COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
of the
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
of NEVADA

A COMPONENT UNIT of
the STATE of NEVADA

For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2012

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PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
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A COMPONENT UNIT of
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For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2012

Dana K. Bilyeu
Executive Officer

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Prepared by PERS Staff

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MISSION STATEMENT

It is the mission of the Public Employees' Retirement System to:

- Provide public workers and their dependents with a retirement program that provides a reasonable base income for retirement or for periods where a disability has removed a worker's earning capacity.

- Encourage those workers to enter into and remain in government service for such periods of time to give public employers and the people of the State of Nevada the full benefit of their training and experience.

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

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November 30, 2012

Dear Chairman and Members of the Board:

It is a pleasure to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada (System or PERS), a component unit of the State of Nevada, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012.

The financial statements included in this report are the responsibility of the System's management and have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated or adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). In management's opinion, the financial statements present fairly the financial position of the System at June 30, 2012, and changes in fiduciary net assets for the year then ended.

The System was established by the Nevada Legislature in 1947. By July 1, 1949, the System had approximately 3,000 members and 64 retirees. At the end of fiscal year 2012, the System had 188 participating employers, 98,512 active members, and 49,546 benefit recipients. The System is comprised of two sub-funds, Regular, consisting of members who are not police or fire employees, and Police and Firefighters (Police/Fire). The Regular sub-fund was established to provide retirement, disability, and survivor benefits for public employees with the exception of those who are police officers or firefighters. The Police/Fire sub-fund was established to segregate accounting for retirement and survivor benefits related to members who are police officers or firefighters. All services provided by staff are performed in order to meet those objectives. For more specific information on plan provisions, please refer to the Plan Summary, beginning on page 125.

Included in the Financial Section of this CAFR, beginning on page 26, is Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). Users of the financial statements are encouraged to review the MD&A, which contains a statement overview, highlights for the year, and a short analysis of the statements comparing the current and previous year.

We hope that you and the members of the System will find this CAFR helpful in understanding your public employees' retirement system.

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Major Initiatives

Legislation

The Nevada Legislature convenes on a biennial basis in odd-numbered years. During the interim between legislative sessions, PERS worked with legislative staff on pension-related issues. Following the 2011 legislative session, the Public Employees' Retirement Board (Retirement Board or Board) reviewed the System's Official Policies and adopted modifications to ensure continued compliance with applicable law.

System Governance

The current environment of volatile market returns, rising liabilities, growing risk exposure, and increasingly demanding stakeholders has many retirement systems returning to basics in the hopes of improving pension performance and managing risk more effectively. One of the basic principles of superior pension administration begins with review of the governance framework of the pension system, including governance policies that define clear roles and responsibilities for Board and executive management. The System contracts with a provider of governance review services for fiduciaries in the public pension sector. The System's existing governance principles, policies, and charters were revised to better define the role of the Retirement Board and executive management, guide the conduct and decision-making of the Retirement Board, and document and preserve the System's policies for current and future board members and executive staff. This year the Board reviewed all charters and policies and made modifications to enhance the governance framework of the System.

During this past year the Board completed a self-assessment process with the assistance of executive staff and a consultant. The Board also completed a review of compliance with the governance policies. The report concluded that the Retirement Board and staff demonstrated a high degree of compliance with verifiable provisions of the governance policies.

Communications

Timely and effective fiduciary communication with our members, beneficiaries, and employers is a key element in fulfilling the System's mission. This year the System focused on outreach to our retirees through continuation of the Retiree Ambassador Program.

As an update, the Retiree Ambassador program is extremely successful as a way to positively interact with interested retirees and to provide education to them on the positive economic impact of the System on their communities and the state as a whole. Retirees from all over the state have graduated from the program and encourage their fellow retirees to participate in the program as well. The Ambassador program is now used in several other states and is respected as a low cost, education-based communication initiative.

Additionally, staff of the System conducted outreach to employers, employer associations, and community leaders, presenting information on the System to help policy-makers and others with the most up-to-date, comprehensive information available.

Operational Initiatives

PERS' agency performance is measured by total workload. Between July 1, 2011, and June 30, 2012, staff completed approximately 64,057 pieces of work within C*A*R*S*O*N (Computer Automated Retirement System of Nevada). Of this group, 52,384 were directly related to customer requests, such as benefit estimates and purchase of service estimates, with 11,673 relating to back office support work such as Survivor Beneficiary Designation forms. Approximately 95% of all work was performed within the ten working days benchmark.

Benefit payments to approximately 50,000 benefit recipients were made within our benchmark of four working days before the end of the month. During this fiscal year, staff completed 2,833 one-fifth of a year purchases for educational employees and 715 service credit audits for the Public Employees' Benefits Program (PEBP).

During the fiscal year, Employer Services staff conducted six group training classes to discuss the new wage and contribution reporting requirements for ineligible employees and reemployed retirees working in non-eligible positions. These classes were held in Carson City, Las Vegas, and Elko to provide information to the employers on how to report the new information on their monthly contribution report. In addition to discussing the new codes, staff also provided training on the current reporting requirements and discussed issues such as wages subject to contribution, service credit accumulation, and retirement benefits.

The 8th Annual Liaison Officer Conference was held in Las Vegas on November 17, 2011. Public employers from across the state attended this one-day conference. The conference included a morning general session followed by afternoon breakout sessions organized by agency type. Reviewing the conference attendee surveys completed at the end of the conference reveals 99% of attendees rated the conference good or excellent.

Information Technology

During fiscal year 2012, the Information Technology staff continued their focus on maintaining an effective and secure pension processing system and network environment that allows the System to complete its work in a timely and cost-efficient manner while maintaining a high-level of security for the members and beneficiaries. The System rolled out a new website that includes more intuitive navigation and enhanced features. The new website provides members and retirees with more options for service and increases the efficiency of staff assisting members and retirees.

Network security continues to be a priority for the System. This fiscal year, the System maintained its security certification. Staff continued testing the disaster recovery site with staff members of all departments. This testing ensures that the disaster recovery environment may be used for all daily operations in the event the main office is unavailable.

Strategic Planning

Annually, PERS' executive staff reviews the System's strategic plan for updates, including both additions and deletions. The Strategic Plan covers a five-year period and is updated annually by the Executive Officer in consultation with the Board.

The Strategic Plan contains the following sections: Philosophy, Mission, Planning Process, Core Values, Organization and History, Goals and Objectives, Strategies, Internal Assessment, External Assessment, and Performance and Caseload Indicators. The Organization and History section was updated to include data from the most recent annual financial report and to include an expanded discussion of the Retirement Benefits Investment Fund. Language was added or modified in the Internal Assessment and External Assessment sections to include or update information on cash flow management, member communications, staffing, technology, internal controls, legislative study on plan design, accounting issues, and mandatory Social Security. The Performance and Caseload Indicators were also updated. The current Strategic Plan is available on the website.

Summary of Financial Information

The System's management is responsible for maintaining internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are executed according to management's authorization, recorded to maintain accountability for assets, and to allow the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The internal controls include written policies and procedures and are reviewed periodically by independent auditors and the System's internal audit staff.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk. We believe our internal control structure considers these risks and that we maintain a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are properly safeguarded, transactions are properly executed, and financial statements are reliable. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived. The valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

The Retirement Act requires a biennial financial audit of the System by a certified public accountant. The Board chooses to conduct such audits on an annual basis, rather than biennially, to ensure proper financial controls are in place. The System is also required by statute to submit a biennial budget proposal to the Budget Division of the State of Nevada, which must be incorporated with the State Executive Budget and approved by the Nevada Legislature.

The following schedule is a summary of the pension trust funds' additions and deductions for the years ended June 30:

	2012	2011
Additions	$ 2,236,694,951	$ 5,797,923,427
Deductions	(1,592,121,338)	(1,448,938,513)
Increase (decrease) in net assets	$ 644,573,613	$ 4,348,984,914

Additions decreased approximately $3.6 billion from fiscal year 2011, due primarily to a decrease in net investment income. Deductions increased by $143.2 million between 2011 and 2012 due to increases in benefit payouts of $140.6 million and refunds of $3.0 million, combined with a transfer of contributions of $0.2 million and a decrease of $0.6 million in administrative expenses.

Funding

The System's basic funding policy provides for periodic contributions at a level pattern of cost as a percentage of salary throughout an employee's working lifetime in order to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. Although the System receives an annual actuarial valuation indicating the contribution rates required to fund the System on an actuarial reserve basis, contributions actually made are in accordance with the rates derived from the actuarial rates and then rounded according to statute.

The actuarial funding method used is the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. This method is used to calculate liabilities using a year-by-year closed amortization period where each amortization period is set at the truncated average remaining period of all prior amortization layers until the average remaining amortization period is less than 20 years (at that point, amortization periods of 20 years will be used), in addition to other significant actuarial assumptions detailed beginning on page 85. Fiscal year 2012 funding levels are presented on page 38 in the Financial Section of this report. In addition, Required Supplemental Information on page 49 shows ten-year schedules of funding progress. The funded ratio for all members is 71.0% in 2012, an increase from 70.2% in fiscal year 2011.

Investments

Investment performance plays an important role in the System's ability to provide retirement benefits to its members. Approximately 80% of the benefits the average member receives in retirement are funded from investment earnings. The remaining 20% is funded from contributions. The Board's investment philosophy centers on time tested investment principles and efficient, cost-effective portfolio management.

The investment portfolio is designed to meet the funding objectives of the System while taking the least possible risk. Investment of the System's assets is governed by the prudent person standard. This standard states that the Board may invest the System's funds in every type of investment which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence acquire or retain for their own account.

The System's investment portfolio is well diversified by asset class, investment structure, and individual security. In fact, the System's portfolio currently holds over 7,000 individual securities from 35 different countries. The Board uses these portfolio components to maintain strict control of the fund's risk/return profile.

Asset allocation is the most significant factor influencing the risk and return of the investment program. Since inception, 98% of the System's investment performance is explained by asset allocation. Determination of the fund's long-term asset allocation involves estimating the expected return and risk of major types of investments and blending them into a portfolio which meets the System's risk/return objectives.

The fair value of the System's investment assets at the end of fiscal year 2012 was $25.4 billion. The portfolio return objective includes a premium over the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This premium ranged from 3.0% to 4.5% over time. On that basis the total fiscal year 2012 inflation return objective was 6.2%. The System's total return on investments for that same time period was 3.1%, which includes both realized and unrealized gains. Fiscal year 2012 returns were influenced by below average returns from U.S. and non-U.S. stocks.

The financial crisis that peaked in 2009 was the catalyst for some of the most volatile markets in history. In this environment, PERS has been competitive versus other large public pension plans, ranking in the top 27% for return and the bottom 29% for risk (last four years). Generating returns in the top of the peer group while experiencing less volatility than the majority of those same investors is a testament to the effectiveness of the Retirement Board's investment strategy.

The fund's annualized rate of return is 9.4% since inception (28 years) versus the long-term actuarial funding objective of 8%. The fund is competitive on a risk-adjusted basis, ranking in the top 13% of public funds for that same time frame. The investment section, beginning on page 60, addresses specific activity and results in the portfolio.

GFOA Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the System for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 (see page 19). This was the 22nd consecutive year the System achieved this prestigious award.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program requirements and are submitting it to the GFOA for consideration again this year.

PPCC Award

The Public Pension Coordinating Council awarded the Public Pension Standards Award to the System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 (see page 20). The award is designed to commend public employee retirement systems for implementing and maintaining high professional standards. PERS has received the award every year it has been offered.

Professional Services

Professional consultants are hired to perform services essential to the efficient operation of the System. The Report of Independent Auditors, Consultant's Report of Investment Activity, and the actuary's certifications are included in this report. The System's consultants are listed on pages 17 and 58.

Acknowledgements

This report reflects the combined effort of the System's administrative staff. It is intended to provide both complete and reliable information as a basis for making management decisions, determining compliance with legal provisions, and determining the responsible stewardship of assets contributed by the members and their employers.

I would like to express my appreciation to the staff, consultants, Board, and other associates whose efforts ensured the successful operation of the System in 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

Dana K. Bilyeu
Executive Officer

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT BOARD

Standing, from left: Mark R. Vincent, Chairman; Bart T. Mangino; Chris Collins; and James Green, Vice Chairman

Seated, from left: Rusty McAllister; Katherine Ong; and David Olsen

OFFICERS

Dana K. Bilyeu
Executive Officer

Tina Leiss
Operations Officer

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL
(Current)
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT BOARD

Mark R. Vincent	Chairman	2014
James Green	Vice Chairman	2013
Chris Collins	Member	2014
Bart T. Mangino	Member	2013
Rusty McAllister	Member	2015
David Olsen	Member	2013
Katherine Ong	Member	2015

Terms expire on June 30 of year noted.

RETIREMENT STAFF

Dana K. Bilyeu	Executive Officer
Tina M. Leiss	Operations Officer
Vacant	Investment Officer
Steve Edmundson	Assistant Investment Officer

Division Supervisors:

Jean Barnett	Accounting
Brian Snyder	Employer & Production Services
Oliver Owen	Information Technology
Kabrina Feser	Internal Audit
Lynette Jones	Member & Retiree Services

LEGAL COUNSEL

Kimberly Okezie, Deputy Attorney General, Carson City, Nevada

MEDICAL ADVISOR

G. Bruce Nickles, M.D., Carson City, Nevada

POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS' RETIREMENT FUND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Richard Tiran	Chairman	2014
Brian Wolfgram	Vice Chairman	2016
Brian Allen	Member	2015
Bill Ames	Member	2016
Brett Fields	Member	2015

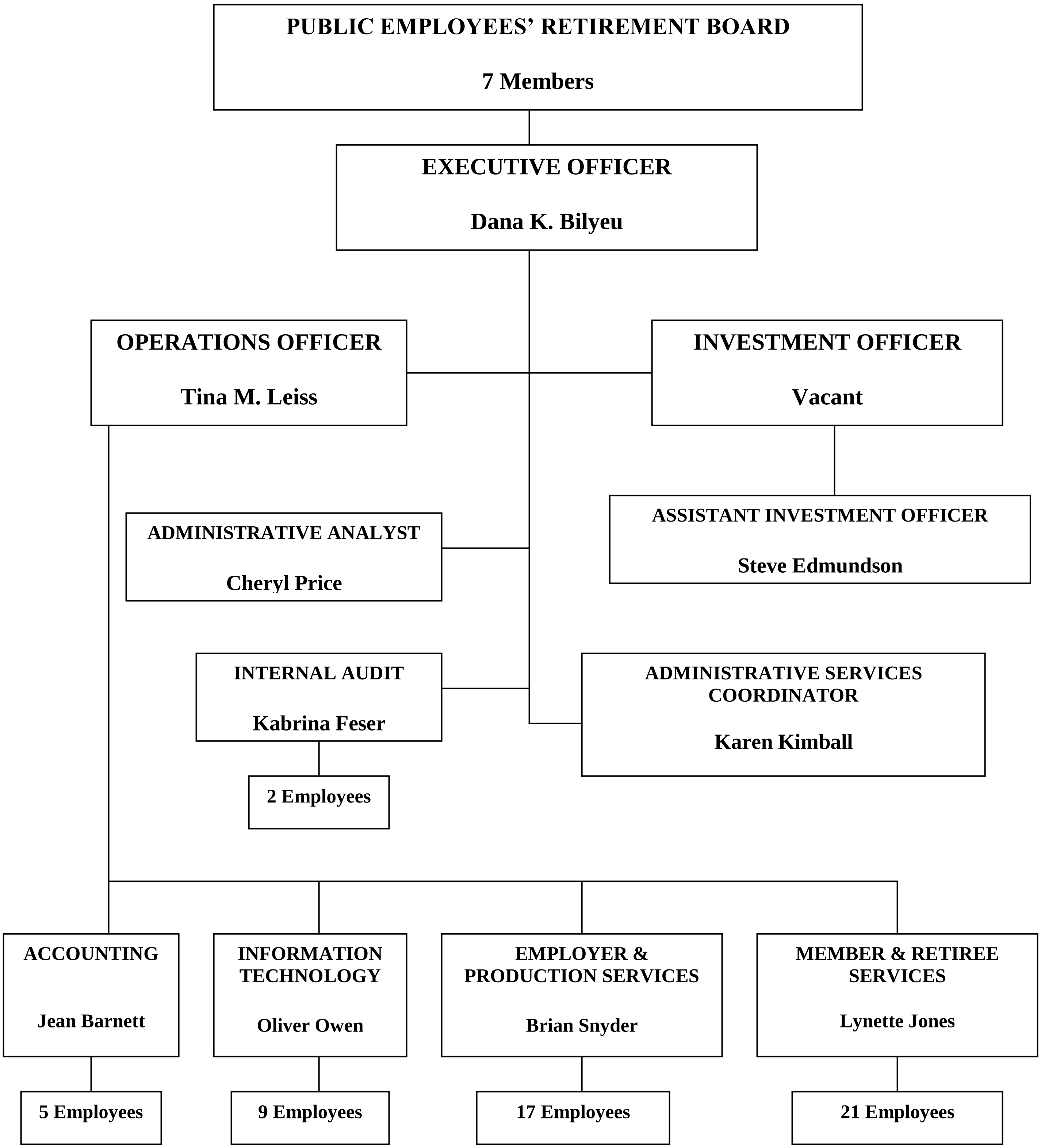
Terms expire on June 30 of year noted.

THE SYSTEM'S ADVISORS

Consulting Actuary – The Segal Company, San Francisco, California
Independent Auditors – CliftonLarsonAllen LLP, Baltimore, Maryland
Investment Consultants – Callan Associates, Atlanta, Georgia
Peavine Capital Management, Reno, Nevada

Note: A list of investment professionals who provide services to PERS can be found on page 58. A schedule of fees and commissions paid to investment professionals can be found beginning on page 73.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
(Current)



Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2011

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

Linda C. Davidson

President

Jeffrey R. Esser

Executive Director

Public Pension Coordinating Council

Public Pension Standards Award
For Funding and Administration
2012

Presented to

Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada

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
Program Administrator

FINANCIAL SECTION

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CliftonLarsonAllen LLP
www.cliftonlarsonallen.com

Independent Auditor's Report

Public Employees' Retirement Board
of the State of Nevada
Carson City, Nevada

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada (the System), a component unit of the State of Nevada as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the System's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2011 which are included for additional analysis have been derived from the Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada's 2011 financial statements and, in our report dated December 1, 2011, we expressed an unqualified opinion on such information

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the fiduciary net assets of the System as of June 30, 2012 and the changes in its fiduciary net assets for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the schedules of funding progress and employer contributions and related notes, as listed on the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The additional information, including the schedules of administrative expenses, investment expenses, payments to consultants, fiduciary net assets and changes in fiduciary net assets, as listed on the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The additional information is the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The introductory, investment, actuarial and statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Baltimore, Maryland
November 30, 2012

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the financial performance of PERS provides an overview of the System's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. The MD&A is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts while also showing three-year trends. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented in conjunction with the financial statements as a whole, which follow the MD&A.

The System is responsible for administering retirement, disability, and survivor benefits for Regular members (consisting of employees within the State of Nevada and local governments which include schools, counties, cities, special districts, etc.) as well as Police/Fire members throughout the state.

Overview of Financial Statements

The basic financial statements consist of: (1) the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets, (2) the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets, (3) the Notes to the Financial Statements, and (4) the Required Supplementary Information. Other supplementary information is also presented.

The **Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets** includes all of the System's pension trust fund assets, liabilities, and the net assets available at the end of the fiscal year.

The **Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets** reports additions to and deductions from the pension trust fund during the fiscal year presented. Over time the increase or decrease in net assets serves as a useful indicator of the health of the System's financial position.

The **Notes to the Financial Statements** provide additional information that is required by generally accepted accounting principles.

The **Required Supplementary Information** following the notes to the financial statements consists of schedules and related notes on the funding progress of the defined benefit pension plan, the funding progress broken down between Regular and Police/Fire members, and a short history of contributions from employers.

Other Supplementary Information details administrative expenses, investment expenses, consultant and professional service expenses, in addition to Schedules of Fiduciary Net Assets and Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets broken down between Regular and Police/Fire members.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Financial Highlights

As of June 30
(in millions)

	2012	2011	2010
Total investments	$ 25,367.9	$ 24,826.3	$ 20,516.4
Net investment income	766.1	4,402.4	2,059.4
Contributions	1,468.5	1,393.3	1,408.3
Benefit payments	1,552.7	1,412.1	1,301.6
Refunds of contributions	27.8	24.8	20.3
Transfers of contributions	1.7	1.5	0.4
Administrative expenses	9.9	10.5	11.1
Net assets	$ 25,899.8	$ 25,255.3	$ 20,906.3
Percentage funded	71.0%	70.2%	70.5%

Financial Analysis

Total investments for fiscal year 2012 increased by 2.2% from 2011; there was an increase of 21.0% from 2010 to 2011. Investment income for 2012 was $766.1 million compared to $4,402.4 million for 2011. The PERS investment program underperformed its actuarial goal of 8.0% and the total market return objective of 3.6% for the one-year period. The 9.4% annualized return since inception (28 years) exceeds the actuarial objective.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following are summary comparative statements of the System.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

	As of June 30, 2012	As of June 30, 2011	As of June 30, 2010	Percentage Increase/ (Decrease) from 2011 to 2012
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 593,183,878	$ 553,430,971	$ 389,957,314	7.2 %
Receivables	221,769,742	203,843,591	203,958,252	8.8
Pending trades receivable	100,598,488	233,345,442	251,956,939	(56.9)
Investments, at fair value	25,367,872,143	24,826,265,268	20,516,359,658	2.2
Collateral on loaned securities, at fair value	4,282,354,105	3,550,013,175	2,942,675,281	20.6
Property and equipment, net	3,535,572	3,315,213	4,289,301	6.6
Other assets	1,943,229	2,120,259	2,053,010	(8.3)
Total assets	30,571,257,157	29,372,333,919	24,311,249,755	4.1
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12,446,986	12,059,039	11,205,817	3.2
Pending trades payable	334,629,454	485,608,284	372,683,783	(31.1)
Obligations under securities lending activities	4,324,339,085	3,619,398,577	3,021,077,050	19.5
Total liabilities	4,671,415,525	4,117,065,900	3,404,966,650	13.5
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits	$ 25,899,841,632	$ 25,255,268,019	$ 20,906,283,105	2.6 %

While the investment portfolio continues to recover, contributions increased between 2011 and 2012 by 5.4% as compared to 2010 and 2011, which decreased 1.1%. Breaking this down into its components reveals that employer contributions increased by 5.3% between 2011 and 2012. Employee contributions increased by 1.2%. Repayments and purchases of service increased by 20.4% between 2011 and 2012 and increased 17.3% between 2010 and 2011.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
For the Years Ended June 30,

	2012	2011	2010	Percentage Increase/ (Decrease) from 2011 to 2012
Contributions	$ 1,468,498,028	$ 1,393,340,781	$ 1,408,288,940	5.4 %
Investment net income	766,100,593	4,402,393,135	2,059,377,798	(82.6)
Other income	2,096,330	2,189,511	1,931,123	(4.3)
Total additions	2,236,694,951	5,797,923,427	3,469,597,861	(61.4)
Benefit payments	1,552,682,559	1,412,115,819	1,301,633,191	10.0
Refunds of contributions	27,775,442	24,754,580	20,270,764	12.2
Transfer of contributions	1,660,482	1,488,115	429,264	11.6
Administrative expenses	9,863,837	10,471,805	11,118,417	(5.8)
Other expenses	139,018	108,194	216	28.5
Total deductions	1,592,121,338	1,448,938,513	1,333,451,852	9.9
Net increase	644,573,613	4,348,984,914	2,136,146,009	(85.2)
Net assets, beginning of year	25,255,268,019	20,906,283,105	18,770,137,096	20.8
Net assets, end of year	$ 25,899,841,632	$ 25,255,268,019	$ 20,906,283,105	2.6 %

Refunds of contributions increased 12.2% between 2011 and 2012, compared to a 22.1% increase in refunds between 2010 and 2011. Members no longer employed in a position eligible for membership in the System, who are eligible for a refund, may apply for a refund of contributions, making this number unpredictable from year to year.

Benefit payments rose 10.0% between 2011 and 2012 as compared to an increase of 8.5% in 2011 from 2010. The increase in 2012 may be attributed to reduced public employer budgets resulting in employee layoffs and early retirement incentive programs.

Transfers of contributions consist of contributions associated with judges who choose to transfer from PERS to the Judicial Retirement System (JRS). The percentage increase of transfers of contributions from 2011 to 2012 was 11.6%. Similar to refund requests, the transfers of members and associated contributions from PERS to JRS are unpredictable from year to year. For example, in fiscal year 2010 $0.4 million was transferred, while in fiscal year 2011 $1.5 million was transferred.

All of the above factors contributed to the fiscal year 2012 net assets held in trust for pension benefits increasing by 2.6% from 2011. The majority of this increase is due to contributions and investment net income outpacing benefit payments and expenses. This is the third year in a row the System has increased its net assets.

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
June 30, 2012
(With Comparative Totals for June 30, 2011)

ASSETS	**2012**	**2011**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 593,183,878	$ 553,430,971
Receivables:		
Contributions receivable	123,181,413	103,286,037
Pending trades receivable	100,598,488	233,345,442
Accrued investment income	98,588,329	100,557,554
Total receivables	322,368,230	437,189,033
Investments, at fair value:		
Fixed income securities	7,124,834,495	6,873,746,896
Marketable equity securities	10,150,693,754	10,059,148,942
International securities	5,994,185,142	5,921,962,844
Mortgage loans	-	1,761
Real estate	1,274,776,786	1,234,533,004
Private equity	823,381,966	736,871,821
Total investments	25,367,872,143	24,826,265,268
Collateral on loaned securities, at fair value	4,282,354,105	3,550,013,175
Property and equipment	38,012,927	36,187,465
Accumulated depreciation	(34,477,355)	(32,872,252)
Net property and equipment	3,535,572	3,315,213
Other assets	1,943,229	2,120,259
Total plan assets	30,571,257,157	29,372,333,919
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12,446,986	12,059,039
Pending trades payable	334,629,454	485,608,284
	347,076,440	497,667,323
Obligations under securities lending activities	4,324,339,085	3,619,398,577
Total plan liabilities	4,671,415,525	4,117,065,900
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits	$ 25,899,841,632	$ 25,255,268,019

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012
(With Comparative Totals For the Year Ended June 30, 2011)

	2012	2011
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
Employer	$ 1,332,320,660	$ 1,264,759,603
Plan members	98,183,663	97,033,824
Repayment and purchase of service	37,993,705	31,547,354
Total contributions	1,468,498,028	1,393,340,781
Investment income:		
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	6,337,673	3,677,504,441
Interest	316,833,964	320,071,837
Dividends	356,299,207	331,649,922
Other investment income	91,642,326	77,269,719
	771,113,170	4,406,495,919
Less investment fees and other expense:	(29,006,337)	(25,819,145)
Net investment income	742,106,833	4,380,676,774
Securities lending income (loss)	(1,385,795)	16,618,262
Change in fair value of securities lending assets	27,400,421	9,016,367
Less securities lending expense	(2,020,866)	(3,918,268)
Net securities lending income	23,993,760	21,716,361
Total net investment income	766,100,593	4,402,393,135
Other income	2,096,330	2,189,511
Total additions	2,236,694,951	5,797,923,427
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefit payments:		
Retirement and survivor benefits	1,473,899,384	1,340,228,741
Disability	78,760,256	71,862,868
Post-retirement increases	22,919	24,210
Refunds of contributions	27,775,442	24,754,580
Transfer of contributions	1,660,482	1,488,115
Administrative expenses	9,863,837	10,471,805
Other expenses	139,018	108,194
Total deductions	1,592,121,338	1,448,938,513
Increase in net assets	644,573,613	4,348,984,914
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits:		
Beginning of year	25,255,268,019	20,906,283,105
End of year	$ 25,899,841,632	$ 25,255,268,019

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Plan Asset Matters

Financial Reporting Entity

The Board is the governing body of the System with responsibility for administration and management. This autonomous, seven-member Board is appointed by the Governor of the State of Nevada.

The System has developed criteria in accordance with standards issued by GASB to determine whether other state agencies, boards, and commissions, which benefit the members of the System, should be included within its financial reporting entity as component units. A component unit is defined as a legally separate organization for which officials of the System are financially accountable. In addition, component units can be other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the System are such that exclusion would cause the System's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

In accordance with GASB, the following criteria are used when evaluating financial accountability: The ability of the System to appoint a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (1) the ability to impose its will on the other organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the System. In addition, the System may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the System regardless of whether the organization has a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by a higher level of government, or a jointly appointed board.

The System has no relationship with another entity that meets the above criteria and has not included any other entity as a component unit of its financial reporting entity.

The System is classified as a component unit of the State of Nevada for financial reporting purposes in accordance with the provisions of GASB because the State Legislature retains certain significant governing powers over the System.

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements of the System have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America. The System has adopted the pronouncements of GASB, which is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The System uses the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable. Per statute, employee and employer contributions are recognized in the reporting period for which they are due. Expenses are recorded when the corresponding liabilities are incurred, regardless of when payment is made. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Unfunded portions of actuarially determined liabilities for retirement benefits are not recorded in the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Organization

The System is comprised of two sub-funds.

> Regular sub-fund – Established to provide retirement, disability, and survivor benefits for public employees with the exception of those who are police officers or firefighters.
>
> Police/Fire sub-fund – Established to segregate accounting for benefits related to members who are police officers or firefighters.

Assets of the System can legally be used to pay both Regular and Police/Fire beneficiaries.

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Derivatives

Cash and cash equivalents (other short-term investments) include cash on deposit and highly liquid financial instruments with original maturities of one year or less.

Derivatives are instruments (securities or contracts) whose value is dependent on such things as stock or bond prices, interest rate levels or currency exchange rates, and are reported at fair value. The types of derivatives used and limits on their use are defined in the System's Investment Objectives and Policies. Only foreign currency forward contracts are permitted to reduce foreign currency risk. All other derivatives are prohibited within the Fund.

Contributions Receivable

No allowance for doubtful accounts has been established since the System anticipates no material collection loss with respect to contribution receivables.

Benefits Payable

Benefits are paid during the month they are due; therefore, no benefit payable is recorded each month or at year-end.

Federal Income Tax

The System is a qualified pension plan under Section 401a of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and, as such, is required to withhold federal income tax from member and benefit recipient payments in accordance with IRC. As a public entity, the System is not required to file a federal income tax return with the Internal Revenue Service.

Investments

The Regular sub-fund and the Police/Fire sub-fund are accounted for separately, based upon actual funds contributed and an allocation of the combined investment earnings. Individual investments are not specifically identified as belonging to either the Regular sub-fund or the Police/Fire sub-fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Plan investments are reported at fair value. Fair value is defined as the price at which an asset passes in a current transaction from a willing seller to a willing buyer, other than in a forced liquidation or sale. It is assumed that both buyer and seller are rational and have a reasonable knowledge of relevant facts. Securities traded on national or international exchanges are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. The fair value of real estate investments is based on estimated current values and Member Appraisal Institute (MAI) independent appraisals. For private equity partnership investments, estimated fair value is determined in good faith by the general partner of the respective investment partnership. In addition, each partnership undergoes an independent audit on an annual basis.

Investment purchases and sales are recorded as of the trade date. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date. Investment income is recognized as earned. Net appreciation (depreciation) is determined by calculating the change in fair value of investments between the beginning of the fiscal year and the end of the fiscal year, less purchases of investments at cost, plus sales of investments at fair value.

There are certain market risks, credit risks, foreign exchange currency risks, or event risks which may subject the System to economic changes occurring in certain industries, sectors, or geographies.

The System's investment assets in the Investment Section are presented on the same basis of accounting described here except that assets in the Investment Section exclude unrealized gains/losses related to securities lending. Unrealized losses from securities lending cash collateral investment activities in certain securities, including Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., have been recognized on the financial statements. However, securities lending management and performance practice is for the loss to be recorded upon the settlement of the impaired asset, which in the case of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. will be upon completion of bankruptcy proceedings. The System created a securities lending reserve account funded by securities lending income earned. This reserve will be used to mitigate losses upon settlement.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of furniture, equipment, computer hardware, and software at cost with accumulated depreciation. Assets are capitalized when the expected life is greater than one year and the initial cost is $5,000 or more per unit. Intangible assets are capitalized for the development stage only (design, configuration, installation, and testing). Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line depreciation method over five years. The term "depreciation" includes amortization of intangible assets.

Administrative Expenses

The funds for administering the System are provided by assessment of an administrative fee for each member and benefit recipient. Monthly fees at June 30, 2012, were $3.04 for each Regular member and benefit recipient and $3.19 for each Police/Fire member and benefit recipient. PERS is required by statute to submit a biennial budget proposal to the Budget Division of the State of Nevada, which must be incorporated with the State Executive Budget and approved by the Nevada Legislature.

Financial Statement Presentation

Comparative data shown for the prior year has been extracted from the June 30, 2011, financial statements. Fiscal year 2011 data has been presented to facilitate financial analysis but is not considered full disclosure of transactions for that year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The System accounts for securities using the "country of issue" methodology. Under this methodology, regardless of the manager's directive, if a manager invests funds and the underlying country of issue for the security is not the United States, then the security is classified as international.

NOTE 2 – Plan Description

History and Purpose

PERS administers a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit public employees' retirement system which includes both Regular and Police/Fire members. The System was established by the Nevada Legislature in 1947, effective July 1, 1948. The System is administered to provide a reasonable base income to qualified employees who have been employed by a public employer and whose earning capacities have been removed or substantially impaired by age or disability.

Membership

At June 30, 2012, the number of participating public employers and active members was:

Entity Type	Number of Employers	Number of Members
State of Nevada and Related Agencies	22	16,895
University of Nevada System	2	3,510
Schools	50	44,811
Counties	16	12,092
Cities	19	8,640
Hospitals	7	4,011
Utility, Irrigation, and Sanitation Districts	18	738
Special Districts and Agencies	54	7,815
	188	98,512

Please see pages 117-119 for a complete list of participating employers.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Any public employer in the State of Nevada may have its Regular or Police/Fire employees covered by the System. Retired, active, and inactive membership at June 30 was as follows:

	2012	2011
Regular retired members:		
Service retirees	38,528	36,123
Beneficiaries and survivors	4,730	4,552
	43,258	40,675
Police/Fire retired members:		
Service retirees	5,484	5,136
Beneficiaries and survivors	804	767
	6,288	5,903
Total benefit recipients	49,546	46,578
Inactive members:		
Regular	12,253	11,931
Police/Fire	709	701
Total inactive members	12,962	12,632
Active members:		
Regular	86,719	87,975
Police/Fire	11,793	11,936
Total active members	98,512	99,911
Total retired, active, and inactive membership	161,020	159,121

Benefits

Benefits, as required by the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS or statute), are determined by the number of years of accredited service at time of retirement and the member's highest average compensation in any 36 consecutive months with special provisions for members entering the System on or after January 1, 2010. Benefit payments to which participants or their beneficiaries may be entitled under the plan include pension benefits, disability benefits, and survivor benefits.

Monthly benefit allowances for members are computed at 2.5% of average compensation for each accredited year of service prior to July 1, 2001. For service earned on and after July 1, 2001, this multiplier is 2.67% of average compensation. However, for members entering the System on or after January 1, 2010, there is only a 2.5% multiplier. The System offers several alternatives to the unmodified service retirement allowance which, in general, allow the retired employee to accept a reduced service retirement allowance payable monthly during his or her lifetime and various optional monthly payments to a named beneficiary after his or her death.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Post-retirement increases are provided by authority of NRS 286.575–.579. See Note 3 on pages 39-40 for detail.

Vesting

Regular members are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 60 with ten years of service, or at any age with thirty years of service. Regular members entering the System on or after January 1, 2010, are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, or age 62 with ten years of service, or any age with thirty years of service.

Police/Fire members are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 55 with ten years of service, at age 50 with twenty years of service, or at any age with twenty-five years of service. Police/Fire members entering the System on or after January 1, 2010, are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, or age 60 with ten years of service, or age 50 with twenty years of service, or at any age with thirty years of service. Only service performed in a position as a police officer or firefighter may be counted towards eligibility for retirement as Police/Fire accredited service.

The normal ceiling limitation on monthly benefit allowances is 75% of average compensation. However, a member who has an effective date of membership before July 1, 1985, is entitled to a benefit of up to 90% of average compensation. Both Regular and Police/Fire members become fully vested as to benefits upon completion of five years of service.

Member Contributions

The authority for establishing and amending the obligation to make contributions, and member contribution rates, is set by statute. New hires, in agencies which did not elect the Employer-Pay Contribution (EPC) plan prior to July 1, 1983, have the option of selecting one of two contribution plans. One plan provides for matching employee and employer contributions, while the other plan provides for employer-pay contributions only. Under the matching Employee/Employer Contribution plan a member may, upon termination of service for which contribution is required, withdraw employee contributions which have been credited to their account. All membership rights and active service credit in the System are canceled upon withdrawal of contributions from the member's account. If EPC was elected, the member cannot convert to the Employee/Employer Contribution plan.

Termination

Upon termination or partial termination from the System, all accrued benefits that are funded become 100% vested and nonforfeitable.

Additional Plan Information

See Plan Summary beginning on page 125 for additional information.

NOTE 3 – Contributions Required and Contributions Made

The System's basic funding policy provides for periodic contributions at a level pattern of cost as a percentage of salary throughout an employee's working lifetime in order to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Although the System receives an actuarial valuation on an annual basis indicating the contribution rates required to fund the System on an actuarial reserve basis, contributions actually made are in accordance with the required rates established by the Nevada Legislature. These statutory rates are increased/decreased pursuant to NRS 286.421 and 286.450.

The actuarial funding method used is the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. It is intended to meet the funding objective and result in a relatively level long-term contribution requirement as a percentage of salary. As of June 30, 2012 (date of the most recent actuarial valuation), the System's funded status (in millions) is as follows:

Actuarial Valuation Date June 30	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Ratio of AVA to AAL	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a % of Annual Covered Payroll
2012	$ 27,399.0	$ 38,604.9	$ 11,205.9	71.0%	$ 5,087.8	220.3%

See Required Supplementary Information (RSI) on page 49 for a 10-year schedule of funding progress. This schedule indicates how the actuarial values of plan assets have increased or decreased over time, relative to the actuarial accrued liability (AAL) for benefits.

The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is amortized using a year-by-year closed amortization period where each amortization period is set at the truncated average remaining period of all prior amortization layers until the average remaining amortization period is less than 20 years. At that point, amortization periods of 20 years will be used.

Fiscal year 2012 employer contributions required and contributions made were as follows:

Actuarial	Regular		Police/Fire		Total	
Valuation Date June 30	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2012	$ 1,028,518,922	96%	$ 356,627,690	96%	$ 1,385,146,612	96%

See RSI on page 50 for a 10-year schedule of employer contributions.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Actuarial Information

The funding progress and employer contribution information presented above and in the RSI schedules were determined as part of the actuarial valuations. As of June 30, 2012, actuarial assumptions and actuarial cost methods regarding the most recent actuarial valuation are as follows:

Actuarial cost method		Entry age normal
Amortization method		Level percent of payroll over a year-by-year closed amortization period where each amortization period is set at the truncated average remaining period of all prior amortization layers until the average remaining amortization period is less than 20 years. At that point, amortization periods of 20 years will be used.
Asset valuation method		5-year smoothed market limited to not less than 70% or greater than 130% of market value of assets
Assumed investment rate of return		8.0%
Assumed inflation rate		3.5%
Assumed projected salary increases:	Regular	4.5% - 9.75%
	Police/Fire	6.5% - 14.75%
Assumed payroll growth rates:		
	Regular	6.5%
	Police/Fire	8.0%
Assumed post-retirement benefit increases		For current retirees and beneficiaries, future Post-Retirement Benefit Increases reflect actual changes in historical CPI and are assumed to follow the formulas described below. For future retirees, those hired prior to 2010 are assumed to reach the cap after 24 years of retirement. Those hired in 2010 or later are assumed to reach the cap after 39 years of retirement. Underlying all of these assumptions is that CPI will grow over time at a rate of 3.50% per year. For members with an effective date of membership before January 1, 2010: The lesser of: (a) 2% per year following the third anniversary of the commencement of benefits, 3% per year

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

following the sixth anniversary, 3 ½% per year following the ninth anniversary, 4% per year following the twelfth anniversary and 5% per year following the fourteenth anniversary, or

(b) The annual benefit increase is equal to the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (or other Board approved index) for the three preceding years.

In any event, a member's benefit must be increased by the percentages in paragraph (a) if the benefit of a member has not been increased at a rate greater than or equal to the average of the Consumer Price Index (All Items) (or other Board approved index) for the period between retirement and the date of increase.

For members with an effective date of membership on or after January 1, 2010:

Same as above, except the increases do not exceed 4% per year.

Rates in effect for fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, were as follows:

Regular Employees	Funding Basis*	Statutory Rate
Employer-pay plan	24.33%	23.75%
Employee/employer plan (matching rate)	12.66	12.25
Police/Fire Employees		
Employer-pay plan	39.45%	39.75%
Employee/employer plan (matching rate)	20.17	20.25

* From June 30, 2011 actuarial valuation

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For fiscal year 2012 contributions totaling $1,468,498,028 ($1,332,320,660 employer and $136,177,368 employee) were made in accordance with statutory rates.

The Public Employees' Retirement Act requires an adjustment in the statutory contribution rates on July 1 of each odd-numbered year, based on the actuarially determined rates indicated in the actuarial valuation report for the immediately preceding year. Rates are only adjusted upward if the new rates are more than 0.50% higher than the existing rate for Employer-Pay and more than 0.25% higher for Employee/Employer. Rates are only adjusted downward if the new rates are more than 2.00% lower than the existing rate for Employer-Pay (and adjusted only by the amount in excess of 2.00%) and more than 1.00% lower than the existing rate for Employee/Employer (and adjusted only by the amount in excess of 1.00%). Rates are rounded to the nearest 0.25% of payroll.

Under the Employer-Pay provisions the contributions made by employers on behalf of employees are not credited to the member's account and are not refunded upon termination. For employees covered by the Employer-Pay provisions average compensation is increased by half the total contribution made by the public employer and may not be less than it would have been if contributions had been made by the member and the employer separately.

The Judicial Retirement System (JRS) was established in 2001 to provide benefits for the retirement, disability, or death of all justices of the Supreme Court and district judges. In fiscal year 2006 justices of the peace and municipal court judges began participating in JRS on a voluntary, employer-by-employer basis. Each participating individual who has service credit in PERS may transfer, subject to statutory time frames and requirements, to JRS. At the time of transfer all of the individual's contributions and the related liability to the System for that individual are moved from PERS to JRS.

NOTE 4 – Retirement Fund Contributions of PERS' Employees

Administrative employees of PERS (as a participating employer) are members of the System. All participating public employers make contributions to the System at the same percentage of salary rate for Regular members as required by statute. Actuarially determined contribution requirements for administrative employees of the System are the same as all other employers within the System (see Note 3). Employer contributions for administrative employees were $714,065 for the year ended June 30, 2012.

NOTE 5 – Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures

The investments of the System are governed primarily by the "prudent person" standard. The prudent person standard, as set forth in NRS 286.682, authorizes the Board to invest the System's funds in "every kind of investment which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence acquire or retain for their own account." Additionally, the System has established limits on the concentration of investments in any single issuer or class of issuer or managed by a single investment firm.

The majority of the System's investments are held by the Depository Trust Company (DTC) in DTC's nominee name, and trading is conducted through DTC's book-entry system. The holder of record for the System is The Bank of New York Mellon.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of its depository financial institution, the System will not be able to recover its deposits.

At June 30, 2012, the carrying amount of the System's commercial cash deposits was $6,225,943 and the commercial bank balance was $11,124,347. Of the bank balance, $250,000 was insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The remaining commercial bank balance is, per a depository pledge agreement between the System and the System's commercial bank, collateralized at 102% of the collected funds on deposit (increased by the amount of accrued but uncredited interest, reduced by deposits covered by FDIC). These collateral securities are held by the System's agent in the System's name. Custodial cash is swept nightly from the custodial bank to an overnight short-term investment fund held outside the bank. Funds arriving at the bank after the overnight sweep deadline are part of the custodial bank cash reserve and are covered up to the FDIC limit, any amount in the cash reserve in excess of this limit is subject to custodial credit risk.

The custodial bank also carries insurance covering destruction of cash or securities on or off premises (including securities or others held in custody) with a limit of $850,000,000.

Credit Risk – Investments

Credit risk for investments is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty will not fulfill its obligations to the System and *custodial credit risk for investments* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the System will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

System policies provide protection from undue investment credit risk as follows:

- Investment in commercial paper provided it, or the guarantor, is rated A1, F1, and P1 or the equivalent by at least two of the following: Moody's, Standard & Poor's, or Fitch.

- Certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, and time deposits are only allowed of banks with a minimum of $10 billion in bank capital which have a quality rating of A-, A3, or better by at least two of Moody's, Standard & Poor's, or Fitch.

- Repurchase agreements with banks or dealers provided the agreement is collateralized by 102% with U.S. Treasuries or Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE) mortgages and such collateral is delivered to the System's bank or its correspondent.

- Money market mutual funds must be SEC registered 2(a)–7 and AAA rated by at least two of Moody's, Standard & Poor's, or Fitch and whose investment guidelines are substantially equivalent to and consistent with the System's overall short-term investment criteria.

- Bonds and notes of United States corporations and asset-backed instruments must have an investment grade rating (BBB- or better by Standard & Poor's/Fitch, Baa3 or better by Moody's). If the security is rated by all three agencies, at least two of the three must be investment grade. If the security is rated by either one or two of the rating agencies, all ratings must be investment grade.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Debt issued in the United States by foreign entities located in countries in the Citigroup Non-Dollar Government Bond Index is authorized provided both interest and principal are payable in U.S. dollars and such debt is rated investment grade (BBB- or better by Standard & Poor's/Fitch, Baa3 or better by Moody's). If the security is rated by either one or two of the rating agencies, all ratings must be investment grade.

- To Be Announced (TBA) mortgage transactions are utilized to provide access to mortgage securities. Sufficient short-term investments must be available at all times to settle TBA transactions. Determination of broker creditworthiness and reliability is the responsibility and liability of counsel. Outstanding TBA positions with a single broker may not exceed 10% of each counsel's portfolio.

Regarding U.S. Government securities, the System carries two types, U.S. Treasury and Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE or agency) securities. There is no risk assigned to the U.S. Treasury securities (such as Government National Mortgage Association and Small Business Administration securities) as these are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government. During 2008 Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation were placed under conservatorship. Such government intervention secures the repayment of debt and guaranteed loans which in turn reduces systemic risk. Under the conservatorship the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) takes over the assets of and operates these entities with all of the powers of the shareholders, the directors, and the officers and conducts all business including authorizing the payment of valid obligations as outlined in the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. It is important to note, however, that the value of agency-issued securities like these fluctuate based on non-credit-related factors, such as interest-rate movements, which could cause future price declines despite government backing.

The System invests in a variety of investment securities. Investment securities by their nature are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks.

QUALITY RATING

Investment Type (in millions)	**AAA**	**AA**	**A**	**BBB**	**BB**	**Not Rated**	**Total**
Cash equivalents	$ -	$ 58.0	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 483.8	$ 541.8
Asset-backed securities	39.2	13.2	3.0	-	-	2.9	58.3
Collateralized mortgage obligations	87.8	17.9	20.5	23.6	2.1	24.3	176.2
Corporate bonds and other	68.7	226.9	863.4	631.2	25.6	21.2	1,837.0
Non-U.S. markets	142.8	60.8	146.9	176.2	-	1,140.2	1,666.9
U.S. Government*	-	2,641.2	6.1	-	-	192.8	2,840.1
Total	$ 338.5	$ 3,018.0	$ 1,039.9	$ 831.0	$ 27.7	$ 1,865.2	$ 7,120.3

The above table does not include commercial cash of $6.2 million and cash in custodial of $45.2 million.

*Quality Ratings of agency securities have been provided by the System's custodial bank, The Bank of New York Mellon. In addition, the System holds $2,410.9 million in Treasury securities which are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the System's investment in a single issuer. System policy limits corporate short-term investments of any of the System's counsels to 5% of a single issuer. Each counsel's portfolio shall be suitably diversified as to assets with any single issuer (except U.S. Government obligations) or class of issuers so that an adversity affecting a particular sector will not impact a substantial share of the total portfolio.

System policy further requires bond portfolios to be suitably diversified as to assets with any single issuer (except Government Agency or Government Sponsored Enterprise-guaranteed obligations) or class of issuers so that an adversity affecting a particular sector will not impact a disproportionate share of the bond portfolio. Corporate issuers are limited to 5% per issuer and asset-backed, commercial mortgage-backed, and private label mortgage-backed securities are limited to 5% per issuer.

Equity portfolios shall be suitably diversified to the extent that an adversity affecting a particular sector or issuer will not impact a disproportionate share of counsel's portfolio. No more than 10% of counsel's portfolio shall be invested in any one security.

In addition, no more than 10% of the System's assets shall be managed on a permanent basis by a single investment firm in active strategies. A single firm may manage up to 25% of the System's assets on a permanent basis in index strategies. No asset manager may oversee more than 25% of the System's assets. The System's assets shall not permanently constitute more than 20% of any firm's assets within the asset class (equity, bonds, real estate, or private equity) managed for PERS.

No individual asset exceeded 5% of the total portfolio during the fiscal year.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The System mitigates interest rate risk through portfolio diversification as discussed previously. The System's investment policy and investment portfolio counsel mandates permit investment in all securities within the Barclays Aggregate Index.

If securities purchased are outside the Barclays Aggregate Index (except those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities), they must be of investment grade rating (BBB- or better by Standard & Poor's/Fitch, Baa3 or better by Moody's). If the security is rated by all three agencies, at least two of the three must be investment grade. If the security is rated by either one or two of the rating agencies, all ratings must be investment grade.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The actual years to maturity method is used to determine investment maturity time horizons. The following table shows the fair value of fixed income and short-term securities and the applicable investment maturities as of June 30, 2012.

INVESTMENT MATURITIES
(in years)

Investment Type (in millions)	**Less than 1**	**1 to 5**	**6 to 10**	**More than 10**	**Total**
Cash equivalents	$ 541.8	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 541.8
Asset-backed securities	35.7	11.6	7.1	3.9	58.3
Collateralized mortgage obligations	4.2	0.4	12.8	158.8	176.2
Corporate bonds and other	65.6	559.5	669.6	542.3	1,837.0
Non-U.S. markets	41.9	666.1	491.9	467.0	1,666.9
U.S. Government	176.4	1,645.8	826.6	2,602.2	5,251.0
Total	$ 865.6	$ 2,883.4	$ 2,008.0	$ 3,774.2	$ 9,531.2

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The System mitigates foreign currency risk through portfolio diversification as discussed previously. Foreign currency forward contracts are allowed by System policy for purposes of hedging, including cross currency hedges. Leverage and highly speculative positions in currency are not permitted.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The System's exposure to foreign currency risk in U.S. dollars as of June 30, 2012, is summarized in the following table.

CURRENCY BY INVESTMENT AND FAIR VALUE
(in millions)

Currency Type	Fixed Income	Equity	Derivatives	Cash	Total
Australian Dollar	$ 17.8	$ 271.6	$ -	$ 0.6	$ 290.0
British Pound Sterling	99.5	863.9	1.8	4.1	969.3
Canadian Dollar	36.1	21.3	-	1.9	59.3
Danish Krone	10.1	40.4	0.3	0.6	51.4
Euro	489.4	1,111.8	-	2.5	1,603.7
Hong Kong Dollar	-	104.3	-	0.2	104.5
Israeli Shekel	-	16.2	-	0.1	16.3
Japanese Yen	598.2	692.1	(2.5)	7.8	1,295.6
Malaysian Ringgit	2.9	-	-	0.5	3.4
Mexican New Peso	17.3	-	-	1.3	18.6
New Zealand Dollar	-	3.5	-	-	3.5
Norwegian Krone	3.5	61.2	-	0.3	65.0
Polish Zloty	8.9	-	-	0.4	9.3
Singapore Dollar	4.8	72.3	-	0.4	77.5
Swedish Krona	7.2	93.1	-	0.7	101.0
Swiss Franc	2.1	332.6	-	2.5	337.2
Total	$ 1,297.8	$ 3,684.3	$ (0.4)	$ 23.9	$ 5,005.6

Derivatives

Foreign exchange forward contracts are periodically employed by the System to hedge currency risk of investments in foreign currencies. No other derivatives are permitted within the System's portfolio.

Generally, derivatives are subject both to market risk and to counterparty risk. The derivatives used by the System typically have no greater market risk than their physical counterparts and, in many cases, are offset by exposures elsewhere in the portfolio. *Counterparty risk*, the risk that the "other party" to a contract will default, is managed by careful screening of counterparties.

Derivative securities are priced and accounted for at fair value. Foreign exchange forward contracts are valued at the price at which the transaction could be settled by offsets in the forward markets.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The System's derivative transactions for fiscal year 2012 are summarized in the following table.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTRACTS

For Year Ended June 30, 2012

Currency	Purchases	Realized Gain / Loss	Sells	Realized Gain / Loss	Total Realized Gain / Loss
Australian Dollar	$ 38,948,568	$ (125,207)	$ (15,876,158)	$ (45,543)	$ (170,750)
British Pound Sterling	138,909,428	(891,769)	(63,413,421)	(181,344)	(1,073,113)
Canadian Dollar	19,985,700	22,872	(4,817,257)	(22,180)	692
Danish Krone	11,916,712	(100,334)	(2,296,421)	5,682	(94,652)
Euro	311,708,176	(583,960)	(181,678,493)	(122,522)	(706,482)
Hong Kong Dollar	13,079,780	(1,929)	(712,391)	104	(1,825)
Israeli Shekel	1,840,869	(3,931)	(464,317)	(532)	(4,463)
Japanese Yen	165,886,129	217,085	(73,474,701)	(305,663)	(88,578)
Mexican New Peso	1,631,535	1,297	(1,721,469)	(65,826)	(64,529)
New Zealand Dollar	297,851	598	(102,207)	4,903	5,501
Norwegian Krone	14,198,846	(41,167)	(4,294,733)	(9,396)	(50,563)
Polish Zloty	1,830,874	(10,159)	(1,437,452)	(7,255)	(17,414)
Singapore Dollar	8,634,879	(23,148)	(2,807,782)	(19,038)	(42,186)
Swedish Krona	13,900,990	(131,574)	(16,447,301)	(28,521)	(160,095)
Swiss Franc	47,788,187	(113,998)	(17,442,814)	128,509	14,511
Total	$ 790,558,524	$ (1,785,324)	$ (386,986,917)	$ (668,622)	$ (2,453,946)

The System's pending derivative transactions as of June 30, 2012, are summarized in the following table.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTRACTS

Pending as of June 30, 2012

Currency	Purchases	Unrealized Gain / Loss	Sells	Unrealized Gain / Loss	Total Unrealized Gain / Loss
British Pound Sterling	$ 1,814,758	$ 19,250	$ -	$ -	$ 19,250
Danish Krone	258,612	5,316	-	-	5,316
Euro	77,412	1,610	-	-	1,610
Japanese Yen	-	-	(2,520,721)	7,297	7,297
Total	$ 2,150,782	$ 26,176	$ (2,520,721)	$ 7,297	$ 33,473

Management believes that it is unlikely that any of the derivatives in the System's portfolio could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the System. In addition, the credit, market, or legal risks are not above and beyond those risks apparent by the nature of the type of investment for any of the securities contained within the portfolio.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Securities Lending

The System maintains a securities lending program by authorization of NRS 286.682, the "prudent person" standard previously described. Securities loaned under this program consist of U.S. Treasury Obligations, corporate fixed income securities, international fixed income securities, equity securities, and international equity securities. Collateral received consists of cash and securities issued by the U.S. Government, its agencies, or instrumentalities. The System has no discretionary authority to sell or pledge collateral received.

At June 30, 2012, the weighted average maturities were 8 days for loans outstanding and 31 days for collateral/reinvestments. The invested cash collateral related to securities lending transactions does not generally match the maturities of the investments because securities lending transactions can be terminated at will. Collateral received for the lending of U.S. securities must equal at least 102% of market value, plus accrued interest in the case of fixed income securities. Collateral received for the lending of international securities must equal at least 105% of market value, plus accrued interest in the case of fixed income securities. In accordance with the System's Investment Objectives and Policies, the securities lending agent is authorized to invest collateral only in high quality, short-term investment vehicles. Risk exists if short-term investment vehicles permanently lose value to the extent they fall below the value of loan collateral.

The System has no credit risk exposure to borrowers, because the amount the System owes the borrowers exceeds the amount the borrowers owe the System. At June 30, 2012, the System had collateral, on an operational basis, of 103%. Collateral consisted of cash and securities issued by the U.S. Government, its agencies, or instrumentalities. In addition, securities loaned may not exceed 33⅓% of the total portfolio. Loss indemnification due to borrower default is provided by agents. There were no losses during the period resulting from borrower default.

The fair value of securities loaned at June 30, 2012, was $4,218,327,724. Cash collateral received in securities lending arrangements is reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets as an asset with a related liability.

NOTE 6 – Commitments and Contingencies

The System has entered into investment funding commitments related to private markets to fund an additional $674.7 million at some future date.

NOTE 7 – Risk Management

The System is exposed to various risks of loss related to theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and court challenges to fiduciary decisions. To cover these risks, the System maintains commercial building and contents insurance, vehicle liability and collision/comprehensive insurance, general liability insurance, worker's compensation insurance, and employee fidelity bonds. For coverage included within the State of Nevada's policies (all but worker's compensation and building/contents insurance), the System pays its premium directly to the State. The System's worker's compensation and building/contents insurance are placed with private insurance companies. There have never been any insurance settlements which exceeded insurance coverage.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULES OF FUNDING PROGRESS
2003 to 2012
(in millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date June 30	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Ratio of AVA to AAL	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a % of Annual Covered Payroll
2003	$15,883.0	$19,540.7	$3,657.7	81.3%	$3,595.4	101.7%
2004	16,830.3	21,385.4	4,555.1	78.7	3,812.8	119.5
2005	17,886.5	23,608.7	5,722.2	75.8	4,064.0	140.8
2006	19,282.0	25,739.1	6,457.1	74.9	4,366.1	147.9
2007	21,359.0	27,671.6	6,312.6	77.2	4,769.6	132.4
2008	23,237.7	30,495.9	7,258.2	76.2	5,194.4	139.7
2009	23,971.9	33,075.2	9,103.3	72.5	5,373.1	169.4
2010	24,725.5	35,077.7	10,352.3	70.5	5,365.5	192.9
2011	25,871.1	36,876.2	11,005.1	70.2	5,214.6	211.0
2012	27,399.0	38,604.9	11,205.9	71.0	5,087.8	220.3

Information provided by The Segal Company, the System's actuarial firm.

Actuarial Valuation	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (in millions)		Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability as % of Payroll		Actuarial Value of Assets as % of Total Actuarial Accrued Liability	
Date June 30	Regular	Police/ Fire	Regular	Police/ Fire	Regular	Police/ Fire
2003	$2,612.5	$1,045.2	85.9%	188.2%	83.2%	73.9%
2004	3,306.5	1,248.6	103.3	203.6	80.5	71.7
2005	4,252.0	1,470.2	124.9	222.8	77.3	69.8
2006	4,778.0	1,679.1	131.0	234.0	76.5	68.9
2007	4,615.8	1,696.8	116.0	214.4	78.8	71.1
2008	5,363.0	1,895.2	123.8	219.4	77.7	70.8
2009	6,929.3	2,173.9	155.1	240.1	73.4	68.9
2010	7,950.5	2,401.8	178.4	264.5	71.2	67.8
2011	8,514.1	2,491.0	196.5	282.4	70.6	68.4
2012	8,729.4	2,476.5	206.2	289.5	71.2	70.1

Trends are affected by investment experience (favorable or unfavorable), salary experience, and changes in demographic characteristics of employees as well as the distribution of employees under Employer-Pay and Employee/Employer contribution provisions. Other factors include retirement experience. For example, the number of service retirements could be greater or fewer than expected for those with shorter or longer service. Changes in benefit provisions and in actuarial methods and assumptions also affect trends.

Information provided by The Segal Company, the System's actuarial firm.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
2003 to 2012

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Regular		Police/Fire		Total	
	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2003	$630,511,700	89%	$173,194,600	94%	$803,706,300	90%
2004	650,105,000	100	214,378,000	86	864,483,000	99
2005	696,686,600	100	231,962,000	88	928,648,600	100
2006	795,295,700	97	259,810,300	91	1,055,106,000	96
2007	861,341,800	97	279,177,100	91	1,140,518,900	96
2008	924,842,900	96	333,828,000	85	1,258,670,900	93
2009	993,985,400	93	346,562,200	85	1,340,547,600	90
2010	1,030,796,200	93	358,761,400	91	1,389,557,600	92
2011	1,057,566,978	89	372,888,833	88	1,430,455,811	88
2012	1,028,518,922	96	356,627,690	96	1,385,146,612	96

Employer contributions for 2007 and prior include repayment and purchase of service.
Information provided by The Segal Company, the System’s actuarial firm.

Employer contributions are submitted in accordance with statutorily required contribution rates as set forth in NRS 286.421 and NRS 286.450.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2012
(GAAP Basis)

Personnel services:		
Staff payroll and benefits	$ 4,550,105	
Board fees	14,080	
Total personnel services		$ 4,564,185
Out-of-state travel:		
Staff	18,679	
Total out-of-state travel		18,679
In-state travel:		
Staff	46,257	
Board	21,157	
Police/Fire committee	2,403	
Total in-state travel		69,817
Operating:		
Office supplies	17,414	
Equipment less than $1,000	864	
Postage and freight	313,149	
Communications	54,322	
Printing	256,477	
Publications and periodicals	1,560	
Bonds and insurance premiums	15,694	
Contract services	730,304	
Vehicle expense	628	
Equipment rental and repair	17,507	
Building rental	289,824	
License and fees	2,325	
Client communication	120,414	
Dues and registration	28,349	
Medical expenses	29,785	
Host expense	669	
Litigation expense	161,805	
Total operating		2,041,090
Equipment and office furniture, net		4,434
Information technology, net		3,032,749
Training		54,067
Attorney General allocation		78,816
Total administrative expenses		$ 9,863,837

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Budget vs. Actual

	Budget	Actual Expenditures	Variance Under (Over)
Personnel services	$ 4,762,900	$ 4,626,815	$ 136,085
Out-of-state travel	43,998	18,679	25,319
In-state travel	81,975	69,817	12,158
Operating	1,895,641	2,041,090	(145,449)
Information technology	3,338,284	3,257,542	80,742
Training	54,733	54,067	666
Attorney General allocation	78,816	78,816	-
Unallocated budgetary authority	200,000	-	200,000
Total administrative expenses	$ 10,456,347	$ 10,146,826	$ 309,521

Reconciliation of GAAP Basis Administrative Expenses to Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis
For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

The budget and actual (non-GAAP budgetary basis) schedules present comparisons of the legally adopted budget with actual data on a budgetary basis. Since accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on a budgetary basis sometimes differ significantly from those used to present financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, a reconciliation of resulting differences is presented for the year ended June 30, 2012.

Administrative Expenses (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)		$10,146,826
Adjustments:		
	Accrued payroll	(62,630)
	Depreciation expense	1,605,103
	Capitalization of system project	(1,825,462)
Administrative Expenses (GAAP Basis)		$9,863,837

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT EXPENSES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Investment counselor fees	$ 20,042,385
Investment consulting fees	391,222
Equity real estate expenses	8,470,099
Subtotal investment management and consulting fees	28,903,706
Investment monitoring expenses	27,774
Administrative investment expenses	74,857
Total investment expenses	$ 29,006,337

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS TO CONSULTANTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Actuary	
The Segal Company	$ 387,018
Cost Effectiveness Consultant	
CEM Benchmarking, Inc.	35,000
Fiduciary Consultant	
Cortex Applied Research, Inc.	47,466
Independent Auditors	
CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	143,500
Administrative Legal Counsel	
Groom Law Group	44,159
State Attorney General	78,816
Woodburn and Wedge	147,826
Medical Consultant	
Bruce Nickles, M.D.	29,785
Total payments to consultants	$ 913,570

Note: Information on payments made to investment professionals can be found beginning on page 73.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

June 30, 2012

(With Comparative Totals for June 30, 2011)

	Regular	Police/Fire	Eliminations	Total Pension Trust Fund 2012	Total Pension Trust Fund 2011
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 593,183,878	$ -	$ -	$ 593,183,878	$ 553,430,971
Contributions receivable	123,181,413	-	-	123,181,413	103,286,037
Pending trades receivable	100,598,488	-	-	100,598,488	233,345,442
Accrued investment income	98,588,329	-	-	98,588,329	100,557,554
Investments, at fair value	25,367,872,143	-	-	25,367,872,143	24,826,265,268
Collateral on loaned securities, at fair value	4,282,354,105	-	-	4,282,354,105	3,550,013,175
Property and equipment	38,012,927	-	-	38,012,927	36,187,465
Accumulated depreciation	(34,477,355)	-	-	(34,477,355)	(32,872,252)
Net property and equipment	3,535,572	-	-	3,535,572	3,315,213
Other assets	1,943,229	-	-	1,943,229	2,120,259
Due from other funds - equity in investments	-	5,512,690,498	(5,512,690,498)	-	-
Total plan assets	30,571,257,157	5,512,690,498	(5,512,690,498)	30,571,257,157	29,372,333,919
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12,446,986	-	-	12,446,986	12,059,039
Pending trades payable	334,629,454	-	-	334,629,454	485,608,284
Obligations under securities lending activities	4,324,339,085	-	-	4,324,339,085	3,619,398,577
Due to other funds - equity in investments	5,512,690,498	-	(5,512,690,498)	-	-
Total plan liabilities	10,184,106,023	-	(5,512,690,498)	4,671,415,525	4,117,065,900
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits	$ 20,387,151,134	$ 5,512,690,498	$ -	$ 25,899,841,632	$ 25,255,268,019

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

(With Comparative Totals for the Year Ended June 30, 2011

	Regular	Police/Fire	Total Pension Trust Fund 2012	Total Pension Trust Fund 2011
ADDITIONS				
Contributions:				
Employer	$ 989,523,351	$ 342,797,309	$ 1,332,320,660	$ 1,264,759,603
Plan members	83,763,221	14,420,442	98,183,663	97,033,824
Repayment and purchase of service	27,701,081	10,292,624	37,993,705	31,547,354
Total contributions	1,100,987,653	367,510,375	1,468,498,028	1,393,340,781
Investment income:				
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	6,337,673	-	6,337,673	3,677,504,441
Interest	316,833,964	-	316,833,964	320,071,837
Dividends	356,299,207	-	356,299,207	331,649,922
Other investment income	91,642,326	-	91,642,326	77,269,719
	771,113,170	-	771,113,170	4,406,495,919
Less investment fees and other expense	(29,006,337)	-	(29,006,337)	(25,819,145)
Net investment income	742,106,833	-	742,106,833	4,380,676,774
Securities lending income (loss)	(1,385,795)	-	(1,385,795)	16,618,262
Change in fair value of securities lending assets	27,400,421	-	27,400,421	9,016,367
Less securities lending expense	(2,020,866)		(2,020,866)	(3,918,268)
Net securities lending income	23,993,760	-	23,993,760	21,716,361
Total net investment income	766,100,593	-	766,100,593	4,402,393,135
Other income	1,673,558	422,772	2,096,330	2,189,511
Total additions	1,868,761,804	367,933,147	2,236,694,951	5,797,923,427
DEDUCTIONS				
Benefit payments:				
Retirement and survivor benefits	1,187,786,994	286,112,390	1,473,899,384	1,340,228,741
Disability	63,581,880	15,178,376	78,760,256	71,862,868
Post-retirement increases	21,956	963	22,919	24,210
Refunds of contributions	19,414,364	8,361,078	27,775,442	24,754,580
Transfer of contributions	1,660,482	-	1,660,482	1,488,115
Administrative expenses	9,863,837	-	9,863,837	10,471,805
Other expenses	117,995	21,023	139,018	108,194
Total deductions	1,282,447,508	309,673,830	1,592,121,338	1,448,938,513
Increase in net assets	586,314,296	58,259,317	644,573,613	4,348,984,914
Transfers:				
Interfund transfers	1,800,797	(1,800,797)	-	-
Transfer of annual investment income	(161,877,055)	161,877,055	-	-
Transfer of administrative fees	840,223	(840,223)	-	-
Total transfers	(159,236,035)	159,236,035	-	-
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits:				
Beginning of year	19,960,072,873	5,295,195,146	25,255,268,019	20,906,283,105
End of year	$ 20,387,151,134	$ 5,512,690,498	$ 25,899,841,632	$ 25,255,268,019

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INVESTMENT SECTION

CURRENT INVESTMENT ADVISORS

INVESTMENT CONSULTANTS

Callan Associates, Inc.
Peavine Capital Management

INVESTMENT COUNSEL

Domestic Equities:
AllianceBernstein
Atlanta Capital Management
BlackRock
Capital Guardian
Golden Capital
J. & W. Seligman
Loomis, Sayles & Company

International Equities:
Franklin Templeton
Manning & Napier
Mellon Capital

Domestic Fixed Income:
BlackRock
Dodge & Cox
JP Morgan Asset Management
Mellon Capital
Payden & Rygel
UBS Global Asset Management
Western Asset Management

International Fixed Income:
Payden & Rygel
UBS Global Asset Management

Private Equity:
Pathway Capital Management

Private Real Estate:
BlackRock Realty
Invesco Real Estate

Securities Lending:
The Bank of New York Mellon

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September 21, 2012

Dear Reader,

Callan Associates is pleased to report on the investment activity for the Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada (PERS) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012.

Fiscal year 2012 was a mixed year for the publicly traded asset classes. The U.S. and international equity markets posted returns of 5.5% and -13.8%, respectively. The broad fixed income market performed well, rising 7.5%.

The asset allocation policy for fiscal year 2012 remained unchanged; 40% Domestic Equity, 15% International Equity, 30% Domestic Fixed Income, 5% International Fixed Income and 10% Private Markets.

For the fiscal year, the total Fund returned 3.1% - trailing the benchmark return of 3.6% but leading the return of the median large pension fund. For the period, the Fund trailed the 8% actuarial return assumption by 5.0% and continues to exhibit a lower risk profile than peers.

The Fund's 5-year return was 2.5%, above the benchmark return of 2.2%. Longer-term results remain competitive and the return for the past 28 years is above the actuarial return assumption.

A conservative and consistent investment strategy has produced attractive risk-adjusted returns over the years. PERS' risk adjusted return is better than 87% of other public funds of similar size over the past 28 years.

We welcome any comments or questions regarding the investment activity of PERS for the 2012 fiscal year.

Janet Becker-Wold

Janet Becker-Wold, CFA
Senior Vice President & Manager

William C. Howard

William Howard, CFA
Senior Vice President

INVESTMENT REVIEW

Introduction

The investment program is designed to generate an 8% long-term return while minimizing risk. The structure and administration of the portfolio is defined by the prudent person standard. The standard states that the Board may invest the System's funds in every type of investment which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence acquire or retain for their own account under similar circumstances. The Board's investment philosophy centers on time tested investment principles such as maintaining consistent exposure to the capital markets, buying assets at lower prices and selling them at higher prices through disciplined rebalancing, and keeping costs low by utilizing a significant amount of index management. Developing a sound long-term investment strategy and faithfully adhering to that strategy in both strong and weak market environments has been a key element in the fund's success.

The System's Investment Objectives and Policies detail the fund's long-term investment goals, management responsibilities, return/risk expectations, and monitoring requirements. These policies are subject to change at any time by the Board and are reviewed thoroughly at least annually to ensure that they continue to reflect the System's expectations.

Objective

The investment objective of the System is to:

- Generate an 8% long-term investment return which exceeds the rate of inflation (CPI) by 4.5% by capturing market returns within each asset class.

- Invest so that the short-term volatility of returns will not cause the System to alter its long-term strategy.

- Structure an investment program which is sufficiently uncomplicated to control the ability to consistently meet return and risk objectives.

Chart 1, on page 64, demonstrates that the investment portfolio, over the last ten years, has captured the blended real return (inflation) objective in six of those years. The objective was CPI + 3.0% until September 30, 2000; CPI + 3.5% from October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2002; CPI + 3.75% from October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2003; and CPI + 4.5% thereafter. Chart 2, on page 64, details annualized returns for long-term periods ended June 30, 2012. The System achieved the blended market objective for the 3, 5, 10, and 28-year periods. The System's 3.1% return for fiscal year 2012 was influenced by below average returns from U.S. and non-U.S. stocks.

Note: Inception on Chart 2 refers to July 1, 1984, the date the System began calculating total return versus annual yield. For all other charts, inception refers to the point at which the System began including that particular investment vehicle in the portfolio.

Asset Allocation

Asset allocation is the most significant factor influencing the risk and return of the investment program. Since inception 98% of the System's investment performance is explained by asset allocation. Determination of the fund's long-term asset allocation involves estimating the expected return and risk of major types of investments and blending them into a portfolio which meets the System's risk/return objectives.

To establish an appropriate long-term asset allocation strategy, the Board evaluates expected return and risk for each of the major asset types (stocks, bonds, private markets). These asset classes are then combined in the most efficient manner possible to construct a portfolio that matches the risk and return needs of the fund. By diversifying the System's investments in multiple asset classes the Board is able to reduce the volatility of annual investment earnings. The Board reviews capital market expectations and asset allocation annually. In addition, the Board employs a disciplined rebalancing policy to profit from market volatility and to ensure the portfolio's exposures are consistent with the System's long-term asset targets.

The long-term target allocation for the fund as of June 30, 2012, was 30% U.S. Fixed Income, 40% U.S. Equity, 5% International Fixed Income, 15% International Equity, and 10% Private Markets. The June 30, 2012, asset class allocation by Manager Directive is shown in Chart 3, page 65.

Diversification

After the asset allocation strategy is established, the Board implements a portfolio management structure that is designed to capture the market objective in each asset class. The portfolios are diversified by strategy and investment management. For example, in U.S. stocks, management categories include active and index approaches, as well as value and growth styles. Within the U.S. stock portfolio, seven investment firms are employed that use different stock selection approaches. This diversification of strategies is expected to reduce return volatility.

Similar diversification measures are used throughout the fund. The System's overall portfolio is well diversified by asset class, investment structure, and individual security. The System's portfolio currently holds over 7,000 individual securities from 35 different countries.

Chart 4, on pages 66-67, shows the market value of the assets under management by investment type, category, and manager. A list of the ten largest Equity and Fixed Income holdings based on fair market value at June 30, 2012, is included in Chart 5 on page 68. A complete list of security holdings is available upon request.

Investment Class Objectives

In order to achieve the total fund objectives, each asset type is assigned return objectives (listed below). Progress toward those benchmarks is closely monitored.

U.S. Equity - Produce a total return that captures the Standard & Poor's 500 Common Stock Index over rolling 10-year periods with commensurate volatility.

International Equity	-	Produce a total return that captures the unhedged Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australia, Far East (MSCI EAFE) Index over rolling 10-year periods with commensurate volatility.
U.S. Fixed Income	-	Produce a total return that captures the Barclays Aggregate Index over rolling 10-year periods with commensurate volatility.
International Fixed Income	-	Produce a total return that captures the Citigroup Non-Dollar Government Bond Index over rolling 10-year periods with commensurate volatility.
Private Markets	-	Produce a total return that captures the blended return (based on PERS actual allocation) of: the National Council of Real Estate Investment Fiduciaries (NCREIF) Property Index -0.75%, and S&P 500 Index + 4% over rolling 10-year periods with commensurate volatility.

Each of the System's investment managers agrees to a performance benchmark which, when all the benchmarks in an investment class are combined, is expected to produce the class objective.

Investment Performance

The System's investment consultant calculates performance for the total fund, each asset class, and individual investment management firms employed by the Board. Performance calculations are prepared using time-weighted rate of return based on market values. Returns in this report are gross of fees.

Chart 6, shown on page 69, shows a year-by-year comparison of how the total fund and each investment class compared with its corresponding objective.

Charts 7-10, on pages 70-71, compare 1, 3, 5, 10-year, and since-inception returns for each asset class to the corresponding objective for periods ended June 30, 2012.

Chart 11, on page 72, shows Private Markets returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, compared to since-inception returns using a blended objective.

The U.S. Equity portfolio underperformed the market objective during fiscal year 2012 and for the 3-year and since-inception periods due to active management. The portfolio has exceeded its market objective for the 5 and 10-year periods. Due to the volatility and cost structure associated with active management, the Board increased the target allocation to indexing within the U.S. Equity portfolio to 75% during the fiscal year. This structure controls risk versus the index, lowers fees, and enables the fund to employ fewer active managers. The AllianceBernstein active growth portfolio was terminated during fiscal year 2012 due to underperformance of their objective and organizational concerns. The portfolio was replaced with a temporary index mandate while the Board considers replacement options.

Due to the emphasis on index management, the International Equity portfolio's 1, 3, and 5-year returns met the market objective. The asset class remains below the market objective for the 10-year period and has outperformed since inception.

U.S. Fixed Income performed well on an absolute basis during fiscal year 2012 and met the market objective. Long-term performance has met or exceeded the market objective for the 3, 5, 10-year, and since-inception periods.

The International Fixed Income portfolio experienced below average returns during fiscal year 2012 but captured the market objective. The portfolio has added value since inception versus the index but has not captured the market for medium term periods. This portfolio was restructured to 100% index management four years ago, so returns are expected to closely track the markets going forward.

The Private Markets portfolio has 8¾ years of performance history as an asset class and had strong absolute returns during fiscal 2012 due to strength from private real estate. The BlackRock private real estate portfolio was terminated during the fiscal year due to organizational concerns. As of June 30, they continued to manage the account on a temporary basis while the Board conducts a search for a replacement manager. The private equity portfolio is compared to a public stock benchmark (the S&P 500 index + 4%), which introduces year to year volatility into the private markets benchmark comparisons due to differences in the timing of pricing assets in public and private markets. As a result, Private Markets underperformed the objective over the most recent 1-year period and is now slightly below its objective since inception.

This report has been prepared in conjunction with the System’s investment consultants, Peavine Capital Management and Callan Associates.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE VS. OBJECTIVE

CHART 1

Individual Fiscal Year Return vs. Inflation Objective
Periods Ended June 30

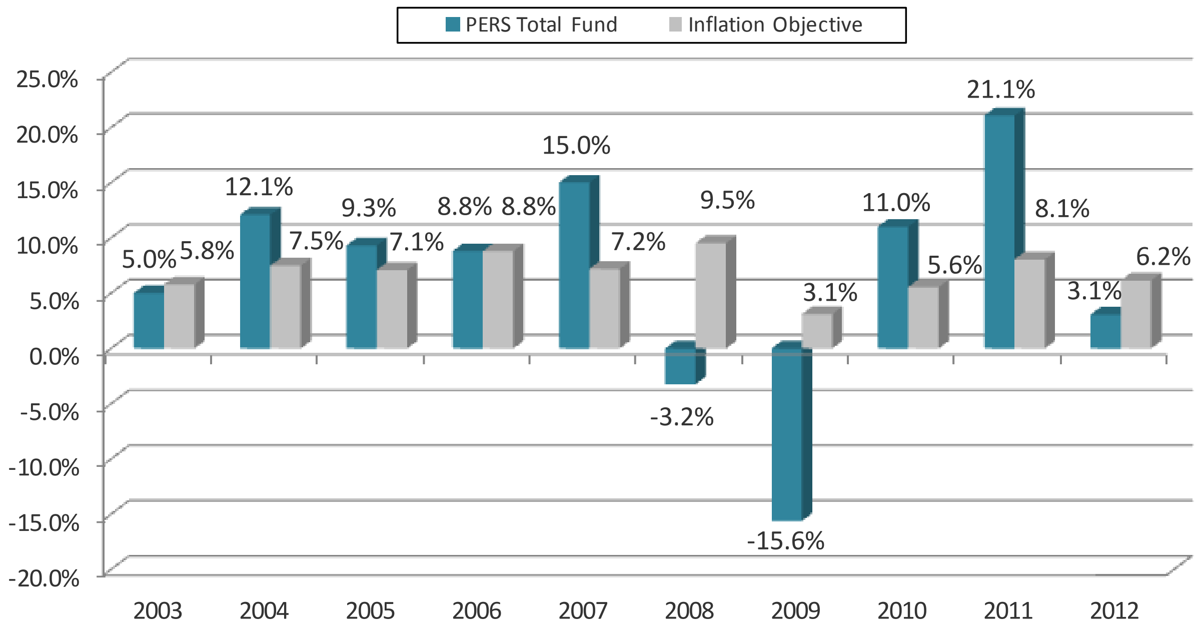
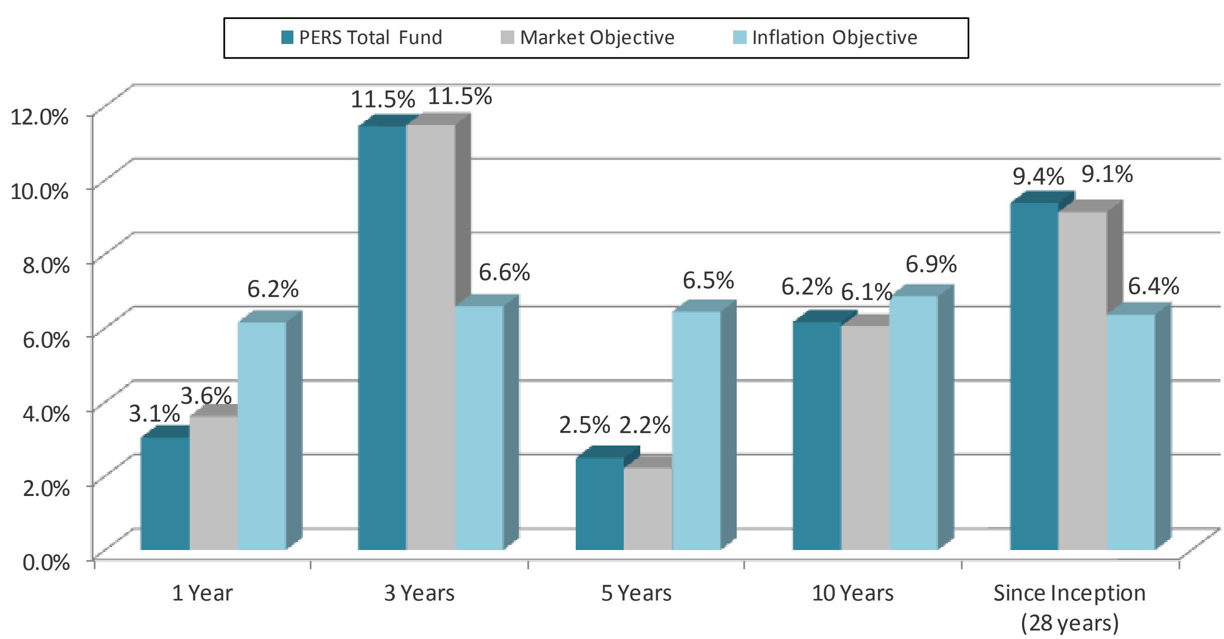


CHART 2

Annualized Total Returns vs. Market Objective and Inflation Objectives *
As of June 30, 2012



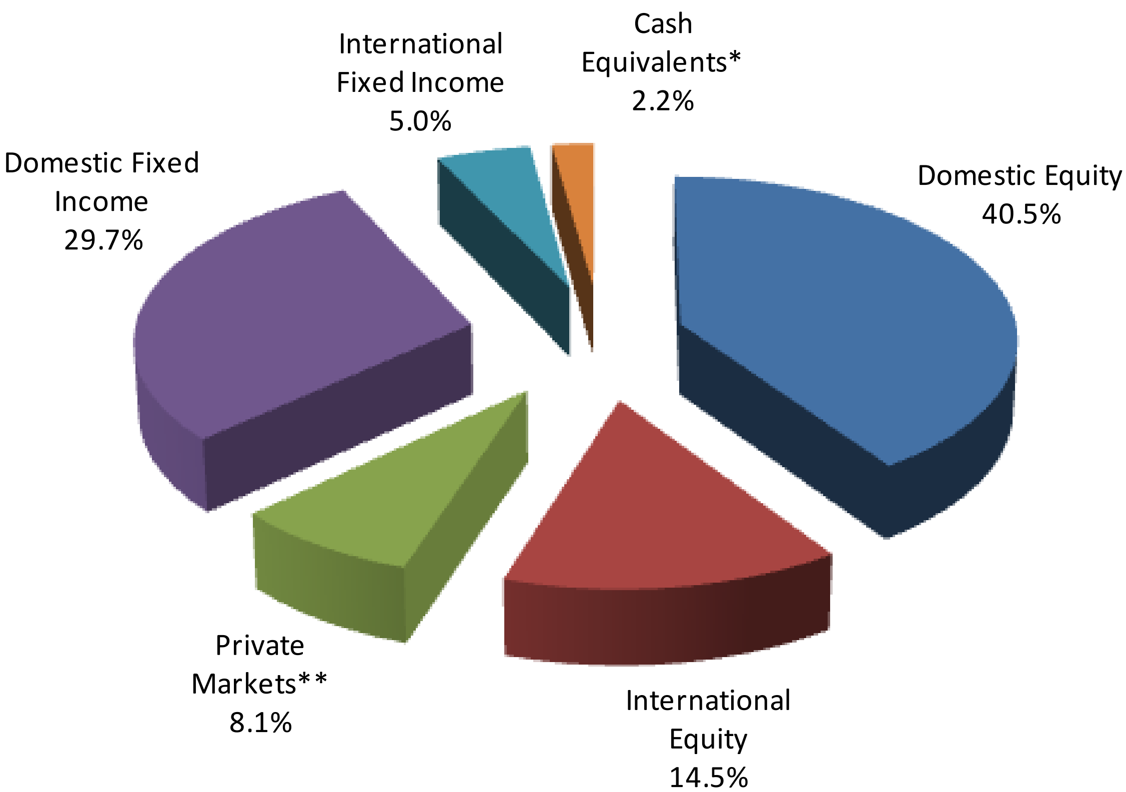
***CPI + 3.0% until September 2000, CPI + 3.5% from October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2002, CPI + 3.75% from October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2003, and CPI + 4.5% thereafter.**

Performance calculations are prepared using time-weighted rate of return based on market values.

CHART 3

ASSET MIX

JUNE 30, 2012



***Includes cash held by investment managers.**

****Includes 3.2% Private Equity and 4.9% Private Real Estate.**

CHART 4

Fair Value of Assets by Investment Directive
June 30, 2012
(Page 1 of 2)

	Fair Value		Percent of Total Fair Value
EQUITIES			
Domestic Active Managers			
AllianceBernstein	$ 518,320,588		
Atlanta Capital Management	603,640,778		
Capital Guardian	384,738,811		
Golden Capital	392,407,965		
J. & W. Seligman	571,506,884		
Loomis, Sayles & Company	571,237,739		
Subtotal	3,041,852,765		11.7 %
Domestic Index Managers			
AllianceBernstein - S&P Citigroup Value	3,816,464,349		
BlackRock - S&P 500	3,655,057,957		
Subtotal	7,471,522,306		28.8
International Index Managers			
Mellon Capital	2,847,435,650		11.0
International Active Managers			
Franklin Templeton	460,449,546		
Manning & Napier	459,018,127		
Subtotal	919,467,673		3.5
Private Equity			
Pathway Capital Management	823,381,966		3.2
Total Equities		$ 15,103,660,360	58.2
FIXED INCOME			
Domestic Active Managers			
Dodge & Cox	615,662,265		
JP Morgan Asset Management	639,347,801		
Western Asset Management	552,502,456		
Subtotal	1,807,512,522		7.0

CHART 4

Fair Value of Assets by Investment Directive
June 30, 2012
(Page 2 of 2)

	Fair Value		Percent of Total Fair Value
FIXED INCOME (continued)			
Domestic Index Managers			
Blackrock - U.S. Debt Index	1,443,540,141		
Mellon Capital	1,436,386,652		
Payden & Rygel - US Bond Index	1,519,659,331		
UBS Global Asset Management - US Bond	1,491,050,591		
Subtotal	5,890,636,715		22.7
International Index Managers			
Payden & Rygel	665,504,371		
UBS Global Asset Management	625,781,389		
Subtotal	1,291,285,760		5.0
Total Fixed Income		8,989,434,997	34.7
PRIVATE REAL ESTATE			
BlackRock Realty	620,507,256		
Invesco Realty Advisors	651,944,444		
Invesco Realty Advisors Takeover	2,325,086		
Total Real Estate		1,274,776,786	4.9
SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS			
Cash Equivalents	586,957,935		
Total Short-Term Investments		586,957,935	2.2
TOTAL PORTFOLIO		**$ 25,954,830,078**	**100.0** %

The Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets contains $6,225,943 in administrative cash, which does not appear on this schedule. Total portfolio less short-term investments (classified on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets as cash equivalents) of $586,957,935 equals investments at fair value of $25,367,872,143.

CHART 5

LIST OF LARGEST ASSETS HELD

Largest Equity Holdings
June 30, 2012

Ranking	Name		Fair Value
1	APPLE INC	$	453,662,296
2	EXXON MOBIL CORP		316,581,019
3	CHEVRON CORP		184,182,111
4	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO		175,253,876
5	MICROSOFT CORP		163,665,402
6	WELLS FARGO & CO		163,121,256
7	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINE		161,967,621
8	AT&T INC		146,689,550
9	COCA-COLA CO		145,585,871
10	JOHNSON & JOHNSON		133,549,433

Largest Fixed Income Holdings
June 30, 2012

Ranking	Name				Fair Value
1	U S TREASURY NOTE	0.250%	05/31/2014	$	95,875,006
2	U S TREASURY NOTE	0.625%	05/31/2017		87,017,081
3	U S TREASURY NOTE	2.625%	07/31/2014		73,585,585
4	U S TREASURY NOTE	0.250%	02/28/2014		71,846,929
5	U S TREASURY NOTE	2.250%	07/31/2018		66,742,008
6	U S TREASURY NOTE	8.000%	11/15/2021		64,073,183
7	U S TREASURY NOTE	0.000%	07/05/2012		57,999,919
8	U S TREASURY NOTE	3.125%	02/15/2042		47,286,252
9	JAPAN GOVERNMENT	1.600%	03/20/2016		41,483,222
10	JAPAN GOVERNMENT	2.600%	03/20/2019		40,156,998

Note: A complete list of the portfolio's holdings can be obtained upon request.

CHART 6

SUMMARY OF ACTUAL PERFORMANCE VS. OBJECTIVES
(% Returns)

	U.S. EQUITY	INT'L EQUITY	U.S. FIXED INC.	INT'L FIXED INC.	REAL ESTATE*	PRIVATE MARKETS*	TOTAL FUND
Fiscal Year 2003							
Total Return	-1.2	-7.2	10.1	18.3	4.6		5.0
Objective	-0.3	-6.5	10.4	17.9	7.6		5.8
Fiscal Year 2004							
Total Return	19.2	30.9	0.6	7.7		8.7	12.1
Objective	19.1	32.4	0.3	7.6		10.5	12.1
Fiscal Year 2005							
Total Return	7.1	12.9	6.7	7.7		22.2	9.3
Objective	6.3	13.7	6.8	7.8		21.3	7.1
Fiscal Year 2006							
Total Return	9.7	27.1	-0.5	0.2		20.8	8.8
Objective	8.6	26.6	-0.8	-0.0**		19.3	8.8
Fiscal Year 2007							
Total Return	20.2	27.0	6.1	1.5		16.3	15.0
Objective	20.6	27.0	6.1	2.2		16.2	15.2
Fiscal Year 2008							
Total Return	-11.7	-10.9	6.4	18.4		3.5	-3.2
Objective	-13.1	-10.6	7.1	18.7		-2.5	-4.0
Fiscal Year 2009							
Total Return	-25.4	-31.5	5.9	3.4		-27.6	-15.6
Objective	-26.2	-31.4	6.1	3.5		-23.8	-16.1
Fiscal Year 2010							
Total Return	13.8	6.1	10.6	1.5		6.2	11.0
Objective	14.4	5.9	9.5	1.5		7.8	10.7
Fiscal Year 2011							
Total Return	31.8	30.5	4.2	14.1		22.9	21.1
Objective	30.7	30.4	3.9	14.0		24.0	20.8
Fiscal Year 2012							
Total Return	4.7	-13.6	7.5	0.4		10.4	3.1
Objective	5.5	-13.8	7.5	0.4		12.3	3.6

Objectives

U.S. Equity – S&P 500
Int'l Equity – MSCI-EAFE
U.S. Fixed Income – Barclays Aggregate
Int'l Fixed Income – Citigroup Non-U.S. Government
Real Estate – NCREIF -0.75%
Private Markets – Portfolio weighted blend of NCREIF -0.75% and S&P 500 + 4%

Total Fund:
Until September 30, 2000 – CPI + 3%
October 1, 2000 – September 30, 2002 – CPI + 3.5%
October 1, 2002 – September 30, 2003 – CPI + 3.75%
October 1, 2003 thereafter – CPI + 4.5%

Performance calculations are prepared using time-weighted rate of return based on market values.

* Real Estate was combined with Private Equity in September 2003. Fiscal Year 2004 Private Markets return represents performance from October 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004.

** objective = -0.01

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE VS. OBJECTIVE

CHART 7

U.S. Equity vs. S&P 500
As of June 30, 2012

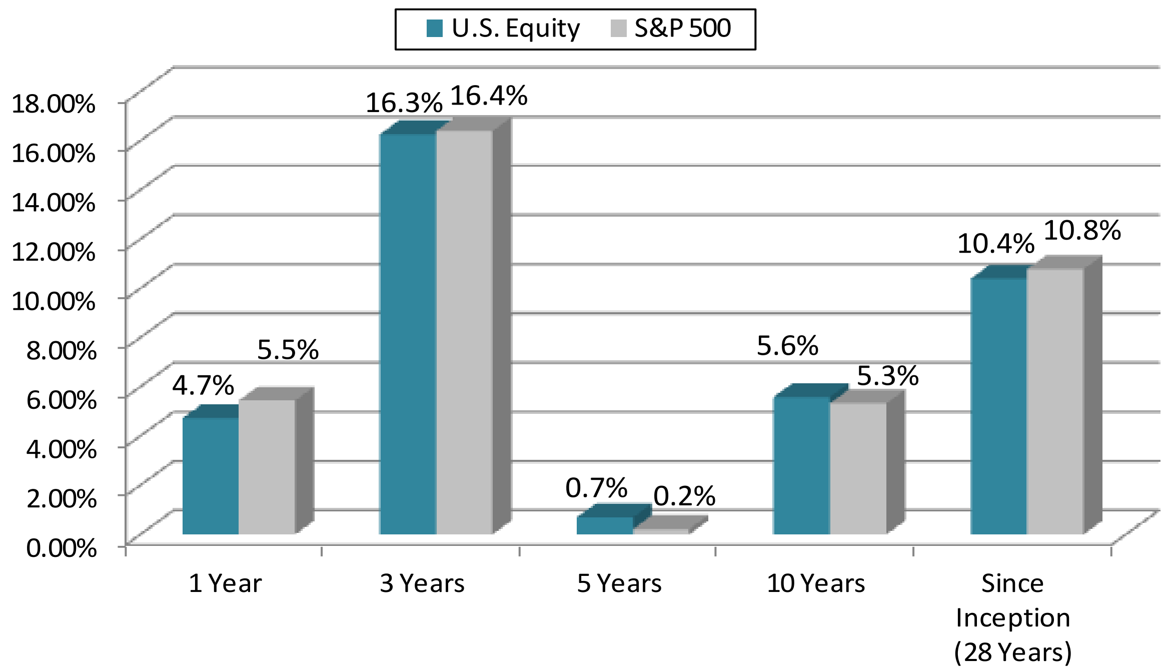
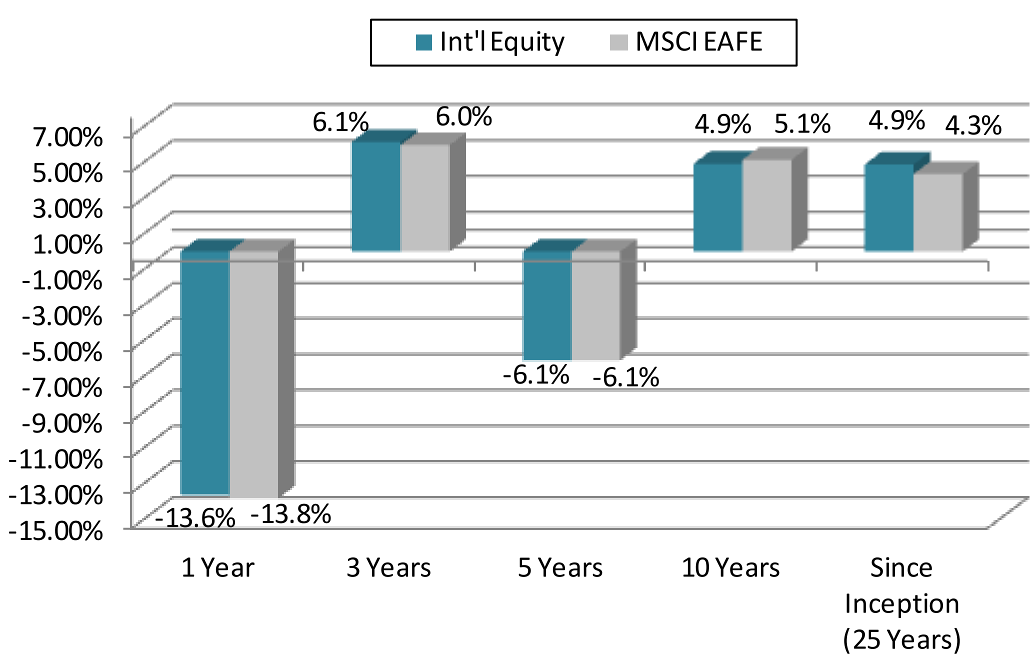


CHART 8

International Equity vs. MSCI EAFE
As of June 30, 2012



INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE VS. OBJECTIVE

CHART 9

U.S. Fixed Income vs. Barclays Aggregate
As of June 30, 2012

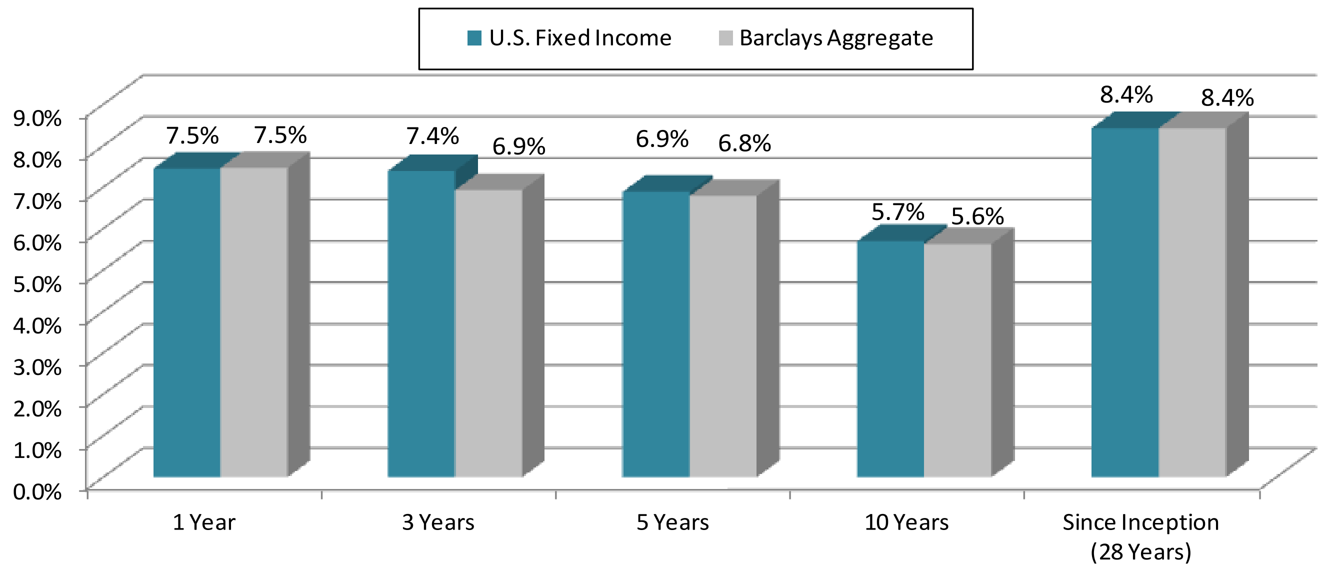
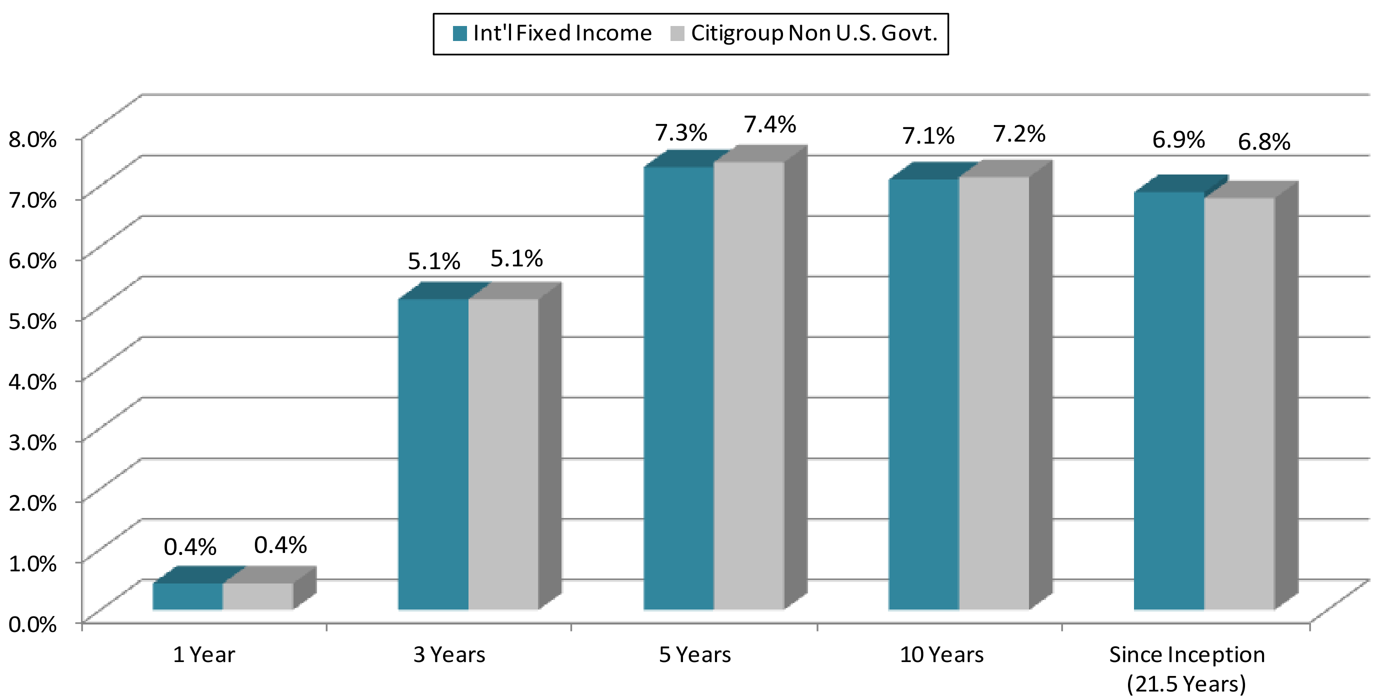


CHART 10

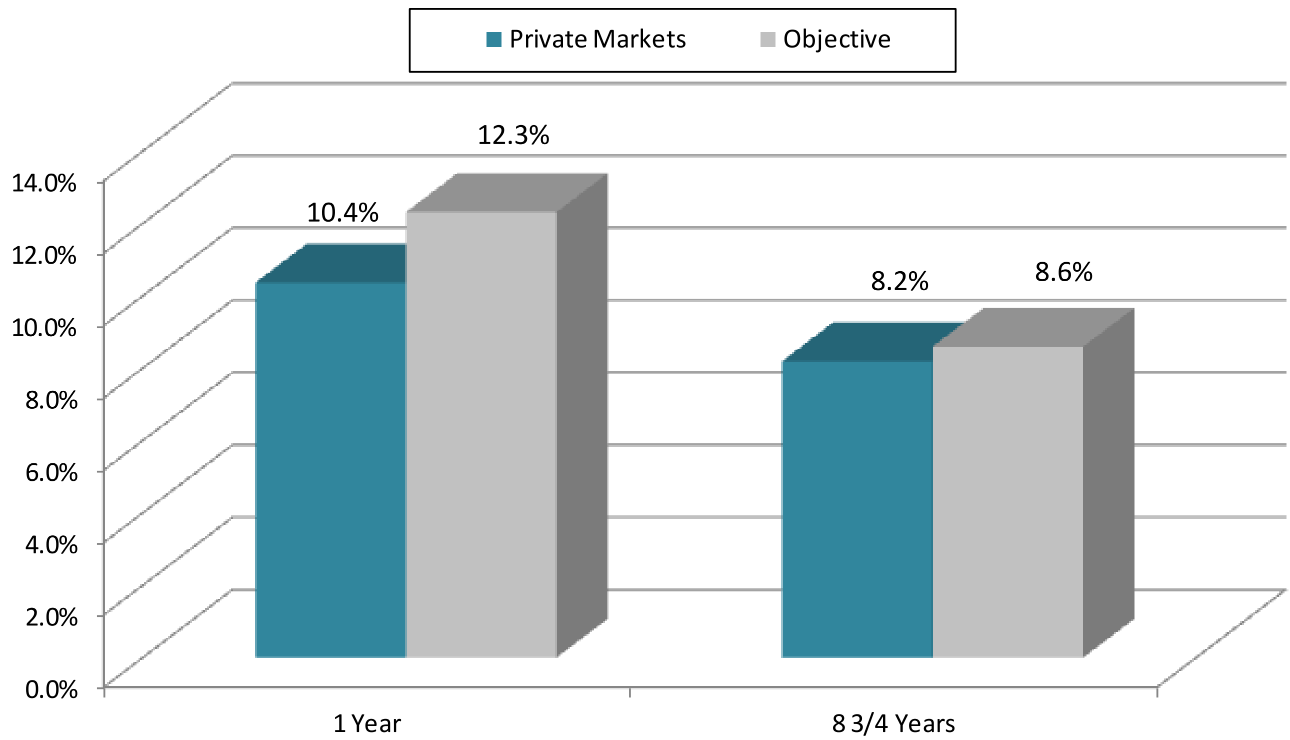
International Fixed Income vs. Citigroup Non-U.S. Government
As of June 30, 2012



INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE VS. OBJECTIVE

CHART 11

Private Markets vs. Blended Objective*
As of June 30, 2012



* Blended Objective:

60.4% NCREIF -0.75%
39.6% S&P 500 + 4.0%

Target adjusted quarterly, based on beginning market values.

CHART 12

SCHEDULE OF FEES AND COMMISSIONS

For Year Ended June 30, 2012
(Page 1 of 5)

Name/Firm	Investment Mandate	Amount Under Management at June 30, 2012	Fees Incurred
Investment Management Fees			
Domestic and International Equity Managers			
AllianceBernstein S&P 500	U.S. Index	$ 3,832,718,442	$ 347,582
BlackRock S&P 500	U.S. Index	3,663,071,038	438,914
AllianceBernstein Growth	U.S. Active	520,033,935	523,748
Atlanta Capital Management	U.S. Active	612,022,748	1,399,568
Capital Guardian	U.S. Active	392,907,935	1,102,539
Golden Capital	U.S. Active	399,853,890	737,308
Columbia Management	U.S. Active	573,407,575	1,390,123
Loomis, Sayles & Company	U.S. Active	580,499,788	1,366,688
Mellon Capital	Int'l Index	2,860,680,513	531,253
Manning & Nappier	Int'l Active	485,375,103	1,970,704
Franklin Templeton Investments	Int'l Active	481,304,159	1,903,830
Domestic and International Fixed Income Managers			
BlackRock Investors	U. S. Index	1,461,035,258	511,376
Mellon Capital	U. S. Index	1,463,357,460	360,453
Payden & Rygel	U. S. Index	1,529,917,387	402,954
UBS Global Asset Management	U. S. Index	1,538,946,811	377,068
Dodge & Cox	U.S. Active	652,119,562	854,246
JP Morgan Asset Management	U.S. Active	651,828,651	707,901
Western Asset Management	U.S. Active	651,409,438	1,061,443
Payden & Rygel	Int'l Index	678,974,959	379,239
UBS Global Asset Management	Int'l Index	633,794,457	361,123

CHART 12

SCHEDULE OF FEES AND COMMISSIONS

For Year Ended June 30, 2012

(Page 2 of 5)

Name/Firm	Investment Mandate	Amount Under Management at June 30, 2012	Fees Incurred
Private Equity Manager			
Pathway Capital Management		835,490,242	3,314,326
Private Real Estate Managers			
BlackRock Realty		620,507,256	3,921,071
Invesco Realty Advisors		654,269,530	4,549,027
Sub-total investment management fees			28,512,484
Investment Consulting Fees			
Investment Consultants			
Callan Associates			359,536
Peavine Capital Management			31,686
Subtotal investment consulting fees			391,222
Total investment management and consulting fees			$ 28,903,706

Note: Amount under management includes cash and cash equivalents, pending trade receivables, pending trade payables, and accrued income. It does not include commercial cash or security lending reserves.

CHART 12

SCHEDULE OF FEES AND COMMISSIONS

For Year Ended June 30, 2012

(Page 3 of 5)

Brokerage Firm	Number of Shares Traded	Commissions Paid	Commission Per Share (rounded)	
Abel Noser Corporation	366,970	$ 6,238	$ 0.02	
ABG Securities	109,600	488	0.00	*
Baird, Robert W. & Company	1,271,265	46,463	0.04	
Barclays Capital	10,605,471	180,279	0.02	
Berenberg Gossler & Cie	155,800	6,450	0.04	
BMO Capital Markets Corporation	1,248,410	37,579	0.03	
BNP Pairbas	88,851	2,586	0.03	
BNY Convergex	13,906,496	232,229	0.02	
Cantor Fitzgerald & Company Incorporated	80,298	1,718	0.02	
Capital Institutional Services Incorporated	66,380	664	0.01	
CIBC World Markets Corporation	131,840	3,083	0.02	
Citadel Securities	1,013,996	2,099	0.00	*
Citation Group	1,082,220	28,921	0.03	
Citigroup Global Markets	5,636,223	117,013	0.02	
Clearstream	162,430	1,853	0.01	
Commerzbank	1,109,853	16,046	0.01	
Cowen and Company LLC	3,283,985	100,810	0.03	
Craig Hallum	60,000	1,800	0.03	
Credit Lyonnais Securities	1,846,600	32,048	0.02	
Credit Suisse	13,340,003	198,987	0.01	
Deutsche Bank	5,929,913	104,771	0.02	
Fidelity Capital Markets	30,016,214	145,962	0.00	*
Friedman Billings	126,543	5,062	0.04	
Goldman Sachs	13,612,841	187,029	0.01	
G-Trade Services	385,846	7,149	0.02	
Hong Kong/Shanghai Banking Corporation	836,577	740	0.00	*
HSBC Securities	2,527,492	11,876	0.00	*
Instinet Corporation	8,726,434	142,253	0.02	
Investment Technology Group	13,978,030	82,223	0.01	
ISI Group Incorporated	1,189,588	29,535	0.02	
ITG Incorporated	2,586,259	38,724	0.01	

CHART 12

SCHEDULE OF FEES AND COMMISSIONS

For Year Ended June 30, 2012

(Page 4 of 5)

Brokerage Firm	Number of Shares Traded	Commissions Paid	Commission Per Share (rounded)	
J.P. Morgan	8,100,938	164,758	0.02	
Jefferies & Company Incorporated	5,224,558	105,432	0.02	
JMP Securities	297,000	8,910	0.03	
Jones & Associates	23,160	926	0.04	
Jones Trading	76,482	2,860	0.04	
Keefe Bruyette and Woods	126,716	4,306	0.09	
Knight Securities	124,477	4,711	0.04	
Lazard Capital Markets LLC	5,000	175	0.04	
Leerink Swann & Company	30,000	900	0.03	
Liquidnet Incorporated	1,006,742	21,601	0.02	
Lynch Jones & Ryan Incorporated	73,412	5,336	0.07	
Macquarie Equities Limited	29,040	2,487	0.09	
Merrill Lynch	7,082,266	75,312	0.01	
Morgan Stanley & Company	34,062,771	216,495	0.01	
National Investor Services Corporation	98,900	3,462	0.04	
Nomura Securities	5,435,191	37,320	0.01	
Oddo Securities	712,110	13,519	0.02	
Olivetree Securities Limited	202,930	705	0.00	*
Oppenheimer & Company Incorporated	451,480	15,367	0.03	
Pacific Crest Securities	625,790	28,161	0.05	
Paulsen, Dowling Securities	128,800	4,508	0.04	
Penson Financial Services	143,500	5,022	0.03	
Pershing LLC	87,343	1,931	0.02	
Pipeline Trading Systems LLC	129,680	2,334	0.02	
Piper Jaffray & Company	125,420	4,701	0.04	
Pulse Trading LLC	256,529	6,318	0.02	
Raymond James & Associates Incorporated	105,819	4,875	0.05	
RBC Capital Markets Incorporated	3,202,613	90,594	0.03	
Redburn Partners	6,362,697	4,341	0.00	*
SG Cowen & Company	36,500	1,277	0.03	
Sanford C. Bernstein & Company Incorporat	2,746,497	51,991	0.02	

CHART 12

SCHEDULE OF FEES AND COMMISSIONS

For Year Ended June 30, 2012

(Page 5of 5)

Brokerage Firm	Number of Shares Traded	Commissions Paid	Commission Per Share (rounded)	
SG Securities	610,715	22,681	0.04	
State Street Global Markets LLC	103,549	2,071	0.02	
Stephens Incorporated	1,390,000	41,700	0.03	
Stifel Nicolaus	684,908	24,557	0.04	
Suntrust Capital Markets Incorporated	22,190	999	0.05	
Thomas Weisel Partners	46,500	465	0.01	
Ticonderoga Securities LLC	1,240,000	37,200	0.03	
UBS Securities	19,955,880	187,563	0.01	
Wedbush Morgan Securities Incorporated	3,810	19	0.00	*
Weeden & Company	4,331	87	0.02	
Wells Fargo Securities LLC	2,800,477	52,051	0.02	
William Blair & Company	559,840	22,296	0.04	
Williams Capital Group	31,517	1,169	0.04	
Subtotal commissions		3,056,171		
Total fees and commissions		$ 31,959,877		

**Commission is less than one cent per share*

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ACTUARIAL SECTION

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SEGAL

THE SEGAL COMPANY
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November 20, 2012

Public Employees' Retirement Board
State of Nevada
693 West Nye Lane
Carson City, Nevada 89703

Re: **Certification Letter for Actuarial Section of Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012**

Dear Retirement Board Members:

This letter is to certify that Segal has prepared an actuarial valuation of the Public Employees' Retirement System of the State of Nevada as of June 30, 2012 and that such valuation is accurate and fairly presents the actuarial position of the Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada.

The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized by level percentage-of-payroll payments over a year-by-year closed amortization period where each amortization period will be set at the truncated average remaining period of all prior amortization layers until the average remaining amortization period is less than 20 years. At that point, amortization periods of 20 years will be used. As of June 30, 2012, the funded ratios are 71.2% for regular employees and 70.1% for police/fire employees.

Actuarial valuations are prepared annually by the independent actuary for the Public Employees' Retirement Board. The basic purposes of annual actuarial valuations are to determine the Retirement System's actuarial liabilities and the level percentage-of-payroll contribution rates required to fund the Retirement System on an actuarial reserve basis.

For funding purposes, to amortize the unfunded portion of actuarial accrued liability under the level percentage-of-payroll amortization method, the dollar amounts of calculated amortization payments increase in direct proportion to the assumed payroll growth rates of 6.5% per year for regular employees and 8.0% per year for police and firefighters. These payroll growth rates are based on a 3.5% per year inflation assumption.

For GASB reporting purposes only, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability payments are assumed to increase in direct proportion to assumed payroll growth rates of 5.0% per year for both regular and police/fire employees. This payroll growth rate is based on a 3.5% per year inflation assumption. Also, for GASB reporting purposes only, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is amortized over an open (non-declining) amortization period of 30 years.

Public Employees' Retirement Board
November 20, 2012
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The most recent actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2012 is based on the following major elements:

- Current benefit provisions (as specified in the Public Employees' Retirement Act).

- Membership data as of June 30, 2012 obtained from electronic files provided by the Retirement System. Membership data contained on the electronic files is examined and tested for reasonableness, but is not audited by the actuary.

- Assets as of June 30, 2012 obtained from the System's unaudited financial statements.

- Trend schedules for financial and actuarial sections of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) as of June 30, 2012 (based upon data from the System, accepted without verification or audit, and upon results of the annual actuarial valuation).

- Actuarial assumptions and methods adopted by the Public Employees' Retirement Board.

A complete copy of the June 30, 2012 actuarial valuation is available from the System.

Each annual actuarial valuation involves a projection of the benefits expected to be paid in the future to all members of the Retirement System. The projection of expected future benefit payments is based on the benefit provisions in effect on the actuarial valuation date. (See the Plan Summary section of this Annual Financial Report for a summary of current benefit and contribution provisions.)

List of Trend Schedules

The following schedules, prepared by Segal, are included in the Financial Section of this report:

➢ Schedules of Funding Progress

➢ Schedule of Employer Contributions

List of Supporting Schedules

The following schedules and summaries prepared by Segal are included within this Actuarial Section:

➢ Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

➢ Schedule 1 – Retirement System Membership

➢ Schedule 2 – Active Member Valuation Data

➢ Schedule 3 – Pay Status Participants Added to and Removed from the Rolls

➢ Schedule 4 – Solvency Test

➢ Schedule 5 – Analysis of Actuarial Experience

➢ Actuarial Valuation Statement (GASB Disclosure Basis)

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Public Employees' Retirement Board
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The Public Employees' Retirement Act requires an adjustment in the statutory contribution rates on July 1 of each odd-numbered year, based on the actuarially determined rates indicated in the actuarial valuation report for the immediately preceding year. Rates are only adjusted upward if the new rates are more than 0.50% higher than the existing rate for Employer-Pay and more than 0.25% higher for Employee/Employer. Rates are only adjusted downward if the new rates are more than 2.00% lower than the existing rate for Employer-Pay (and adjusted only by the amount in excess of 2.00%) and more than 1.00% lower than the existing rate for Employee/Employer (and adjusted only by the amount in excess of 1.00%). Rates are rounded to the nearest 0.25% of payroll.

Since the actuarially determined rates from the June 30, 2012 valuation were not within the ranges previously noted and this valuation year is an even numbered year, an adjustment in the statutory rates is required for fiscal years July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2015.

	Regular Employees	Police/Fire Employees
Employer-Pay		
Statutory Rate for Fiscal Years July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013	23.75 %	39.75 %
Actuarial Determined Contribution Rate per June 30, 2012 Actuarial Valuation	25.72 %	40.54 %
Statutory Rate for Fiscal Years July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2015 (as determined from the June 30, 2012 valuation)	25.75 %	40.50 %

	Regular Employees	Police/Fire Employees
Employee/Employer		
Statutory Rate for Fiscal Years July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013	24.50 %	40.50 %
Actuarial Determined Contribution Rate per June 30, 2012 Actuarial Valuation	26.73 %	41.54 %
Statutory Rate for Fiscal Years July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2015 (as determined from the June 30, 2012 valuation)	26.50 %	41.50 %

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Public Employees' Retirement Board
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A summary of the GASB disclosure rates are as follows:

	Regular Employees	Police/Fire Employees
Employer-Pay	25.69%	41.94%
Employee/Employer	26.70%	42.94%

The actuarial calculations prepared for disclosure requirements under GASB as well as for funding purposes were made in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices. The information supplied in this letter is based on the current provisions of the Public Employees' Retirement Act and on the actuarial assumptions and methods adopted by the Public Employees' Retirement Board. Further, in our opinion, the assumptions as approved by the Board are reasonably related to the experience of and the expectations for the Plan.

We are members of the American Academy of Actuaries and we meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion herein.

Sincerely,

Brad Ramirez, FSA, MAAA, EA
Consulting Actuary

Thomas D. Levy, FSA, MAAA, EA
Senior Vice President and Chief Actuary

John Monroe, ASA, MAAA, EA
Vice President and Associate Actuary

Ek/bqb
Enclosures

5220406v1/01068.001

SUMMARY OF ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

The actuarial assumptions and methods used in the June 30, 2012 actuarial valuation were adopted by the Public Employees' Retirement Board and were based on the results of the experience review completed in 2007.

Economic Assumptions

The economic assumptions for the 2012 actuarial valuation.

Investment return* - 8.0% per year.

Salary increases* - The assumed salary increase rates are shown below:

Regular Employees	
Years of Service	**Rate**
1	9.75%
2	8.25%
3	7.75%
4	7.50%
5	7.25%
6	7.00%
7	6.75%
8	6.25%
9	5.75%
10	5.50%
11	5.10%
12	4.90%
13 or more	4.50%

Police/Fire Employees	
Years of Service	**Rate**
1	14.75%
2	10.75%
3	10.20%
4	9.80%
5	9.40%
6	9.00%
7	8.25%
8	7.75%
9	7.25%
10 or more	6.50%

Rate Payroll - Based on actual contributions for the prior year with increases of 3.00% for regular employees and 5.00% for police/fire employees.

Payroll growth* (Funding) - 6.5% per year for regular employees and 8.0% per year for police/fire employees.

Payroll growth* (GASB disclosure) - 5.0% per year for both regular employees and for police/fire employees.

*Includes inflation at 3.5% per year.

Post-retirement Benefit increases	-	For current retirees and beneficiaries, future Post-Retirement Benefit Increases reflect actual changes in historical CPI and are assumed to follow the formulas described below. For future retirees, those hired prior to 2010 are assumed to reach the cap after 24 years of retirement. Those hired in 2010 or later are assumed to reach the cap after 39 years of retirement. Underlying all of these assumptions is that CPI will grow over time at a rate of 3.50% per year.

For members with an effective date of membership before January 1, 2010:

The lesser of:

(a) 2% per year following the third anniversary of the commencement of benefits, 3% per year following the sixth anniversary, 3 ½% per year following the ninth anniversary, 4% per year following the twelfth anniversary and 5% per year following the fourteenth anniversary, or

(b) The annual benefit increase is equal to the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (or other Board approved index) for the three preceding years.

In any event, a member's benefit must be increased by the percentages in paragraph (a) if the benefit of a member has not been increased at a rate greater than or equal to the average of the Consumer Price Index (All Items) (or other Board approved index) for the period between retirement and the date of increase.

For members with an effective date of membership on or after January 1, 2010:

Same as above, except the increases do not exceed 4% per year.

Non-Economic Assumptions

The assumed retirement rates, which project the percentage of eligible employees who will retire, are shown below:

Regular Employees				
Years of Service				
Age	5 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 or more
45 – 49	--	1%	8%	--
50 – 54	2%	2%	10%	25%
55 – 59	4%	7%	15%	30%
60 – 61	13%	20%	25%	30%
62 – 64	15%	20%	25%	30%
65 – 69	22%	25%	30%	30%
70 & older	100%	100%	100%	100%

Police/Fire Employees					
Years of Service					
Age	5 – 9	10 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 or more
40 – 44	--	1%	1%	--	--
45 – 49	--	1%	3%	15%	15%
50 – 54	1%	5%	12%	15%	25%
55 – 59	5%	12%	20%	25%	35%
60 - 64	10%	20%	25%	25%	35%
65 & older	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The retirement age for inactive vested members is equal to their earliest unreduced retirement age.

The assumed withdrawal rates are shown below:

Regular Employees	
Years of Service	**Rate**
0	18.25%
1	13.00%
2	9.80%
3	7.75%
4	6.50%
5	6.00%
6	5.00%
7	4.65%
8	3.90%
9	3.70%
10	3.30%
11 or more	2.00%
Police/Fire Employees	
Years of Service	**Rate**
0	13.00%
1	6.50%
2	5.50%
3	4.00%
4	3.90%
5	3.75%
6 or more	2.00%

Withdrawal rates end when retirement rates commence.

The assumed disability rates are shown below for selected ages:

Age	Regular Employees	Police/Fire Employees
22	0.01%	0.05%
27	0.02%	0.05%
32	0.06%	0.06%
37	0.09%	0.09%
42	0.18%	0.37%
47	0.31%	0.53%
52	0.50%	0.66%
57	0.69%	0.60%
62	0.50%	0.60%

No disability rates are assumed after age 65.

Mortality Table - For non-disabled male regular members it is the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table. For non-disabled female regular members and for all non-disabled police/fire members it is the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table set forward one year. The schedules below show the assumed mortality rates and projected life expectancies for selected ages:

Regular Members				
	Mortality Rates		Expected Years of Life Remaining	
Age	Males	Females	Males	Females
40	0.11%	0.08%	39.8	41.7
50	0.21%	0.19%	30.3	32.1
60	0.67%	0.58%	21.2	23.0
70	2.22%	1.86%	13.4	15.0
80	6.44%	5.08%	7.3	8.6

Police/Fire Members				
	Mortality Rates		Expected Years of Life Remaining	
Age	Males	Females	Males	Females
40	0.11%	0.08%	38.8	41.7
50	0.24%	0.19%	29.4	32.1
60	0.77%	0.58%	20.4	23.0
70	2.46%	1.86%	12.7	15.0
80	7.20%	5.08%	6.7	8.6

The mortality table used in the actuarial valuation to project mortality rates for disabled male members is the RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table set back three years for regular members and the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table set forward ten years for police/fire members. For both regular and police/fire disabled female members, it is the RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table set forward eight years.

Presence and Age of Beneficiary

It is assumed for purposes of the actuarial valuation that beneficiaries of female members are three years older than the female member. Beneficiaries of male members are assumed to be three years younger than the male member.

Since pre-retirement death benefits are payable to a surviving beneficiary of an unmarried member, all members are assumed to have a beneficiary upon pre-retirement death.

The unmodified option is a straight life annuity except for "employer-pay" Police/Fire retirees, for whom it is a 50% joint and survivor annuity. Existing "employer-pay" Police/Fire retirees with an unmodified option who retired after June 30, 1981 and before July 1, 2007 have been valued assuming no surviving spouse, pending the results of an analysis and verification of spousal information. The assumed probability of marriage at retirement for future "employer-pay" Police/Fire retirees are shown below for selected ages:

Age	Male	Female
22	33.0%	37.1%
27	58.9%	65.2%
32	65.3%	61.8%
37	71.3%	63.6%
42	71.4%	63.1%
47	73.3%	61.0%
52	75.7%	64.0%
57	77.0%	57.6%
62	74.0%	49.5%

Dependent Children

The assumption for dependent children in the actuarial valuation is one dependent child who is 28 years younger than the employee.

Retirement Age for Inactive Vested Participants

Earliest unreduced retirement age.

Administrative Expenses

0.15% of payroll added to Normal Cost.

Asset Valuation Method

Asset valuation is determined using the market value of assets less unrecognized returns in each of the last five years. Unrecognized return is equal to the difference between the actual market return and the expected return on the actuarial value, and is recognized over a five-year period, further adjusted, if necessary, to be within 30% of the market value. Deferred gains and losses as of June 30, 2011 have been combined and will be recognized in equal amounts over a period of four years from that date.

Actuarial Funding Method

The actuarial cost or funding method used in the actuarial valuation is the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under this method, the total calculated employer contribution rate consists of the normal cost, the administrative expense allowance, plus the payment required to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over the established amortization period.

The normal cost rate is the level percentage-of-salary contribution required each year to accumulate over each covered employee's projected working lifetime the reserves needed to meet the cost of projected benefits. The normal cost is determined based on the plan provisions and benefit accrual rate applicable to that individual.

The total actuarial accrued liability under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method represents the value of all projected benefit payments for current members less the portion that will be paid by future normal costs. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is the amount obtained by subtracting valuation assets from the total actuarial accrued liability.

Amortization of the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

For funding purposes, the UAAL (i.e., the difference between the Actuarial Accrued Liability and the Valuation Value of Assets), as of June 30, 2011 shall continue to be amortized over separate 30-year period amortization layers based on the valuations during which each separate layer was previously established.

Any new UAAL as a result of actuarial gains or losses identified in the annual valuation as of June 30 will be amortized over a period equal to the truncated average remaining amortization period of all prior UAAL layers. This would occur until the average remaining amortization period is less than 20 years. At that point, amortization periods of 20 years would be used for actuarial gains and losses.

Any new UAAL as a result of change in actuarial assumptions or methods will be amortized over a period equal to the truncated average remaining amortization period of all prior UAAL layers. This would occur until the average remaining amortization period is less than 20 years. At that point, amortization periods of 20 years would be used for assumption or method changes.

Unless an alternative amortization period is recommended by the Actuary and accepted by the Board based on the results of an actuarial analysis:

a. with the exception noted in b., below, the increase in UAAL as a result of any plan amendments will be amortized over a period of 15 years;

b. the increase in UAAL that would result from a temporary retirement incentive will be pre-funded by the participating employer(s).

UAAL layers shall be amortized over “closed” amortization periods so that the amortization period for each layer decreases by one year with each actuarial valuation.

UAAL layers shall be amortized as a level percentage of payroll so that the amortization amount in each year during the amortization period shall be expected to be a level percentage of covered payroll, taking into consideration the current assumption for general payroll increase.

If an overfunding exists (i.e., the total of all UAAL becomes negative so that there is a surplus), such surplus and any subsequent surpluses will be amortized over an “open” amortization period of 30 years. Any prior UAAL amortization layers will be considered fully amortized, and any subsequent UAAL will be amortized over 20 years as the first of a new series of amortization layers.

These amortization policy components will apply separately to each of the Regular and Police/Fire UAAL cost groups.

For GASB disclosure, the unfunded accrued liability is amortized over an open (non-declining) amortization period of 30 years.

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods Since the Previous Year

The Board adopted an adjustment to the asset smoothing method that combined the net deferred investment losses from the June 30, 2011 valuation into a single smoothing layer to be recognized in equal amounts over a period of four years from that date.

In addition, based on a review of actuarial funding policy, the amortization policy was changed. Previously, this method was as follows:

For the purpose of calculating the actuarially determined contribution rate, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is amortized as a level percent of payroll over a year-by-year closed amortization period where each amortization period is set at 30 years.

SCHEDULE 1

RETIREMENT SYSTEM MEMBERSHIP
2003 to 2012

June 30	Active Members	Inactive Members	Retired & Disabled Members	Beneficiaries & Survivors	Total Membership
2003	87,327	7,687	23,371	3,669	122,054
2004	90,242	7,829	24,938	3,830	126,839
2005	93,995	9,182	26,962	4,037	134,176
2006	98,187	10,309	29,025	4,237	141,758
2007	103,693	10,990	31,262	4,425	150,370
2008	106,123	11,593	33,479	4,651	155,846
2009	105,417	11,574	37,095	4,810	158,896
2010	102,594	11,807	38,841	5,078	158,320
2011	99,911	12,632	41,259	5,319	159,121
2012	98,512	12,962	44,012	5,534	161,020

SCHEDULE 2

ACTIVE MEMBER VALUATION DATA
2003 to 2012

	Number of Active Members		Annual Payroll (millions)		Annual Average Salary		Percent Increase Average Salary	
June 30	Regular	Police/ Fire	Regular	Police/ Fire	Regular	Police/ Fire	Regular	Police/ Fire
2003	77,569	9,758	$ 3,040.1	$ 555.3	$ 39,193	$ 56,907	2.9 %	2.3 %
2004	79,848	10,394	3,199.5	613.3	40,069	59,008	2.2	3.7
2005	83,224	10,771	3,404.0	660.0	40,901	61,277	2.1	3.8
2006	87,020	11,167	3,648.6	717.5	41,929	64,250	2.5	4.9
2007	91,757	11,936	3,978.1	791.6	43,355	66,316	3.4	3.2
2008	93,816	12,307	4,330.5	863.9	46,159	70,194	6.5	5.8
2009	92,784	12,633	4,467.7	905.4	48,151	71,669	4.3	2.1
2010	90,219	12,375	4,457.5	908.0	49,407	73,373	2.6	2.4
2011	87,975	11,936	4,332.6	882.0	49,248	73,895	(0.3)	0.7
2012	86,719	11,793	4,232.5	855.3	48,808	72,523	(0.9)	(1.9)

SCHEDULE 3

PAY STATUS PARTICIPANTS ADDED TO AND REMOVED FROM THE ROLLS
2003 to 2012

RETIREES AND BENEFICIARIES

		Added to Rolls		Removed from Rolls		Rolls at End of Year			
June 30	Beginning Balance	Number	Annual Allowances	Number	Annual Allowances	Number	Annual Allowances	% Increase in Annual Allowances	Average Annual Allowances
2003	22,799	2,028	$54,693,801	(702)	($12,333,157)	24,125	$572,093,340	11.1%	$23,714
2004	24,125	2,283	62,097,018	(742)	(13,656,840)	25,666	636,595,582	11.3	24,803
2005	25,666	2,727	81,174,174	(732)	(14,848,050)	27,661	722,702,905	13.5	26,127
2006	27,661	2,762	81,562,280	(710)	(14,789,407)	29,713	810,259,691	12.1	27,270
2007	29,713	3,005	91,153,219	(795)	(17,445,492)	31,923	906,337,590	11.9	28,391
2008	31,923	3,118	98,180,394	(875)	(18,596,824)	34,166	1,010,049,395	11.4	29,563
2009	34,166	4,395	153,318,503	(809)	(19,096,137)	37,752	1,172,786,193	16.1	31,066
2010	37,752	2,717	89,297,524	(915)	(22,834,942)	39,554	1,265,227,334	7.9	31,988
2011	39,554	3,443	114,677,405	(1,016)	(27,214,007)	*41,981	1,379,326,118	9.0	*32,856
2012	41,981	3,687	121,192,385	(932)	(24,956,200)	44,736	1,507,827,860	9.3	33,705

DISABILITY RECIPIENTS

		Added to Rolls		Removed from Rolls		Rolls at End of Year			
June 30	Beginning Balance	Number	Annual Allowances	Number	Annual Allowances	Number	Annual Allowances	% Increase in Annual Allowances	Average Annual Allowances
2003	1,452	183	$3,052,989	(55)	($753,234)	1,580	$26,061,629	12.6%	$16,495
2004	1,580	198	3,185,565	(85)	(1,378,530)	1,693	28,502,933	9.4	16,836
2005	1,693	222	4,593,174	(75)	(1,310,668)	1,840	32,537,424	14.2	17,683
2006	1,840	237	4,610,636	(87)	(1,478,451)	1,990	36,475,093	12.1	18,329
2007	1,990	243	5,357,238	(90)	(1,905,849)	2,143	40,799,325	11.9	19,038
2008	2,143	223	5,162,630	(121)	(2,175,505)	2,245	44,738,669	9.7	19,928
2009	2,245	267	6,957,349	(109)	(1,997,230)	2,403	50,775,027	13.5	21,130
2010	2,403	218	5,437,237	(106)	(2,128,188)	2,515	55,151,437	8.6	21,929
2011	2,515	266	7,149,107	(113)	(2,423,831)	2,668	61,000,876	10.6	22,864
2012	2,668	279	7,576,925	(122)	(2,462,375)	2,825	67,473,905	10.6	23,885

SURVIVOR ANNUITANTS

		Added to Rolls		Removed from Rolls		Rolls at End of Year			
June 30	Beginning Balance	Number	Annual Allowances	Number	Annual Allowances	Number	Annual Allowances	% Increase in Annual Allowances	Average Annual Allowances
2003	1,284	121	$1,406,944	(70)	($548,713)	1,335	$14,487,802	9.7%	$10,852
2004	1,335	136	1,616,992	(62)	(469,614)	1,409	16,063,816	10.9	11,401
2005	1,409	118	1,605,532	(29)	(369,222)	1,498	17,755,952	10.5	11,853
2006	1,498	147	1,673,808	(86)	(651,337)	1,559	19,303,127	8.7	12,382
2007	1,559	148	1,896,176	(86)	(792,804)	1,621	20,944,150	8.5	12,921
2008	1,621	161	1,905,857	(63)	(512,942)	1,719	22,920,123	9.4	13,333
2009	1,719	124	1,449,221	(93)	(751,205)	1,750	24,257,755	5.8	13,862
2010	1,750	174	1,977,291	(74)	(710,074)	1,850	26,115,812	7.7	14,117
2011	1,850	162	1,999,587	(83)	(825,074)	1,929	27,852,395	6.6	14,439
2012	1,929	140	1,764,977	(84)	(826,587)	1,985	29,436,963	5.7	14,830

* Corrected from previous publication.

SCHEDULE 4

SOLVENCY TEST
(millions)

2003 to 2012

June 30	Actuarial Accrued Liabilities: Active Member Contributions (1)	Actuarial Accrued Liabilities: Retirees and Beneficiaries Inactive and Pay-Status Members* (2)	Actuarial Accrued Liabilities: Active Members Employer Financed Portion (3)	Actuarial Value of Assets	Portion of Actuarial Accrued Liabilities Covered by Assets (1)	(2)	(3)
2003	$ 368.3	$ 8,291.2	$ 10,881.2	$ 15,883.0	100%	100%	66.3%
2004	403.4	9,312.1	11,669.9	16,830.3	100	100	61.0
2005	448.7	10,663.4	12,496.6	17,886.5	100	100	54.2
2006	483.3	11,852.6	13,403.2	19,282.0	100	100	51.8
2007	521.5	12,717.0	14,433.1	21,359.0	100	100	56.3
2008	574.8	14,258.6	15,662.5	23,237.7	100	100	53.7
2009	606.0	16,367.0	16,102.2	23,971.9	100	100	43.5
2010	650.5	17,574.5	16,852.7	24,725.5	100	100	38.6
2011	679.9	19,206.9	16,989.4	25,871.1	100	100	35.2
2012	708.5	20,519.7	17,376.7	27,399.0	100	100	35.5

* Includes liability for post-retirement benefit increases.

SCHEDULE 5

ANALYSIS OF ACTUARIAL EXPERIENCE

Gains and Losses in Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (AAL) During Year Ended June 30, 2012 Resulting from Differences Between Assumed Experience and Actual Experience (Dollar Amounts in Millions)

	Regular		Police/Fire	
Type of Activity	**Amount**	**As Pct of AAL**	**Amount**	**As Pct of AAL**
Age and Service Retirements. If members retire at older ages or with lower final average pay than assumed, there is a gain. If retirements occur at younger ages with higher average pay, there is a loss.	($129.6)	(0.43%)	($33.7)	(0.40%)
Disability Retirements. If disability claims are less than assumed, there is a gain. If there are more claims, there is a loss.	(17.9)	(0.06%)	(3.3)	(0.04%)
Pre- and Post-Retirement Deaths. If retirees live longer than assumed, there is a loss. If retirees live shorter than assumed, there is a gain.	(59.3)	(0.20%)	(18.1)	(0.22%)
Post-Retirement Benefit Increases. If increases are more than assumed, there is a loss. If increases are less than assumed, there is a gain.	69.1	0.23%	19.5	0.23%
Withdrawal From Employment. If more liabilities are released by withdrawals than assumed, there is a gain. If less liabilities are released, there is a loss.	37.6	0.12%	1.5	0.02%
Pay Increases. If there are smaller pay increases than assumed, there is a gain. If there are greater increases, there is a loss.	504.9	1.66%	217.1	2.61%
Active New Entrants. Cost due to new hires.	(37.6)	(0.12%)	(6.2)	(0.07%)
Active Rehires. Some new active members have past service credits reinstated, thereby increasing costs due to the unanticipated liabilities.	(21.4)	(0.07%)	(3.0)	(0.04%)
Inactive and Retiree Showups. Persons in inactive or pay status who are added to the valuation data during the year.	(7.0)	(0.02%)	0.0	0.00%
Refinement in Post Retirement Benefit Increase (PRBI) Methodology. Future projected PRBI now reflect historical changes in CPI.	154.2	0.51%	45.6	0.55%
Other. Miscellaneous gains and losses result from data changes and adjustments, and other miscellaneous impacts on the valuation results.	0.5	0.00%	(7.4)	(0.09%)
Total Liability Experience Gain (Loss) During Year.	493.5	1.62%	212.0	2.55%
Investment Income. If there is a greater investment income than assumed, there is a gain. If there is less income, there is a loss.	(333.6)	(1.10%)	(79.6)	(0.96%)
Total Experience Gain (Loss) During the Year.	159.9	0.52%	132.4	1.59%

June 30, 2012

Actuarial Valuation Statement
(GASB Disclosure Basis)

Normal Cost	**Regular Employees**	**Police/Fire Employees**	**Total**
Employer Normal Cost*	$ 677,416,726	$ 258,726,294	$ 936,143,020
Employee contributions	87,404,483	15,168,675	102,573,158
Total Normal Cost	**$ 764,821,209**	**$ 273,894,969**	**$ 1,038,716,178**
Actuarial Accrued Liability			
Active members	$ 13,883,202,745	$ 4,201,959,093	$ 18,085,161,838
Inactive members	714,997,534	47,532,177	762,529,711
Pensioners, beneficiaries and disabled	15,402,890,042	3,982,210,121	19,385,100,163
Survivors	321,355,861	50,725,181	372,081,042
Total Actuarial Accrued Liability	**$ 30,322,446,182**	**$ 8,282,426,572**	**$ 38,604,872,754**
Assets at Actuarial Value	**$ 21,593,053,471**	**$ 5,805,931,385**	**$ 27,398,984,856**
Total Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	**$ 8,729,392,711**	**$ 2,476,495,187**	**$ 11,205,887,898**
Payment to amortize unfunded actuarial accrued liability over 30 years, based on level percentage of payroll amortization	**$ 425,038,476**	**$ 120,581,783**	**$ 545,620,259**
Rate Payroll			
Employer-Pay Rate Payroll	$ 3,928,138,669	$ 867,410,592	$ 4,795,549,261
Employee/Employer Rate Payroll	704,294,838	74,772,662	779,067,500
Total Rate Payroll	**$ 4,632,433,507**	**$ 942,183,254**	**$ 5,574,616,761**

* *See cost-sharing mechanisms in NRS 286.410 and NRS 286.421*

June 30, 2012

Actuarial Valuation Statement (continued)
(GASB Disclosure Basis)

Contribution Rates
(as percentage of rate payroll)

	Regular Employees	Police/Fire Employees
Employer-Pay		
Employer-Pay, current statutory rate for Fiscal Years July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013	23.75%	39.75%
Employer-Pay, calculated rate		
Employer normal cost	16.36%	28.99%
Amortization percentage	9.18%	12.80%
Administrative expenses	0.15%	0.15%
Employer-Pay, total rate	25.69%	41.94%
New statutory rounded rate	25.75%	40.50%
Employee/Employer		
Employee/Employer, current statutory rate for Fiscal Years July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013	24.50%	40.50%
Employee/Employer, calculated rate		
Employee contribution rate	12.25%	20.25%
Employer normal cost	5.12%	9.74%
Amortization percentage	9.18%	12.80%
Administrative expenses	0.15%	0.15%
Employee/Employer, total rate	26.70%	42.94%
New statutory rounded rate	26.50%	41.50%

The Public Employees' Retirement System of the State of Nevada is funded on an actuarial reserve basis. Participating employers are making contributions to the Retirement System based on the results of actuarial valuations and the statutory funding provisions of the Public Employees' Retirement Act.

The actuarial calculations performed solely for the GASB Disclosure were made in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and procedures, based on the current provisions of the Public Employees' Retirement Act and on the actuarial assumptions and methods recommended to the Public Employees' Retirement Board and as required under GASB No. 25. A comparison of the funding contribution rates and the GASB disclosure contribution rates can be found in the Certification Letter.

June 30, 2012

Actuarial Valuation Statement (continued)
(GASB Disclosure Basis)

We are members of the American Academy of Actuaries and we meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion herein.

Brad Ramirez, FSA, MAAA, EA
Consulting Actuary

Thomas D. Levy, FSA, MAAA, EA
Senior Vice President and Chief Actuary

John Monroe

John Monroe, ASA, MAAA, EA
Vice President and Associate Actuary

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STATISTICAL SECTION

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STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Data Sources

Financial data presented in this section was obtained directly from June 30 audited financial statements. Demographic data was taken from actuarial records, both from an independent actuary and from internal System records provided to the actuary. Contribution rate history was compiled from actuarial valuations prepared by an independent actuary on an annual basis. Participating employer information was obtained from internal records and verified with actuarial data.

Change in Net Assets

As exhibited in Schedule 1, two of the past ten years (2008 and 2009) resulted in a negative change to net assets, with fiscal year 2009 being the most severe. The decreases experienced during 2008 and 2009 are primarily the result of difficult and widespread economic conditions which began in 2008 and began recovering during 2010. The 9.4% since inception (28 years) annualized return of the plan exceeds the actuarial objective.

Plan Membership

Active membership in PERS for fiscal year 2012 decreased by 1,399 or 1.4%. While this is not a material number, this is the fourth consecutive year membership has decreased. Until 2009, the State of Nevada had been among the top five fastest growing states in the country for many years and had shown only upward trends in membership numbers.

This year's decrease in membership may be a reflection of the large number of retirement inceptions during the year, coupled with the widespread economic downturn that began in 2008 which caused more positions to remain unfilled, staff layoffs, and fewer or no new positions to be created. The number of benefit recipients (excluding survivors and beneficiaries) increased by 2,753 or 6.7% between 2011 and 2012. We expect to see consistent growth in the number of retired members over the following years.

The increase in retired members and the decrease in active members caused the number of active members per retiree (Regular and Police/Fire members/retirees combined) to drop from 2.4 in 2011 to 2.2 in 2012. It is expected that as the economy continues to recover active membership will increase.

Active and retired membership data, broken down between Regular and Police/Fire members, along with statistics on the number of active members per retiree can be found in Schedule 6 of this section.

Funded Ratio

The ten-year history of the funded ratio (Actuarial Value of Assets to Actuarial Accrued Liability) appears on the Schedule of Funding Progress (page 49) in the Financial Section of this report. Some possible causes of fluctuations in this ratio are strong or weak investment returns, the smoothing of actuarial gains and losses over five-year periods (see Actuarial Section, Asset Valuation Method narrative for further information on smoothing), and changes in the method of amortizing of the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (such a change occurred effective July 1, 2004). Fiscal years 2008 and 2009 were challenging years regarding investment returns, and this is reflected in the downward trend of the funded ratios for the past several years. In 2012 the ratio improved to 71.0% compared to the 2011 ratio of 70.2%.

Fluctuations in the funded ratio are to be expected depending on financial and world events, and the existence of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities is not necessarily an indicator of financial problems. However, the funding ratio is closely monitored and controlled to the best of the System's ability.

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SCHEDULE 1
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS - LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(in millions)

	2003	2004	2005
Additions			
Employer contributions	$ 724.0	$ 808.3	$ 875.5
Plan member contributions	55.4	61.1	66.9
Repayment and purchase of service	29.4	43.4	63.7
Investment income (net of expenses)	672.9	1,700.8	1,491.3
Other income	2.1	2.1	3.3
Total additions to plan net assets	1,483.8	2,615.7	2,500.7
Deductions			
Benefit payments	591.8	657.6	739.8
Refunds	11.1	12.1	14.5
Administrative and other expenses	9.6	9.8	9.0
Transfers of contributions	6.7	-	-
Total deductions from plan net assets	619.2	679.5	763.3
Change in net assets	$ 864.6	$ 1,936.2	$ 1,737.4

Notes: Information is from internal System records

Contribution rates in effect for Fiscal year ended June 30,	2003	2004	2005
Regular Employees			
Employer-pay plan	18.75 %	20.25 %	20.25 %
Employee/employer plan (matching rate)	9.75	10.50	10.50
Police/Fire Employees			
Employer-pay plan	28.50	28.50	28.50
Employee/employer plan (matching rate)	14.75	14.75	14.75

Fiscal Year

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
$ 966.1	$ 1,046.6	$ 1,167.4	$ 1,213.1	$ 1,281.7	$ 1,264.8	$ 1,332.3
76.0	83.2	88.0	93.6	99.7	97.0	98.2
42.2	45.6	43.3	28.1	26.9	31.5	38.0
1,567.3	2,937.1	(743.1)	(3,543.4)	2,059.4	4,402.4	766.1
3.1	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.1
2,654.7	4,115.8	558.0	(2,206.2)	3,469.6	5,797.9	2,236.7
832.6	929.4	1,033.3	1,189.6	1,301.6	1,412.1	1,552.7
13.9	17.4	16.8	18.6	20.3	24.8	27.8
8.2	8.6	8.7	9.7	11.1	10.6	9.9
4.7	2.0	2.6	3.8	0.5	1.5	1.7
859.4	957.4	1,061.4	1,221.7	1,333.5	1,449.0	1,592.1
$ 1,795.3	$ 3,158.4	$ (503.4)	$ (3,427.9)	$ 2,136.1	$ 4,348.9	$ 644.6

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
19.75 %	19.75 %	20.50 %	20.50 %	21.50 %	21.50 %	23.75 %
10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.25	11.25	12.25
32.00	32.00	33.50	33.50	37.00	37.00	39.75
16.50	16.50	17.25	17.25	19.00	19.00	20.25

SCHEDULE 2
BENEFIT AND REFUND DEDUCTIONS FROM NET ASSETS
(in millions)

	2003	2004	2005
Regular Members:			
Benefits			
Retirement and survivor	$ 460.2	$ 509.5	$ 574.1
Disability	24.7	27.8	31.0
Post-retirement increases	0.1	-	-
Total benefits	$ 485.0	$ 537.3	$ 605.1
Refunds			
Member contributions*	$ 8.5	$ 9.0	$ 10.9
Mandatory employer distributions	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total refunds	$ 8.7	$ 9.1	$ 11.1
Police/Fire Members:			
Benefits			
Retirement and survivor	$ 99.7	$ 112.6	$ 126.6
Disability	7.1	7.6	8.1
Total benefits	$ 106.8	$ 120.2	$ 134.7
Total refunds of member contributions	$ 2.4	$ 3.0	$ 3.4
Total Members:			
Benefits			
Retirement and survivor	$ 559.9	$ 622.1	$ 700.7
Disability	31.8	35.4	39.1
Post-retirement increases	0.1	- **	-
Total benefits	$ 591.8	$ 657.5	$ 739.8
Refunds			
Member contributions*	$ 10.9	$ 12.0	$ 14.3
Mandatory employer distributions	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total refunds	$ 11.1	$ 12.1	$ 14.5

* Refunds of member contributions are attributed to separation, with amounts attributed to death immaterial. In 2012 there were two refunds due to death which totaled $16,499.

** Corrected from previous publication.

Notes: Regular and Police/Fire retired members received post-retirement increases each year. Police/Fire member amounts were immaterial for purposes of this schedule. Information is from internal System records.

Fiscal Year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	$ 644.5	$ 716.9	$ 797.7	$ 924.7	$ 1,008.3	$ 1,085.8	$ 1,187.8
	35.5	39.8	44.0	48.8	52.9	58.3	63.6
	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 680.0	$ 756.8	$ 841.7	$ 973.5	$ 1,061.2	$ 1,144.1	$ 1,251.4
	$ 11.1	$ 13.7	$ 12.3	$ 14.0	$ 14.6	$ 18.4	$ 19.1
	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
	$ 11.2	$ 14.0	$ 12.5	$ 14.5	$ 15.1	$ 18.6	$ 19.4
	$ 143.7	$ 163.4	$ 181.6	$ 204.9	$ 227.9	$ 254.4	$ 286.1
	8.8	9.2	9.9	11.2	12.5	13.6	15.2
	$ 152.5	$ 172.6	$ 191.5	$ 216.1	$ 240.4	$ 268.0	$ 301.3
	$ 2.7	$ 3.4	$ 4.3	$ 4.1	$ 5.2	$ 6.2	$ 8.4
	$ 788.2	$ 880.3	$ 979.3	$ 1,129.6	$ 1,236.2	$ 1,340.2	$ 1,473.9
	44.3	49.0	53.9	60.0	65.4	71.9	78.8
	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 832.5	$ 929.4	$ 1,033.2	$ 1,189.6	$ 1,301.6	$ 1,412.1	$ 1,552.7
	$ 13.8	$ 17.1	$ 16.6	$ 18.1	$ 19.8	$ 24.6	$ 27.5
	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
	$ 13.9	$ 17.4	$ 16.8	$ 18.6	$ 20.3	$ 24.8	$ 27.8

SCHEDULE 3

RETIRED MEMBERS BY TYPE OF BENEFIT
As of June 30, 2012
(Page 1 of 2)

Regular Retired Members

Amount of Monthly Benefit	Number of Retired Members	Type of Retirement: Service	Disability	Beneficiary	Survivor
Under $1,000	10,878	7,956	732	1,040	1,150
$1,000 - $1,999	10,794	8,824	735	961	274
$2,000 - $2,999	7,089	5,899	507	507	176
$3,000 - $3,999	5,278	4,680	254	243	101
$4,000 - $4,999	4,908	4,631	96	133	48
$5,000 - $5,999	2,234	2,131	43	51	9
$6,000 - $6,999	1,105	1,072	12	17	4
$7,000 - $7,999	516	502	4	8	2
$8,000 - $8,999	247	243	2	2	-
$9,000 - $9,999	90	87	-	2	1
$10,000 & Over	119	118	-	1	-
Total	43,258	36,143	2,385	2,965	1,765

SCHEDULE 3

RETIRED MEMBERS BY TYPE OF BENEFIT
As of June 30, 2012
(Page 2 of 2)

Police/Fire Retired Members

Amount of Monthly Benefit	Number of Retired Members	Type of Retirement			
		Service	Disability	Beneficiary	Survivor
Under $1,000	617	306	49	126	136
$1,000 - $1,999	958	590	133	206	29
$2,000 - $2,999	882	622	113	132	15
$3,000 - $3,999	895	733	67	69	26
$4,000 - $4,999	809	728	46	27	8
$5,000 - $5,999	687	649	20	13	5
$6,000 - $6,999	531	518	8	4	1
$7,000 - $7,999	352	348	1	3	-
$8,000 - $8,999	212	210	-	2	-
$9,000 - $9,999	140	138	1	1	-
$10,000 & Over	205	202	2	1	-
Total	6,288	5,044	440	584	220

Information provided by The Segal Company, the System's actuary.

SCHEDULE 4

AVERAGE BENEFIT PAYMENTS
(Page 1 of 2)

June 30		Regular Members	Police/Fire Members
2003	Average monthly benefit	$1,879	$2,862
	Average monthly compensation at retirement	$4,238	$5,931
	Number of new retirees	1,731	283
	Average years of service at retirement	19.32	21.78
2004	Average monthly benefit	$1,961	$3,014
	Average monthly compensation at retirement	$4,356	$6,189
	Number of new retirees	1,981	262
	Average years of service at retirement	18.73	21.65
2005	Average monthly benefit	$2,062	$3,184
	Average monthly compensation at retirement	$4,600	$6,578
	Number of new retirees	2,446	279
	Average years of service at retirement	19.14	21.77
2006	Average monthly benefit	$2,136	$3,387
	Average monthly compensation at retirement	$4,643	$7,153
	Number of new retirees	2,445	328
	Average years of service at retirement	18.51	22.33
2007	Average monthly benefit	$2,216	$3,549
	Average monthly compensation at retirement	$4,800	$7,421
	Number of new retirees	2,678	299
	Average years of service at retirement	18.93	22.55
2008	Average monthly benefit	$2,306	$3,740
	Average monthly compensation at retirement	$5,054	$7,458
	Number of new retirees	2,710	345
	Average years of service at retirement	19.04	22.30

SCHEDULE 4

AVERAGE BENEFIT PAYMENTS
(Page 2 of 2)

June 30		Regular Members	Police/Fire Members
2009	Average monthly benefit	$2,428	$3,926
	Average monthly compensation at retirement	$5,139	$7,710
	Number of new retirees	3,996	379
	Average years of service at retirement	19.80	22.21
2010	Average monthly benefit	$2,486	$4,141
	Average monthly compensation at retirement	$5,309	$8,250
	Number of new retirees	2,252	357
	Average years of service at retirement	18.15	23.01
2011	Average monthly benefit	$2,539	$4,348
	Average monthly compensation at retirement	$4,890	$7,343
	Number of new retirees	2,933	433
	Average years of service at retirement	19.38	22.53

Number of new retirees excludes survivors and beneficiaries.

The average monthly benefit and number of new retirees is from The Segal Company, the System's actuarial firm. All other data is from internal System records.

Note: Average age at retirement is now shown on Schedule 5.

For GASB reporting purposes, beginning in 2012 Schedule 4-A is organized by years of credited service.

SCHEDULE 4-A

NEW RETIRED MEMBERS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Regular

	Year of Credited Service						
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+
Average monthly benefit	$ 316	$ 708	$ 1,492	$ 2,253	$ 3,133	$ 4,207	$ 5,334
Average salary	$ 31,100	$ 53,851	$ 65,168	$ 67,022	$ 73,116	$ 77,811	$ 82,864
Number of new retirees	67	638	686	546	540	283	466

Police/Fire

	Year of Credited Service						
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+
Average monthly benefit	-	$ 894	$ 1,776	$ 3,357	$ 4,783	$ 6,809	$ 8,451
Average salary	-	$ 63,123	$ 79,808	$ 94,892	$ 105,111	$ 119,107	$ 128,952
Number of new retirees	-	27	67	61	128	122	35

Above information is provided by The Segal Company, the System’s actuarial firm.

SCHEDULE 5

AVERAGE AGE AT RETIREMENT

June 30	Regular	Police/Fire
2003	59	54
2004	59	54
2005	59	55
2006	60	55
2007	60	55
2008	60	55
2009	61	54
2010	61	55
2011	64	58
2012	64	59

Information is from internal System records.

SCHEDULE 6

NUMBER OF ACTIVE MEMBERS PER RETIREE

	Number of Active Members		Number of Retired Members*		Active Members per Retiree	
June 30	Regular	Police/ Fire	Regular	Police/ Fire	Regular	Police/ Fire
2003	77,569	9,758	20,330	3,041	3.8	3.2
2004	79,848	10,394	21,707	3,231	3.7	3.2
2005	83,224	10,771	23,520	3,442	3.5	3.1
2006	87,020	11,167	25,296	3,729	3.4	3.0
2007	91,757	11,936	27,313	3,949	3.4	3.0
2008	93,816	12,307	29,270	4,209	3.2	2.9
2009	92,784	12,633	32,578	4,517	2.8	2.8
2010	90,219	12,375	34,047	4,794	2.6	2.6
2011	87,975	11,936	36,123	5,136	2.4	2.3
2012	86,719	11,793	38,528	5,484	2.3	2.2

* Excluding survivors and beneficiaries
Information provided by The Segal Company, the System's actuary.

SCHEDULE 7

CONTRIBUTION RATE HISTORY

	Funding Basis Contribution Rates[a]		GASB Disclosure Contribution Rates[a]		Statutory Contribution Rates[b]	
June 30	Regular	Police/ Fire	Regular	Police/ Fire	Regular	Police/ Fire
Employer Pay Plan						
2003	20.32%	28.81%	20.91%	30.13%	18.75%	28.50%
2004	20.07	32.60	20.66	35.00	20.25	28.50
2005	19.70	32.12	20.46	34.98	20.25	28.50
2006	20.44	33.24	21.24	36.15	19.75	32.00
2007	20.44	33.55	21.15	36.37	19.75	32.00
2008	20.82	36.97	21.30	39.36	20.50	33.50
2009	21.54	37.06	21.98	39.27	20.50	33.50
2010	22.57	38.39	23.07	40.62	21.50	37.00
2011	23.63	39.77	24.07	41.95	21.50	37.00
2012	24.33	39.45	24.58	41.28	23.75	39.75
Employee/Employer Plan						
2003	10.59%	14.79%	10.89%	15.45%	9.75%	14.75%
2004	10.51	16.68	10.81	17.88	10.50	14.75
2005	10.31	16.44	10.69	17.87	10.50	14.75
2006	10.68	17.08	11.08	18.53	10.50	16.50
2007	10.67	17.22	11.02	18.63	10.50	16.50
2008	10.83	18.86	11.07	20.01	10.50	17.25
2009	11.21	18.92	11.43	20.02	10.50	17.25
2010	11.74	19.61	11.99	20.72	11.25	19.00
2011	12.26	20.27	12.48	21.36	11.25	19.00
2012	12.66	20.17	12.78	21.08	12.25	20.25

[a] Funding basis and GASB disclosure contribution rates are provided by The Segal Company, the System's actuary.

[b] Statutory contribution rates are calculated (see Actuarial Section of this report for calculation parameters) and effective July 1 of each odd-numbered fiscal year.

SCHEDULE 8
PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS
(Page 1 of 3)

State of Nevada and Related Agencies
Board of Examiners for Alcohol & Drug Abuse Counselors
Department of Transportation
Legislative Counsel Bureau
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board
Nevada Rural Housing Authority
Public Employees' Retirement System
State Board of Accountancy
State Board of Architecture
State Board of Chiropractic Examiners
State Board of Cosmetology
State Board of Dental Examiners
State Board of Dispensing Opticians
State Board of Examiners for Social Workers
State Board of Massage Therapy
State Board of Medical Examiners
State Board of Nursing
State Board of Optometry
State Board of Osteopathic Medicine
State Board of Pharmacy
State Board of Physical Therapy Examiners
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners
State Personnel

University of Nevada System
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
University of Nevada, Reno

Schools
100 Academy of Excellence
Academy for Career Education
Alpine Academy Charter School
Andre Agassi College Preparatory Academy
Bailey Charter Elementary School
Beacon Academy of Nevada
Carson City School District
Carson Montessori School
Churchill County School District
Clark County School District
Coral Academy Las Vegas
Coral Academy of Science Charter School
Delta Academy
Discovery Charter School
Douglas County School District
Elko County School District
Elko Institute for Academic Achievement
Esmeralda County School District
Eureka County School District
Explore Knowledge Charter School
High Desert Montessori School
Humboldt County School District
ICDA Charter High School
Imagine School at Mountain View
Innovations Charter School
Lander County School District
Las Vegas Charter School of the Deaf
Lincoln County School District
Lyon County School District
Mariposa Academy of Language and Learning
Mineral County School District
Nevada Connections Academy
Nevada State High School
Nevada Virtual Academy
Nye County School District
Oasis Academy
Odyssey Charter School
Pershing County School District
Quest Academy
Rainbow Dreams Academy
Rainshadow Charter School
Renaissance Academy
Sierra Nevada Academy
Silver Sands Montessori Charter School
Silver State High School
Somerset Academy of Las Vegas
Storey County School District
Team A Washoe Charter School
Washoe County School District
White Pine County School District

Counties
Churchill County
Clark County
Douglas County
Elko County
Esmeralda County
Eureka County
Humboldt County
Lander County
Lincoln County
Lyon County
Mineral County

SCHEDULE 8
PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS
(Page 2 of 3)

Counties (continued)
Nye County
Pershing County
Storey County
Washoe County
White Pine County

Cities
City of Boulder
City of Caliente
City of Carlin
City of Carson
City of Elko
City of Ely
City of Fallon
City of Fernley
City of Henderson
City of Las Vegas
City of Lovelock
City of Mesquite
City of North Las Vegas
City of Reno
City of Sparks
City of Wells
City of West Wendover
City of Winnemucca
City of Yerington

Hospitals
Battle Mountain General Hospital
Grover C. Dils Medical Center
Humboldt General Hospital
Mount Grant General Hospital
Pershing General Hospital
University Medical Center of Southern Nevada
William Bee Ririe Hospital

Utility, Irrigation, and Sanitation Districts
Alamo Sewer & Water General Improvement District
Beatty Water and Sanitation District
CC Communications
Clark County Water Reclamation District
Douglas County Sewer and Water District
Lander County Sewer and Water
Lincoln County Power District
Lovelock Meadows Water District
McGill-Ruth Consolidated Sewer and Water District
Minden-Gardnerville Sanitation District
Moapa Valley Water District
Overton Power District
Pershing County Water Conservation District
Truckee Meadows Water Authority
Truckee-Carson Irrigation District
Virgin Valley Water District
Walker River Irrigation District
Washoe County Water District

Special Districts and Agencies
Austin Volunteer Fire Department
Battle Mountain Volunteer Fire Department
Canyon General Improvement District
Carson City Airport Authority
Central Dispatch Administrative Authority
Central Lyon County Fire Protection District
Churchill County Volunteer Fire Department
Churchill Mosquito Abatement District
City of Wells Volunteer Fire Department
Conservation District of Southern Nevada
Douglas County Mosquito District
East Fork Swimming Pool District
Elko Convention and Visitors Authority
Elko County Agricultural Association
Elko Volunteer Fire Department
Gardnerville Ranchos General Improvement District
Gerlach General Improvement District
Grass Valley Volunteer Fire Department
Henderson District Public Libraries
Incline Village Visitor’s/Convention Bureau
Indian Hills Improvement District
Kingsbury General Improvement District
Lahontan Conservation District
Las Vegas Convention/Visitors Authority
Las Vegas/Clark County Library District
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
Lovelock Volunteer Fire Department
Mineral County Housing Authority
Nevada Association of Counties
Nevada Tahoe Conservation District
North Lake Tahoe Fire Protection District
Palomino Valley General Improvement District

SCHEDULE 8
PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS
(Page 3 of 3)

Special Districts and Agencies (continued)
Pershing County Volunteer Fire Department
Regional Transportation Commission
Reno Housing Authority
Reno/Sparks Convention and Visitors Authority
Reno-Tahoe Airport Authority
Round Hill General Improvement District
RTC of Southern Nevada
Rye Patch Volunteer Fire Department
Sierra Fire Protection District
Southern Nevada Health District
Southern Nevada Housing Authority
Stagecoach General Improvement District
Sun Valley General Improvement District
Tahoe-Douglas District
Tahoe-Douglas Fire Protection District
Truckee Meadows Fire Protection District
Truckee Meadows Regional Planning Agency
White Pine County 474 Fire Protection District
White Pine County Tourism and Recreation Board
Winnemucca Rural Volunteer Fire
Winnemucca Volunteer Fire Department
Workforce Connections

SCHEDULE 9
PRINCIPAL PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS

Participating Agencies	2003 Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total System
Clark County School District	24,931	1	28.6%
State of Nevada	12,773	2	14.6
Washoe County School District	6,333	3	7.3
Clark County	6,245	4	7.1
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	4,051	5	4.6
University Medical Center of Southern Nevada	3,105	6	3.6
City of Las Vegas	2,685	7	3.1
Washoe County	2,615	8	3.0
University of Nevada, Reno	2,003	9	2.3
Department of Transportation	1,618	10	1.8
Subtotal	66,359		76.0
All other	20,968		24.0
Total 2003 (156 Agencies)	87,327		100.0%

Participating Agencies	2012 Covered Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total System
Clark County School District	30,788	1	31.2%
State of Nevada	16,430	2	16.7
Washoe County School District	7,147	3	7.3
Clark County	6,977	4	7.1
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	4,895	5	5.0
University Medical Center of Southern Nevada	3,336	6	3.4
City of Las Vegas	2,409	7	2.4
Washoe County	2,329	8	2.3
City of Henderson	2,032	9	2.1
University of Nevada, Reno	1,800	10	1.8
Subtotal	78,143		79.3
All other[a]	20,369		20.7
Total 2012 (188 Agencies)	98,512		100.0%

[a] In 2012 "All other" consisted of:

Agency Type	Number of Agencies	Covered Employees
State of Nevada and Related Agencies	21	465
University of Nevada System	1	1,710
Schools	48	6,876
Counties	14	2,786
Cities	17	4,199
Hospitals	6	675
Utility, Irrigation, and Sanitation Districts	18	738
Special Districts and Agencies	53	2,920
Subtotal	178	20,369
Largest Ten Participating Employers	10	78,143
Total	188	98,512

SCHEDULE 10

AVERAGE AGE AND SERVICE STATISTICS FOR MEMBERS*

	Regular		Police/Fire	
As of June 30	Average Age	Average Years of Service	Average Age	Average Years of Service
2003	44.8	8.7	40.1	10.2
2004	45.1	8.7	39.7	9.9
2005	45.1	8.7	39.6	10.0
2006	45.1	8.5	39.5	9.9
2007	45.0	8.3	39.3	9.7
2008	45.1	8.4	39.3	9.8
2009	45.2	8.6	39.4	9.8
2010	45.8	9.2	39.8	10.3
2011	46.1	9.6	40.1	10.7
2012	46.4	10.0	40.4	11.1

SCHEDULE 11

AVERAGE SALARIES FOR MEMBERS*

As of June 30	Regular	Increase (Decrease)	Police/Fire	Increase (Decrease)
2003	$ 39,193		$ 56,907	
2004	40,069	2.2 %	59,008	3.7 %
2005	40,901	2.1	61,277	3.8
2006	41,929	2.5	64,250	4.9
2007	43,355	3.4	66,316	3.2
2008	46,159	6.5	70,194	5.8
2009	48,151	4.3	71,669	2.1
2010	49,407	2.6	73,373	2.4
2011	49,248	(0.3)	73,895	0.7
2012	48,808	(0.9)	72,523	(1.9)
Average annual increase 2003 – 2012		2.5 %		2.7 %

* Information provided by The Segal Company

Fiscal Year 2012 All Urban Consumer Price Index (CPIU) 1.66%

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PLAN SUMMARY

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Administration

PERS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to long-term public employees. The System includes the employees of Nevada counties, cities, schools, state government, and other local public employers.

The governing authority of the System is a 7-member board appointed by the Governor. Day-to-day operations are managed by the Executive Officer. Operating funds are provided by transfer of an administrative fee assigned to each member and benefit recipient. Monthly fees at June 30, 2012, were $3.04 for each Regular member and benefit recipient and $3.19 for each Police/Fire member and benefit recipient.

Membership

An employee of a participating public employer is required to be a member of the System from the first day of service if he or she is employed in a position which is normally considered to be half-time or more according to the full-time work schedule established by the public employer. Persons employed in an approved police or fire position are covered under the Police/Fire sub-fund. Persons who are not police or fire employees are covered under the Regular sub-fund. Membership is canceled upon refund, retirement, or death. Membership is not canceled automatically upon termination of employment. A member must apply for a refund, distribution, or retirement to cancel membership.

Types of Contribution Plans

All pay that meets the definition of compensation as defined in NRS 286.025(2) is subject to retirement contribution. New hires (in agencies which did not elect the Employer-Pay Contribution Plan (EPC) prior to July 1, 1983) have the option of selecting EPC or the Employee/Employer Contribution Plan. Each plan is described below.

Employer-Pay Contribution Plan (EPC)

Under EPC, contributions are paid on the employee's behalf by their public employer. However, the employee shares equally in the cost of the contribution rate either through salary reduction or in lieu of a promised pay increase. EPC contributions are not deposited to the individual member's account and are not available for refund upon termination of employment. The EPC contribution rates, through June 30, 2012, were 23.75% for Regular members and 39.75% for Police/Fire members.

Employee/Employer Contribution Plan

Under this plan, through June 30, 2012, the Regular member and the employer each contributed 12.25% of compensation to the System. Police/Fire members and their employers each contributed 20.25% of compensation. Employee contributions made under this plan are refundable upon termination of employment. Employer contributions are not refundable.

Public employees, other than school employees, earn service credit for years, months, and days actually worked. School employees, who are not regular 12-month employees, receive service credit on the basis of a full year if they work full-time for the entire school year. For these same school employees, service for a part of the school year is credited on a ratio of one and one-third days for each day worked.

Service

Purchase of Service

Members with five years of creditable service may purchase up to five years of service credit. The member must pay the full actuarial cost associated with age and average compensation at the time of purchase.

Refund of Contributions

Members who have contributed under the Employee/Employer Contribution plan may withdraw employee contributions if terminating all employment for which contribution is required or if employed in a position ineligible for membership for at least 90 days. A refund cancels all rights of membership.

Repayment of Refunded Contributions

Members who receive a refund of employee contributions and later return to work and re-establish active membership for a period of at least six months may repay the refunded contributions and restore service credit. Repayment, including interest at the actuarially determined rate, may be in the form of a lump-sum payment or by monthly installments. Service will not be restored until repayment is complete.

Benefits

The 2009 Legislature passed Senate Bill 427 which provided for various changes to the System. While the new law made no changes to the benefits of current members and benefit recipients, it did change some of the benefits allowed new members who enroll on or after January 1, 2010. Such changes are noted within each subject area below.

Service Retirement Vesting

Contributing members of the System earn the right to receive a retirement benefit after five years of service.

Service Retirement

Requirements for Regular members to retire with an unreduced benefit – age 65 with five years of service, **or** age 60 with ten years of service, **or** any age with thirty years of service.

For Regular members who enter the System on or after January 1, 2010, to retire with an unreduced benefit – age 65 with five years of service, **or** age 62 with ten years of service, **or** any age with thirty years of service.

Requirements for Police/Fire members to retire with an unreduced benefit – age 65 with five years of service, **or** age 55 with ten years of Police/Fire service, **or** age 50 with twenty years of Police/Fire service, **or** at any age with twenty-five years of Police/Fire service.

For Police/Fire members who enter the System on or after January 1, 2010, to retire with an unreduced benefit – age 65 with five years of service, **or** age 60 with ten years of Police/Fire service, **or** age 50 with twenty years of Police/Fire service **or** any age with thirty years of total service.

Only service performed in a position as a police officer or firefighter may be counted towards eligibility for retirement as Police/Fire accredited service.

Early Retirement Penalty

Members with the years of service necessary to receive a retirement benefit but who have not reached the age for an unreduced benefit may retire at any age with the benefit reduced by 4% for each full year they are under the required age.

Members entering the System on or after January 1, 2010, with the years of service necessary to receive a retirement benefit but who have not reached the age for an unreduced benefit may retire at any age with the benefit reduced by 6% for each full year they are under the required age.

Important Factors for Determining Retirement Benefits

Benefit amounts are based on three factors:

1. Average compensation – defined as the average of 36 highest consecutive months of compensation and, for members entering the system on or after January 1, 2010, the average of 36 highest consecutive months of compensation with a provision that each 12-month period of salary may not increase greater than 10% of the prior 12 months of salary reported. Salary increases due to promotion and assignment-related compensation are excluded from the salary cap calculation.
2. Service credit – years, months, and days worked.
3. Selection of retirement plan – prospective retirees may elect one of seven retirement options.

Option 1 – (the unmodified plan) for Regular members – Pays the full monthly benefit earned but provides no income protection for beneficiary after death.

Option 1 – (the unmodified plan) for Police/Fire members – Pays the full monthly benefit earned for the retiree's lifetime. A person who was the spouse or registered domestic partner at time of retirement shall be entitled, at the time of the retired employee's death or upon the attainment of age 50, whichever is later, to a benefit of 50% of the deceased retired employee's benefit earned at the time of his/her death in an eligible police/fire position.

Option 2 – Provides an actuarially reduced lifetime benefit. After death the same benefit continues for the lifetime of the beneficiary.

Option 3 – Provides an actuarially reduced lifetime benefit. After death 50% of the benefit continues for the lifetime of the beneficiary.

Option 4 – Provides an actuarially reduced lifetime benefit. After retiree's death and upon beneficiary reaching age 60, the same benefit continues for the lifetime of the beneficiary.

Option 5 – Provides an actuarially reduced lifetime benefit to retiree. After retiree's death and upon beneficiary reaching age 60, 50% of the benefit continues for the lifetime of the beneficiary.

Option 6 – Provides an actuarially reduced lifetime benefit to retiree. Upon death of the retiree, this option provides to the beneficiary a specific sum per month, which cannot exceed the monthly benefit paid to retiree.

Option 7 – Provides an actuarially reduced lifetime benefit to retiree. The option provides to the beneficiary, upon retiree's death and the beneficiary reaching age 60, a specific sum per month, which cannot exceed the monthly benefit paid to retiree.

Post-Retirement Benefit Increases

Retirees are eligible for annual benefit increases if they began receiving benefits at least three years before the effective date of the increase. Benefits are increased annually on the first day of the month following the anniversary of the commencement of benefits. The increases begin at 2% in years four, five, and six; increase to 3% in years seven, eight, and nine; 3.5% in years ten, eleven, and twelve; 4% for years thirteen and fourteen; and 5% in year fifteen and each year thereafter. If the benefit outpaces inflation in the period since retirement, the increase may be capped by a rolling three-year average of the Consumer Price Index (all items).

Retirees who enter the System on or after January 1, 2010, are eligible for annual benefit increases if they began receiving benefits at least three years before the effective date of the increase. Benefits are increased annually on the first day of the month following the anniversary of the commencement of benefits. The increases begin at 2% in years four, five, and six; increase to 3% in years seven, eight, and nine; 3.5% in years ten, eleven, and twelve; and 4% in year thirteen and each year thereafter. If the benefit outpaces inflation in the period since retirement, the increase may be capped by a rolling three-year average of the Consumer Price Index (all items).

Benefit Formula

The formula used for calculating retirement benefits is as follows:

- Total Service Credit Earned (or purchased) before July 1, 2001 X 2.5% = Service Time Factor
- Total Service Credit Earned (or purchased) on and after July 1, 2001 X 2.67% = Service Time Factor
- Total Service Time Factors X Average Monthly Compensation (36 Highest Consecutive Months of Salary) = Unmodified benefit (Option 1).

For members entering the System on or after January 1, 2010, the formula for calculating retirement benefits is as follows:

- Total Service Credit Earned (or purchased) X 2.5% = Service Time Factor
- Total Service Time Factor X Average Monthly Compensation (36 Highest Consecutive Months of Salary with applicable limits) = Unmodified benefit (Option 1).

Maximum benefits are 90% of average compensation for individuals who became members before July 1, 1985, and 75% of average compensation for individuals who became members after June 30, 1985.

Actuarial reductions are based on the member's age and the beneficiary's age at the time of retirement, determined from tables supplied by the System's actuary.

Disability Retirement

Members with five or more years of service who become totally unable to perform their current or any comparable job because of an injury or mental or physical illness of a permanent nature are eligible to apply for disability retirement. The application must be filed with the System prior to termination of employment. Disability retirement benefits are calculated in the same manner as service retirement without reduction for age.

Survivor Benefits

Eligibility

Eligible survivors of a member who dies prior to retirement are entitled to a benefit if:

1. The member had two years of service in the two and one-half years immediately preceding death, or
2. The member had more than ten years of accredited service, or
3. The member's death was caused by an occupational disease or an accident arising out of or in the course of employment, regardless of service credit.

Eligible survivors:

1. Spouse or registered domestic partner
2. Each unmarried dependent child under age 18, or up to age 23 if a full-time student.
2. Dependent parents, provided there are no other eligible survivors at the time of member's death.
4. If the member is unmarried at the time of death, one designated survivor beneficiary. Additional payees may also be designated to receive direct payment of a portion of the survivor beneficiary benefit.

Amount of Survivor Benefits

Generally, if a member dies with less than ten years of service, the spouse or registered domestic partner would receive $450 per month and each dependent child would receive $400 per month. The spouse or registered domestic partner would receive survivor benefits for his or her lifetime. Each unmarried dependent child would receive monthly benefits until age 18, or age 23 if he or she is a full-time student.

If a member dies with more than ten years of service credit, the spouse or registered domestic partner is entitled to a lifetime benefit. The amount of the benefit is based on the member's age, years of service, and average compensation at the time of death. A child would receive the same benefits as previously described.

A member is able to designate one survivor beneficiary to receive benefits (as described above) to be paid if the member is unmarried at the time of death. A member may also designate additional payees to receive direct payment of a portion of the survivor beneficiary benefit.

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