remained a top concern. The unemployment rate is still over 9% and GDP is barely growing at a rate of 1.3%. The inflation rate has increased to 3.8%, though many economists believe the elevated inflation rate to be transitory given the employment situation and the sluggish economy. In response to the weak economic backdrop, the FOMC is again attempting to stimulate growth. On September 21, 2011 a plan to purchase $400 billion of bonds with maturities of 6 to 30 years by selling bonds with maturities of less than 3 years was announced. Like QE2, the plan known as “Operation Twist” is an attempt to lower longer-term borrowing rates. However, unlike QE2 this plan is not an expansion for the Federal Reserve’s balance sheet or seen as printing money. While it is still too early to determine the effects of Operation Twist; it will be important to closely monitor its success, the 2012 presidential election, the European debt situation, the Arab Spring, and the slowing global growth well into the 2012 fiscal year.

Domestic Equity Pools

The objective for investments made in domestic equities is to meet or exceed the total return of the S&P 1500 Super Composite for one, three, and five-year periods and a market cycle.

For active management strategies, the objective is to earn returns that exceed the most relevant S&P Index (or the most relevant Russell Index), adjusting for market capitalization and style, for one, three, and five-year periods and a market cycle. Rank above median in a universe of managers possessing a similar market cap and style characteristics.

Report on Investment Activity (continued)

For index, or passive return strategies, the objective is to return within 20 basis points of the S&P 500 Index, 50 basis points for the S&P 400 mid-cap, and 60 basis points for the S&P 600 small-cap over one, three, and five-year periods and a market cycle.

The pools are invested primarily in equities or equity-related securities of U.S. companies through internal and externally managed strategies. The goal is to build a portfolio of strategies that will provide excess returns relative to the S&P 1500 while providing minimal tracking error to the index. At times a portion of these pools may be invested in exchange traded funds (ETFs) and fixed-income short-term securities with maturities of less than one year.

The pools invest in equities and equity related securities that are listed on U.S. national securities exchanges, including American Depository Receipts (ADRs). They may also invest in stocks that are traded over-the-counter. The pools diversify their investments by allocating their equity strategies with consideration of the capitalization weightings of the S&P 1500 Index.

The following summarizes the weightings of the pools as of September 30, 2011:

Active	60.3 %
Passive	39.7
Total	**100.0 %**

Large Cap	82.7 %
Mid Cap	9.4
Small Cap	7.9
Total	**100.0 %**

The System's Domestic Equity pools total rate of return was (1.5)% for fiscal year 2011. This compared with 0.9% for the S&P 1500 Index.

At the close of fiscal year 2011, the Domestic Equity pools represented 28.2% of total investments. This compares to 34.6% for fiscal year 2010. The following summarizes the System's 2.2% ownership share of the Domestic Equity pools at September 30, 2011:

Domestic Equity Pools
(in thousands)

Short Term Pooled Investments	$ 6,520
Equities	277,321
Market Value of Equity Contracts	(575)
Settlement Principal Payable	(984)
Settlement Proceeds Receivable	730
Accrued Dividends	284
Total	**$ 283,296**

Report on Investment Activity (continued)

International Equity Pools

The objective for investments made in International Equity pools is to meet or exceed the total return of the MSCI ACWI Ex-US Gross for one, three, and five-year periods and a market cycle.

For active management strategies, the objective is to earn returns that exceed the most relevant S&P Index (or the most relevant Russell Index), adjusting for market capitalization, style and geography for one, three, and five-year periods and a market cycle. Rank above median in a universe of managers possessing a similar market capitalization, style and geography characteristics.

For index, or passive return strategies, the objective is to return within 250 basis points of the S&P/Citigroup BMI-EPAC Index with 25% of the currency hedged for one, three, and five-year periods and a market cycle. Return within 400 basis points of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, for one, three, and five-year periods and a market cycle.

Active exposure is invested primarily in equities or equity-related securities of non-U.S. companies through externally managed strategies.

Passive exposure to international equity returns is achieved primarily by investing in a combination of fixed income LIBOR notes, short-term fixed income investments, and equity swap agreements on foreign stock indices in developed markets. Interest on the dedicated notes and short-term fixed income investments is exchanged for international stock returns, and the total notional amount of the swap agreements is invested in the approximate proportions of the S&P Broad Market Index (BMI) Europe and Pacific Composite (EPAC) country weightings in related indices. Use of swap agreements for a core position began in 1993, an American Depository Receipts (ADR) and index-related security portfolio was added in June of 1999 to increase portfolio management flexibility, and a multiple country fund portfolio with smaller capitalization stocks was added in September of 2002 to improve exposure to the smallest companies in the BMI index. Use of futures as an investment to hedge cash flows and balances began in December of 2008, and this use is expected to continue in the future. The combined Swap agreements, notes and short-term investments together continue to perform like a stock index fund that realizes all gains and losses on a rolling three year basis.

The pools diversify their investments by allocating their equity strategies with consideration of the economic development status weightings of the S&P/Citigroup BMI -World ex-US Index.

The following summarizes the weightings of the pools as of September 30, 2011:

Active	38.9	%
Passive	61.1	
Total	**100.0**	**%**

Developed	82.6	%
Emerging	17.4	
Total	**100.0**	**%**

The System’s International Equity pools total rate of return was (10.0)% for fiscal year 2011. This compared with (10.4)% for the MSCI ACWI Ex US Gross.

Report on Investment Activity (continued)

At the close of fiscal year 2011, the International Equity pools represented 12.5% of total investments. This compares to 13.3% for fiscal year 2010. The following summarizes the System's 2.1% ownership share of the International Equity Pools at September 30, 2011:

International Equity Pools
(in thousands)

Short Term Pooled Investments	$	2,419
Equities		80,392
Fixed Income Securities		40,765
Market Value of Equity Contracts		1,707
Accrued Dividends and Interest		79
Total	**$**	**125,362**

Alternative Investment Pools

The Alternative Investment pools objective is to meet or exceed the benchmark for all private equity investments over long time periods. The benchmark is a blend of the S&P 500 Index plus 300 basis points and the 10 Year Yield plus 300 basis points using ending weights of equity and fixed income holdings within the portfolio.

Alternative Investments are investments in the private equity market, primarily through limited partnerships. The following summarizes the weightings of the pools as of September 30, 2011:

Buyout Funds	55.6	%
Special Situation Funds	20.0	
Venture Capital Funds	10.8	
Fund of Funds	5.1	
Liquidation Portfolio	3.8	
Other	2.5	
Mezzanine Funds	2.2	
Total	**100.0**	**%**

The Alternative Investment pools had a return of 29.9% for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011, versus the benchmark of 33.2%.

At the close of fiscal year 2011, the Alternative Investment pools represented 22.9% of total investments. This compares to 21.3% for fiscal year 2010. The following summarizes the System's 2.3% ownership share of the Alternative Investment pools at September 30, 2011:

Alternative Investment Pools
(in thousands)

Short Term Pooled Investments	$	2,823
Equities		227,063
Total	**$**	**229,886**

Report on Investment Activity (continued)

Real Estate Pool

The Real Estate pool seeks favorable returns primarily through rental income and appreciation of real estate investments. Real estate investments are typically held through various legal investment entities, such as limited partnerships or limited liability companies, established for the specific purpose of owning, leasing, managing, financing, or developing real estate and real estate related investments. Independent third parties regularly value the real estate investments to establish market values.

The Real Estate pool diversifies its holdings by:

- Geography - The pool is diversified geographically with emphasis placed upon domestic (U.S.) real estate investments. Foreign real estate investments are limited to 20% of the value of the pool.
- Property Size and Value - The pool diversifies its holdings by size so that it is not concentrated in a limited number of large real estate investments.
- Property Type - The pool is diversified by type of property as summarized in the table below.

Multi-family apartments	22.4	%
Commercial office buildings	19.2	
Hotel	22.5	
Retail shopping centers	17.0	
Industrial warehouse buildings	7.6	
For Sale Housing	6.5	
Land	2.5	
Senior Living	1.1	
Short Term Investments	1.2	
Total	**100.0**	%

The Real Estate pool generated a return of 16.9% for fiscal year 2011. The two benchmark returns from the National Council of Real Estate Investment Fiduciaries (NCREIF): the National Property Blended Index (less 130 basis points) was 14.6% and the Open-End Diversified Core Equity Index was 17.2%. The Real Estate pool benefited from increased valuations as commercial real estate fundamentals improved in all property types. Transaction activity increased from historical low levels as investors bid up property prices on top quality cash flowing assets in major markets.

At the close of fiscal year 2011, the Real Estate pool represented 10.8% of total investments. This compares to 9.2% for fiscal year 2010. The following summarizes the System's 2.2% ownership share of the Real Estate pool at September 30, 2011:

Real Estate Pool
(in thousands)

Short Term Pooled Investments	$	1,428
Equities		107,226
Total	**$**	**108,654**

Report on Investment Activity (continued)

Fixed Income Pools

The objective for investments made in the Fixed Income pools is to meet or exceed the total blended return of 50% of the Barclays U.S. Government Index and 50% of the Barclays U.S. Credit Index over one, three, and five-year periods and market cycles. Rank above median in a nationally recognized universe of managers possessing a similar style.

For fixed income sub-strategies, the objective return is to meet or exceed the most relevant Barclays benchmark index.

The pools are invested primarily in fixed income securities of U.S. companies through internal and externally managed strategies. The goal is to build a portfolio of strategies that will provide excess returns relative to the blended benchmark while providing minimal tracking error to the index. At times a portion of the pools may be invested in exchange traded funds (ETFs) and fixed-income short-term securities with maturities of less than one year.

The pools invest in fixed income and related securities in a diversified portfolio of investment grade corporate issues, treasuries, agencies, government sponsored enterprises and government guaranteed mortgages. The pools diversify its investments by allocating its strategies with consideration of credit risk.

The System's Fixed Income pools total rate of return was 4.5% for fiscal year 2011. This compared with 5.1% for the blended return of 50% of the Barclays U.S. Government Index and 50% of the Barclays U.S. Credit Index.

At the close of fiscal year 2011, the Fixed Income pools represented 15.1% of total investments. This compares to 15.6% for fiscal year 2010. The following summarizes the System's 2.2% ownership share of the Fixed Income pools at September 30, 2011:

Fixed Income Pools
(in thousands)

Short Term Pooled Investments	$	5,924
Fixed Income Securities		146,230
Settlement Proceeds Receivable		3
Settlement Principal Payable		(1,407)
Accrued interest		1,115
Total	**$**	**151,865**

Absolute Return Pools

The Absolute Return pools consist of the Absolute Return Strategies pool and the Real Return and Opportunistic Investment pool.

The primary investment objective of the Absolute Return Strategies pool is to generate a rate of return that meets or exceeds T-bills by 400 basis points net of fees over the one, three, and five-year periods and a market cycle. Also, exceed the appropriate HFN Fund of Funds median net of fees over one, three, and five-year periods and a market cycle.

The Absolute Return Strategies pool rate of return for the fiscal year was 1.9% versus the benchmark's 2.4%.

The primary investment objective of the Real Return and Opportunistic pool is to generate a rate of return that meets or exceeds the increase in the CPI by at least five percent (5%) annually net of fees over one, three, and five-year periods and a market cycle. If a peer universe is available, rank above median in a nationally recognized universe of managers possessing a similar style.

Report on Investment Activity (continued)

For sub-strategies targeting a commodities index, the objective is to generate a rate of return that meets or exceeds the Dow Jones-AIG Total Return Commodities Index over one, three, and five year periods and a market cycle. Rank above median in a nationally recognized universe of managers possessing a similar style.

The Real Return and Opportunistic Investments pool rate for the fiscal year was 4.6%.

At the close of fiscal year 2011, the Absolute Return pools represented 6.0% of total investments. This compares to 3.9% for fiscal year 2010. The following summarizes the System's 2.1% ownership share of the Absolute Return Pools at September 30, 2011:

Absolute Return Pools
(in thousands)

Absolute Return Strategies Pool	$	37,011
Real Return and Opportunistic Investment Pool		
Short Term Pooled investments	$	660
Equities		21,056
Market Value of Equity Contracts		4
Fixed Income Securities		1,093
Settlement Principal Payable		(91)
Accrued Dividends and Interest		33
Total	**$**	**59,766**

Short Term Investment Pools

The objective of the Short Term Investment pools is to closely match the return performance of its benchmark, the 30 day Treasury bill. The Short Term Investment pools return for the fiscal year was 0.2% versus the benchmark's 0.1%.

Potential areas of investment are:

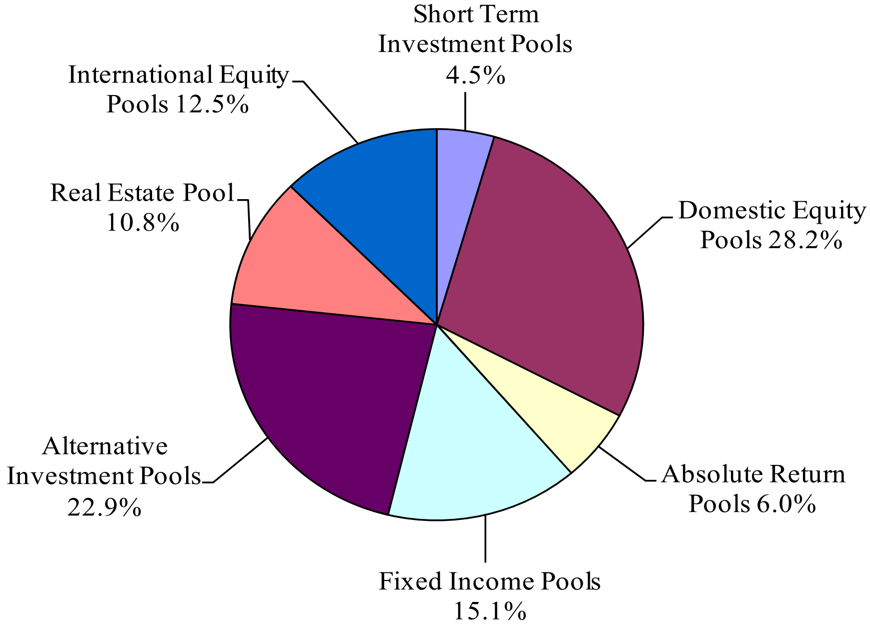
- Obligations of the United States or its agencies.
- Banker's acceptances, commercial accounts, certificates of deposit or depository receipts.
- Repurchase agreements for the purchase of securities issued by the US government or its agencies.
- Commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the two highest classifications established by not less than two national rating services as determined by the State Treasurer.
- Short duration investment grade corporate issues.

At the close of fiscal year 2011, the Short Term Investment pools represented 4.5% of total investments. This compares to 2.1% for fiscal year 2010. The following summarizes the System's 4.3% ownership share of the Short Term Investment pools at September 30, 2011:

Short Term Investment Pools
(in thousands)

Short Term Pooled Investments	$	45,215
Fixed Income Securities		193
Total	**$**	**45,408**

Asset Allocation – Security Type Only



INVESTMENT SECTION

Investment Results for the Period Ending September 30, 2011

Investment Category	Current Year	Annualized Rate of Return[1] 3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Total Portfolio	6.7 %	2.7 %	2.2 %	5.1 %
Domestic Equity Pools	(1.5)	1.4	(1.0)	3.2
S&P 1500 Index	0.9	1.4	(0.9)	3.3
International Equity Pools	(10.0)	0.8	(3.4)	4.4
International Blended Benchmark [2]	(10.4)	(1.2)	(4.1)	4.3
Alternative Investment Pools	29.9	6.7	10.8	10.2
Alternative Blended Benchmark [3]	33.2	13.3	7.3	8.8
Real Estate Pool	16.9	(9.2)	(0.8)	5.0
NCREIF Property Blended Index [4]	14.6	(2.7)	2.1	6.7
Fixed Income Pools	4.5	9.3	7.3	5.9
Barclays Government/Credit	5.1	8.4	6.5	5.7
Absolute Return Pools				
Total Absolute Return	1.9	(2.7)		
HFRI Fund of Funds Cons 1 month lag	2.4	(1.9)		
Total Real Return and Opportunistic	4.6			
Short Term Investment Pools	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.7
30 Day Treasury Bill	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.8

[1] Calculations used a time-weighted rate of return based on the market rate of return in accordance with industry standards. Excludes income and investment gains and losses from securities lending.

[2] As of 10/01/10, index is MSCI ACWI Ex US Gross.
History 1/1/10 to 9/30/10 is S&P Developed BMI EPAC Net 75/25.
History prior to 1/1/10 is S&P Developed BMI EPAC Net 50/50.

[3] As of 1/1/07, index is blend of S&P 500 plus 300 bps and 10 year yield plus 300 bps based on ending weights.
History prior to 1/1/07 is S&P500 plus 300 bps.

[4] As of 10/1/05, index is NCREIF less 130 bp. History prior to 10/1/05 reflects NCREIF less 75 bp.

Largest Assets Held[1]

Largest Stock Holdings (By Market Value)
September 30, 2011

Rank	Shares	Stocks	Market Value
1	22,748	Apple Inc.	$ 8,671,185
2	11,174	Google Inc.	5,747,933
3	82,591	Johnson & Johnson	5,261,861
4	60,200	Exxon Mobil Corporation	4,372,353
5	78,305	Abbott Laboratories	4,004,522
6	120,726	Merck & Company Inc.	3,948,940
7	156,645	Microsoft Corp	3,898,901
8	208,532	Pfizer Inc.	3,686,850
9	63,885	Amgen Inc.	3,510,501
10	28,707	SPDR S&P 500 ETF Trust	3,248,806

Largest Bond Holdings (By Market Value)[2]
September 30, 2011

Rank	Par Amount	Description	Market Value
1	$ 5,339,859	JPMorgan Chase & Co .40395% FRN Due 11-1-2012	$ 5,326,028
2	5,449,378	General Electric Cap Corp .45617% FRN Due 2-15-2017	4,864,153
3	3,737,901	Wachovia Corp .383% FRN Due 4-23-2012	3,738,387
4	3,203,915	Toyota Motor Credit Corp 3.74605% Due 1-9-2012	3,233,052
5	3,203,915	JPMorgan Chase & Co .8525% FRN Due 9-21-2012	3,206,392
6	2,139,583	Barclays Bank PLC Due 11-7-2016	2,397,402
7	2,135,943	Wells Fargo & Company .343% FRN Due 1-24-2012	2,136,131
8	2,135,943	Rabobank Nederland .59975% FRN Due 1-17-2014	2,135,980
9	2,135,943	Barclays Bank PLC 1.10605% FRN Due 1-13-2014	2,065,564
10	2,135,943	Textron Financial Corp 1.21428% FRN Due 2-26-2013	2,023,413

[1] A complete list of holdings is available from the Michigan Department of Treasury.

[2] Largest bond holdings are exclusive of securities lending collateral.

The System's assets are commingled in various pooled accounts. Amounts, par value and number of shares represents the System's pro-rata share based on its ownership of the investment pools.

Schedule of Investment Fees

The State Treasurer is the investment fiduciary and custodian of the System's funds pursuant to State law. Outside advisors are utilized to augment the State Treasurer's internal staff. Only 56.1% of the total investment portfolio is managed by fully discretionary outside advisors. The Michigan Department of Treasury's cost of operations applicable to the retirement system for the fiscal year amounted to $267 thousand or six and one tenths basis points (0.061%) of the market value of the Assets under Management by the State Treasurer.

Act 380 of the Public Acts of 1965 created an Investment Advisory Committee (Committee) comprised of the directors of the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs and the Department of Technology, Management & Budget, or their duly authorized representatives, and three public members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public members serve without pay, but may be paid actual and necessary travel and other expenses. The Committee meets quarterly to review investments, goals and objectives and may submit recommendations to the State Treasurer. The Committee may also, by a majority vote, direct the State Treasurer to dispose of any holding, which in the Committee's judgment is not suitable for the fund involved, and may by unanimous vote direct the State Treasurer to make specific investments.

Schedule of Investment Fees

Investment Managers' Fees:

	Assets under Management (in thousands)	Fees (in thousands)	Basis Points *
State Treasurer	$ 440,799	$ 267	6.1
Outside Advisors for			
Fixed Income	31,182	62	20.0
Absolute Return	55,086	196	35.5
International Equity	60,625	140	23.1
Domestic Equity	78,005	593	76.1
Alternative	229,886	1,813	78.9
Real Estate	108,654	373	34.3
Total	$ 1,004,237	$ 3,444	

Other Investment Services Fees:

Assets in Custody	$ 990,841	$ 69	
Securities on Loan	139,098	364	

*Alternative Investment partnership agreements that define the management fees, the asset management fees range from 75 basis points on remaining assets under management to 250 basis points of the committed capital. For Real Estate, the asset management fees range from 50 to 200 basis points. For Absolute Return, the asset management fees range from 20 to 200 basis points. These fees, in most cases, are netted against income.

Schedule of Investment Commissions

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2011						
	Actual Commissions Paid [1]	Actual Number of Shares Traded [1]	Average Commission Per Share	Estimated Trade Costs Per Share	Estimated Research Costs Per Share	Estimated Trade Costs	Estimated Research Costs
Investment Brokerage Firms:							
Banc Of America Securities LLC	$ 1,047	26,830	$ 0.04	$ 0.01	$ 0.03	$ 268	$ 805
Barclays Capital Inc.	5,094	179,132	0.03	0.01	0.02	1,791	3,583
BNY Convergex Execution Solutions LLC	973	48,912	0.02	0.01	0.01	489	489
BTIG LLC	10,857	962,124	0.01	0.01		9,621	
The Buckingham Research Group Inc.	2,820	93,987	0.03	0.01	0.02	940	1,880
Cantor Fitzgerald & Co.	6,812	340,618	0.02	0.01	0.01	3,406	3,406
Capital Institutional Services Inc.	5,107	170,237	0.03	0.01	0.02	1,702	3,405
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	7,242	270,259	0.03	0.01	0.02	2,703	5,405
Cowen & Company LLC	4,572	152,406	0.03	0.01	0.02	1,524	3,048
Credit Suisse Securities LLC	13,580	604,223	0.02	0.01	0.01	6,042	6,042
Deutsche Bank - Alex Brown	10	331	0.03	0.01	0.02	3	7
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	49	1,630	0.03	0.01	0.02	16	33
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	4,245	141,509	0.03	0.01	0.02	1,415	2,830
The Griswold Company Inc.	3,256	236,461	0.01	0.01		2,365	
ISI Capital LLC	5,677	193,577	0.03	0.01	0.02	1,936	3,872
J. P. Morgan Securities Inc.	4,682	210,932	0.02	0.01	0.01	2,109	2,109
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods Inc.	211	6,217	0.03	0.01	0.02	62	124
Merrill Lynch,Pierce,Fenner & Smith Inc.	8,081	269,376	0.03	0.01	0.02	2,694	5,388
MF Global Inc.	964	32,117	0.03	0.01	0.02	321	642
Mischler Financial Group Inc.	2,346	78,193	0.03	0.01	0.02	782	1,564
Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc.	4,072	129,984	0.03	0.01	0.02	1,300	2,600
Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.	113	3,761	0.03	0.01	0.02	38	75
OTA LLC	2,565	85,510	0.03	0.01	0.02	855	1,710
Raymond James and Associates Inc.	1,098	32,612	0.03	0.01	0.02	326	652
Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. LLC	5,080	170,783	0.03	0.01	0.02	1,708	3,416
Soleil Securities Corporation	602	20,056	0.03	0.01	0.02	201	401
Stifel, Nicolaus & Co. Inc.	317	8,030	0.04	0.01	0.03	80	241
UBS Securities LLC	2,393	88,772	0.03	0.01	0.02	888	1,775
Weeden & Co. LP	13,709	1,370,869	0.01	0.01		13,709	
Western International Securities Inc.	640	31,995	0.02	0.01	0.01	320	320
Total	$ 118,214	5,961,443	$ 0.03 [2]	$ 0.01 [2]	$ 0.02 [2]	$ 59,614	$ 55,822

[1] Commissions are included in purchase and sale prices of investments. The commissions and shares represent the System's pro-rata share based on ownership of commission and share transactions in the investment pools.

[2] The average per share for all brokerage firms.

Investment Summary

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2011

	Market Value [1]	Percent of Total Market Value	Investment & Interest Income [2]	Percent of Total Investment & Interest Income
Fixed Income Pools	$ 151,864,842	15.1 %	$ 6,563,699	16.0 %
Domestic Equity Pools	283,296,056	28.2	(934,137)	(2.3)
Real Estate Pool	108,653,547	10.8	12,464,652	30.3
Alternative Investment Pools	229,886,369	22.9	36,470,484	88.8
International Equity Pools	125,362,001	12.5	(14,040,499)	(34.2)
Absolute Return Pools	59,766,370	6.0	532,139	1.3
Short Term Investment Pools	45,407,935	4.5	40,349	0.1
Total	$ 1,004,237,120	100.0 %	$ 41,096,687	100.0 %

[1] Market value excludes $114,301,980 in securities lending collateral for fiscal year 2011.

[2] Total Investment & Interest Income excludes net security lending income of $1,537,139 and gain of $3,191,756 for securities lending collateral.

Investment Summary (continued)

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2010

	Market Value [1]	Percent of Total Market Value	Investment & Interest Income [2]	Percent of Total Investment & Interest Income
Fixed Income Pools	$ 162,719,553	15.6 %	$ 16,221,135	17.0 %
Domestic Equity Pools	359,971,733	34.6	36,300,673	38.1
Real Estate Pool	95,528,084	9.2	(1,750,036)	(1.8)
Alternative Investment Pools	221,781,223	21.3	32,658,617	34.3
International Equity Pools	138,115,624	13.3	9,198,655	9.7
Absolute Return Pools	40,511,528	3.9	2,249,468	2.4
Short Term Investment Pools	22,423,375	2.1	311,720	0.3
Total	$ 1,041,051,120	100.0 %	$ 95,190,232	100.0 %

[1] Market value excludes $110,384,585 in securities lending collateral for fiscal year 2010.

[2] Total Investment & Interest Income excludes net security lending income of $1,821,886 and gain of $7,306,998 for securities lending collateral.

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ACTUARIAL SECTION

Actuary's Certification

GRS

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October 21, 2011

Mr. John E. Nixon, Director
Department of Technology, Management and Budget
and
The Retirement Board
Michigan State Police Retirement System
P.O. Box 30171
Lansing, Michigan 48909

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The basic financial objective of the Michigan State Police Retirement System (SPRS) is to establish and receive contributions which when combined with present assets and future investment return will be sufficient to meet the financial obligations of the System to present and future benefit recipients.

The purpose of the September 30, 2010 annual actuarial valuations was to determine the contribution requirements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, to measure the System's funding progress, and to provide actuarial information in connection with applicable Governmental Accounting Standards Board statements. The valuations should not be relied upon for any other purpose. The valuation process develops employer contributions that are sufficient to fund the System's normal cost (i.e., the costs assigned by the valuation method to the year of service about to be rendered), as well as to fund any unfunded accrued liabilities over a reasonable period. The valuation was completed based upon population data, asset data and plan provisions in effect on September 30, 2010.

The valuation was based upon information provided by the System's administrative staff concerning System benefit provisions, financial transactions, and individual members, terminated members, retirees and beneficiaries. We checked the data for internal and year to year consistency, but did not otherwise audit the data. As a result, we do not assume responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the data provided by the System's administrative staff. The actuary summarizes and tabulates population data in order to analyze long term trends. The System's external auditor audits the actuarial data annually.

Annual actuarial valuations are based upon assumptions regarding future activity in specific risk areas including the rate of investment return and payroll growth, eligibility for the various classes of benefits and longevity among retired lives. These assumptions are adopted by the Board and the Department after considering the advice of the actuary and other professionals. The assumptions and the methods comply with the disclosure requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 25 and 43. Each actuarial valuation takes into account all prior differences between actual and assumed experience in each risk area and adjusts the contribution requirements as needed.

Actuary's Certification (continued)

Mr. John E. Nixon
October 21, 2011
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Our firm provided the following supporting schedules for use in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report:

Financial Section

- Note 1 - Table of System's Membership
- Note 3 - Summary of Actuarial Assumptions
- Schedules of Funding Progress
- Schedules of Employer Contributions (Annual Required Contribution)

Actuarial Section

- Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods
- Percent of Eligible Active Members Retiring Within Next Year
- Separation from Active Employment Before Age and Service Retirement and Individual Pay Increase Assumptions
- Schedule of Active Member Valuation Data
- Schedule of Changes in the Retirement Rolls
- Prioritized Solvency Tests
- Analysis of System Experience

Statistical Section

- Schedule of Retired Members by Type of Pension Benefit (Retirement Type and Option)
- Schedule of Retired Members by Type of Health Benefit
- Schedules of Average Benefit Payments – Pension, Medical, Dental, and Vision

Although our firm provided supporting schedules in connection with GASB Statement Nos. 43 and 45, we recommend consultation with legal counsel and the auditors to determine whether Statement No. 43 applies.

The September 30, 2010 valuations were based upon assumptions that were recommended in connection with a study of System experience covering the period from October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2007. Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from those presented in the annual valuations due to such factors as experience differing from that anticipated by actuarial assumptions, or changes in plan provisions, actuarial assumption/methods or applicable law. Due to the limited scope of the assignment, we did not perform an analysis of the potential range of future measurements.

Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company

Actuary's Certification (continued)

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The signing actuaries are independent of the plan sponsor.

The actuarial valuations of SPRS as of September 30, 2010 were performed by qualified actuaries in accordance with standards of practice prescribed by the Actuarial Standards Board and in compliance with applicable state statutes. The undersigned are Members of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA) and meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein. It is our opinion that the calculated employer contribution meets the financial objective of the Retirement System.

Respectfully submitted,

W. James Koss, ASA, MAAA

Alan E. Sonnanstine

Alan Sonnanstine, ASA, MAAA

WJK:AS:mrb

Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

1. The investment return rate used in the valuations was 8% per year net of expenses, compounded annually. This rate of return is not the assumed real rate of return. Considering other financial assumptions, this 8% investment return rate translates to an assumed real rate of return of 4.5%. Adopted 2004.

2. The healthy life mortality table used in evaluating allowances to be paid was the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table adjusted for mortality improvements to 2020 using projection scale AA. Adopted 2010.

3. Sample probabilities of retirement with an age and service allowance are shown in Schedule 1 on the next page. Adopted 2010.

4. Sample probabilities of withdrawal from service and disability, together with individual pay increase assumptions, are shown in Schedule 2 on the next page. Adopted 2010.

5. Total active member payroll is assumed to increase 3.5% per year. This represents the portion of the individual pay increase assumptions attributable to inflation. In effect, this assumes no change in the number of active members. Adopted 1998.

6. An individual entry age actuarial cost method of valuation was used in determining actuarial liabilities and normal cost. Unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, including actuarial gains and losses, are financed over a declining 40-year period for years beginning October 1, 1986. Adopted or readopted 1996.

7. The Department of Technology, Management & Budget approved the use of market value of assets as of September 30, 2006, for actuarial valuation purposes. For investment gains or losses that occur after that date, a 5-year smoothing technique will be used. Specifically, the excess (shortfall) of actual investment income (including interest, dividends, realized and unrealized gains or losses) over the imputed income at the valuation interest rate is considered the gain (loss), which is spread over five years. Adopted 2007.

8. The data about persons now covered and about present assets was furnished by the System's administrative staff. Although examined for general reasonableness, the data was not audited by the actuary.

9. The actuarial valuation computations were made by or under the supervision of a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA). The assumptions used in the actuarial valuations were adopted by the System's Board and the Department of Technology, Management & Budget after consulting with the actuary.

10. A 5-year experience investigation, covering the period from October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2007, was completed in 2010. The purpose of the study was to analyze the actual experience of the System versus that anticipated by the actuarial assumptions then in use. Adopted 2010.

11. Gabriel Roeder Smith & Co. was awarded the actuarial and consulting services contract beginning October 4, 2006.

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods (continued)

SCHEDULE 1

Percent of Eligible Active Members Retiring Within Next Year[1]

Years of Service	Retirement with 25+ Years of Service
25-27	50 %
28-44	35
45 and over	100

Retirement Ages	Retirement with Under 25 Years of Service
50	20
51-53	25
54-60	40
61-66	50
67 and over	100

[1] Of those assumed to retire with 25 or more years of service, based on the percents above, 80% are assumed to elect the DROP and 20% are assumed to retire without the DROP.

SCHEDULE 2

Separation From Active Employment Before Age & Service Retirement & Individual Pay Increase Assumptions

Sample Ages	Years of Service	Percent of Active Members Withdrawing Within Next Year (Men and Women)	Percent of Active Members Becoming Disabled Within Next Year: Duty	Percent of Active Members Becoming Disabled Within Next Year: Non-duty	Percent Increase In Pay During Next Year
All	0	10.00 %			93.50 %
	1	8.00			21.50
20	2 & Over	1.35	0.27 %	0.00 %	9.92
25	"	1.10	0.27	0.00	9.40
30	"	0.88	0.27	0.02	6.60
35	"	0.62	0.27	0.04	5.26
40	"	0.47	0.27	0.10	4.54
45	"	0.42	0.27	0.22	4.28
50	"	0.34	0.27	0.38	4.22
55	"		0.27	0.54	4.02
60 & Over	"		0.27	0.76	4.02

Actuarial Valuation Data

Schedule of Active Member Valuation Data

Valuation Date Sept. 30	Number	Reported Annual Payroll	Average Annual Pay	% Increase (Decrease)	Average Age	Average Service
2001	2,137	$ 118,788,227	$ 55,586	5.4 %	37.9	12.2
2002	2,048	124,366,038	60,726	9.3	38.5	12.8
2003	1,848	113,201,430	61,256	0.9	38.3	12.5
2004	1,831	119,721,613	65,386	6.7	38.1	11.8
2005	1,708	117,648,748	68,881	5.3	38.3	12.0
2006	1,678	115,894,652	69,067	0.3	39.2	12.9
2007	1,620	118,209,401	72,969	5.6	40.0	13.6
2008	1,660	120,723,943	72,725	(0.3)	40.1	13.8
2009	1,655	123,237,957	74,464	2.4	41.0	14.6
2010	1,556	118,570,985	76,202	2.3	41.8	15.5

Excludes DROP program participants who are still actively employed.

Schedule of Changes in the Retirement Rolls

Year Ended Sept. 30	Added to Rolls[2] No.	Added to Rolls[2] Annual Allowances[1]	Removed from Rolls[2] No.	Removed from Rolls[2] Annual Allowances[1]	Rolls–End of Year No.	Rolls–End of Year Annual Allowances[1]	% Increase in Annual Allowances	Average Annual Allowances
2001	110		47		2,382	$ 61,560	6.1 %	$ 25,844
2002	120		40		2,462	65,928	7.1	26,778
2003	211		24		2,649	74,976	13.7	28,303
2004	102		54		2,697	78,096	4.2	28,957
2005	66		37		2,726	80,669	3.3	29,592
2006	67		81		2,712	82,255	2.0	30,330
2007	61		40		2,733	85,416	3.8	31,253
2008	62	$ 2,964	59	$ 1,317	2,736	87,063	1.9	31,821
2009	51	2,692	66	1,471	2,721	88,284	1.4	32,446
2010	110	5,572	69	1,586	2,762	92,270	4.5	33,407

[1] In thousands of dollars.

[2] Annual allowance amounts are not avaiable for fiscal years 2007 and prior.

Prioritized Solvency Test

The System's funding objective is to meet long-term benefit promises through contributions that remain approximately level from year to year as a percent of member payroll. If the contributions to the System are level in concept and soundly executed, the System will pay all promised benefits when due, the ultimate test of financial soundness. Testing for level contribution rates is the long-term solvency test.

A prioritized solvency test is another means of checking a system's progress under its funding program. In a short condition test, the System's present assets (cash and investments) are compared with: (1) active member contributions on deposit; (2) the liabilities for future benefits to present retired lives; and (3) the liabilities for service already rendered by active and inactive members. In a system that has been following the discipline of level percent of payroll financing, the liabilities for active member contributions on deposit (liability 1) and the liabilities for future benefits to present retired lives (liability 2) will be fully covered by present assets (except in rare circumstances). In addition, the liabilities for service already rendered by active members (liability 3) are normally partially covered by the remainder of present assets. Generally, if the System has been using level-cost financing, the funded portion of liability 3 will increase over time. Liability 3 being fully funded is not necessarily a by-product of level percent of payroll funding methods.

The schedule below illustrates the history of the liabilities of the System and is indicative of the System's policy of following the discipline of level percent of payroll financing.

Pension Benefits
($ in thousands)

	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)				Portion of AAL Covered by Assets			
Valuation Date Sept. 30	(1) Active Member Contributions	(2) Retirants and Beneficiaries	(3) Active and Inactive Members (Employer Financed Portion) [5]	Valuation Assets	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) [2]
2001	$ 368	$ 717,244	$ 356,021	$1,148,609	100 %	100 %	121.1 %	107.0 %
2002	329	759,929	375,400	1,141,348	100	100	101.5	100.5
2003	240	861,504	324,666	1,139,138	100	100	85.4	96.0
2004 [3]	217	894,962	360,646	1,117,704	100	100	61.7	89.0
2005	295	909,741	390,307	1,090,327	100	100	46.2	83.8
2006	268	981,994	403,591	1,113,455	100	100	32.5	80.3
2006 [1]	268	981,994	403,591	1,204,248	100	100	55.0	86.9
2007	398	995,714	447,619	1,259,129	100	100	58.8	87.2
2007 [4]	398	1,003,835	447,619	1,259,129	100	100	56.9	86.7
2008	453	1,010,206	485,638	1,265,725	100	100	52.5	84.6
2009	487	1,010,464	523,028	1,238,089	100	100	43.4	80.7
2010	485	1,047,318	517,379	1,201,968	100	100	29.8	76.8
2010 [6]	485	1,052,454	541,361	1,201,968	100	100	27.5	75.4

[1] Revised asset valuation method.

[2] Percent funded on a total valuation asset and total actuarial accrued liability basis.

[3] Change in assumptions and benefit provisions.

[4] Revised benefit provisions.

[5] Includes DROP members.

[6] Revised actuarial assumptions.

Prioritized Solvency Test (continued)

Other Postemployment Benefits
($ in thousands)

Valuation Date Sept. 30	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (1) Active Member Contributions	(2) Retirants and Beneficiaries	(3) Active and Inactive Members (Employer Financed Portion) [2]	Valuation Assets	Portion of AAL Covered by Assets (1)	(2)	(3)	(4) [1]
2008	$ -	$ 590,311	$ 372,711	$ -	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
2009	-	528,354	353,908	-	0	0	0	0
2010	-	615,468	440,407	-	0	0	0	0

[1] Percent funded on a total valuation asset and total actuarial accrued liability basis.

[2] Includes DROP members.

Analysis of System Experience

Gains/(Losses) in Accrued Liabilities During Year Ended September 30, 2010
Resulting from Differences Between Assumed Experience & Actual Experience

	Type of Activity	Gain/(Loss)
1.	**Retirements (including Disability Retirement).** If members retire at older ages or with lower final average pay than assumed, there is a gain. If younger ages or higher average pays, a loss.	$ (1,797,976)
2.	**Withdrawal From Employment** (including death-in-service). If more liabilities are released by withdrawals and deaths than assumed, there is a gain. If smaller releases, a loss.	901,588
3.	**Pay Increases.** If there are smaller pay increases than assumed, there is a gain. If greater increases, a loss.	11,172,584
4.	**Investment Income.** If there is greater investment income than assumed, there is a gain. If less income, a loss.	(73,671,196)
5.	**Death After Retirement.** If retirants live longer than assumed, there is a loss. If not as long, a gain.	557,548
6.	**New entrants/Rehires.** New entrants into the System will generally result in an actuarial loss.	(183,428)
7.	**Other.** Miscellaneous gains and losses resulting from data adjustments, timing of financial transactions, etc.	3,546,915
8.	**Composite Gain (or Loss) During Year**	$ (59,473,965)

Summary of Plan Provisions

Our actuarial valuation of the System as of September 30, 2010, is based on the present provisions of Michigan State Police Retirement Act (Public Act 182 of 1986, as amended).

Regular Retirement

Eligibility - 25 years of credited service with no age requirement; or age 50 with 10 years credited service.

Annual Amount - If member has 25 or more years of credited service, 60% of final average compensation; if member has less than 25 years of credited service, total credited service times 2% of final average compensation.

Type of Final Average Compensation - Average of 2 final years.

Early Retirement

None.

Deferred Retirement (vested benefit)

Eligibility - 10 years of credited service. Benefit commences at age 50.

Annual Amount - Computed as Regular Retirement benefit based on credited service and final average compensation at termination.

Duty-Disability Retirement

Eligibility - No age or service requirement.

Annual Amount - 60% of final average compensation. Disability benefit plus workers' compensation benefit, if any, shall not exceed 100% of final average compensation.

Non-Duty Disability Retirement

Eligibility - 10 years of credited service.

Annual Amount - 2.4% of final average compensation times years of credited service, to a maximum of 60% of final average compensation.

Duty Death Before Retirement

Eligibility - No age or service requirement.

Annual Amount - 60% of final average compensation is payable to surviving spouse; additional $1,200 per year for each child under 18 is also payable. If no surviving spouse, children under 18 share in 60% benefit until attainment of age 18. If no spouse or children, dependent parents are eligible for 60% benefit (plus $1,200 per dependent sibling under 18). Retirement benefit plus workers' compensation, if any, shall not exceed 100% of final average compensation.

Lump Sum Payment - A $1,500 funeral benefit is also payable.

Summary of Plan Provisions (continued)

Non-Duty Death Before Retirement

Eligibility - 10 years of credited service.

Annual Amount - 2.4% of final average compensation times years of credited service, to a maximum of 60% of final average compensation, payable to surviving spouse. If no surviving spouse, children under 18 share in benefit until attainment of age 18.

Death After Retirement

The retired member's benefit continues to the surviving spouse. If no surviving spouse, children under 18 share in the continued benefit until attainment of age 18.

DROP Program Provisions

DROP Eligibility - Any age with 25 years of service.

Maximum Years of DROP - 6 years.

Retirement Benefit - Monthly benefit frozen at date of DROP election.

DROP Account - Amount credited - 100% of the participant's Retirement Benefit if stay full six years (for all 6 years); 90% if stay 5 years; 80% if stay 4 years; 70% if stay 3 years; 60% if stay 2 years; 50% if stay 1 year; 30% if stay less than 1 year.

Interest Credit Rate - 3%

COLA - No COLA adjustment on Retirement Benefit until the end of the DROP period.

Benefit Options - At termination of DROP participation and commencement of retirement, options are lump sum of DROP account, partial lump sum, or maintain funds in account.

Post-Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustments

All members retiring (or leaving employment with vested benefits), and their survivors, are eligible for automatic 2% annual (non-compounded) benefit increases, with a maximum annual increase of $500.

Post-Retirement Health Insurance Coverage

Persons in receipt of retirement allowances (including members who did not retire directly from the System, but come from a vested deferred status), and their dependents, are eligible for 95% State-paid health insurance coverage and 90% State-paid dental and vision insurance.

Member Contributions

None.

STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the System's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the System's overall financial health.

Contents

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the System's financial performance and fiscal health has changed over time. The schedules are presented for the last ten fiscal years. Schedules included are:

- Schedule of Pension Plan Additions by Source
- Schedule of OPEB Plan Additions by Source
- Schedule of Pension Plan Deductions by Type
- Schedule of OPEB Plan Deductions by Type
- Schedule of Changes in Net Assets - Pension Plan
- Schedule of Changes in Net Assets - OPEB Plan
- Schedule of Pension Benefits and Refunds by Type
- Schedule of OPEB Benefits and Refunds by Type

Operating Information

These schedules contain contextual information to assist the reader's understanding of how the System's financial information relates to the combination of participating members and the benefits it provides. Schedules are presented for the last ten fiscal years, except where noted. Schedules included are:

- Schedule of Retired Members by Type of Pension Benefit
- Schedule of Retired Members by Type of Other Postemployment Benefits
- Schedule of Other Postemployment Benefits
- Schedule of Average Benefit Payments - Pension
- Schedule of Average Benefit Payments - Health
- Schedule of Average Benefit Payments - Dental
- Schedule of Average Benefit Payments - Vision
- Ten Year History of Membership

Schedule of Pension Plan Additions by Source

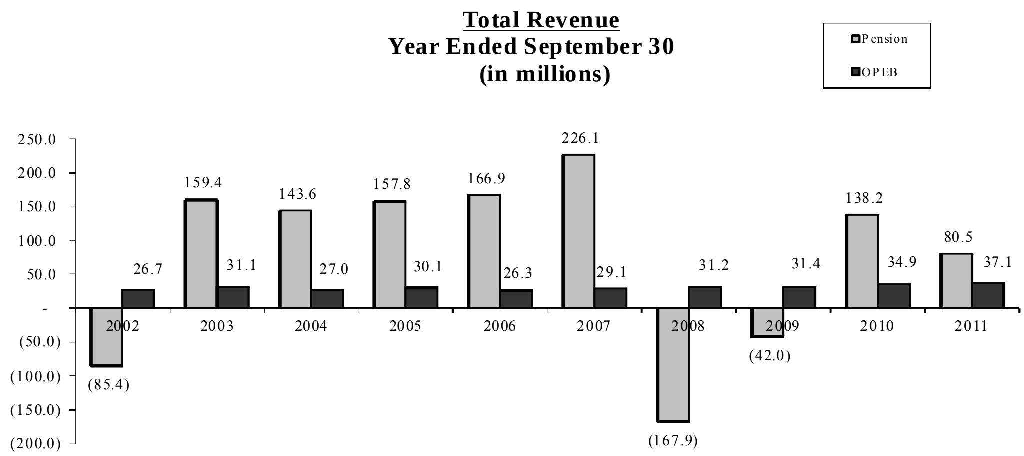
Last Ten Years

Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30	Member Contributions	Employer Contributions Dollars	Employer Contributions % of Annual Covered Payroll	Net Investment & Other Income	Total
2002	$ 113,114	$ 22,456,469	18.1 %	$ (108,017,248)	$ (85,447,665)
2003	78,111	25,931,762	22.9	133,377,555	159,387,428
2004	30,062	24,792,137	20.7	118,817,294	143,639,493
2005	112,303	26,607,572	22.6	131,111,123	157,830,998
2006	252,805	26,103,923	22.5	140,565,537	166,922,265
2007	101,205	24,323,324	20.6	201,660,589	226,085,118
2008	95,904	34,364,943	28.5	(202,365,084)	(167,904,237)
2009	139,924	35,434,912	28.8	(77,524,873)	(41,950,037)
2010	172,387	37,897,934	32.0	100,179,113	138,249,434
2011	207,384	38,573,946	N/A	41,746,238	80,527,568

Schedule of OPEB Plan Additions by Source

Last Ten Years

Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30	Member Contributions	Employer Contributions Dollars	Employer Contributions % of Annual Covered Payroll	Net Investment & Other Income	Total
2002	$ 1,380,199	$ 25,270,639	20.3 %		$ 26,650,838
2003	1,501,196	29,620,331	26.2		31,121,527
2004	1,572,372	25,426,780	21.2		26,999,152
2005	1,566,646	28,488,384	24.2		30,055,030
2006	1,254,352	25,021,287	21.6	$ 4,319	26,279,958
2007	1,219,760	27,840,439	23.6		29,060,199
2008	1,274,189	29,131,474	24.1	747,263	31,152,926
2009	1,244,169	29,841,207	24.2	276,098	31,361,474
2010	1,157,358	32,890,501	27.7	813,870	34,861,729
2011	1,333,174	31,627,140	N/A	4,178,390	37,138,704



Schedule of Pension Plan Deductions by Type

Last Ten Years

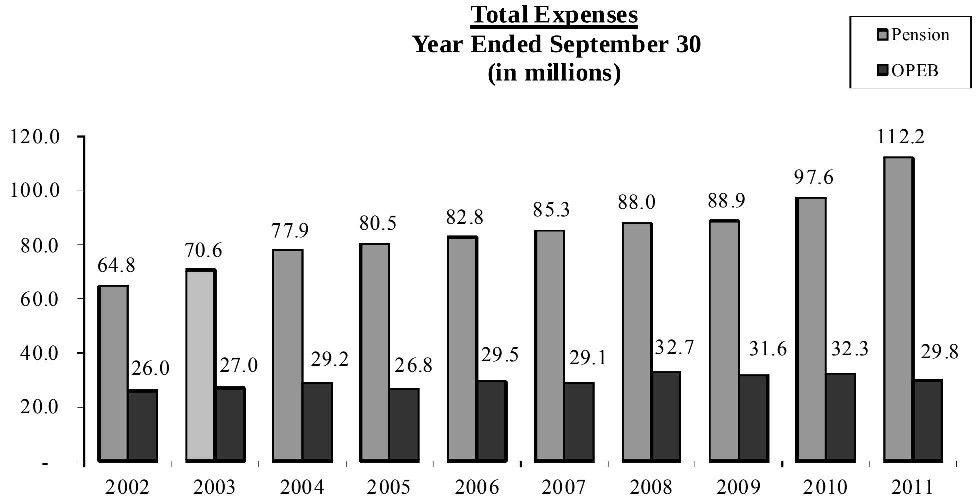
Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30	Benefit Payments	Refunds and Transfers	Administrative and Other Expenses	Total
2002	$ 64,418,130		$ 353,403	$ 64,771,533
2003	70,152,288		423,745	70,576,033
2004	77,591,542	$ 1,434	316,890	77,909,866
2005	80,169,608	358	294,183	80,464,149
2006	82,316,931	142,979	343,205	82,803,115
2007	84,930,044	1,087	401,570	85,332,701
2008	87,590,337		361,652	87,951,989
2009	88,492,159		386,146	88,878,305
2010	97,194,529	7,166	372,728	97,574,423
2011	111,809,981	5,177	361,611	112,176,769

Schedule of OPEB Plan Deductions by Type

Last Ten Years

Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30	Benefit Payments	Refunds and Transfers	Administrative Expenses	Total
2002	$ 26,029,522			$ 26,029,522
2003	27,035,862			27,035,862
2004	29,195,471			29,195,471
2005	26,842,248			26,842,248
2006	29,492,740			29,492,740
2007	29,060,199			29,060,199
2008	29,672,228	$ 1,502,006	$ 1,553,172	32,727,406
2009	30,007,135		1,624,795	31,631,930
2010	31,378,928		876,797	32,255,725
2011	28,954,352		875,530	29,829,882

Total Expenses
Year Ended September 30
(in millions)



Schedule of Changes in Net Assets - Pension Plan

Last Ten Years

(in thousands)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Member contributions	$ 113	$ 78	$ 30	$ 112	$ 253	$ 101	$ 96	$ 140	$ 172	$ 207
Employer contributions	22,456	25,932	24,792	26,608	26,104	24,323	34,365	35,435	37,898	38,574
Net investment income	(108,017)	133,377	118,817	131,111	140,565	201,614	(202,388)	(77,536)	100,144	41,731
Miscellaneous income						47	23	11	35	15
Total Additions	(85,448)	159,387	143,639	157,831	166,922	226,085	(167,904)	(41,950)	138,249	80,528
Pension benefits	64,418	70,152	77,592	80,170	82,317	84,930	87,590	88,492	97,194	111,810
Refunds of contributions			1		143	1			7	5
Administrative expenses	353	424	317	294	343	402	362	386	373	362
Total Deductions	64,771	70,576	77,910	80,464	82,803	85,333	87,952	88,878	97,574	112,177
Changes in net assets	$ (150,219)	$ 88,811	$ 65,729	$ 77,367	$ 84,119	$ 140,752	$ (255,856)	$ (130,828)	$ 40,675	$ (31,649)

Schedule of Changes in Net Assets - OPEB Plan

Last Ten Years

(in thousands)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Member contributions	$ 1,380	$ 1,501	$ 1,572	$ 1,567	$ 1,255	$ 1,220	$ 1,274	$ 1,244	$ 1,157	$ 1,333
Employer contributions	25,271	29,621	25,427	28,488	25,021	27,840	29,131	29,841	32,891	31,627
Other governmental contributions							278	372	322	3,644
Net investment income					4		(125)	(158)	480	527
Transfer from other systems							551			
Miscellaneous income							44	62	12	8
Total Additions	26,651	31,122	26,999	30,055	26,280	29,060	31,153	31,361	34,862	37,139
Health care benefits	26,030	27,036	29,195	26,842	29,493	29,060	29,672	30,007	31,379	28,954
Refunds of contributions										
Transfer to other systems							1,502			
Administrative expenses							1,553	1,625	877	876
Total Deductions	26,030	27,036	29,195	26,842	29,493	29,060	32,727	31,632	32,256	29,830
Changes in net assets	$ 621	$ 4,086	$ (2,196)	$ 3,213	$ (3,213)	$ -	$ (1,574)	$ (271)	$ 2,606	$ 7,309

Schedule of Pension Benefits and Refunds by Type

Last Ten Years

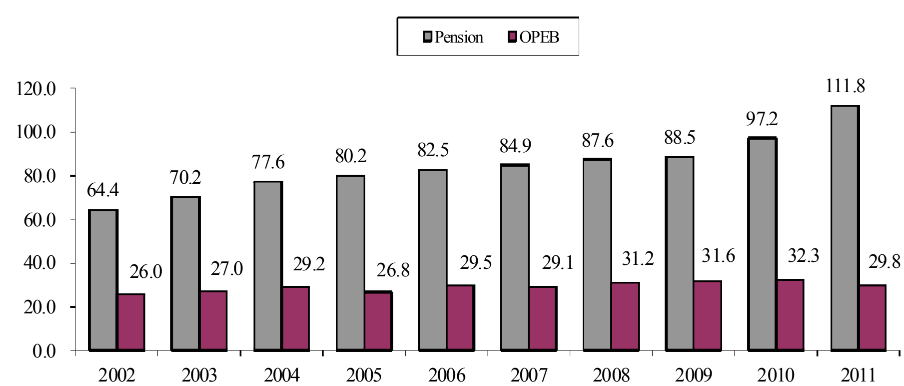
Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30	Regular Benefits	Disability Benefits	Survivor Benefits	Funeral Benefits	Refunds: Employee Contribution	Refunds: Employer Contribution	Total
2002	$ 60,747,711	$ 3,670,419					$ 64,418,130
2003	66,277,685	3,873,103		$ 1,500			70,152,288
2004	73,358,911	4,232,631			$ 1,434		77,592,976
2005	75,606,407	4,563,201			358		80,169,966
2006	71,830,448	3,993,123	$ 6,493,360		802	$ 142,177	82,459,910
2007	72,275,182	4,100,010	8,554,852			1,087	84,931,131
2008	73,769,670	4,407,127	9,413,540				87,590,337
2009	74,051,305	4,452,564	9,988,290				88,492,159
2010	81,958,482	4,814,513	10,421,533		4,353	2,813	97,201,695
2011	95,613,346	5,226,631 `	10,968,504	1,500		5,177	111,815,158

Schedule of OPEB Benefits and Refunds by Type

Last Ten Years

Fiscal Year Ended Sept. 30	Health Benefits	Dental Benefits	Vision Benefits	Administrative Expenses	Health Refunds	Total
2002	$ 24,354,075	$ 1,447,940	$ 227,507			$ 26,029,522
2003	25,282,634	1,515,191	238,037			27,035,862
2004	27,245,933	1,693,471	256,067			29,195,471
2005	24,894,119	1,692,391	255,738			26,842,248
2006	27,090,226	2,091,393	311,121			29,492,740
2007	26,675,560	2,075,976	308,663			29,060,199
2008	27,093,222	2,324,543	254,463	$ 1,553,172		31,225,400
2009	27,404,439	2,345,481	257,216	1,624,795		31,631,930
2010	28,398,257	2,568,972	411,698	876,797		32,255,725
2011	26,456,992	2,272,568	224,792	875,530		29,829,882

Total Benefit Deductions
For Year Ended September 30
(in millions)



Schedule of Retired Members by Type of Pension Benefit

September 30, 2010

Amount of Monthly Pension Benefit	Number of Retirees	Type of Retirement * 1	2	3	4	5	6	Selected Option** Life
$ 1 - 400	29	23		2	1	2	1	29
401 - 800	116	95	5	2	4		10	116
801 - 1,200	163	72	57	9	4	14	7	163
1,201 - 1,600	232	114	76	28	6	5	3	232
1,601 - 2,000	252	142	67	20	14	5	4	252
2,001 - 2,400	170	120	27	10	5	3	5	170
2,401 - 2,800	156	102	27	18	6		3	156
2,801 - 3,200	454	372	44	19	10	2	7	454
3,201 - 3,600	511	470	19	18	2	1	1	511
3,601 - 4,000	388	364	11	10	2		1	388
Over 4,000	291	275	8	7			1	291
Totals	2,762	2,149	341	143	54	32	43	2,762

* Type of Retirement
1 - Normal retirement for age & service
2 - Survivor payment - normal retirement
3 - Duty disability retirement (incl. survivors)
4 - Non-duty disability retirement (incl. survivors)
5 - Survivor payment - duty death in service
6 - Survivor payment - non-duty death in service

**Selected Option
Life - 100% joint and survivor

Source: Gabriel Roeder Smith & Co.

Schedule of Retired Members by Type of Other Postemployment Benefits

September 30, 2010

Amount of Monthly Pension Benefit	Eligible Retirees	Type of Other Postemployment Benefits: Health	Dental	Vision
$ 1 – 400	29	4	4	4
401 – 800	116	54	52	54
801 – 1,200	163	96	93	93
1,201 – 1,600	232	189	187	186
1,601 – 2,000	252	223	217	217
Over 2,000	1,970	1,894	1,894	1,900
Totals	2,762	2,460	2,447	2,454

Source: Gabriel Roeder Smith & Co.

Schedule of Other Postemployment Benefits
For Years Ended September 30, 2011 and 2010

	2011	2010
Claims		
Health insurance	$ 24,479,106	$ 25,511,509
Vision insurance	202,367	374,847
Dental insurance	2,210,385	2,487,300
Total Claims	26,891,858	28,373,656
Estimated Claims Liability		
Health insurance	1,977,886	2,886,749
Vision insurance	22,425	36,851
Dental insurance	62,183	81,672
Total Estimated Claims Liability	2,062,494	3,005,272
Administrative Fees		
Health insurance	774,081	777,016
Vision insurance	24,141	26,560
Dental insurance	77,308	73,221
Total Administrative Fees	875,530	876,797
Subtotal	29,829,882	32,255,725
Grand Total	$ 29,829,882	$ 32,255,725

Schedule of Average Benefit Payments - Pension

Last Ten Years

Payment Periods	Credited Service (Years) as of September 30							
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30+	Total
Period 10/1/00 to 9/30/01:								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 938	$ 1,408	$ 854	$ 1,124	$ 1,421	$ 2,267	$ 2,569	$ 2,086
Average Final Average Salary	8,313	25,199	24,827	23,537	27,727	39,975	47,088	37,065
Number of Active Retirants	141	25	86	67	103	1,651	246	2,319
Period 10/1/01 to 9/30/02:								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,074	$ 1,464	$ 891	$ 1,164	$ 1,451	$ 2,344	$ 2,618	$ 2,154
Average Final Average Salary	11,602	26,268	25,563	24,298	27,958	41,278	47,650	38,158
Number of Active Retirants	161	29	85	63	107	1,684	253	2,382
Period 10/1/02 to 9/30/03:								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,689	$ 1,579	$ 915	$ 1,299	$ 1,572	$ 2,546	$ 2,848	$ 2,359
Average Final Average Salary	14,507	31,832	25,938	27,928	29,701	44,536	50,383	39,364
Number of Active Retirants	240	32	94	69	105	1,838	271	2,649
Period 10/1/03 to 9/30/04:								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 860	$ 1,613	$ 1,010	$ 1,425	$ 1,638	$ 2,642	$ 2,896	$ 2,413
Average Final Average Salary	1,192	32,786	27,675	30,487	30,472	46,696	52,623	42,564
Number of Active Retirants	165	30	101	77	105	1,940	279	2,697
Period 10/1/04 to 9/30/05:								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 881	$ 1,692	$ 1,023	$ 1,494	$ 1,688	$ 2,704	$ 2,955	$ 2,466
Average Final Average Salary	1,150	34,621	28,069	31,362	30,799	46,663	51,067	42,364
Number of Active Retirants	171	32	103	79	105	1,955	281	2,726
Period 10/1/05 to 9/30/06:								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,074	$ 1,803	$ 1,034	$ 1,534	$ 1,708	$ 2,672	$ 2,908	$ 2,528
Average Final Average Salary	7,023	36,079	30,151	33,407	32,097	48,479	53,890	46,586
Number of Active Retirants	28	33	115	83	110	2,048	295	2,712
Period 10/1/06 to 9/30/07:								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,204	$ 1,953	$ 1,090	$ 1,567	$ 1,812	$ 2,752	$ 3,054	$ 2,604
Average Final Average Salary	13,908	35,752	31,922	33,416	33,727	49,100	54,008	47,113
Number of Active Retirants	37	31	123	83	113	2,053	293	2,733
Period 10/1/07 to 9/30/08:								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,409	$ 1,958	$ 1,133	$ 1,618	$ 1,881	$ 2,801	$ 3,094	$ 2,652
Average Final Average Salary	25,371	36,598	33,124	33,774	34,889	49,530	54,550	47,774
Number of Active Retirants	32	33	127	88	116	2,046	294	2,736
Period 10/1/08 to 9/30/09:								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,577	$ 1,988	$ 1,164	$ 1,677	$ 2,004	$ 2,857	$ 3,146	$ 2,704
Average Final Average Salary	46,745	38,004	33,515	36,187	37,184	50,070	55,329	48,649
Number of Active Retirants	41	35	127	88	117	2,023	290	2,721
Period 10/1/09 to 9/30/10:								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,934	$ 2,139	$ 1,221	$ 1,704	$ 2,182	$ 2,936	$ 3,226	$ 2,784
Average Final Average Salary	48,354	37,160	34,502	36,152	40,307	51,475	56,908	50,021
Number of Active Retirants	50	33	132	88	125	2,040	294	2,762

Source: Gabriel Roeder Smith & Co.

Schedule of Average Benefit Payments - Health
Last Five Years

Payment Periods	Credited Service (Years) as of September 30							
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30 +	Total
Period 10/1/05 to 9/30/06								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,426	$ 1,992	$ 1,167	$ 1,577	$ 2,547	$ 2,821	$ 3,018	$ 2,657
Average Final Average Salary	17,123	34,797	28,154	32,493	43,596	49,238	53,401	46,579
Number of Active Retirants	9	27	81	69	707	1,249	269	2,411
Period 10/1/06 to 9/30/07								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,667	$ 2,060	$ 1,231	$ 1,607	$ 2,621	$ 2,915	$ 3,163	$ 2,741
Average Final Average Salary	21,265	33,615	31,012	32,504	44,052	50,004	53,445	47,112
Number of Active Retirants	14	25	89	69	711	1,253	267	2,428
Period 10/1/07 to 9/30/08								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 2,109	$ 2,173	$ 1,256	$ 1,666	$ 2,668	$ 2,974	$ 3,216	$ 2,792
Average Final Average Salary	35,474	35,421	32,171	34,365	44,369	50,596	53,934	47,706
Number of Active Retirants	14	27	94	73	703	1,253	267	2,431
Period 10/1/08 to 9/30/09								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 2,148	$ 2,229	$ 1,276	$ 1,729	$ 2,733	$ 3,029	$ 3,277	$ 2,845
Average Final Average Salary	41,318	35,421	32,572	35,861	45,021	51,038	54,550	48,236
Number of Active Retirants	17	27	97	74	697	1,248	260	2,420
Period 10/1/09 to 9/30/10								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 2,774	$ 2,266	$ 1,334	$ 1,756	$ 2,800	$ 3,120	$ 3,364	$ 2,927
Average Final Average Salary	52,130	35,421	33,845	35,819	45,993	52,808	56,040	49,727
Number of Active Retirants	24	27	103	74	694	1,276	262	2,460

Source: Gabriel Roeder Smith & Co.

Schedule of Average Benefit Payments - Dental
Last Five Years

Payment Periods	Credited Service (Years) as of September 30							
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30 +	Total
Period 10/1/05 to 9/30/06								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,426	$ 1,992	$ 1,172	$ 1,575	$ 2,573	$ 2,836	$ 3,023	$ 2,675
Average Final Average Salary	17,123	34,797	28,084	32,097	44,239	49,573	53,502	46,970
Number of Active Retirants	9	27	79	68	695	1,248	268	2,394
Period 10/1/06 to 9/30/07								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,667	$ 2,060	$ 1,237	$ 1,605	$ 2,644	$ 2,928	$ 3,171	$ 2,758
Average Final Average Salary	21,265	33,615	31,015	32,102	44,638	50,293	53,637	47,475
Number of Active Retirants	14	25	87	68	700	1,253	267	2,414
Period 10/1/07 to 9/30/08								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 2,109	$ 2,173	$ 1,274	$ 1,659	$ 2,689	$ 2,987	$ 3,224	$ 2,810
Average Final Average Salary	35,474	35,421	32,475	33,454	44,915	50,915	54,126	48,072
Number of Active Retirants	14	27	92	71	692	1,252	267	2,415
Period 10/1/08 to 9/30/09								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 2,148	$ 2,229	$ 1,293	$ 1,728	$ 2,747	$ 3,039	$ 3,284	$ 2,858
Average Final Average Salary	41,318	35,421	32,875	35,532	45,400	51,261	54,685	48,504
Number of Active Retirants	17	27	95	73	688	1,246	260	2,406
Period 10/1/09 to 9/30/10								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 2,774	$ 2,266	$ 1,352	$ 1,755	$ 2,815	$ 3,124	$ 3,379	$ 2,938
Average Final Average Salary	52,130	35,421	34,155	35,490	46,395	52,910	56,366	49,958
Number of Active Retirants	24	27	101	73	687	1,272	263	2,447

Source: Gabriel Roeder Smith & Co.

Schedule of Average Benefit Payments - Vision

Last Five Years

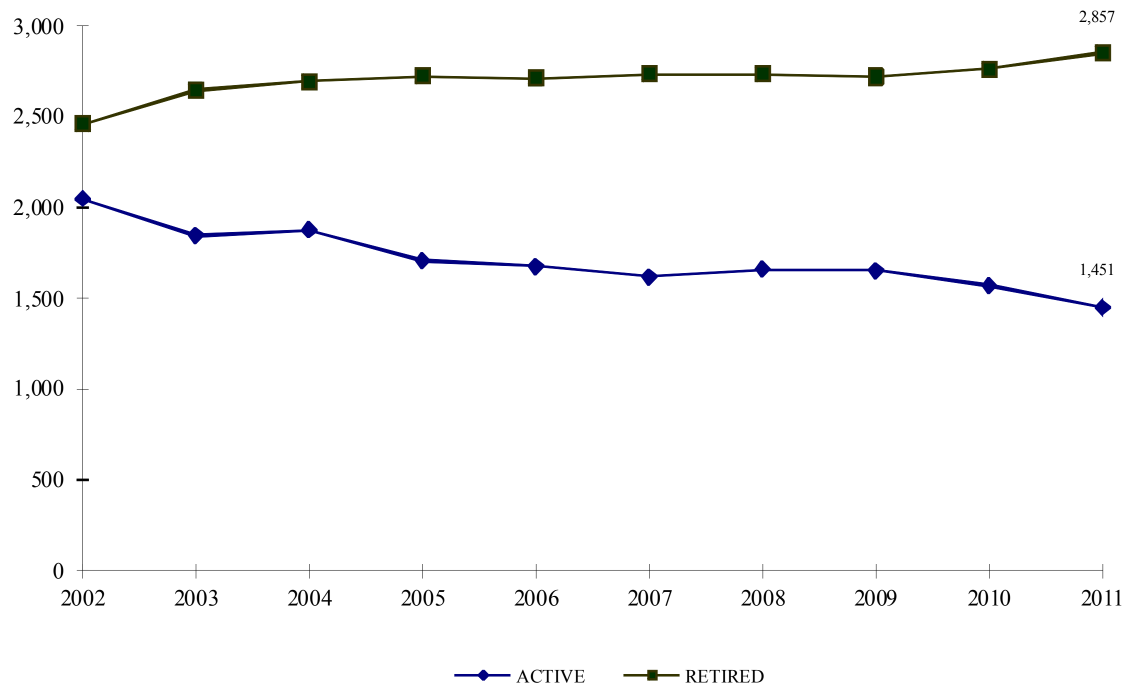
Payment Periods	Credited Service (Years) as of September 30							
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30 +	Total
Period 10/1/05 to 9/30/06								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,426	$ 1,992	$ 1,161	$ 1,561	$ 2,571	$ 2,836	$ 3,023	$ 2,673
Average Final Average Salary	17,123	34,797	28,418	31,669	44,168	49,574	53,502	46,936
Number of Active Retirants	9	27	80	69	696	1,250	268	2,399
Period 10/1/06 to 9/30/07								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 1,667	$ 2,060	$ 1,226	$ 1,591	$ 2,643	$ 2,927	$ 3,171	$ 2,755
Average Final Average Salary	21,265	33,615	31,285	31,674	44,568	50,293	53,637	47,440
Number of Active Retirants	14	25	88	69	701	1,255	267	2,419
Period 10/1/07 to 9/30/08								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 2,109	$ 2,173	$ 1,265	$ 1,645	$ 2,686	$ 2,987	$ 3,224	$ 2,807
Average Final Average Salary	35,474	35,421	32,576	33,025	44,813	50,914	54,126	48,027
Number of Active Retirants	14	27	92	72	694	1,254	267	2,420
Period 10/1/08 to 9/30/09								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 2,148	$ 2,229	$ 1,284	$ 1,713	$ 2,746	$ 3,039	$ 3,284	$ 2,857
Average Final Average Salary	41,318	35,421	32,973	35,087	45,327	51,258	54,685	48,469
Number of Active Retirants	17	27	95	74	689	1,249	260	2,411
Period 10/1/09 to 9/30/10								
Average Monthly Benefit	$ 2,774	$ 2,266	$ 1,343	$ 1,740	$ 2,813	$ 3,125	$ 3,379	$ 2,937
Average Final Average Salary	52,130	35,421	34,248	35,045	46,321	52,929	56,366	49,936
Number of Active Retirants	24	27	101	74	688	1,277	263	2,454

Source: Gabriel Roeder Smith & Co.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Ten Year History of Membership

Fiscal Year Ended September 30



Source: Gabriel Roeder Smith & Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The *Michigan State Police Retirement System Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* is prepared by Financial Services, Fiscal Management Division. Staff of the division for the fiscal year 2010 - 2011 report included:

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Cindy Peters, Accountant Manager
Paula Webb, Accounting Manager

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Special thanks are also extended to the Office of Retirement Services personnel, accounting and support personnel throughout Financial Services, Investments Division of Treasury, Department of Community Health cashiering personnel, Office of the Auditor General, Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company and the staff at the Office of Financial Management. Preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efforts of these individuals.

The report may be viewed on-line at: www.michigan.gov/ors