



Your Retirement Benefits

CONSOLIDATED JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM



North Carolina Retirement Systems



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To the Members of the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System:

It is a pleasure to provide you with the 2009 employee booklet, *Your Retirement Benefits*. As a member of the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, you are covered by a plan that provides considerable benefits. I want to make sure you understand your benefits so you can take full advantage of them when you are eligible.

This booklet summarizes the benefits available to you as a member of the Retirement System, including:

- Benefits you will receive at retirement once you meet the service and age requirements;
- Benefits your beneficiary may receive if you die while you are an active employee or after you retire (death benefits);
- The process to transfer service and contributions from other systems.

Your retirement benefit is part of your compensation earned while you are an active member of the judicial system. You are part of a defined benefit plan. This means that when you become eligible for retirement, your life long benefits are guaranteed to be there when you need them in retirement. Your Retirement System benefits, when combined with your Social Security benefits and other savings, such as the NC 401(k) Plan or the NC 457 Deferred Compensation Plan, can help provide you with financial security for your retirement years.

Our staff of dedicated professionals joins me in my commitment to providing you with retirement benefits information to help you make informed decisions about your future. I encourage you to familiarize yourself with the benefits described in this booklet and contact the N. C. Retirement Systems if you have additional questions.

It is an honor to serve as your State Treasurer, and I encourage you to learn about your retirement benefits and plan for your financial future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Janet Cowell".
Janet Cowell

Your Retirement Benefits

Details On:Are On Page:

Your Retirement System Benefits In Brief.....2

Becoming A Member Of The System2

Who Pays For The System3

Tax-Deferred Savings Advantages3

How Your Benefit Is Calculated4

How To Qualify For Benefits5

 Service Retirement 5

 Early Retirement 5

 Disability Retirement 5

 Reciprocity Between Retirement Systems 5

 If You Leave The System Before Retirement..... 5

How Your Beneficiaries Are Protected6

 Surviving Spouse Benefit.....6

 Death Benefit.....6

Example Of How A Benefit Is Calculated.....7

 At Service Retirement 7

 At Early Retirement 8

 Early Retirement Percentages..... 8

 Example Of Benefits Paid 9

Retirement Benefit Payment Plans.....10

 Maximum Payment..... 10

 Surviving Spouse Benefit..... 10

 Guaranteed Return of Contributions 10

 Payment Options 10

 How The Payment Options Work..... 13

Creditable Service And Service Purchase Provisions 14

 Rollovers to Purchase Retirement Service Credit..... 15

Transferring Service And Contributions From Other Systems 16

Refund Of Contributions 16

Applying For And Receiving Monthly Benefits 17

 Retirement Application Process 17

 Your First Monthly Benefit 18

 Post-Retirement Increases..... 18

Retiree Health Insurance Coverage..... 18

Income Tax 19

 Retirement Benefits 19

 Refunds 21

Employment Following Retirement 22

Important Information To Remember 24

Administration And Funding 25

How To Contact Us..... 27

DISCLAIMER: The availability and amount of all benefits you might be eligible to receive is governed by Retirement System law. The information provided in this handbook cannot alter, modify or otherwise change the controlling Retirement System law or other governing legal documents in any way, nor can any right accrue to you by reason of any information provided or omission of information provided herein. In the event of a conflict between this information and Retirement System law, Retirement System law governs.

Your Retirement System Benefits In Brief

- Automatic membership for eligible officials of the General Court of Justice. See below.
- You and the State pay the cost of retirement benefits. See page 3.
- Monthly payments at retirement based on your salary, age, and years of service. See page 4.
- Unreduced retirement benefit at age 65 after five years of service; or at age 50 with 24 or more years of service. See page 5.
- Reduced benefit at age 50 after five years of service. See page 5.
- Disability benefits available after five years of service. See page 5.
- Survivor monthly income if you die in service after age 50 with at least five years of service and your principal beneficiary designation is your spouse. See page 6.
- Several payment options available to continue income to your beneficiary following your death after retirement. See pages 10 through 13.
- Death benefit paid to your beneficiary if you die in active service. See page 6.
- Other benefits if you have creditable service in the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, or Legislative Retirement System. See page 5.

This section just highlights the System. The following pages describe it in detail.

Becoming A Member Of The System

You become a member of the System on the date you take your oath of office as a:

- justice of the Supreme Court,
- judge of the Court of Appeals,
- judge of the Superior Court,
- judge of the District Court,
- solicitor or district attorney,
- clerk of Superior Court,
- public defender,
- director of Indigent Defense Services, or
- administrative officer of the courts.

Shortly after your employer enrolls you in the System, the Retirement System will send you a Form 2C, "Designating Beneficiary(ies) for Retirement System Contributions and the Death

Benefit," to complete. On the Form 2C, you will be asked to name your beneficiary(ies) if you die before retirement. You can change your beneficiary(ies) at any time by completing another Form 2C, available from the Personnel Office of the Administrative Office of the Courts or the Retirement System.



Who Pays For The System

You and the State both pay the cost of providing your retirement benefits. Your share of the cost, which is automatically deducted from your paycheck, is 6% of your compensation. Your compensation includes all salaries and wages paid to you, from public funds, which you earn while serving as a judicial officer for the State. On and after August 1, 1983, your contributions to the Retirement System as a justice, judge, or clerk of Superior Court are tax sheltered for federal and

North Carolina income tax purposes. On and after September 1, 1983, contributions to the System as a district attorney are tax sheltered.

The State bases contributions on the calculations prepared by an actuary. The State will contribute 17.31% of all members' salaries during the 2008–2009 fiscal year to pay for the benefits for you and other members.

Tax-Deferred Savings Advantages

Beginning August 1, 1983 (September 1, 1983, if you were a district attorney), special tax advantages may apply to the contributions you make to the Retirement System because they are made on a before-tax basis; this means that your contributions are deducted from your pay before taxes are calculated. As a result, your taxable income is lowered and the amount of annual taxes you pay is less than if you made contributions on an after-tax basis.

The example below assumes you are married, earn \$99,643 a year, have four people in your family, and contribute 6% of your salary to the Retirement System. The amount of tax you actually pay will depend on current tax rates and your own financial situation.

	After-Tax Savings	Tax-Deferred Savings
Eligible Pay	\$99,643	\$99,643
Tax-Deferred Savings	0	-5,979
Taxable Income	\$99,643	\$93,664
Federal Income Tax Withholding*	-18,054	-16,380
North Carolina State Income Tax Withholding*	-6,427	-5,964
After-Tax Savings	-5,979	0
Take-Home Pay	\$69,183	\$71,320
Increased Take-Home Pay		\$2,137
*Estimated		

How Your Benefit Is Calculated

Your retirement benefit is based on the following formulas:

- For service as a District Court Judge, District Attorney, Public Defender, Clerk of Superior Court, or Director of Indigent Defense Services:

3.02% of “final compensation”
TIMES
years of “creditable service”

- For service as a Superior Court Judge or as Administrative Officer of the Courts:

3.52% of “final compensation”
TIMES
years of “creditable service”

- For service as a Supreme Court justice or Court of Appeals judge:

4.02% of “final compensation”
TIMES
years of “creditable service”

- For service transferred from the Teachers’ and State Employees’ Retirement System or the Legislative Retirement System:

1.82% of “average final compensation”
TIMES
years of “creditable service”

- For service transferred from the Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System:

1.85% of “average final compensation”
TIMES
years of “creditable service”

Final compensation means the annual equivalent of the rate of compensation most recently applicable to you as a member of the Retirement System.

If you have creditable service that falls into more than one of the previous categories, you would apply the appropriate formula to the type of creditable service. The sum of these would be your annual retirement benefit.

Creditable service means any period during which you contribute to the System, any service which you have purchased, and any prior service for which you have been given credit. See page 14 for more details.

If you left this System and withdrew any of your own contributions, you may repay these amounts and restore your creditable service, as outlined on page 14.

The law provides that in no case can your initial allowance, when added to any allowance to which you are entitled under the Teachers’ and State Employees’ Retirement System, Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System, or Legislative Retirement System, prior to any reduction for early retirement or an optional payment plan, exceed 75% of your final compensation.

Your benefit may be increased periodically after retirement to help you keep up with the cost-of-living. Increases depend on rises in the Consumer Price Index and the availability of funds.

Average final compensation means the annual average of your 48 consecutive highest-paid months of membership in the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System.

How To Qualify For Benefits

Service Retirement (Unreduced Benefits)

You may retire with an unreduced service retirement benefit after:

- your 65th birthday and five years of membership service, or
- after age 50 with 24 years of creditable service.

Early Retirement (Reduced Benefits)

You may retire early with a reduced retirement benefit after:

- you reach age 50 and complete five years of membership service.

Your early retirement benefit is determined by the same formula as a service retirement benefit multiplied by a reduction percentage based on your age and/or service at early retirement. Since your benefits may be paid over a longer period of time than if you waited until you were eligible for service retirement, they will be reduced. The table on page 8 shows the effect these reductions would have on your benefit.

Disability Retirement

After five years of creditable service, if you become permanently disabled while serving in a judicial capacity and are unable to work, as approved by the Medical Review Board, you are eligible for disability retirement benefits. Your disability benefit under the Maximum Allowance is calculated using the same formula as a service retirement benefit. Your final compensation is calculated as of your disability retirement date, but creditable service is counted as though you continue working to age 65, not to exceed 24 years.

Under disability retirement, you may choose any payment option except Option 4. If you choose a survivorship option, it will be calculated using disability reduction percentages.

Reciprocity Between Retirement Systems

Any credit you may have in the Legislative, Teachers' and State, or Local Governmental Employees' Retirement Systems will be counted along with your credit in this Retirement System for the purpose of determining your *eligibility* for a reduced, unreduced, or disability benefit. However, only your creditable service in this System will be used in computing the *amount* of your benefit in this System, and creditable service in any other System will be used in computing benefits from that System.

If You Leave The System Before Retirement

Even if you leave before service or early retirement, you may still receive a deferred benefit at a later date. You are entitled to apply to receive a benefit once you meet retirement eligibility requirements after you have completed five years of membership service, provided you do not withdraw your contributions. This right to a benefit is called “**being vested.**”

Your vested benefit is calculated under the formula in effect when you apply for benefits. It is based on your compensation and years of creditable service at that time. You can apply for vested payments to begin when you reach age 50.

If you leave the System before you are vested, the only payment you can receive is a refund of your contributions. See page 16 on refund of contributions.

How Your Beneficiaries Are Protected

Although the System's primary purpose is to provide retirement income, it recognizes that some employees will not live to enjoy their retirement benefits. Therefore, a *death benefit* is provided that protects your beneficiary should you die before retirement.

In addition, your beneficiary will receive a refund of your contributions with interest. If you meet certain age and service requirements, a monthly benefit to your surviving spouse may be paid in lieu of the refund of contributions.

If you die after retirement, depending on the payment option you chose, your beneficiary can receive income following your death. See pages 10 through 13.

Surviving Spouse Benefit

If you die in active service (while being paid salary) after:

- reaching age 50 with five years of service, and
- your principal beneficiary designation is your spouse who survives you,

your surviving spouse may choose to receive a monthly benefit instead of a refund of your contributions with interest. The benefit equals one-half of the retirement allowance to which you would have been entitled on the first day of the calendar month following date of death, reduced by 2% for each full year your age exceeds that of your spouse. This benefit is payable for life unless the surviving spouse remarries.

Death Benefit

If you die while still employed (while being paid salary), your beneficiary will receive a single lump sum payment. The payment is equal to your final annual rate of compensation at the date of death.



Example Of How A Benefit Is Calculated

To give you an idea of how benefits are calculated, let us look at some examples. Assume Judge Smith, a chief District Court Judge, retires at age 60 with 24 years of creditable service, all as a

District Court Judge. As we go through the steps to calculate Judge Smith's benefit, you may wish to write in your own figures for an estimate of your benefit.

At Service Retirement	Judge Smith	You
Step 1 Final compensation	\$ 134,632.00	\$
Step 2 Multiply by formula applicable	$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad .0302 \\ \$ \quad 4,065.89 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \$ \end{array}$
Step 3 Multiply by years of creditable service	$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array}$
Annual Benefit	\$ 97,581.27	\$
Step 4 Divide by 12	$\begin{array}{r} \div \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \div \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} 12 \end{array}$
Monthly Benefit	<u><u>\$ 8,131.77</u></u>	<u><u>\$</u></u>

Because Judge Smith has 24 years of creditable service at retirement, he is entitled to the maximum payment of \$97,581.27 annually, or \$8,131.77 each month for the rest of his life.

Also, because Judge Smith is married to Ms. Smith, age 54, a surviving spouse benefit is provided for by law and his benefit is not reduced. The amount payable to Ms. Smith upon Judge Smith's death is as follows:

At Service Retirement	Ms. Smith	You
Step 1 Maximum monthly benefit	\$ 8,131.77	\$
Step 2 Divide Step 1 by 2	$\begin{array}{r} \div \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} 2 \\ \$ \quad 4,065.89 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \div \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} 2 \\ \$ \end{array}$
Step 3 100% less 2% per year age differential monthly benefit to Ms. Smith upon death of Judge Smith	$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .88 \\ \$ \quad \underline{\underline{3,577.98}} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \times \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \$ \quad \underline{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}} \end{array}$

In addition, Judge Smith may be eligible to receive full Social Security benefits at age 65, or reduced benefits as early as age 62.

At Early Retirement

Let's assume Judge Smith decides to take early retirement at age 56 with 20 years of service, and final compensation of \$134,632.00. Here is how we calculate his benefit:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$ 134,632.00 \text{ (final annual compensation)} \\
 \times \quad .0302 \text{ (District Court service)} \\
 \hline
 \$ 4,065.89 \\
 \times \quad 20 \text{ (creditable service)} \\
 \hline
 \$ 81,317.73
 \end{array}$$

Now apply the early retirement reduction percentage from the chart below.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$ 81,317.73 \\
 \times \quad .88 \text{ (percentage for 4 years)} \\
 \hline
 \$ 71,559.60
 \end{array}$$

In this case, Judge Smith receives a maximum payment of \$71,559.60 a year, or \$5,963.30 a month, unless he chooses a payment option. His payment will start at age 56 and continue for the rest of his life. In addition, he is also eligible for Social Security benefits as early as age 62.

Early Retirement Percentages

Should you elect to retire prior to age 65 or completion of 24 years of creditable service, you would receive a reduced benefit. The reduction is based on the *lesser* of the difference between your age at retirement and age 65 or your creditable service and 24 years. Your retirement benefit will be reduced to the percentages below:

If you are this age when payments start	OR	The difference between your creditable service and 24 is	You receive this percentage of your benefit
64		1	97%
63		2	94%
62		3	91%
61		4	88%
60		5	85%
59		6	82%
58		7	79%
57		8	76%
56		9	73%
55		10	70%
54		11	67%
53		12	64%
52		13	61%
51		14	58%
50		15	55%

Assume Judge Smith elected to retire at age 60 with 18 years of service. Since his age differential of five is less than his service differential of six, he would receive 85% of his maximum benefit at retirement.

If you are between years when payments start, the reduction will be adjusted proportionately.

Example Of Benefits Paid

The chart below shows the monthly benefit that is paid at various salary levels depending on age and creditable service.

Monthly Retirement Benefit Under Maximum Payment					
Final Compensation	Accrual Rate	Age 50	Age 55	Age 60	Age 65
5 Years					
\$86,356	3.02%	\$597	\$760	\$923	\$1,086
114,622	3.02	793	1,009	1,225	1,442
125,032	3.02	865	1,101	1,337	1,573
130,352	3.52	1,051	1,338	1,625	1,911
143,837	4.02	1,325	1,686	2,047	2,409
12 Years					
101,345	3.02	1,958	2,142	2,601	3,060
119,872	3.02	2,316	2,534	3,077	3,620
130,758	3.02	2,527	2,764	3,356	3,948
136,323	3.52	3,071	3,359	4,078	4,798
148,027	4.02	3,808	4,165	5,058	5,980
16 Years					
105,783	3.02	3,237	3,237	3,620	4,259
125,122	3.02	3,829	3,829	4,282	5,038
136,485	3.02	4,176	4,176	4,671	5,495
142,293	3.52	5,075	5,075	5,676	6,678
157,013	4.02	6,396	6,396	7,153	8,415
20 Years					
110,222	3.02	4,882	4,882	4,882	5,547
130,371	3.02	5,774	5,774	5,774	6,562
142,212	3.02	6,299	6,299	6,299	7,158
148,263	3.52	7,654	7,654	7,654	8,698
160,993	4.02	8,854	8,854	8,854	10,062
24 Years					
122,223	3.02	7,382	7,382	7,382	7,382
130,371	3.02	7,874	7,874	7,874	7,874
134,228	3.02	8,107	8,107	8,107	8,107
152,525	3.52	9,532	9,532	9,532	9,532
163,601	4.02	10,225	10,225	10,225	10,225

Retirement Benefit Payment Plans

When you retire, you will begin receiving benefits according to your choice of payment plan. **You may not change the payment plan you select once you cash a retirement check or after the 25th of the month following the month your first check is mailed** (whichever is earlier) *except* under the following conditions:

- if you select a payment option that provides a monthly benefit to your spouse as named beneficiary after your death (i.e., Option 2, 3, or 6) and later become divorced from that spouse, or
- if you are rehired in a position covered by the Retirement System and contribute to your new account for at least three years.

Maximum Payment

When you retire on a service or disability retirement benefit, your maximum payment is calculated under the formula on page 4. If you retire early, your maximum payment is calculated under the same formula and then reduced for early retirement. In either case, unless you choose a payment option, you will receive your maximum payment for as long as you live. All payments stop at your death unless a surviving spouse benefit is payable. Under the maximum payment plan, your total benefit may not exceed 75% of your final compensation.

Surviving Spouse Benefit

The law provides (at no cost to you) a monthly benefit to the surviving spouse of a retired member. The benefit is equal to one-half the benefit under the maximum plan reduced by 2% thereof for each full year your age exceeds the age of your spouse. This payment ceases at death or upon remarriage of the spouse.

Guaranteed Return Of Contributions

The law also provides (at no cost to you) that the total of your accumulated contributions at the date of retirement be returned through monthly benefits or a lump sum payment. Should you, your surviving spouse, and your survivorship beneficiary, if any, die before the total amount of benefits received equals the sum of your accumulated contributions at retirement, the excess will be paid to the beneficiary you have designated to receive this payment.

Payment Options

Instead of the maximum payment, you can choose one of the following payment options if you feel it better suits your personal needs.

NOTE: The Surviving Spouse Benefit and the Guaranteed Return of Contributions explained above are included under all payment options.

Option 2

100% Joint And Survivor

You receive reduced monthly payments for life. After you die, your beneficiary receives the same amount monthly for life.

Option 3

50% Joint And Survivor

You receive reduced monthly payments for life. After you die, one-half of your payment continues to your beneficiary for life.

Option 4

Social Security Leveling

You receive larger monthly payments than you would otherwise be entitled to receive, until you become eligible for Social Security at age 62. Beginning at age 62, your monthly payments will be reduced to an amount that is less than what you would otherwise be entitled to receive. Nevertheless, your reduced retirement payments after age 62 plus your allowance from the Social Security Administration should be approximately the same amount as the inflated payment you received from the Retirement System before age 62. However, the actual amount of your retirement payments both before and after age 62 will be based on the estimate of benefits provided by the Social Security Administration prior to your retirement. All monthly payments cease at your death.

The reduction in your monthly retirement payments after age 62 allows the Retirement System to recover the inflated amounts you received before age 62. Therefore, on the average, the inflated amounts received before age 62 together with the reduced amounts received after age 62 are equal in value to the other retirement plans over your life expectancy.

Under Option 4, any percentage increase you are granted in your retirement payments before age 62 will be applied to the inflated benefit you are receiving at that time; however, upon reaching age 62 your retirement payments will be reduced to the original amount promised after age 62 plus the *percentage increases* (not the dollar amount of increases) granted before age 62.

Option 6

Modified Joint And Survivor

You receive reduced monthly payments under a combination of Option 2 and the maximum payment, or under Option 3 and the maximum payment. Your death, or the death of your beneficiary, affects monthly payments as follows:

- **Option 6-2** — Under a combination of Option 2 and the maximum payment, your death entitles your beneficiary to receive a monthly payment for life in the same amount as you received. However, if your beneficiary dies before you do, your monthly payments are increased to the amount payable under the maximum payment.
- **Option 6-3** — Under a combination of Option 3 and the maximum payment, your death entitles your beneficiary to receive a monthly payment for life of one-half the amount you received. However, if your beneficiary dies before you do, your monthly payments are increased to the amount payable under the maximum payment.



Under Options 2, 3, 6-2, and 6-3, you may name only one beneficiary to receive a monthly survivor payment after your death. **You may not change your survivor beneficiary after you retire** *except* under the following conditions:

- if you named your spouse as survivor beneficiary and later become divorced from that spouse,
- if you return to employment covered under this Retirement System and contribute to a new retirement account for at least three years, or
- if you chose Option 2 or 3 at retirement and designated your spouse as survivor beneficiary and this spouse dies before you do and you remarry, you may name your new spouse as your beneficiary within 90 days of your remarriage under the same option you chose at retirement. This redesignation must be properly filed with the Retirement System within 120 days of remarriage. Your new benefit will be reduced on the basis of your age and the age of your spouse at the time of the change. The benefit payable to you will be the benefit you received prior to the death of your original spouse, additionally reduced in order to cover your new spouse as beneficiary.

Under Options 6-2 and 6-3, if your survivor beneficiary dies before you do, you may not name another.

Your new beneficiary designation will be effective on the first day of the month in which it was made, and it will provide retirement benefits that are mathematically equal to the retirement benefits that were in effect prior to your new beneficiary designation.

Examples

Judge Smith is a chief District Court Judge who elects to retire at age 60 with 24 years of creditable service, all as a District Court Judge. His final compensation is \$134,632.00 and his wife, Ms. Smith, is age 54. Judge Smith elects the maximum payment plan and benefits would be paid as follows:

Maximum Payment. Judge Smith has earned a service retirement benefit of \$8,131.77 a month payable for life. To see how this amount was calculated, see pages 7 through 8.

Surviving Spouse Benefit. Upon Judge Smith’s death, Ms. Smith, as surviving spouse, would receive a monthly benefit for life, unless she remarries. Ms. Smith’s benefit is equal to one-half of Judge Smith’s monthly benefit less an age differential reduction. Because Judge Smith was six years older than Ms. Smith, this would be 12%. Therefore, at Judge Smith’s death, Ms. Smith would receive a monthly benefit of \$3,577.98 calculated as follows:

$$\$8,131.77 \div 2 \times .88 = \$3,577.98$$

NOTE: The surviving spouse benefit is calculated based on the maximum allowance earned and is payable upon the death of the retired member regardless of whether or not a payment option is elected.

Return Of Contributions. At retirement, Judge Smith’s accumulated contributions plus interest came to \$112,650. Should Judge Smith and Ms. Smith both die before the sum of their retirement benefits equals \$112,650, the excess would be paid to the person or persons Judge Smith had designated at the time he retired.

How The Payment Options Work

Let us assume that Judge Smith would like to provide Ms. Smith with income, in addition to the \$3,577.98 per month provided for by statute. Here is how much Judge Smith and Ms. Smith would each receive under the various payment options:

To Judge Smith Maximum	To Ms. Smith After Judge Smith's Death Surviving Spouse Benefit
\$8,131.77	\$3,577.98 monthly for life unless she remarries

In addition, Judge Smith may name a beneficiary to receive the Guaranteed Return of Contributions (page 10). This would be a lump sum payment of \$112,650 less \$8,131.77 for each month Judge Smith received a benefit check and \$3,577.98 for each month Ms. Smith received a survivor benefit check.

The chart above reflects the benefits available if Judge Smith elects the maximum payment plan.

Below are estimates under the various options should Judge Smith elect an optional form of payment.

Of course, the actual amounts of the payment options you can choose are based on many factors, such as your age, your beneficiary's age, and when payments start. Before you retire, you will receive an estimate of the actual amounts payable to you.

To Judge Smith	To Ms. Smith After Judge Smith's Death \$3,577.98 Monthly For Life Unless She Remarries, Plus
Option 2	
\$6,641.22 monthly	\$6,641.22 monthly for life
Option 3	
\$7,312.09 monthly	\$3,656.05 monthly for life
Option 4*	
\$9,112.79 monthly to age 62	
\$7,912.79 monthly thereafter	
Option 6	
With Option 2:	
\$6,552.58 monthly but	\$6,552.58 monthly for life
increases to \$8,131.77 if Ms. Smith dies before Judge Smith	
With Option 3:	
\$7,257.60 monthly but	\$3,628.80 monthly for life
increases to \$8,131.77 if Ms. Smith dies before Judge Smith	

*Assumes Judge Smith's primary Social Security benefit is \$1,200 a month after age 62.

Creditable Service And Service Purchase Provisions

Your benefit at retirement is based, in part, on your creditable service. In addition to years you contribute to the System, your creditable service also may include:

Prior Service For Justices And Judges. Prior service is defined as service rendered prior to January 1, 1974, as a justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of appeals, judge of the Superior Court, judge of the District Court division of the General Court of Justice, as Administrative Officer of the courts, or as a Solicitor or District Attorney.

Transferred Service. Your creditable service includes service transferred to this Retirement System from the Uniform Solicitorial and Uniform Clerks of Superior Court Retirement Systems and added to your service with the Uniform Judicial Retirement System, all as of January 1, 1985.

Withdrawn Service. If you have received a refund of your contributions from this Retirement System or from the Uniform Judicial, Solicitorial, or Clerks of Superior Court Retirement Systems as they existed before January 1, 1985, you may be eligible to pay an amount to purchase the amount of creditable service which you lost when you received your refund. Before you are eligible to pay for this service, you must return to service as a judge, solicitor or district attorney, or clerk of Superior Court and contribute for a period of five years.

Other Service Credits. Some other types of service for which you may receive credit are:

- service as a Judge, Solicitor or District Attorney, or Clerk of Superior Court which is not otherwise provided for in other service credit laws,
- service as a Judge of any lawfully constituted court of this State inferior to the Superior

Court, excluding time served as a justice of the peace, as a magistrate, or as a mayor's court judge, and

- service as a State employee or teacher, or employee of a local government, as defined by law.

This service must be certified and purchased prior to retirement with the member paying the "full actuarial cost."

Military Service. Your active duty in the United States armed forces up to the time you were first eligible for discharge counts as creditable service at no cost to you if you were a Judge, Solicitor or District Attorney, or Clerk of Superior Court when you entered the military, and:

- you return to employment as a Judge, Solicitor or District Attorney, or Clerk of Superior Court within two years after your earliest discharge, or
- you return to employment as a Judge, Solicitor or District Attorney, or Clerk of Superior Court at any time after discharge and complete at least 10 additional years of service as a contributing member.

If you are not allowed credit for military service according to the rules shown above, you may be able to buy credit for your periods of active duty. If you became a member of the System or a predecessor retirement system **prior to July 1, 1981**, and have 10 years of service as a contributing member, your cost for military



service will probably be less if you buy credit within three years from the date you become eligible.

If you became a member **after July 1, 1981**, you must have contributed to the Retirement System for five years. Your cost will be equal to the full actuarial liabilities created on account of the additional credit purchased.

You must furnish a copy of your service record to the Retirement System to receive any credit for military service.

Out-Of-State Service. If you have performed out-of-state public employment, you may be eligible to buy credit for that service. Credit that can be purchased must have been:

- service with another state or governmental subdivision of a state,
- full-time service which would be allowable under the laws governing this System, and
- service as a judge, solicitor or district attorney, or clerk of Superior Court.

If you became a member **on or before July 1, 1981**, and have contributed to the Retirement System for five years but less than 10 years, your cost will be equal to the full actuarial liabilities created on account of the additional credit purchased. However, as soon as you have contributed to the Retirement System for 10 years, there immediately follows a three-year period during which your cost will likely be lower than any other time. If not paid during that three-year period, your cost will again become equal to the full actuarial liabilities created on account of the additional credit purchased.

If you became a member **after July 1, 1981**, you must have contributed to the Retirement System for five years. Your cost will be equal to the full actuarial liabilities created on account of the additional credit purchased.

If your service is creditable in another retirement system, your ability to buy credit in this System will be restricted. If you are eligible, you may buy credit at the rate of one year of out-of-state service for each two years of service under this System.

Your employer and the Retirement System have application forms which contain more information.

Rollovers To Purchase Retirement Service Credit

Effective January 1, 2003, pre-tax money from an eligible retirement plan or an eligible IRA may be accepted via rollover or in-service plan-to-plan transfer to purchase creditable service. For further information and instructions, please see Form 398, "Using a Distribution of Tax-Sheltered Savings to Purchase Retirement Credit," available from your employer or the Retirement System's Web site at www.myncretirement.com.

Transferring Service And Contributions From Other Systems

After completing five years of membership service in the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, if you have an active account in any of the following retirement systems:

- Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System,
- Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, or
- Legislative Retirement System,

you may transfer contributions and creditable service from any of these systems to the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System. Please contact the Retirement System for additional information and instructions.

Effective September 1, 2005, if you are a reemployed retiree of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or Consolidated

Judicial Retirement System, who, following retirement, has returned to employment under the Consolidated Judicial System, you may transfer service credits from the State System to the Judicial System upon completion of three years following your return to employment, provided you have a total of five years of Consolidated Judicial Retirement System service.



Refund Of Contributions

If you leave the System for any reason other than retirement or death, you can either:

- receive a refund of your contributions with interest, or
- leave your contributions in the System and keep all the creditable service you earned to that date. See page 5.

To receive a refund, simply complete a Form 5, "Withdrawing Your Retirement Service Credit and Contributions," and file it with the Retirement System. You can get the form from

the Administrative Office of the Courts or the Retirement System's Web site at www.myncretirement.com. State law does not permit the Retirement System to make a refund earlier than 60 days after your last day of service.

NOTE: If you have less than five years of service, interest credited to your account after July 1, 1981, will not be included in your refund check.

Applying For And Receiving Monthly Benefits

Retirement Application Process

Once you decide to retire and meet the eligibility requirements for monthly benefits, there are certain steps which must be taken to begin the retirement process.

Monthly retirement benefits are effective the first day of any month; however, a retirement application must be signed, dated, and filed at least one day and not more than 120 days prior to the effective date of retirement.

Approximately 90 to 120 days before your planned retirement date, you should complete a:

- Form 6, “Claiming Your Monthly Retirement Benefit.”

Please see the Guides on the Form 6 for additional detailed information about the retirement process. This form is available from the Personnel Office of the Administrative Office of the Courts or the Retirement System’s Web site at www.myncretirement.com.

If you want an estimate under Option 4, you must furnish the Retirement System with an estimate, obtained from the Social Security Administration, of the Social Security benefit available to you at age 62. This estimate should be obtained within one year prior to your effective date of retirement.

You must terminate employment, live until the effective date of retirement, and do no work under a Consolidated Judicial Retirement System position at any time during the first month of retirement in order to be legally retired.

Upon receipt of your Form 6, “Claiming Your Monthly Retirement Benefit,” the Retirement System will send you an acknowledgement letter

which will include instructions on your next steps in the retirement process. You will also be sent a:

- Form 170, “Authorizing Direct Deposit,” and
- Form HM, “Selecting Health Coverage Through The State Health Plan.”

In addition, you will have an opportunity to elect coverage under the optional \$10,000 Contributory Death Benefit for Retired Members. Your election must be made within 60 days from the effective date of your retirement. Information about the cost and coverage provisions will be sent to you shortly after the Retirement System receives your retirement application.

You will later receive an estimate of the maximum allowance you can receive and the payment options, if applicable. Along with the estimates, you will receive:

- Form 6EJ, “Choosing Your Retirement Payment Option for the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System,” and
- Form 290, “Choosing Income Tax Withholding Preferences.”

On the Form 6EJ, you will choose your payment plan. Return the completed Form 6EJ directly to the Retirement System. **Please note that the Retirement System will not be able to pay monthly retirement benefits to you until we have received your properly completed Form 6EJ.**

Finally, you will be sent a:

- Form 336, “Designating Beneficiary(ies) for the Guaranteed Refund as a Retiree.”

Please return completed forms directly to the Retirement System.

Your First Monthly Benefit

Your first monthly retirement benefit will be mailed to you. Thereafter, it is the policy of the Retirement Systems Division for your monthly payment to be directly deposited in your account when your financial institution opens for business on the 25th day of each month, except in December, when it will be deposited on the 20th. If the day the Retirement System would normally make your deposit is a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, then your deposit will be made on the last workday *before* that Saturday, Sunday, or holiday. Direct Deposit is fast, is automatic, and is free of cost to you.

Post-Retirement Increases

Your benefit may be increased periodically after retirement to help you keep up with the cost-of-living. Increases depend on changes in the Consumer Price Index and the availability of funds.

The cost-of-living increases granted are usually figured as a percentage increase in your monthly benefit. That percentage increase becomes a permanent part of your monthly benefit, under all payment plans, and the monthly benefit to be paid to your beneficiary, after your death, under Options 2, 3, 6-2, and 6-3. (See page 11 regarding Option 4 increases.)

Retiree Health Insurance Coverage

When you retire, you are eligible to enroll in the State Health Plan, with the cost determined by when you began judicial employment and which health coverage you select, if you contributed to this Retirement System for at least five years while employed as a judicial employee.

At the time you complete your retirement application, be sure to complete an application to enroll in the retiree group of the State Health Plan.

Under current law, if you were first hired **prior to October 1, 2006**, and retire with five or more years of Judicial System membership service, the State will pay either all or most of the cost, depending on the plan chosen, for your individual coverage under one of the Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) plans. Based on the conditions described above, if you were first hired **on or after October 1, 2006**, in order to receive individual coverage at no cost, you must retire with 20 or more years of retirement service credit; if you have 10 but less than 20 years of retirement

service credit, you will have to pay 50% of the cost for your coverage, and with five but less than 10 years, you will have to pay the full cost for your coverage. In all cases, the full cost of dependent coverage, if elected, must be paid by you.

As a retiree, when you or covered dependents become eligible for Medicare, both Parts A (Hospital) and B (Medical) must be elected in order to maintain the same level of coverage provided before retirement.

For information on prescription drug coverage under the State Health Plan and Medicare Part D (Prescriptions), please contact the State Health Plan at 1-888-234-2416 or visit the State Health Plan Web site at www.shpnc.org.

Coverage under the retiree group of the State Health Plan begins on the first day of the month following the effective date of retirement. For example, if your effective date of retirement is January 1, 2009, your retiree group health coverage will begin on February 1, 2009.

Income Tax

Benefits from the Retirement System receive special income tax treatment. The following is a brief outline of current tax laws as they apply to System benefits. However, tax laws often change. You should consult your tax advisor for more details.

Retirement Benefits

Each year by January 31, a Form 1099-R (similar to Form W-2, Statement of Income and Tax Withheld, that you received annually while you were working) will be sent to you. Shown on the Form 1099-R are the amount of your retirement benefits, the taxable portion, if any, the amount of tax withheld, if any, and related information. Copies will also be sent to the Internal Revenue Service and North Carolina Department of Revenue. Therefore, you should report your retirement benefits on your federal and North Carolina income tax returns regardless of whether you owe any income tax.

Federal Income Tax. Part of your retirement benefit may not be subject to federal income tax because the tax thereon was withheld while you were working. Included in the non-taxable part of your retirement benefits are: contributions made by you before August 1, 1983, (before September 1, 1983, if as a solicitor or district attorney), and any service purchases made by you. See pages 14 and 15 for information about purchasing additional creditable service.

All or part of your retirement benefit which is subject to federal income tax is based on the amount that has not been taxed before. Included in the taxable part of your retirement benefits are: contributions made by you after August 1, 1983, (after September 1, 1983, if as a solicitor or district attorney) and all benefits paid by the employer contributions and investment earnings.

When you retire, you will receive a statement that shows the total amount of your retirement benefits not subject to federal income tax. That figure will be referred to as your “federal tax base.”

Under federal law, all, or the majority of each and every retirement check is includable as taxable income on your federal tax Form 1040. This does not mean that you will pay tax again on the contributions on which you have already paid tax. It does mean, however, that you may exclude only a small portion of your previously taxed contributions, if any, each month throughout a period of time specified by the federal government.

The Retirement System computes the non-taxable portion by using the Internal Revenue Service “Simplified General Rule.” Under this method of computation, your “federal tax base” is divided by a specified number, based on your option and your age at retirement, to determine the non-taxable amount of your monthly benefit.

In order to determine in advance the portion of your monthly benefit that is *not* taxable, refer to the tables on the next page. Use Table 1 if you select the Maximum Allowance or Option 4; use Table 2 if you choose Option 2, 3, 6-2, or 6-3. Based on *your* age at retirement for Table 1 or for *your and your beneficiaries combined age* for Table 2, determine the number of expected payments in column two opposite your age bracket. Divide the number of expected payments into your “federal tax base” (as shown in your Final Report of Retirement Benefits). The result is the amount of your monthly benefit that is *not* taxable.



**FOR EXAMPLE —
Maximum Allowance And Option 4
If No Surviving Spouse**

If your “federal tax base” is \$12,400 and your age at retirement is 60, you would divide \$12,400 by 310 to obtain your non-taxable figure of \$40 *per month*. Therefore, regardless of the post-retirement increases you may receive in the future, \$40 of your monthly benefit would be exempt from federal income tax for 310 months. The amount of your monthly benefit *in excess* of \$40 would be immediately includable for federal income tax purposes, and after 310 months your total monthly benefit would be includable.

**FOR EXAMPLE —
If There Is A Surviving Spouse Or
Under Options 2, 3, 6-2, And 6-3**

If your “federal tax base” is \$12,400 and your age at retirement is 56 and your spouse’s age is 63, you would divide \$12,400 by 360 to obtain your non-taxable figure of \$34.44 per month. Therefore, regardless of the post-retirement increases you may receive in the future, \$34.44 of your monthly benefit would be exempt from federal income tax for 360 months. If you or your beneficiary fail to live 360 months, the beneficiary to whom you (or your spouse if he or she outlives you) have left a monthly benefit, can claim the \$34.44 monthly exclusion for the balance of the 360 months. The amount of your or your spouse’s monthly benefit in excess of \$34.44 would be immediately includable for federal income tax purposes, and after 360 months your monthly benefit would be includable.

These illustrations are only examples. Your non-taxable amount will be based on your age, and the age of your survivor, if applicable, at retirement, and the amount of your “federal tax base.”

**Table 1 — For Maximum Allowance And Option 4
(if no surviving spouse)**

Your Age At Retirement	Number Of Expected Payments To Be Divided Into Your Federal Tax Base
55 and under	360
over 55 to 60	310
over 60 to 65	260
over 65 to 70	210
over 70	160

**Table 2 — For Options 2, 3, 6-2, And 6-3
(or if there is a surviving spouse)**

Combined Age At Retirement	Number Of Expected Payments To Be Divided Into Your Federal Tax Base
110 and under	410
over 110 to 120	360
over 120 to 130	310
over 130 to 140	260
over 140	210

North Carolina Income Tax. If you are a North Carolina resident and have maintained five or more years of retirement service credit as of August 12, 1989, your retirement benefit paid by this System is not subject to North Carolina income tax. If you do not have five years of maintained retirement service credit as of August 12, 1989, you will be required to pay North Carolina income tax on the taxable portion of your retirement benefit. The amount of retirement benefits subject to North Carolina income tax is the same amount of retirement benefits on which federal income tax must be paid, less a \$4,000 annual exclusion. If the taxable portion of your annual retirement benefits

is less than \$4,000, you will not owe any North Carolina income tax on your retirement benefits.

If you are not a resident of North Carolina, you may not owe North Carolina income tax on your retirement benefits from this System. However, you may owe state income tax in the state in which you live. You should contact your tax advisor, the North Carolina Department of Revenue, or the Department of Revenue in the state in which you live for specific information relative to your situation. Our System can only withhold North Carolina income tax. We cannot withhold any other state's income tax from your monthly benefit.

Refunds

By January 31 of the year following the year of your refund, you will be sent a Form 1099-R on which is shown the amount of your refund, the taxable portion thereof, the amount of tax withheld, if any, and related information. Copies will also be sent to the Internal Revenue Service and North Carolina Department of Revenue.

Federal Income Tax. You pay no federal income tax on the amount you contributed prior to August 1, 1983, (prior to September 1, 1983, if as a solicitor or district attorney); however, the amount you contribute after August 1, 1983, (after September 1, 1983, if as a solicitor or district attorney), is subject to federal income tax. Also, any interest earned by your contributions before and after August 1, 1983, is subject to federal income tax.

Federal income tax laws require withholding from the taxable portion of your refund unless that portion of your refund is directly transferred (i.e. trustee to trustee transfer) to an IRA or another qualified retirement plan that will accept your transfer. If you do not elect to transfer the taxable portion of your refund directly to an IRA or another qualified retirement plan that will accept your transfer, 20% of the taxable portion of your

refund will be withheld for federal income tax purposes. Withholding is mandatory unless the taxable portion of your refund is directly transferred.

In addition to regular income tax, you may owe a 10% excise tax on the taxable portion of a refund which is made prior to death, disability, or the attainment of age 59½. You can defer the income tax and avoid the 10% excise tax by transferring the taxable portion of your refund to an IRA or another qualified retirement plan. You should consult the Internal Revenue Service, your attorney, or your accountant for specific information relative to your particular situation.

North Carolina Income Tax. The amount of the refund subject to North Carolina income tax is the amount of the refund on which federal income tax must be paid, less a \$4,000 exclusion. Refunds of retirement contributions paid by the Retirement System to former employees who maintained five or more years of retirement service credit as of August 12, 1989, are *not* subject to North Carolina income tax. Employees who do not have five years of maintained retirement service credit as of August 12, 1989, will be required to pay North Carolina income tax on the taxable portion of their retirement benefits refunds. If the taxable portion of your refund is less than \$4,000 for federal income tax purposes, you will not owe any North Carolina income tax on your refund.



Employment Following Retirement

After you have officially retired and are receiving monthly benefits, before accepting employment with the State of North Carolina, contact the Retirement System to see what effect your employment will have on your retirement benefits. If you perform work in any capacity for a covered State of North Carolina employer, you will be subject to the reemployment provisions described below. These provisions may require you to work under an earnings limitation or to enroll as a contributing member of the Teachers' and State Employees' or Consolidated Judicial Retirement System. You will be subject to reemployment provisions based on the nature of the particular work you perform for a covered employer, regardless of your job classification or your technical employment status (which may include being assigned to work for a covered employer by a private company such as a temporary agency). Please note that retirement law requires your retirement date to be on the first day of the month, and for your retirement to become effective on the first day of the month, you must do no work under a Consolidated Judicial Retirement System position at any time during that month. If you retire with monthly early or service retirement benefits from this System and are reemployed by a covered employer, the following applies:

Reemployment Under The Consolidated Judicial Retirement System. If you return to service in a position that requires membership (see "Becoming A Member Of The System" on page 2) in the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System,

- benefit payments stop, and
- you immediately become a member of the System again.

The benefit you receive when you retire again is based on creditable service before and after your first retirement.

If at any time you are reemployed and become a member of the Retirement System again, your retirement benefits will (in most cases) be greater at the time of your second early/service retirement. If you return to service and contribute for at least three additional years, you can change the retirement payment plan and/or beneficiary you selected at the time of your original retirement.

NOTE: Service as an emergency judge is not considered reemployment and has no effect upon your retirement allowance. However, if you are recalled to service as an emergency judge, your total annual compensation (retirement allowance plus compensation as an emergency judge) may not exceed that received by the active justice or judge of the bench to which you are recalled.

Reemployment By An Employer That Participates In The Teachers' And State Employees' Retirement System. If you retired with monthly early or service retirement benefits from the System and are reemployed by an employer that participates in the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the following applies:

If you are reemployed in a position that requires membership in the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, your retirement payment will be stopped on the first day of the month following the month of reemployment and you will become a contributing member in the month in which you are restored to service.

If you are reemployed on a part-time, interim, temporary, or contractual basis, or are otherwise engaged to perform services on any basis that does not require membership in the Retirement System, your retirement payment will be stopped if your earnings during the 12-month period immediately following the effective date of retirement or during any calendar year exceed your

earnings limitation, which is calculated as the *greater* of the following:

- \$28,080, or
- 50% of your compensation, excluding termination payments, reported to the Retirement System during the 12 months of service preceding the effective date of your retirement.

The above amounts are increased on January 1 each year by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, which is a national measure of the increase in the cost of living from one year to the next.

Your retirement payment will be stopped for the remainder of the calendar year on the first day of the month following the month in which your earnings exceed the greater of the two limits stated above. Your retirement payment will start again on January 1 of the year after your benefit is stopped.

Reemployment which causes suspension of your retirement allowance will also cause the suspension of your health coverage under the retiree group of the State Health Plan. Before accepting such reemployment, you should ask the new employer if you will qualify for continued coverage under the active group of the State Health Plan, and if you will qualify for the State's contribution toward your coverage. Upon restoration of your retirement allowance, your health coverage under the retiree group will be reinstated the first of the month following the month your retirement allowance is restored.

Reemployment Effects on Health Coverage.

Effective July 1, 2007, reemployment with a State System employer will cause you to be enrolled in the State Health Plan active group coverage if the position would require the employer to pay the State's contribution for your State Health Plan coverage if you were not a retiree. Your active group coverage will continue as long as you remain in that position. Upon termination, you will return to State Health Plan retiree group coverage.

Reemployment After Receiving Disability Payments.

If you accept public or private employment, contact the Retirement System for information on provisions that apply to you.

Reemployment Under the Legislative Retirement System.

Please contact the Retirement System for information on provisions that apply to you.

Important Information To Remember

- In all correspondence with the Retirement System, give your Member ID number or last four digits of your Social Security number.
- Keep your beneficiary designation up-to-date. Form 2C, “Designating Beneficiary(ies) for Retirement System Contributions and the Death Benefit,” is used for this purpose.
- At your request, the Retirement System will gladly send you any form, application, or other information it has developed for use by members. Please note that many of our forms are available on our Web site at www.myncretirement.com.
- If you are fully insured, you are guaranteed a monthly retirement income for life from Social Security starting as early as age 62. Social Security also provides medical benefits through Medicare starting at age 65. More information can be obtained from the Social Security Administration. Their toll-free telephone number is 1-800-772-1213.
- Your benefit from the Retirement System and your benefit from Social Security are not paid automatically — you or your beneficiary must apply for them.
- If you become disabled, you should apply for disability benefits from all available sources, including disability retirement benefits from this System and Social Security disability benefits through the Social Security Administration.
- Effective July 1, 2007, if you are an elected government official, you may forfeit your right to a monthly benefit from this System if convicted of certain State or Federal offenses involving public corruption.

Administration And Funding

Administration

The Retirement System is administered by the Board of Trustees. The Board members are:

Janet Cowell,
State Treasurer, Chairman

Pearla Alston
June Atkinson
Joyce H. Elliott
Mark L. Foster
Shirley E. Harris
Scott Hunter
Harold T. Keen
Allen C. Meadors
Paschal W. Swann
Donald L. Tarkenton

System Assets

The State Treasurer is the custodian of the Plan assets and serves as the Chief Investment Officer.

Equity assets (i.e., common stock, preferred stock, and debentures convertible into common stock) are invested in conjunction with policies adopted by the Investment Advisory Committee. The Committee members are:

Janet Cowell,
State Treasurer, Chairman

Norwood G. Clark, Jr.
Leigh Hammond
Steve Nelson
Paschal W. Swann

Medical Review Board

The Medical Review Board determines eligibility for disability benefits. The members of the Board are:

Dr. George S. Edwards, Sr.
Dr. Robert H. Fleming
Dr. Ernest B. Page, Jr.
Dr. Bobby Sellers
Dr. Nathaniel L. Sparrow

Future Of The System

The State expects to continue the System indefinitely. However, because future conditions cannot be foreseen, the State General Assembly reserves the right to modify the provisions of the System.

System Documents

This booklet summarizes the main features of the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System. The official text governing the operations of the System and the payment of all benefits is found in Chapter 135 of the General Statutes and Title 20 of the North Carolina Administrative Code.

Funded Status

The Retirement System has been labeled as “actuarially sound” because of the consistent use over the years of:

- actuarial assumptions based on experience,
- an approved actuarial funding method, and
- the recognition of all promised benefits in the actuarial liabilities.

Funded Ratio

A generally accepted measure of the soundness of any retirement system is to relate the total assets to the total accrued liabilities. This determines the funded ratio or percentage of the System.

The total of the accrued liabilities is found by adding the total assets and the unfunded accrued liabilities. Shown below are the assets and unfunded accrued liabilities for the past seven years, as of December 31 of each year. Beside the figures is a graph which shows the funded ratio of the Retirement System (the percentage of the assets to the total accrued liabilities).

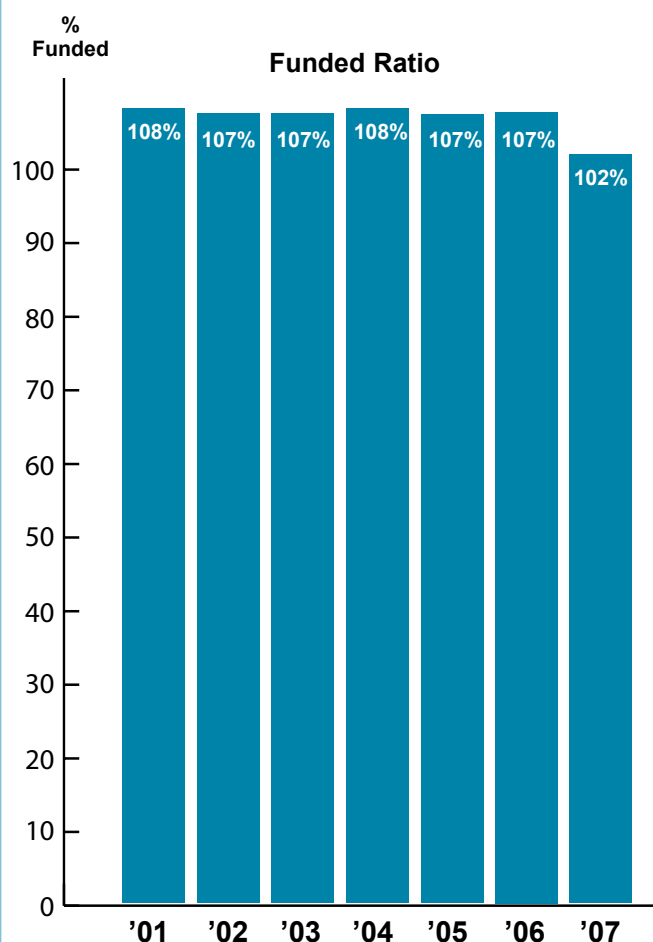
	Assets	Unfunded Accrued Liabilities
2007	\$430,356,059	\$(12,218,630)
2006	\$406,014,726	\$(27,524,762)
2005	\$382,500,770	\$(27,002,723)
2004	\$363,110,241	\$(28,838,102)
2003	\$340,857,391	\$(24,207,901)
2002	\$323,384,049	\$(22,352,690)
2001	\$311,220,944	\$(25,528,777)

Member Contributions

Members contribute 6% of gross salary each month to the System.

Employer Contributions

For the 2008-2009 fiscal year, the Administrative Office of the Courts contributes 17.31% of the gross payroll of members each month to the System for benefits.



How To Contact Us

System Address

The address of the Retirement System is:

Consolidated Judicial
Retirement System
Department of State Treasurer
Albemarle Building
325 North Salisbury Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603-1385

System Telephone Number

(919) 508-5377

System E-Mail

nc.retirement@nctreasurer.com

System Internet Address

www.myncretirement.com

Visit our Internet Web site to learn more about the benefits that are available to you:

- download and view *Your Retirement Benefits* handbooks,
- review “Frequently Asked Questions,” and
- download and complete applications and forms used by the Retirement System.

These are some of the options that are currently available to you on our Internet Web site. Please feel free to visit and use this site whenever it may be of assistance to you.