City of Lincoln
Police and Fire Pension Fund

Actuarial Valuation Report
as of August 31, 2010

Milliman

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
ACTUARIAL VALUATION REPORT
AS OF AUGUST 31, 2010

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December 29, 2010

The City Council
City of Lincoln
555 South 10th Street, Room 201
Lincoln, NE 68508

Re: City of Lincoln Police and Fire Pension Fund

Dear Council Members:

At your request, we have performed an annual actuarial valuation of the City of Lincoln Police and Fire Pension Fund as of August 31, 2010 for determining the actuarial contribution rate for fiscal year 2012. The major findings of the valuation are contained in this report. This report reflects the benefit provisions in effect as of August 31, 2010. There were no changes in the benefit provisions or assumptions from the prior valuation. Our findings are set forth in this report.

In preparing this report, we relied, without audit, on information (some oral and some written) supplied by the Plan's staff. This information includes, but is not limited to, plan provisions, member data and financial information. We found this information to be reasonably consistent and comparable with information used for other purposes. The valuation results depend on the integrity of this information. If any of this information is inaccurate or incomplete, our results may be different and our calculations may need to be revised.

All costs, liabilities, rates of interest, and other factors for the Plan have been determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions and methods which are individually reasonable (taking into account the experience of the Plan and reasonable expectations); and which, in combination, offer our best estimate of anticipated experience affecting the Plan

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements (such as the end of an amortization period or additional cost or contribution requirements based on the plan's funded status); and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. Due to the limited scope of our assignment, we did not perform an analysis of the potential range of future measurements. The City has the final decision regarding the appropriateness of the assumptions and adopted them as indicated in Appendix C.

Actuarial computations presented in this report are for purposes of determining the recommended funding amounts for the Plan. Actuarial computations presented in this report under GASB Statements No. 25 and 27 are for purposes of fulfilling financial accounting requirements. The computations prepared for these two purposes may differ as disclosed in our report. The calculations in the enclosed report have been made on a basis consistent with our understanding of the Plan's funding requirements and goals. The calculations in this report have been made on a basis consistent with our understanding of the plan provisions described in Appendix B of this report, and of GASB Statements No. 25 and 27. Determinations for purposes other than meeting these requirements may be significantly different from the results contained in this report. Accordingly, additional determinations may be needed for other purposes.

Milliman's work is prepared solely for the internal business use of the City of Lincoln. To the extent that Milliman's work is not subject to disclosure under applicable public records laws, Milliman's work may not be provided to third parties without Milliman's prior written consent. Milliman does not intend to benefit or create a legal duty to any third party recipient of its work product. Milliman's consent to release its work product to any third party may be conditioned on the third party signing a Release, subject to the following exception(s):

(a) The City may provide a copy of Milliman's work, in its entirety, to the City's professional service advisors who are subject to a duty of confidentiality and who agree to not use Milliman's work for any purpose other than to benefit the Plan.

(b) The City may provide a copy of Milliman's work, in its entirety, to other governmental entities, as required by law.

No third party recipient of Milliman's work product should rely upon Milliman's work product. Such recipients should engage qualified professionals for advice appropriate to their own specific needs.

The consultants who worked on this assignment are pension actuaries. Milliman's advice is not intended to be a substitute for qualified legal or accounting counsel.

On the basis of the foregoing, we hereby certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this report is complete and accurate and has been prepared in accordance with generally recognized and accepted actuarial principles and practices. We are members of the American Academy of Actuaries and meet the Qualification Standards to render the actuarial opinion contained herein.

We herewith submit the following report and look forward to discussing it with you.

Respectfully Submitted,

MILLIMAN, INC.

Gregg Rueschhoff

Gregg Rueschhoff, ASA
Principal & Consulting Actuary

SECTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

This report presents the results of the August 31, 2010 actuarial valuation of the City of Lincoln Police and Fire Pension Fund (Plan). The primary purposes of performing a valuation are to:

- determine the employer contribution rate required to fund the Plan on an actuarial basis,
- disclose asset and liability measures as of the valuation date,
- determine the experience of the Plan since the last valuation date, and
- analyze and report on trends in contributions, assets, and liabilities over the past several years.

There was no change in the benefit provisions or actuarial assumptions used in the valuation. The valuation results provide a "snapshot" view of the Plan's financial condition on August 31, 2010. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability increased by approximately $13 million from the last valuation. A detailed analysis of the change in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability from August 31, 2009 to August 31, 2010 is shown on page 3.

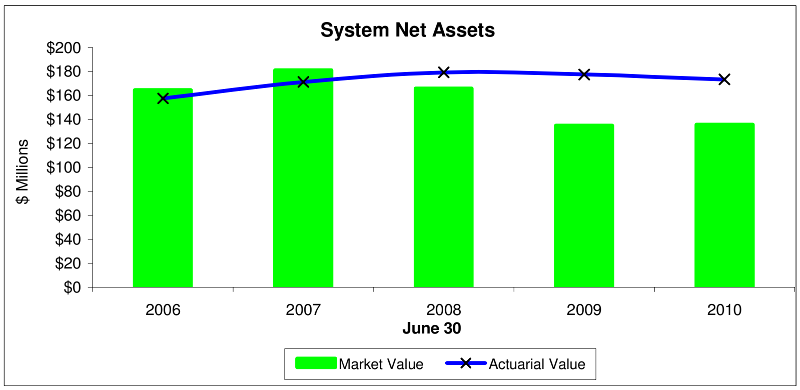
ASSETS

As of August 31, 2010, the Plan had total assets, when measured on a market value basis, of $135.8 million (excluding the COLA Pool assets). This was an increase of $1 million from the August 31, 2009 figure of $134.9 million. The market value of assets is not used directly in the calculation of the actuarial contribution rate. An asset valuation method, which smoothes the effect of market fluctuations, is used to determine the value of assets used in the valuation (called the "actuarial value of assets"). Differences between actual return on the market value of assets and the assumed return on the actuarial value of assets are phased-in over a five-year period. Prior to the August 31, 2009 actuarial valuation the gains and losses were phased-in over a four-year period.

See Table 4 on page 12 for a detailed development of the actuarial value of assets. The components of the change in the market and actuarial value of assets for the Retirement Plan (in millions) are set forth in the following table.

	Market Value ($M)	Actuarial Value ($M)
Assets, August 31, 2009	$134.9	$177.5
• City and Member Contributions	6.3	6.3
• Benefit Payments and Refunds	(10.8)	(10.8)
• Administrative Expenses	(0.2)	(0.2)
• Net Investment Income (net of expenses)	5.6	(0.5)
Assets, August 31, 2010	$135.8	$172.3

The annualized dollar-weighted rate of return, measured on the actuarial value of assets was -0.29% and, measured on the market value of assets, was 3.99%. The actuarial value of assets as of August 31, 2010 was $172.3 million, which reflects an actuarial loss of $13.7 million resulting from the phase-in of investment returns from the current and preceding four years.



The actuarial value of assets has been both above and below the market value during this period. This is to be expected when using an asset smoothing method.

Note: Results for years before 2009 were prepared by the prior actuary.

Due to the asset smoothing method, there is a difference of about $36 million between the actuarial value and the market value of assets. This deferred investment loss will flow through the asset smoothing process in the next five years and decrease the Plan's funded ratio, absent favorable investment experience to offset the losses.

LIABILITIES

The actuarial accrued liability is that portion of the present value of future benefits that will not be paid by future employer normal costs or member contributions. The difference between this liability and the asset value at the same date is referred to as the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) or (surplus) if the asset value exceeds the actuarial accrued liability. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability will be reduced if the employer's contributions exceed the employer's normal cost for the year, after allowing for interest earned on the previous balance of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Benefit improvements, experience gains and losses, and changes in actuarial assumptions and procedures will also impact the total actuarial accrued liability and the unfunded portion thereof.

The Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability for the Plan as of August 31, 2010 is:

Actuarial Accrued Liability	$195,206,353
Actuarial Value of Assets	172,317,463
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	22,888,890

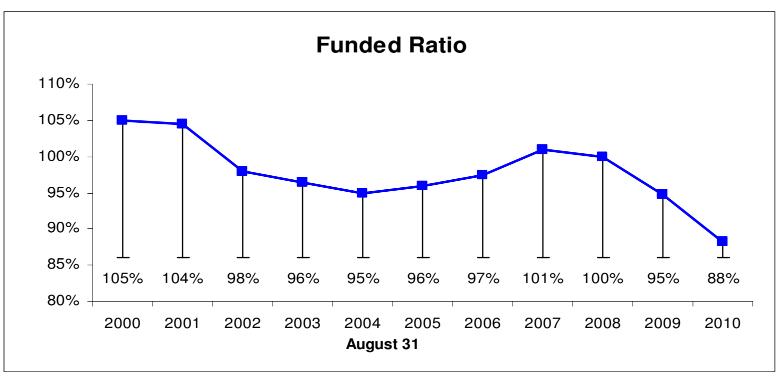
Between August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2010, the change in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) for the Plan was as follows:

	$(M)
UAAL, August 31, 2009	9.8
+ Normal cost for year	6.3
+ Assumed investment return for year	1.0
- Actual contributions (member + City)	6.3
- Assumed investment return on contributions	0.2
= Expected UAAL, August 31, 2010	10.6
Actual UAAL, August 31, 2010	22.9
Experience gain/(loss) (Expected UAAL – Actual UAAL)	(12.3)

The experience loss for the last plan year of $12.3 million was the result of an actuarial loss of $13.7 million on Plan assets (actuarial value) and an actuarial gain of $1.4 million on Plan liabilities, largely due to salary increases that were lower than expected.

Analysis of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability strictly as a dollar amount can be misleading. Another way to evaluate the unfunded actuarial accrued liability and the progress made in its funding is to track the funded status, the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the actuarial accrued liability. This information for recent years is shown below (in millions). Historical information is shown in the graph following the chart.

	8/31/06	8/31/07	8/31/08	8/31/09	8/31/10
Actuarial Value of Assets ($M)	$157.5	$171.3	$179.4	$177.5	$172.3
Actuarial Accrued Liability ($M)	$161.6	$169.6	$179.4	$187.3	$195.2
Funded Ratio (Actuarial Assets/AAL)	97%	101%	100%	95%	88%
Market Value of Assets ($M)	$164.7	$181.1	$165.9	$134.9	$135.8
Actuarial Accrued Liability ($M)	$161.6	$169.6	$179.4	$187.3	$195.2
Funded Ratio (MVA/AAL)	102%	107%	92%	72%	70%



Over the past decade, the funded ratio (actuarial value of assets divided by actuarial accrued liability) has been between 88% and 110%, reflecting a well-funded plan.

Note: Results for years before 2009 were prepared by the prior actuary.

As mentioned earlier in this report, due to the asset smoothing method there is about $36 million difference between the actuarial and market value of assets. This deferred investment experience will flow through the asset smoothing method over the next five years, absent favorable investment experience to offset it. If all actuarial assumptions are met and favorable investment experience does not occur, the funded ratio will gradually drop to around 70% in five years as the asset smoothing method recognizes the deferred investment experience. The Plan's funded status will continue to be heavily dependent on future investment returns.

CONTRIBUTION RATES

Generally, contributions to the Plan consist of:

- a "normal cost" for the portion of projected liabilities allocated to service of members during the year following the valuation date, by the actuarial cost method,
- an "unfunded actuarial accrued liability or (surplus) contribution" for the excess of the portion of projected liabilities allocated to service to date over the actuarial value of assets.

Contribution rates are computed with the objective of developing costs that are level as a percentage of covered payroll. The contribution rate for fiscal year 2012 is computed based on the August 31, 2010 actuarial valuation.

The City is required to contribute no less than the employer normal cost plus administrative expenses. Given the Plan's funded status and the unrecognized losses, we recommend the City contribute the full actuarial employer contribution rate. The employer contribution rate increased by more than 2% from the 2009 to the 2010 valuation, as shown below:

	Actuarial Valuation	
Actuarial Contribution Rate	**8/31/10**	**8/31/09**
1. Normal Cost	18.83%	18.68%
a. Member Financed	6.69%	6.86%
b. Employer Portion (1) – (2a)	12.14%	11.82%
2. UAL/(Surplus) Contribution	3.48%	1.52%
3. Employer Contribution Rate	15.62%	13.34%

COMMENTS

As of August 31, 2010, the actuarial accrued liability was $195 million and the actuarial value of assets was $172 million, resulting in a funded ratio of 88%, down from the funded ratio of 95% last year. However, using the market value of assets, the funded ratio is 70%.

Retirement plans use several mechanisms to provide more stability in the contribution levels. These include an asset smoothing method, which smoothes out the peaks and valleys of investment returns, and amortization of any actuarial gains or losses over a period of years. The Plan utilizes an asset smoothing method that spreads the difference between expected and actual return over a five-year period. The rate of return on the actuarial value of assets for the plan year ending in 2010 was about 0% as compared to 4% on the pure market value. The increase in the unfunded actuarial liability from the actuarial loss resulting from experience in FY10 is amortized over a 30-year period, which mitigates the impact of the unfavorable experience.

Given the size of the investment losses in recent years, an increase in the contribution level could not be avoided, even with the use of these "stability mechanisms". The normal cost remained fairly stable as a percentage of payroll, but the Plan's funded status changed from 95% funded to 88%. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability increased by $13 million. As a result, the City's actuarial contribution rate increased from 13.34% last year to 15.62% of pay in this year's valuation.

As mentioned above, the Plan utilizes an asset smoothing method in the valuation process. While this is a common procedure for public retirement Plans, it is important to identify the potential impact of the deferred (unrecognized) investment experience. The key valuation results from the August 31, 2010 actuarial valuation are shown below using both the actuarial value of assets and the pure market value.

	Using Actuarial Value of Assets	Using Market Value of Assets
Actuarial Liability	$ 195,206,353	$ 195,206,353
Asset Value	172,317,463	135,835,077
Unfunded Actuarial Liability	$ 22,888,890	$ 59,371,276
Funded Ratio	88%	70%
Normal Cost Rate	18.83%	18.83%
UAL Contribution Rate	3.48%	9.03%
Total Actuarial Contribution Rate	22.31%	27.86%
Member Contribution Rate	(6.69)%	(6.69)%
Employer Actuarial Contribution Rate	15.62%	21.17%

The asset smoothing method impacts only the timing of when the actual market experience on the assets is recognized in the valuation process. If asset returns are not significantly higher than 7.50% over the next few years, the $36 million of deferred investment experience will be recognized and the employer contribution rate can be expected to increase significantly as shown in the "market value of asset" column in the above table.

We conclude this Executive Summary with the following exhibit which compares the principal results of the current and prior actuarial valuation.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL RESULTS

1. PARTICIPANT DATA	8/31/2010 Valuation	8/31/2009 Valuation	% Change
Number of:			
Active Members	561	553	1.4 %
DROP Members	55	47	17.0 %
Retired Members and Beneficiaries	408	402	1.5 %
Inactive Vested Members	26	27	(3.7) %
Total Members	1,050	1,029	2.0 %
Projected Valuation Salaries of Active Members	$ 34,233,197	$ 33,449,977	2.3 %
Annual Retirement Payments for DROP Members, Retired Members and Beneficiaries	$ 9,609,529	$ 8,918,444	7.7 %

2. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Total Actuarial Accrued Liability	$ 195,206,353	$ 187,292,374	4.2 %
Market Value of Assets*	135,835,077	134,932,747	0.7 %
Actuarial Value of Assets*	172,317,463	177,526,641	(2.9) %
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability/(Surplus)	$ 22,888,890	$ 9,765,733	134.4 %
Funded Ratio - Actuarial Value	88%	95%	(6.9) %
Funded Ratio - Market Value	70%	72%	(3.4) %

* Excludes the COLA Pool Fund

3. EMPLOYER ACTUARIAL CONTRIBUTION RATE AS A PERCENT OF PAYROLL

Normal Cost	18.83%	18.68%	0.8 %
Member Financed	6.69%	6.86%	(2.5) %
Employer Normal Cost	12.14%	11.82%	2.7 %
Amortization of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability or (Surplus)	3.48%	1.52%	128.9 %
Employer Actuarial Contribution Rate	15.62%	13.34%	17.1 %

SECTION 2

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report presents the actuarial valuation of the City of Lincoln Police and Fire Pension Fund as of August 31, 2010. This valuation was prepared at the request of the City.

There was no change in the benefit structure or the actuarial assumptions and methods from the prior valuation.

Please pay particular attention to our cover letter, where the guidelines employed in the preparation of this report are outlined. We also comment on the sources and reliability of both the data and the actuarial assumptions upon which our findings are based. Those comments are the basis for our certification that this report is complete and accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A summary of the findings which result from this valuation is presented in the previous section. Section 3 describes the assets and investment experience of the Plan. Sections 4 and 5 describe how the obligations of the Plan are to be met under the actuarial cost method in use. Section 6 includes the information required for the financial reporting standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

This report includes several appendices:

- Appendix A Schedules of valuation data classified by various categories of members.
- Appendix B A summary of the current benefit structure, as determined by the provisions of governing law on August 31, 2010.
- Appendix C A summary of the actuarial methods and assumptions used to estimate liabilities and determine contribution rates.
- Appendix D A glossary of actuarial terms.

SECTION 3

ASSETS

In many respects, an actuarial valuation can be thought of as an inventory process. The inventory is taken as of the actuarial valuation date, which for this valuation is August 31, 2010. On that date, the assets available for the payment of benefits are appraised. The assets are compared with the liabilities of the Plan, which are generally in excess of assets. The actuarial process then leads to a method of determining the contributions needed by members and the employer in the future to balance the Plan assets and liabilities.

Market Value of Assets

The current market value represents the "snapshot" or "cash-out" value of Plan assets as of the valuation date. In addition, the market value of assets provides a basis for measuring investment performance from time to time. Table 1 is a comparison, at market values, of Plan assets as of August 31, 2010, and August 31, 2009, in total and by investment category. Table 2 summarizes the change in the market value of assets from August 31, 2009 to August 31, 2010.

Actuarial Value of Assets

Neither the market value of assets, representing a "cash-out" value of Plan assets, nor the book values of assets, representing the cost of investments, may be the best measure of the Plan's ongoing ability to meet its obligations.

To arrive at a suitable value for the actuarial valuation, a technique for determining the actuarial value of assets is used which dampens swings in the market value while still indirectly recognizing market values. Under this methodology, the difference between the actual investment return on the market value of assets and assumed investment return on the actuarial value of assets is phased-in over a four year period. Effective with the August 31, 2010 actuarial valuation, the smoothing period was changed prospectively to five years. Table 4 shows the development of the actuarial value of assets (AVA) as of the current valuation date.

TABLE 1

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

STATEMENT OF NET PLAN ASSETS AT MARKET VALUE

	Market Value	
	August 31, 2010	**August 31, 2009**
Cash & Equivalents	$1,890,683	$6,859,940
Accrued Interest & Dividends	674,488	830,373
Receivables	399,879	313,535
Alternative Investments	11,446,195	10,974,720
Debt	28,620,162	22,264,994
Equity	80,898,494	72,096,381
Global Strategy	16,009,252	16,042,226
Real Estate	9,712,115	19,218,203
Total Assets	$149,651,268	$148,600,372
Accounts Payable	(56,517)	(16,191)
Interim Plan Assets	149,594,751	148,584,181
COLA Pool	(13,759,674)	(13,651,434)
Net Assets Available for Benefits	$135,835,077	$134,932,747

TABLE 2

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS*
DURING YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2010

(Market Value)

1. Market Value of Assets as of August 31, 2009	$	148,584,181
2. Contributions:		
a. Members	$	2,296,533
b. City		3,795,906
c. EMS		218,508
d. Total	$	6,310,947
[2(a) + 2(b) + 2(c)]		
3. Investment Income		
a. Interest and Dividends	$	2,589,143
b. Realized Gains		2,628,982
c. Investment Expenses		(245,734)
d. Unrealized Gains		857,867
e. Total	$	5,830,258
[3(a) + 3(b) + 3(c) + 3(d)]		
4. Expenditures		
a. Refunds of Member Contributions	$	876,508
b. Benefits Paid:		
(1) Base Pension		7,264,815
(2) DROP Payments		2,208,621
(3) COLA Pool Payments		428,211
c. Administrative Expenses		227,678
d. Total	$	11,005,833
[4(a) + 4(b) + 4(c)]		
5. Changes and adjustments	$	(124,802)
6. Net Change	$	1,010,570
[2(d) + 3(e) - 4(d) + (5)]		
7. Market Value of Assets as of August 31, 2010	$	149,594,751
(1) + (6)		

* Includes COLA pool assets of $13,759,674

TABLE 3

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN COLA POOL ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2010

(Market Value)

1. Market Value of COLA Pool as of August 31, 2009	$	13,651,434
2. Additions to COLA Pool	$	0
3. Investment Income on COLA Pool	$	536,451
4. COLA Pool Payments		
a. Retirants and Beneficiaries	$	394,034
b. DROP Members		34,177
c. Total	$	428,211
5. Net Change	$	108,240
6. Market Value of COLA Pool as of August 31, 2010	$	13,759,674

Cost-of-Living Adjustments

Effective October 1992, the Pension Fund Ordinance provides for cost-of-living (COLA) benefits to pensioners. The source of funding for the COLA benefits is not guaranteed. The City has indicated that the payment of a COLA is not guaranteed and has chosen not to pre-fund this benefit. Therefore, COLA benefits and the corresponding pool of assets were not included in this valuation of the Pension Fund or in the determination of the employer contribution. If both the benefit and the assets were included in the valuation, the resulting employer contribution would be higher than the figures reported herein. The plan's auditor should review this matter for compliance with GASB Statement No. 25.

TABLE 4

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

DEVELOPMENT OF ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS

Year Ended August 31:	2008	2009	2010
Beginning of Year Values			
(1) Market Value	181,130,654	165,904,553	134,932,747
(2) Actuarial Value	171,263,791	179,390,472	177,526,641
(3) Noninvestment Net Cash Flow	(3,346,044)	(3,792,369)	(4,694,886)
(4) Expected Income (7.5%)	12,721,576	13,314,643	13,141,623
(5) Actual Income	(11,880,057)	(27,179,437)	5,597,216
(6) Gain/(Loss)	(24,601,633)	(40,494,080)	(7,544,407)
(7) Recognized Income			
(a) Expected	12,721,576	13,314,643	13,141,623
(b) Current Year's Base	(6,150,408)	(8,098,816)	(1,508,881)
(c) 1 year ago	2,102,190	(6,150,408)	(8,098,816)
(d) 2 years ago	760,929	2,102,190	(6,150,408)
(e) 3 years ago	2,038,438	760,929	2,102,190
(f) Total Income Recognized	11,472,725	1,928,538	(514,292)
End of Year Values			
(8) Market Value	165,904,553	134,932,747	135,835,077
(9) Actuarial Value	179,390,472	177,526,641	172,317,463
(2) + (3) + (7f)			
Actuarial Value / Market Value	108.1%	131.6%	126.9%
Net Return - Market Value	-6.62%	-16.68%	3.99%
Net Return - Actuarial Value	6.76%	1.09%	-0.29%

Note: Beginning in 2009, the gain/(loss) is recognized over five years rather than four. Prior years' schedules were unchanged with respect to the amount of gain/(loss) to be recognized in future years.

SECTION 4

PLAN LIABILITIES

In the previous section, an actuarial valuation was compared with an inventory process, and an analysis was given of the inventory of assets of the City as of the valuation date, August 31, 2010. In this section, the discussion will focus on the commitments (future benefit payments) of the Plan, which are referred to as its liabilities.

Table 5 contains an analysis of the actuarial present value of all future benefits (PVFB) for contributing members, inactive members, retirees and their beneficiaries. The liabilities summarized in Table 5 include the actuarial present value of all future benefits expected to be paid with respect to each member. For an active member, this value includes the measurement of both benefits already earned and future benefits to be earned. For all members, active and retired, the value extends over benefits earnable and payable for the rest of their lives and for the lives of the surviving beneficiaries.

All liabilities reflect the benefit provisions in place as of August 31, 2010. No liabilities have been included in this valuation for any future COLA payments to be made from the COLA pool.

Actuarial Accrued Liability

A fundamental principle in financing the liabilities of a retirement program is that the cost of its benefits should be related to the period in which benefits are earned, rather than to the period of benefit distribution. An actuarial cost method is a mathematical technique that allocates the present value of future benefits into annual costs. In order to do this allocation, it is necessary for the funding method to "breakdown" the present value of future benefits into two components:

(1) that which is attributable to the past, and

(2) that which is attributable to the future.

Actuarial terminology calls the part attributable to the past the "past service liability" or the "actuarial accrued liability". The portion allocated to the future is known as the present value of future normal costs, with the specific piece of it allocated to the current year being called the "normal cost". Table 7 contains the calculation of actuarial accrued liability for the Plan. The Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method is used to develop the actuarial accrued liability.

TABLE 5

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE BENEFITS (PVFB)
AS OF AUGUST 31, 2010

1. Active employees		
a. Retirement Benefit	$	153,907,896
b. Pre-Retirement Death Benefit		2,624,190
c. Deferred Vested Benefit		7,340,179
d. Disability Benefit		3,259,862
e. Return of Contributions		753,556
f. Total	$	167,885,683
2. Inactive Vested Members	$	1,702,446
3. In Pay Members		
a. Retirees	$	66,752,031
b. DROP members		23,785,202
c. Beneficiaries		4,307,458
d. Total	$	94,844,691
4. Total Present Value of Future Benefits		
(1) + (2) + (3d)	$	264,432,820

TABLE 6

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

ACTUARIAL BALANCE SHEET
AS OF AUGUST 31, 2010

Assets

Actuarial value of assets	$	172,317,463
Present value of future normal costs		69,226,467
Present value of future payments on the unfunded actuarial accrued liability		22,888,890
Total Assets	$	264,432,820

Liabilities

Active employees	$	167,885,683
Inactive vested members		1,702,446
In pay members		94,844,691
Total Liabilities	$	264,432,820

TABLE 7

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY
AS OF AUGUST 31, 2010

1. Active employees		
a. Present Value of Future Benefits	$	167,885,683
b. Present Value of Future Normal Costs		69,226,467
c. Actuarial Accrued Liability	$	98,659,216
(1a) - (1b)		
2. Inactive Vested Members	$	1,702,446
3. In Pay Members		
a. Retirees	$	66,752,031
b. DROP members		23,785,202
c. Beneficiaries		4,307,458
d. Total	$	94,844,691
4. Total Actuarial Accrued Liability		
(1c) + (2) + (3d)	$	195,206,353
5. Actuarial Value of Assets	$	172,317,463
6. Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	$	22,888,890

TABLE 8

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

DERIVATION OF PLAN EXPERIENCE GAIN/(LOSS)

	($M)	
	Year Ended 08/31/2010	Year Ended 08/31/2009
(1) UAAL* at start of year	9.8	0.0
(2) + Normal cost for year	6.3	6.0
(3) + Assumed investment return on (1) & (2)	1.0	0.2
(4) - Actual contributions (member + city)	6.3	5.8
(5) - Assumed investment return on (4)	0.2	0.2
(6) = Expected UAAL at end of year (1) + (2) + (3) - (4) - (5)	10.6	0.2
(7) + Increase (decr.) from asset smoothing method change	0.0	(2.0)
(8) + Increase (decr.) from actuarial firm change	0.0	(1.1)
(9) = Expected UAAL after changes (6) + (7) + (8)	10.6	1.1
(10) = Actual UAAL at year end	22.9	9.8
(11) = Experience gain (loss) (9) – (10)	(12.3)	(12.7)
(12) = Percent of beginning of year AAL	(6.6%)	(7.1%)

* *Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability/(Surplus).*

Valuation Date	Actuarial Gain (Loss) As % of Beginning Accrued Liabilities
Aug. 31, 2001	1.3%
Aug. 31, 2002	(5.3%)
Aug. 31, 2003	(0.5%)
Aug. 31, 2004	(0.3%)
Aug. 31, 2005	1.7%
Aug. 31, 2006	2.3%
Aug. 31, 2007	3.2%
Aug. 31, 2008	(0.8%)
Aug. 31, 2009	(7.1%)
Aug. 31, 2010	(6.6%)

TABLE 9

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

PROJECTED CASH FLOWS

The chart below shows estimated benefits expected to be paid over the next twenty years, based on the assumptions used in this valuation. The "Actives" column shows benefits expected to be paid to members currently active on August 31, 2010. The "Retirees" column shows benefits expected to be paid to all other members. This includes those who, as of August 31, 2010, are receiving benefit payments or who terminated employment and are entitled to a deferred vested benefit. No future members are reflected.

Retirement and Withdrawal Benefits

Year Ending August 31	Actives	Retirees	Total
2011	$ 669,000	$ 9,539,000	$ 10,208,000
2012	1,316,000	9,404,000	10,720,000
2013	2,121,000	9,288,000	11,409,000
2014	2,888,000	9,138,000	12,026,000
2015	3,595,000	8,984,000	12,579,000
2016	4,397,000	8,834,000	13,231,000
2017	5,355,000	8,676,000	14,031,000
2018	6,411,000	8,519,000	14,930,000
2019	7,529,000	8,367,000	15,896,000
2020	8,671,000	8,171,000	16,842,000
2021	9,931,000	7,959,000	17,890,000
2022	11,281,000	7,748,000	19,029,000
2023	12,755,000	7,530,000	20,285,000
2024	14,250,000	7,298,000	21,548,000
2025	15,774,000	7,054,000	22,828,000
2026	17,402,000	6,791,000	24,193,000
2027	19,273,000	6,520,000	25,793,000
2028	21,063,000	6,243,000	27,306,000
2029	22,750,000	5,961,000	28,711,000
2030	24,277,000	5,673,000	29,950,000

SECTION 5

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

The previous two sections were devoted to a discussion of the assets and liabilities of the Plan. A comparison of Tables 4 and 5 indicates that current assets fall short of meeting the present value of future benefits (total liability). This is expected in all but a completely closed fund, where no further contributions are anticipated. In an active Plan, there will almost always be a difference between the actuarial value of assets and total liabilities. This deficiency has to be made up by future contributions and investment returns. An actuarial valuation sets out a schedule of future contributions that will deal with this deficiency in an orderly fashion.

The method used to determine the incidence of the contributions in various years is called the actuarial cost method. Under an actuarial cost method, the contributions required to meet the difference between current assets and current liabilities are allocated each year between two elements: (1) the normal cost rate and (2) the unfunded actuarial accrued liability contribution rate.

The term "fully funded" is often applied to a Plan in which contributions at the normal cost rate are sufficient to pay for the benefits of existing employees as well as for those of new employees. More often than not, Plans are not fully funded, either because of past benefit improvements that have not been completely funded or because of actuarial deficiencies that have occurred because experience has not been as favorable as anticipated. Under these circumstances, an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) exists. Likewise, when the actuarial value of assets is greater than the actuarial accrued liability, a surplus exists.

Description of Contribution Rate Components

The Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method is used for the valuation. Under that method, the normal cost for each year from entry age to assumed exit age is a constant percentage of the member's year by year projected compensation. The portion of the present value of future benefits not provided by the present value of future normal costs is the actuarial accrued liability. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability/(surplus) represents the difference between the actuarial accrued liability and the actuarial value of assets as of the valuation date. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is calculated each year and reflects experience gains/losses.

In general, contributions are computed in accordance with a level percent-of-payroll funding objective. The contribution rate based on the August 31, 2010 actuarial valuation will be used to determine the actuarial required employer contribution rate to the City of Lincoln Police and Fire Pension Fund for fiscal year end 2012. In this context, the term "contribution rate" means the percentage, which is applied to a particular active member payroll to determine the actual employer contribution amount (i.e., in dollars) for the group.

As of August 31, 2010, the actuarial accrued liability was greater than the valuation assets so an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) exists. The UAAL at August 31, 2010 is amortized, as a level percent of payroll, over a period of 30 years.

Contribution Rate Summary

In Table 10, the amortization payment related to the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, as of August 31, 2010, is developed. Table 11 develops the actuarial contribution rate for the employer.

The contribution rates shown in this report are based on the actuarial assumptions and cost methods described in Appendix C.

TABLE 10

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

AUGUST 31, 2010 VALUATION

DERIVATION OF UNFUNDED ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY CONTRIBUTION RATE

1. Actuarial Accrued Liability	$	195,206,353
2. Actuarial Value of Assets	$	172,317,463
3. Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability/(Surplus)	$	22,888,890
4. Amortization Factor (30 years)		19.9079
5. Amortization Payment (3) / (4) x $1.075^{.5}$	$	1,192,074
6. Total Projected Payroll for FY 2010	$	34,233,197
7. Amortization Payment as a Percent of Payroll		3.48%

TABLE 11

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

EMPLOYER ACTUARIAL CONTRIBUTION RATE

	Valuation Date	
	8/31/2010	8/31/2009
Normal Cost		
Service pensions	15.97%	15.82%
Pre-retirement death pensions	0.39%	0.39%
Disability pensions	0.59%	0.59%
Termination Benefits	1.87%	1.88%
Total Normal Cost	18.83%	18.68%
Total UAAL Amortization Payment	3.48%	1.52%
Total Actuarial Contribution Rate	22.31%	20.20%
Member Portion	6.69%	6.86%
City Portion	15.62%	13.34%

SECTION 6

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

The actuarial accrued liability is a measure intended to help the reader assess (i) a retirement Plan's funded status on a going concern basis, and (ii) progress being made toward accumulating the assets needed to pay benefits as due. Allocation of the actuarial present value of projected benefits between past and future service was based on service using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method. Assumptions, including projected pay increases, were the same as used to determine the Plan's level percent of payroll annual required contribution between entry age and assumed exit age. Entry age was established by subtracting credited service from current age on the valuation date.

The preceding methods comply with the financial reporting standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The Entry Age Normal actuarial accrued liability was determined as part of an actuarial valuation of the plan as of August 31, 2010. The actuarial assumptions used in determining the actuarial accrued liability can be found in Appendix C.

TABLE 12

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

HISTORICAL FUNDING PROGRESS

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Valuation Assets	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Actuarial Valuation Assets To AAL	Ratio of UAAL to Valuation Payroll
Dec. 31, 1985	$37,083	$39,895	($2,812)	108%	-
Dec. 31, 1986	41,016	44,671	(3,655)	109%	-
Dec. 31, 1987	46,239	50,417	(4,178)	109%	-
Dec. 31, 1988	50,820	55,693	(4,873)	110%	-
Dec. 31, 1989	54,676	61,144	(6,468)	112%	-
Dec. 31, 1990#@	55,127	66,511	(11,384)	121%	-
Aug. 31, 1991#	59,149	68,390	(9,241)	116%	-
Aug. 31, 1992@	63,407	77,980	(14,573)	123%	-
Aug. 31, 1993	67,910	86,583	(18,673)	127%	-
Aug. 31, 1994	70,517	83,308	(12,791)	118%	-
Aug. 31, 1995#	79,202	92,235	(13,033)	116%	-
Aug. 31, 1996	81,583	94,348	(12,765)	116%	-
Aug. 31, 1997*	91,023	101,476	(10,453)	111%	-
Aug. 31, 1998	94,848	109,213	(14,365)	115%	-
Aug. 31, 1999#@	104,692	113,902	(9,210)	109%	-
Aug. 31, 2000	115,671	121,404	(5,733)	105%	-
Aug. 31, 2001	122,661	128,070	(5,409)	104%	-
Aug. 31, 2002#@	130,875	128,319	2,556	98%	10%
Aug. 31, 2003	137,508	132,578	4,930	96%	18%
Aug. 31, 2004	144,179	136,974	7,205	95%	26%
Aug. 31, 2005	151,978	145,730	6,248	96%	22%
Aug. 31, 2006	161,583	157,527	4,056	97%	13%
Aug. 31, 2007@	169,587	171,264	(1,677)	101%	-
Aug. 31, 2008	179,376	179,390	(14)	100%	-
Aug. 31, 2009	187,292	177,527	9,766	95%	29%
Aug. 31, 2010	195,206	172,317	22,889	88%	67%

\# *After changes in benefit provisions*
@ *After changes in actuarial assumptions or methods*
* *After inclusion of "old" plan*

Note: Results for years prior to 2009 were taken from the prior actuary's report.

TABLE 12 (continued)

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

Two tests of funding progress based on the relationship between valuation assets and actuarial accrued liabilities are shown above. These tests are, however, dependent upon the actuarial cost method.

The Ratio of Valuation Assets to Actuarial Accrued Liabilities is a traditional measure of a Plan's funding progress. Except in years when the benefit provisions are amended or actuarial assumptions are revised, the ratio can be expected to gradually tend toward 100%, assuming computed contribution amounts are received by the plan.

The Ratio of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities to Valuation Payroll is another relative index of condition. In an inflationary economy, the value of dollars is decreasing. This environment results in employee pays increasing in dollar amounts, retirement benefits increasing in dollar amounts, and then, unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities increasing in dollar amounts – all at a time when the actual substance of these items may be decreasing. When looking at dollar amounts, the effects of inflation can hide the actual funding progress from year to year. Unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities dollars divided by active employee payroll dollars provides an index which attempts to eliminate the misleading effects of inflation. The smaller the ratio of unfunded liabilities to active member payroll, the stronger the Plan. Observation of this relative index over a period of years will give an indication of whether the Plan is becoming financially stronger or weaker.

Analysis of the dollar amounts of actuarial value of assets, actuarial accrued liability, or unfunded actuarial accrued liability in isolation can be misleading. Expressing the actuarial value of assets as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability provides one indication of the Plan's funded status on a going-concern basis. Analysis of this percentage over time indicates whether the Plan is becoming financially stronger or weaker. Generally, the greater this percentage, the stronger the plan's funding. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability and annual covered payroll are both affected by inflation. Expressing the unfunded actuarial accrued liability as a percentage of covered payroll approximately adjusts for the effects of inflation and aids analysis of the progress being made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. Generally, the smaller this percentage, the stronger the plan's funding.

TABLE 13

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Percent Funded (1)/(2)	Unfunded AAL (2) – (1)	Payroll**	Unfunded AAL As a Percentage of Covered Payroll (4)/(5)
8/31/2001	$128,069,831	$122,660,542	104.40%	($5,409,289)	$28,215,685	(19.20%)
8/31/2002	128,319,145	130,875,473	98.00%	2,556,328	26,606,881	9.60%
8/31/2003	132,577,506	137,507,824	96.40%	4,930,318	27,415,330	18.00%
8/31/2004	136,973,679	144,178,758	95.00%	7,205,079	28,124,862	25.60%
8/31/2005	145,730,474	151,978,408	95.90%	6,247,934	29,029,309	21.50%
8/31/2006	157,527,392	161,583,285	97.50%	4,055,893	30,724,333	13.20%
8/31/2007	171,263,791	169,587,458	101.00%	(1,676,333)	30,546,235	(5.50%)
8/31/2008	179,390,472	179,376,149	100.00%	(14,323)	32,265,715	0.00%
8/31/2009	177,526,641	187,292,374	94.79%	9,765,733	33,449,977	29.20%
8/31/2010	172,317,463	195,206,353	88.27%	22,888,890	34,233,197	66.86%

Note: For valuation dates prior to 2009, information shown is from the prior actuary's report

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Fiscal Year Beginning September 1	Actuarial Valuation Date	Annual Required Contribution
2002	8/31/2001	$2,233,836
2003	8/31/2002	3,297,577
2004	8/31/2003	3,684,264
2005	8/31/2004	4,077,037
2006	8/31/2005	4,056,195
2007	8/31/2006	4,076,536
2008	8/31/2007	3,316,464
2009	8/31/2008	3,752,124
2010	8/31/2009	4,651,872
2011	8/31/2010	5,574,482

* *Annual required contribution is equal to the contribution percent times the valuation payroll (item (5)) projected to the appropriate fiscal year. The employer contribution rate from 8/31/02 to 8/31/08 is based on a 10-year amortization of the UAAL/(Surplus). The UAAL is amortized over 30 years effective 8/31/09.*

** *Non-DROP payroll in 2002 and later.*

GASB STATEMENTS NO. 25 AND NO. 27
DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

Notes to Financial Statement
Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

Valuation date:	August 31, 2010
Actuarial cost method:	Entry Age
Amortization method:	30 years, level percent, open
Asset valuation method:	4-year smoothed market (changed prospectively to 5 years in 2009)
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return:	7.50%
Projected salary increases*:	4.25% - 8.25%
Cost-of-living adjustments:	none

*Includes wage inflation of 4.25%

Membership data as of August 31, 2010 is provided in Appendix A of this report.

TABLE 14

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

DEVELOPMENT OF ANNUAL PENSION COST AND NET PENSION OBLIGATION

UNDER GASB STATEMENT NUMBER 27

Fiscal Year End	Annual Required Contribution (ARC) (a)	Interest on NPO (b)	ARC Adjustment (c)	Annual Pension Cost (APC) (d)=(a)+(b)-(c)	Employer Actual Contribution (e)	Change in NPO (f)=(d)-(e)	Net Pension Obligation (NPO) at End of Year (g)=sum of (f)
1994	$580,796	$0	$0	$580,796	$388,813	$191,983	$191,983
1995	-	13,439	19,801	(6,362)	400,022	(406,384)	(214,401)
1996	695,015	(15,008)	(24,103)	704,110	419,583	284,527	70,126
1997	545,702	4,909	8,680	541,931	430,884	111,047	181,173
1998	530,891	12,682	24,997	518,576	491,945	26,631	207,804
1999	961,584	14,546	32,467	943,663	908,234	35,429	243,233
2000	91,814	17,026	43,928	64,912	941,282	(876,370)	(633,137)
2001	820,610	(44,320)	(137,510)	913,800	1,111,434	(197,634)	(830,771)
2002	1,877,926	(62,308)	(180,434)	1,996,052	1,541,649	454,403	(376,368)
2003	2,233,836	(28,228)	(81,743)	2,287,351	1,780,604	506,747	130,379
2004	3,297,577	9,778	15,300	3,292,055	1,991,672	1,300,383	1,430,762
2005	3,684,264	107,307	167,903	3,623,668	2,562,850	1,060,818	2,491,580
2006	4,077,037	186,869	292,392	3,971,514	2,892,711	1,078,803	3,570,383
2007	4,056,195	267,779	418,991	3,904,983	3,494,590	410,393	3,980,776
2008	4,076,536	298,558	467,152	3,907,942	3,456,424	451,518	4,432,294
2009	3,316,464	332,422	525,583	3,123,303	3,521,858	(398,555)	4,033,739
2010	3,752,124	302,530	478,323	3,576,332	4,014,414	(438,082)	3,595,657

Note: Results for years prior to FY2009 were prepared by the prior actuary.

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIP DATA

MEMBER DATA RECONCILIATION

August 31, 2009 to August 31, 2010

The number of members included in the valuation, as summarized in the table below, is in accordance with the data submitted by the Plan for members as of the valuation date.

	Active Participants	DROP Members	Retirees	Disableds	Beneficiaries	Inactive Vested	Total
Members as of 08/31/09	553	47	313	40	49	27	1,029
New Members	+36	0	0	0	0	0	+36
Terminations							
Refunded	-7	0	0	0	0	0	-7
Deferred Vested	-2	0	0	0	0	+2	0
Retirements							
Service	-4	-5	+12	0	0	-3	0
Disability	-2	0	0	+2	0	0	0
DROP	-13	+13	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths							
Cashed Out	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
With Beneficiary	0	0	-4	0	+4	0	0
Without Beneficiary	0	0	-4	0	-4	0	-8
Data Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members as of 08/31/10	**561**	**55**	**317**	**42**	**49**	**26**	**1,050**

APPENDIX A (continued)

RETIRANTS AND BENEFICIARIES ADDED TO AND REMOVED FROM ROLLS

Year Ended	Added to Rolls No.**	Added to Rolls Annual Benefits	Added to Rolls Post-Ret. Increases	Removed from Rolls No.	Removed from Rolls Annual Benefits	Rolls End of Year No.	Rolls End of Year Annual Benefits	% Incr. Annual Benefits	Average Annual Benefit	Expected Removals
Dec. 31, 1982	8	$ 84,321	$	2	$ 9,043	82	$ 478,419	18.7%	$ 5,834	2.0
Dec. 31, 1983	3	21,512		4	17,233	81	482,698	0.9%	5,959	2.2
Dec. 31, 1984	6	75,732		1	3,600	86	554,830	14.9%	6,452	2.1
Dec. 31, 1985	12	102,224		6	26,240	92	630,814	13.7%	6,857	2.1
Dec. 31, 1986	8	89,719		2	4,810	98	715,723	13.5%	7,303	2.2
Dec. 31, 1987	12	123,986		4	21,530	106	818,178	14.3%	7,719	2.4
Dec. 31, 1988	6	109,203		2	11,578	110	915,803	11.9%	8,325	2.5
Dec. 31, 1989	7	114,257		3	10,800	114	1,019,260	11.3%	8,941	2.6
Dec. 31, 1990	11	116,420		3	19,220	122	1,116,460	9.5%	9,151	2.6
Aug. 31, 1991	22 #	308,940	42,470	2	7,200	142	1,460,670	30.8%	10,286	2.9
Aug. 31, 1992	16	221,944		1	3,816	157	1,678,798	14.9%	10,693	3.0
Aug. 31, 1993	17	219,974		1	10,698	173	1,888,074	12.5%	10,914	3.4
Aug. 31, 1994	16	218,777		4	17,829	185	2,089,022	10.6%	11,292	3.9
Aug. 31, 1995	16	211,219		4	37,158	197	2,263,083	8.3%	11,488	4.0
Aug. 31, 1996	8	149,099		2	16,566	203	2,395,616	5.9%	11,801	4.4
Aug. 31, 1997	73 ##	590,041		4	56,890	272	3,042,547	27.0%	11,186	4.8
Aug. 31, 1998	10	155,262		11	71,670	271	3,126,139	2.7%	11,536	9.5
Aug. 31, 1999	23	414,130		1	22,889	293	3,517,380	12.5%	12,005	9.1
Aug. 31, 2000	17	335,244		7	62,014	303	3,790,610	7.8%	12,510	9.3
Aug. 31, 2001	14	225,737		16	105,022	301	3,911,325	3.2%	12,994	9.3
Aug. 31, 2002	18	278,160		14	115,340	305	4,074,145	4.2%	13,358	9.1
Aug. 31, 2003	15	219,569		11	119,499	309	4,174,215	2.5%	13,509	9.1
Aug. 31, 2004	12	175,551		5	74,835	316	4,274,931	2.4%	13,528	9.4
Aug. 31, 2005	30	702,721		12	73,072	334	4,904,580	14.7%	14,684	9.5
Aug. 31, 2006	10	262,420		4	36,362	340	5,130,638	4.6%	15,090	10.3
Aug. 31, 2007	38	1,101,713		8	55,280	370	6,177,071	20.4%	16,695	10.8
Aug. 31, 2008	24	621,708		10	128,736	384	6,670,043	8.0%	17,370	11.2
Aug. 31, 2009	20	560,105		2	28,641	402	7,185,166	7.7%	17,874	11.7
Aug. 31, 2010	14	408,351		8	66,170	408	7,477,874	4.1%	18,328	12.9

** *Includes retirements from the DROP* # *Includes one member not previously reported* ## *Includes the addition of "old Plan" members*

APPENDIX A (continued)

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
SUMMARY OF ACTIVE MEMBERS

NOT-IN-PAY MEMBERS INCLUDED IN VALUATION

Valuation Date	Active Members	Inactive Vested Members	Valuation Payroll**	Average Age	Average Service	Average Pay	% Increase
Dec. 31, 1989	496	24	$ 13,742,308	39.5	14.7	$ 27,706	3.4%
Dec. 31, 1990	510	30	15,014,896	39.6	14.7	29,441	6.3%
Aug. 31, 1991	490	36	15,157,150	39.3	14.4	30,933	5.1%
Aug. 31, 1992	471	37	15,364,976	40.0	15.0	32,622	5.5%
Aug. 31, 1993	516	38	16,721,658	39.3	14.5	32,406	(0.7)%
Aug. 31, 1994	521	42	17,698,377	39.0	13.4	33,970	4.8%
Aug. 31, 1995	526	41	18,561,302	39.1	14.5	35,288	3.9%
Aug. 31, 1996	545	42	19,224,719	39.1	14.3	35,275	0.0%
Aug. 31, 1997	549	43	20,908,549	38.9	13.3	38,085	8.0%
Aug. 31, 1998	561	47	21,860,493	38.8	13.2	38,967	2.3%
Aug. 31, 1999	545	48	23,611,284	39.1	13.5	43,323	11.2%
Aug. 31, 2000	543	45	25,808,088	39.5	13.8	47,529	9.7%
Aug. 31, 2001	584	41	28,215,685	39.3	13.3	48,315	1.7%
Aug. 31, 2002	536	36	26,606,881	38.4	12.3	49,640	2.7%
Aug. 31, 2003	535	31	27,415,330	38.7	12.5	51,244	3.2%
Aug. 31, 2004	533	25	28,124,862	38.8	12.5	52,767	3.0%
Aug. 31, 2005	533	25	29,029,309	39.1	12.9	54,464	3.2%
Aug. 31, 2006	558	25	30,724,333	39.2	12.8	55,062	1.1%
Aug. 31, 2007	531	28	30,546,235	39.5	13.0	57,526	4.5%
Aug. 31, 2008	549	30	32,265,715	39.3	12.7	58,772	2.2%
Aug. 31, 2009	553	27	33,449,977	39.3	12.6	60,488	2.9%
Aug. 31, 2010	561	26	34,233,197	39.4	12.4	61,022	0.9%

** *Reflects Non-DROP payroll in 2002 and later*

APPENDIX A (continued)

ADDITIONS TO AND REMOVALS FROM ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP
ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NUMBERS

Year Ended	Number Added During Year		Normal Retirement*		Disability Retirement		Died-In-Service		Terminations		Active Members End of Year
	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	
Aug. 31, 1996	34	15	8	9.2	0	1.2	0	1.4	7	15.8	545
Aug. 31, 1997	31	27	20	8.3	0	1.4	0	1.4	7	16.6	549
Aug. 31, 1998	42	30	8	8.1	0	1.3	0	1.3	22	18.6	561
Aug. 31, 1999	23	39	19	9.4	1	1.3	0	1.3	19	16.8	545
Aug. 31, 2000	29	31	8	12.5	0	0.5	0	0.6	23	13.9	543
Aug. 31, 2001	61	20	6	14.3	3	0.6	0	0.6	11	14.0	584
Aug. 31, 2002	21	69	54	15.7	0	0.6	0	0.6	15	16.5	536
Aug. 31, 2003	21	22	13	11.1	0	0.5	0	0.5	9	15.3	535
Aug. 31, 2004	28	30	19	12.4	0	0.5	0	0.4	11	14.3	533
Aug. 31, 2005	24	24	9	12.7	2	0.5	0	0.4	13	14.6	533
Aug. 31, 2006	42	17	7	14.7	0	0.5	0	0.5	10	14.1	558
Aug. 31, 2007	19	46	23	17.2	3	0.6	1	0.5	19	14.9	531
Aug. 31, 2008	45	27	11	16.4	2	1.0	0	0.4	14	12.3	549
Aug. 31, 2009	32	30	18	15.4	0	0.9	0	0.9	10	12.8	553
Aug. 31, 2010	36	30	17	16.2	2	0.6	0	0.5	9	12.8	561
5-Year Total	174	150	76	79.9	7	3.6	1	2.8	62	66.9	

A: Represents actual number

E: Represents expected number based on assumptions outlined in Section C

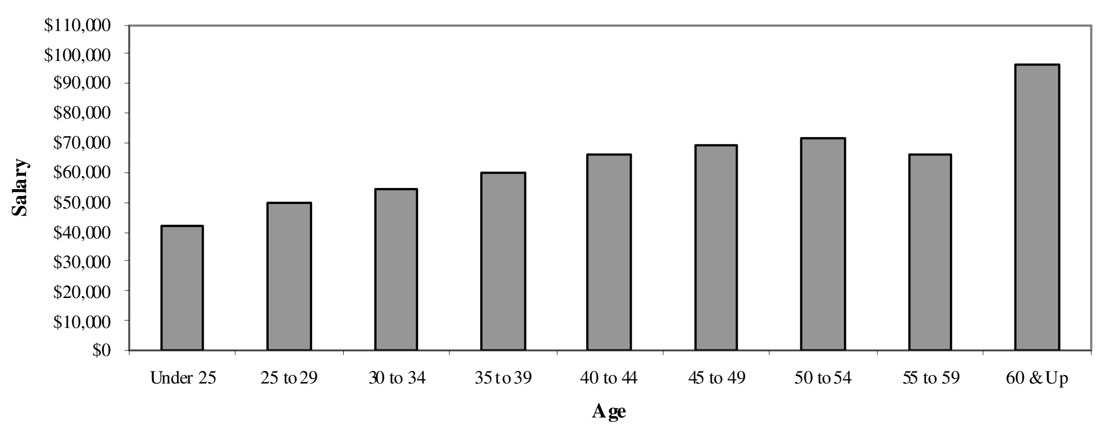
* *Includes new retirements and DROP members (from active status) beginning with August 31, 2002 valuation*

APPENDIX A (continued)

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
SUMMARY OF ACTIVE MEMBERS
as of August 31, 2010
(Fire)

	Number			Annual Reported Compensation		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 25	2	0	2	$ 84,438	$ -	$ 84,438
25 to 29	20	3	23	979,067	165,728	1,144,795
30 to 34	37	3	40	2,033,729	151,215	2,184,944
35 to 39	51	4	55	3,100,117	212,783	3,312,900
40 to 44	40	1	41	2,652,637	62,697	2,715,334
45 to 49	46	3	49	3,173,127	220,732	3,393,859
50 to 54	35	0	35	2,497,343	-	2,497,343
55 to 59	9	0	9	595,055	-	595,055
60 & Up	3	0	3	290,088	-	290,088
Total	243	14	257	$ 15,405,601	$ 813,155	$ 16,218,756

Average Salary by Age

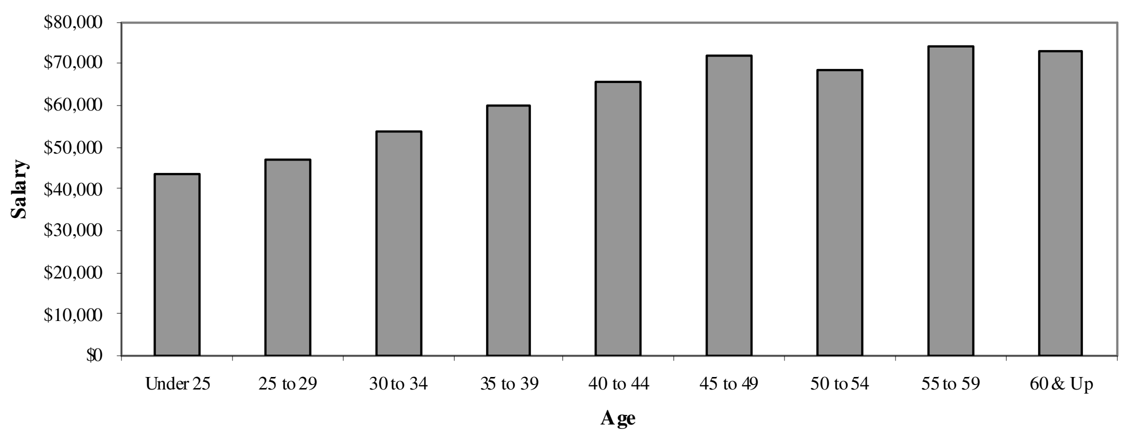


APPENDIX A (continued)

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
SUMMARY OF ACTIVE MEMBERS
as of August 31, 2010
(Police)

	Number			Annual Reported Compensation		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 25	11	1	12	$ 478,467	$ 46,710	$ 525,177
25 to 29	47	8	55	2,191,011	399,604	2,590,615
30 to 34	47	8	55	2,521,010	438,900	2,959,910
35 to 39	49	11	60	2,909,090	690,083	3,599,173
40 to 44	52	7	59	3,427,442	432,973	3,860,415
45 to 49	21	3	24	1,528,674	200,469	1,729,143
50 to 54	19	5	24	1,264,843	380,283	1,645,126
55 to 59	8	1	9	563,322	103,266	666,588
60 & Up	6	0	6	438,294	-	438,294
Total	260	44	304	$ 15,322,153	$ 2,692,288	$ 18,014,441

Average Salary by Age

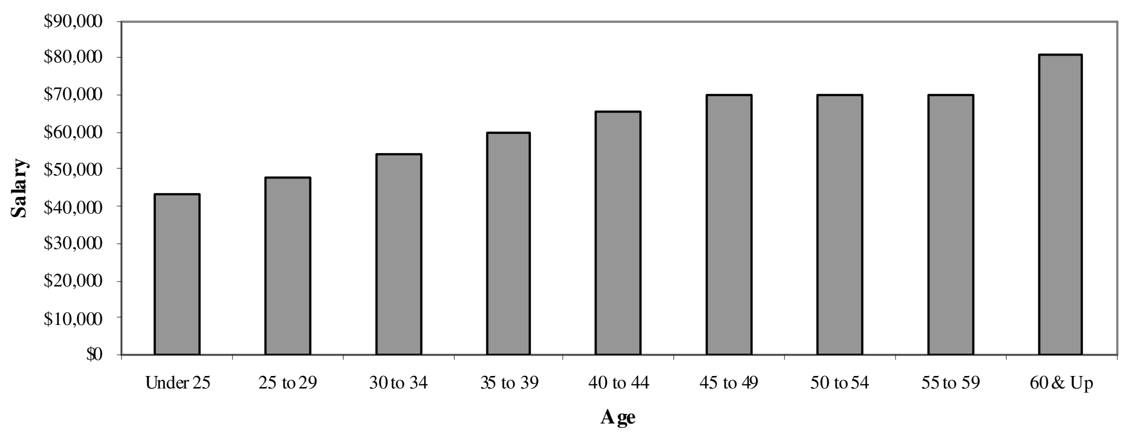


APPENDIX A (continued)

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
SUMMARY OF ACTIVE MEMBERS
as of August 31, 2010
(Combined Fire and Police)

	Number			Annual Reported Compensation		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 25	13	1	14	$ 562,905	$ 46,710	$ 609,615
25 to 29	67	11	78	3,170,078	565,332	3,735,410
30 to 34	84	11	95	4,554,739	590,115	5,144,854
35 to 39	100	15	115	6,009,207	902,866	6,912,073
40 to 44	92	8	100	6,080,079	495,670	6,575,749
45 to 49	67	6	73	4,701,801	421,201	5,123,002
50 to 54	54	5	59	3,762,186	380,283	4,142,469
55 to 59	17	1	18	1,158,377	103,266	1,261,643
60 & Up	9	0	9	728,382	-	728,382
Total	503	58	561	$ 30,727,754	$ 3,505,443	$ 34,233,197

Average Salary by Age

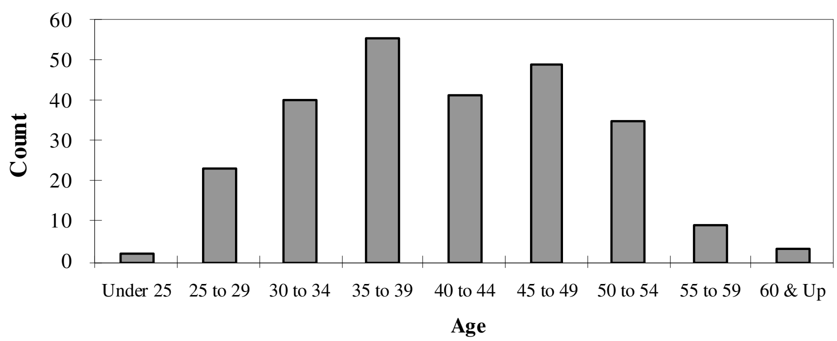


APPENDIX A (continued)

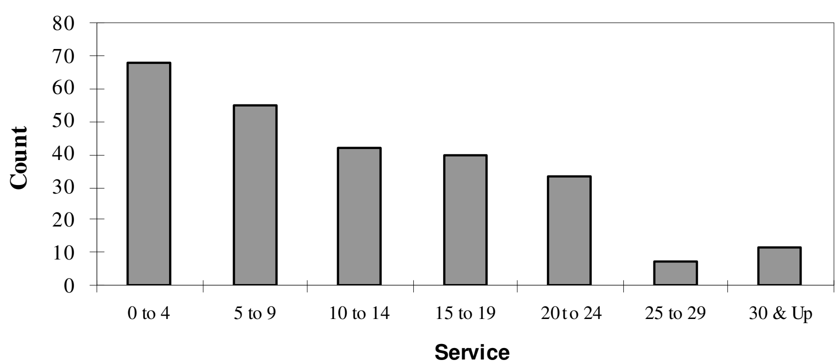
CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE MEMBERS
as of August 31, 2010
(Fire)

	Years of Service							
Age	0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total
Under 25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25 to 29	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	23
30 to 34	23	17	0	0	0	0	0	40
35 to 39	18	19	15	3	0	0	0	55
40 to 44	3	5	16	13	4	0	0	41
45 to 49	1	8	7	14	18	1	0	49
50 to 54	0	3	3	8	9	6	6	35
55 to 59	1	0	1	2	2	0	3	9
60 & Up	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total	68	55	42	40	33	7	12	257

Age Distribution



Service Distribution

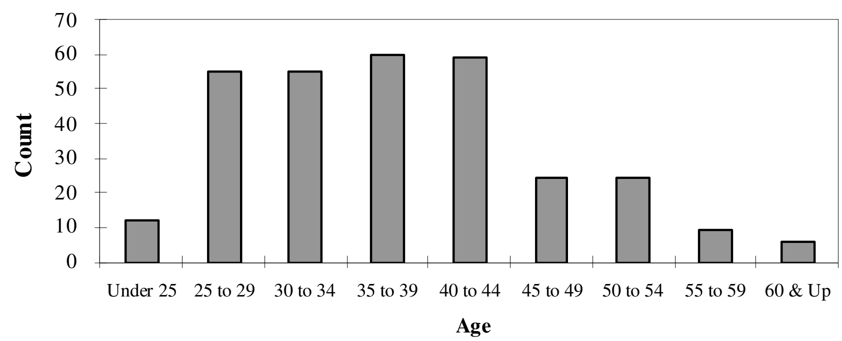


APPENDIX A (continued)

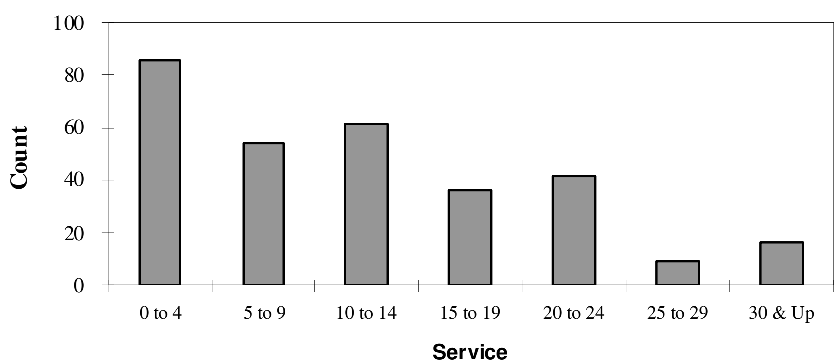
CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE MEMBERS
as of August 31, 2010
(Police)

	Years of Service							
Age	0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total
Under 25	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
25 to 29	49	6	0	0	0	0	0	55
30 to 34	20	23	12	0	0	0	0	55
35 to 39	4	19	33	4	0	0	0	60
40 to 44	1	4	14	27	13	0	0	59
45 to 49	0	2	1	3	18	0	0	24
50 to 54	0	0	1	2	11	9	1	24
55 to 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
60 & Up	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Total	86	54	61	36	42	9	16	304

Age Distribution



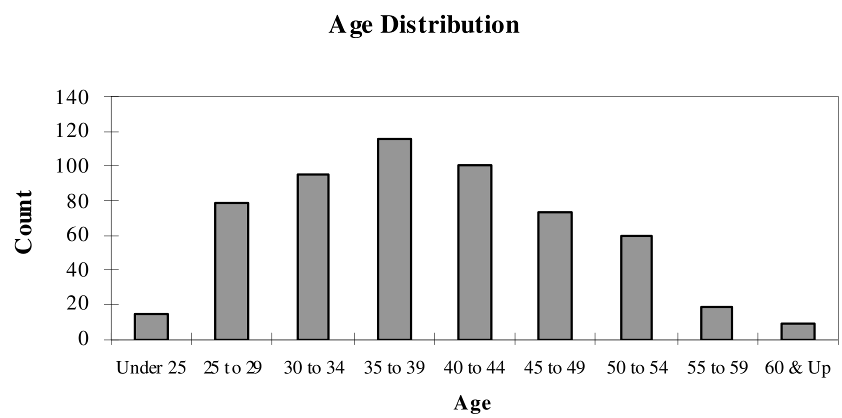
Service Distribution

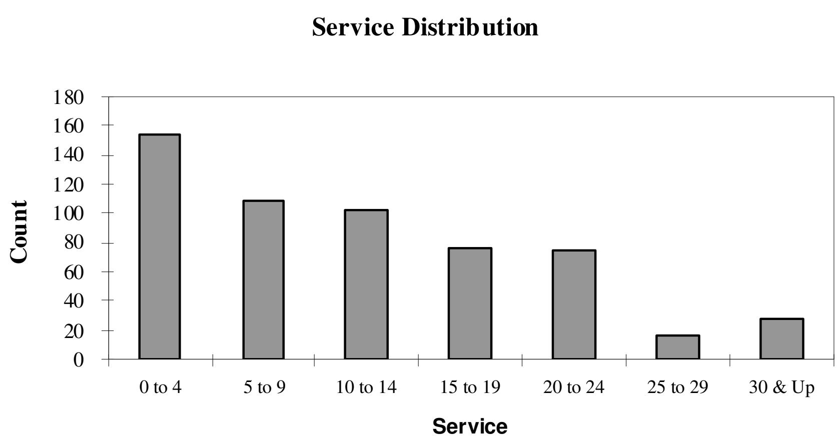


APPENDIX A (continued)

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE MEMBERS
as of August 31, 2010
(Combined Fire and Police)

	Years of Service							
Age	0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total
Under 25	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
25 to 29	69	9	0	0	0	0	0	78
30 to 34	43	40	12	0	0	0	0	95
35 to 39	22	38	48	7	0	0	0	115
40 to 44	4	9	30	40	17	0	0	100
45 to 49	1	10	8	17	36	1	0	73
50 to 54	0	3	4	10	20	15	7	59
55 to 59	1	0	1	2	2	0	12	18
60 & Up	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Total	154	109	103	76	75	16	28	561

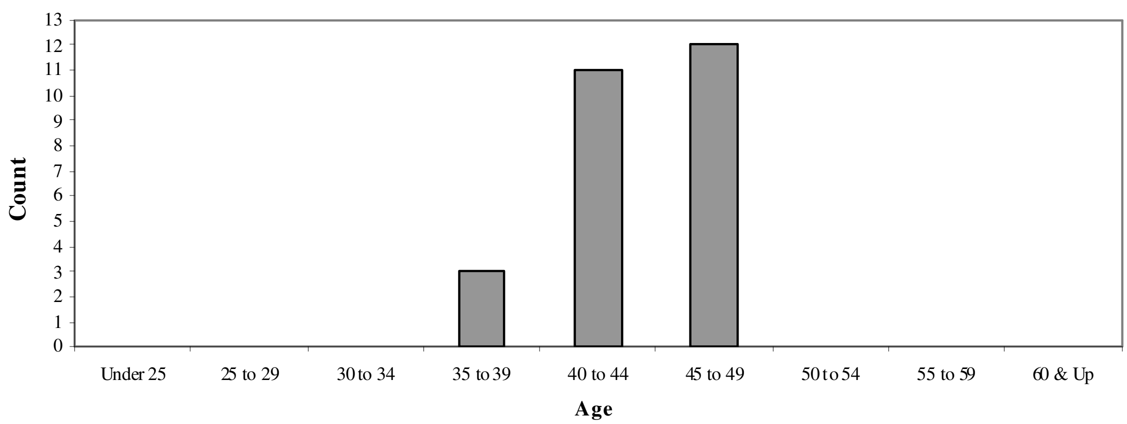




CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
SUMMARY OF INACTIVE VESTED MEMBERS
as of August 31, 2010

	Number			Annual Benefit at Retirement		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 25	0	0	0	$ -	$ -	$ -
25 to 29	0	0	0	-	-	-
30 to 34	0	0	0	-	-	-
35 to 39	2	1	3	28,405	15,225	43,630
40 to 44	6	5	11	50,111	70,477	120,588
45 to 49	7	5	12	47,513	38,853	86,366
50 to 54	0	0	0	-	-	-
55 to 59	0	0	0	-	-	-
60 & Up	0	0	0	-	-	-
Total	15	11	26	$ 126,029	$ 124,555	$ 250,584

Age Distribution

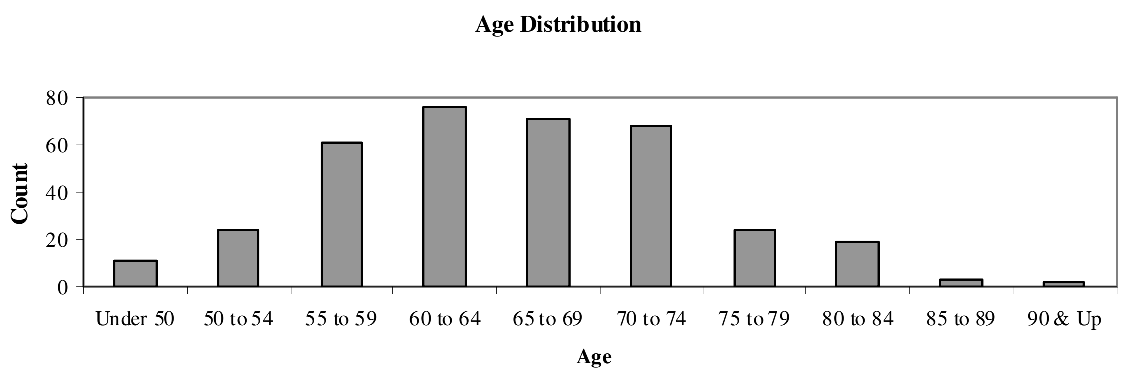


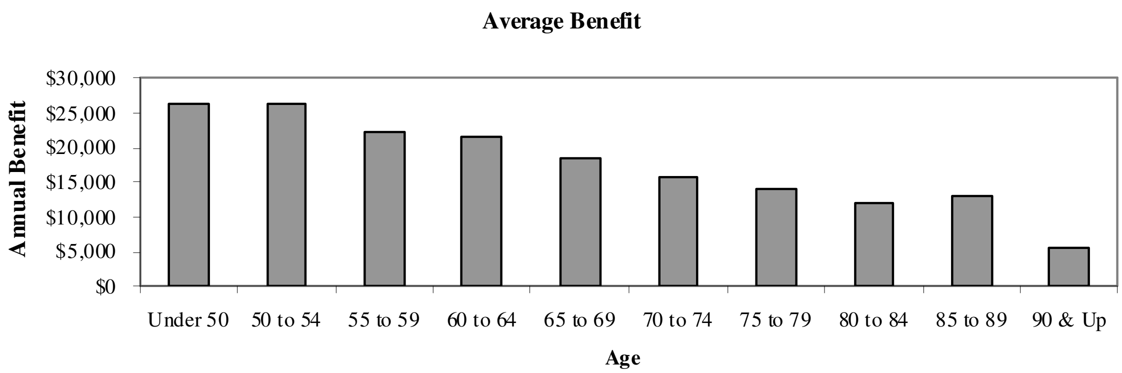
APPENDIX A (continued)

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
SUMMARY OF RETIRED MEMBERS
as of August 31, 2010

Healthy & Disabled Retirees

	Number			Annual Benefit		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 50	8	3	11	$ 219,719	$ 70,227	$ 289,946
50 to 54	19	5	24	510,476	121,227	631,703
55 to 59	57	4	61	1,275,217	92,874	1,368,091
60 to 64	75	1	76	1,626,228	16,250	1,642,478
65 to 69	70	1	71	1,303,196	18,178	1,321,374
70 to 74	66	2	68	1,045,866	24,359	1,070,225
75 to 79	24	0	24	339,642	-	339,642
80 to 84	19	0	19	226,932	-	226,932
85 to 89	1	2	3	5,908	33,737	39,645
90 & Up	2	0	2	11,167	-	11,167
Total	341	18	359	$ 6,564,352	$ 376,852	$ 6,941,204





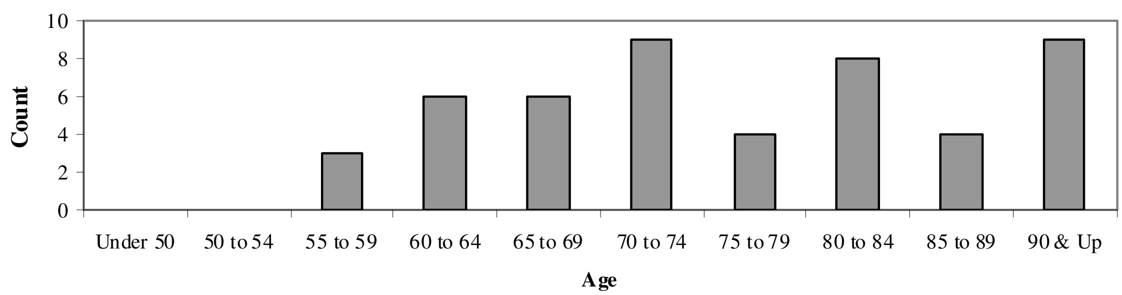
APPENDIX A (continued)

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
SUMMARY OF RETIRED MEMBERS
as of August 31, 2010

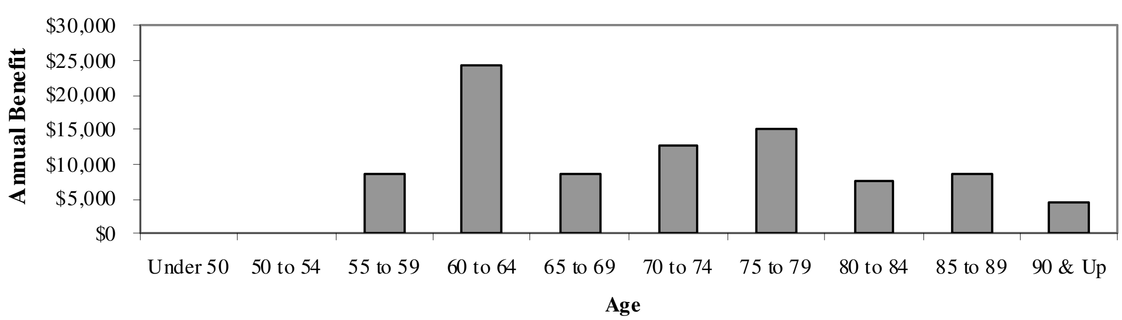
Beneficiaries

	Number			Annual Benefit		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 50	0	0	0	$ -	$ -	$ -
50 to 54	0	0	0	-	-	-
55 to 59	0	3	3	-	25,814	25,814
60 to 64	0	6	6	-	146,418	146,418
65 to 69	2	4	6	13,220	39,566	52,786
70 to 74	2	7	9	26,644	87,481	114,125
75 to 79	0	4	4	-	60,503	60,503
80 to 84	1	7	8	4,104	56,839	60,943
85 to 89	2	2	4	7,902	26,451	34,353
90 & Up	2	7	9	9,341	32,387	41,728
Total	9	40	49	$ 61,211	$ 475,458	$ 536,669

Age Distribution



Average Benefit



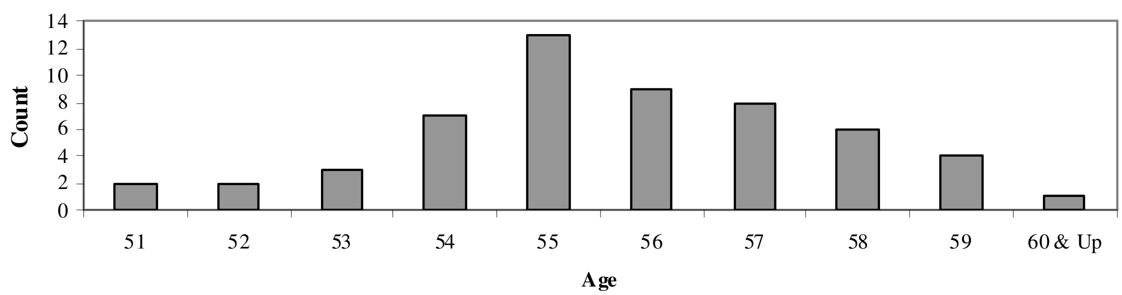
APPENDIX A (continued)

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND
SUMMARY OF RETIRED MEMBERS
as of August 31, 2010

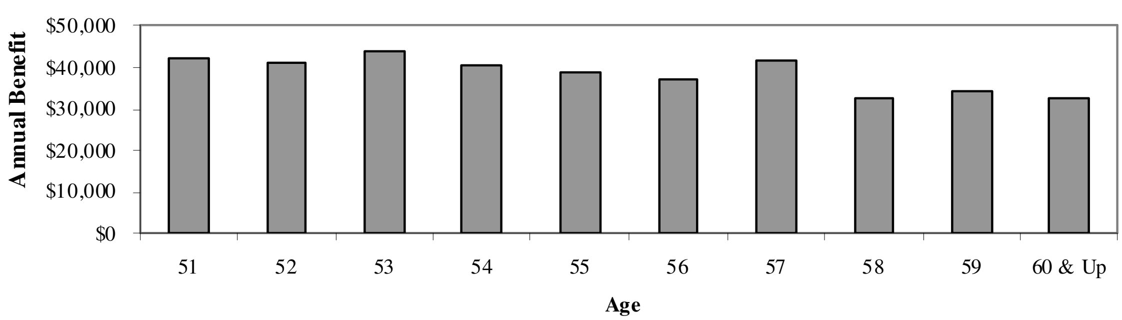
DROP Members

	Number			Annual Benefit		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
51	1	1	2	$ 37,118	$ 47,478	$ 84,596
52	2	0	2	82,612	-	82,612
53	3	0	3	132,586	-	132,586
54	6	1	7	218,201	65,339	283,540
55	13	0	13	509,350	-	509,350
56	9	0	9	336,692	-	336,692
57	8	0	8	335,498	-	335,498
58	6	0	6	196,075	-	196,075
59	4	0	4	138,041	-	138,041
60 & Up	1	0	1	32,667	-	32,667
Total	53	2	55	$ 2,018,840	$ 112,817	$ 2,131,657

Age Distribution



Average Benefit



APPENDIX B

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

SUMMARY OF BENEFIT PROVISIONS
(AUGUST 31, 2010)

Plan A is applicable to members who were hired on/after April 1, 1995 or who were hired prior to that date, but elected Plan A coverage.

Plan B is applicable to members who were employed on/after April 11, 1984 or who, prior to April 11, 1984, elected Plan B coverage.

Plan C is applicable to members who were employed before April 11, 1984 and did not elect to move to Plan B or A.

Regular Pay

All plans: Member's base pay and City's contributions to the Post-Employment Health Plan for the last consecutive 26 bi-weekly pay periods.

Normal Retirement Age

Plan A: Age 50
Plans B and C: Age 53

Normal Retirement

Eligibility – All Plans: Normal retirement age and 10 years of service.

Amount of Pension – Plan A: 2.56% of regular pay times years of service to a maximum of 64% of regular pay.

Plan B: 58% of regular pay with 21 years of service plus 2% of regular pay for each year of service rendered after becoming eligible for retirement to a maximum increase of 10%. Members with less than 21 years of service receive a ratio of years of service to 21 years of 58% of regular pay.

Plan C: 54% of regular pay with 21 years of service plus 2% of regular pay for each year of service rendered after becoming eligible for retirement to a maximum increase of 10%. Members with less than 21 years of service receive a ratio of years of service to 21 years of 54% of regular pay.

Early Retirement

Eligibility – All Plans: Age 50 and 21 years of service

Amount of Pension – Plan A: 2.56% of regular pay times years of service up to a maximum of 64% of regular pay.

Plan B and C:

Age/Service	Plan B	Plan C
50/21 YOS	52%	48%
51/22 YOS	54%	50%
52/23 YOS	56%	52%

Deferred Retirement (Vested Termination)

Eligibility – all plans: 10 years of service

Amount of Pension – Plan A: 2.56% of regular pay times years of service up to a maximum of 64% of regular pay.

. ***Plan B:*** 58% of regular pay with 21 years of service plus 2% of regular pay for each year of service rendered after becoming eligible for retirement to a maximum increase of 10%. Members with less than 21 years of service receive a ratio of years of service to 21 years of 58% of regular pay.

Plan C: 54% of regular pay with 21 years of service plus 2% of regular pay for each year of service rendered after becoming eligible for retirement to a maximum increase of 10%. Members with less than 21 years of service receive a ratio of years of service to 21 years of 54% of regular pay.

Duty-Related Disability

Eligibility – all plans: permanent inability to perform the duties of position from a cause occurring while in line of duty.

Amount of Pension – Plan A: 58% of regular pay.

Plan B and C: A pension equal to 58% or 54% of regular pay respectively, plus 2% of regular pay for each year of service rendered after becoming eligible for retirement, to a maximum increase of 10% of regular pay. Such pension shall continue after the member's death to the member's surviving spouse, minor children or designated Option A beneficiary (a reduced amount in this case). The above amounts are subject to deduction of the amount received from worker's compensation.

Non-Duty Disability

Eligibility – all plans: permanent inability to perform duties of position from a cause not occurring in the line of duty.

Amount of Pension – A pension equal to the following percent of regular pay:

Years of Service (YOS)	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C
5 ≤ YOS < 10	23%	23%	21%
10 ≤ YOS < 15	39%	39%	36%
YOS ≥ 15	53%	53%	49%

If death results from such disability, the pension shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse until the spouse's death or remarriage, or a reduced pension will be paid to a designated beneficiary.

Duty-Related Death

Eligibility – all plans: Active member dies in the line of duty or as a result of injuries received while in the line of duty.

Amount of Pension – ***(a) Before Eligible for Normal Retirement:*** Surviving spouse receives 58% (or 54% for Plan C) of regular pay. Upon spouse's remarriage or death, the pension is payable to any dependent children under age 19.

(b) After Eligible for Normal Retirement: If a member dies after becoming eligible for a normal retirement, his designated beneficiary receives a pension equal to Option A (joint and 100% survivor actuarial equivalent benefit) which would have been payable had the deceased member retired and elected Option A.

The above amounts are subject to deduction of the amount received from worker's compensation.

Non-Duty Death

Eligibility – All Plans: 10 years of service.

Amount of Pension – All Plans: Pension which would have been payable had the member retired the day prior to his death and elected Option A (joint & 100% survivor) except any early retirement actuarial reduction shall not be applied.

Death After Retirement

Eligibility – all plans: dependent on form of payment selected.

Non-Vested Termination

Eligibility – all plans: termination of employment and no pension is or will become payable.

Amount of Benefit – all plans: refund of member's contributions plus annual interest.

Employee Contributions

Plan A: 8.0% of pay.
Plan B: 7.6% of pay.
Plan C: 7.0% of pay.

Upon reaching 21 years of service, member contributions are discontinued for Plan B and Plan C members.

(DROP) Deferred Retirement Option Plan

Eligibility for the DROP:

Members of Plans B and C may join the DROP within 1 year of becoming eligible for Normal retirement benefits as described earlier in this section.

Grandfather provision allows members of Plans B and C who were eligible to retire on the date of DROP implementation, a one time opportunity to join the DROP.

Members of Plan A may join the DROP at any time after meeting the eligibility conditions for normal retirement.

DROP benefits

100% of the member's accrued benefit at the time of DROP will be contributed to the member's DROP account.

If the member elects annuity withdrawal (available to members of Plans B and C) the lump sum payment and corresponding reduced annuity will be credited to the member's DROP account.

DROP funding Period

Both the City and the employee will contribute (in accordance with the provisions of each Plan) to the Plan until the employee enters the DROP.

DROP Period

Maximum of 5 years.

APPENDIX C

CITY OF LINCOLN POLICE AND FIRE PENSION FUND

Investment Return (net of investment expenses):

7.5% a year, compounded annually.

Salary Increases: These assumptions are used to project current salaries to those upon which benefits will be based. The base economic assumption was first used for the August 31, 2007 valuation.

Sample Ages	Annual Rate of Pay Increase for Sample: Base (Economic)	Merit and Longevity	Total
20	4.25%	4.00%	8.25%
25	4.25%	3.30%	7.55%
30	4.25%	2.80%	7.05%
35	4.25%	2.50%	6.75%
40	4.25%	2.20%	6.45%
45	4.25%	1.80%	6.05%
50	4.25%	1.20%	5.45%
55	4.25%	0.70%	4.95%

If the number of active members remains constant, the total active member payroll is eventually expected to increase by 4.25% annually, the base portion of the individual pay increase assumptions. This increasing payroll was recognized in amortizing the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Mortality Table: The 1994 Group Annuity Mortality table set forward two years for males and 1 year for females. This table was first used for the August 31, 2007 valuation. Sample values follow:

Sample	Actuarial Present Value of $1 Monthly for Life		Future Life Expectancy (Years)	
Ages	Men	Women	Men	Women
55	$128.77	$139.07	24.39	29.24
60	117.81	130.06	20.18	24.70
65	105.49	119.41	16.37	20.46
70	92.10	107.06	12.98	16.54
75	77.51	92.46	9.96	12.90
80	62.98	76.69	7.44	9.71

This assumption is used to measure the probabilities of each benefit payment being made after retirement and was first used in the August 31, 2007 valuation. Fifty percent of the mortality rates in this table were used to determine the probability of members dying before retirement. Fifty percent of the assumed deaths before retirement were assumed to be duty related and 50% were assumed to be non-duty related.

Rates of separation from active membership: The rates do not apply to members eligible to retire and do not include separation on account of death or disability. This assumption measures the probabilities of members remaining in employment.

Sample Ages	Years of Service	% Separating within Next Year Police	Fire
ALL	0	12.00%	8.00%
	1	8.00%	6.00%
	2	7.00%	4.50%
	3	6.00%	3.00%
	4	5.00%	2.00%
25	5 & Over	4.50%	2.00%
30		4.35%	1.40%
35		3.50%	1.00%
40		2.10%	0.80%
45		1.00%	0.60%
50		0.62%	0.10%
55		0.50%	0.10%

The rates were first used for the August 31, 2007 valuation.

Rates of Disability: These assumptions represent the probabilities of active members becoming disabled as a result of non-duty related causes or as a result of duty related causes.

Sample Ages	% Becoming Disabled Within Next Year
20	0.05%
25	0.05%
30	0.06%
35	0.09%
40	0.14%
45	0.23%
50	0.40%
55	0.60%
60	0.80%

Fifty percent of assumed liabilities were assumed to be duty related and 50% were assumed to be non-duty related.

APPENDIX C (continued)

Rates of Retirement and DROP Entry: These rates are used to measure the probabilities of an eligible member retiring and/or "dropping" at the indicated age.

		Rates of Retirement and/or DROP Entry			
	Old Plan	Plan A		Plans B & C	
Ages		Police	Fire	Police	Fire
50	35%	36%	18%	28%	6%
51	15	20	18	12	6
52	15	20	18	12	6
53	15	16	12	24	24
54	15	16	24	24	24
55	40	24	24	36	18
56	15	8	24	16	18
57	15	8	24	12	30
58	15	8	24	12	42
59	15	8	24	12	18
60	100	100	35	100	18
61	100	100	45	100	42
62	100	100	60	100	42
63	100	100	80	100	80
64	100	100	90	100	90
65	100	100	100	100	100

These rates were first used for the August 31, 2007 valuation.

Active Member Group Size: The number of active members was assumed to remain constant. This assumption is unchanged from previous valuations.

APPENDIX C (continued)

ACTUARIAL METHODS

Funding Method

Under the EAN cost method, the actuarial present value of each member's projected benefits allocates on a level basis over the member's compensation between the entry age of the member and the assumed exit ages. The portion of the actuarial present value allocated to the valuation year is called the normal cost. The actuarial present value of benefits allocated to prior years of service is called the actuarial accrued liability. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability represents the difference between the actuarial liability and the actuarial value of assets as of the valuation date. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is calculated each year and reflects experience gains/losses.

The UAL is amortized as a level percentage of payroll. The payroll growth assumption is 4.25% so the annual amortization payments will increase 4.25% each year. As a result, if total payroll grows 4.25% per year, as assumed, the amortization payment will remain level as a percentage of total current payroll. The amortization period is 30 years.

Asset Valuation Method

For actuarial purposes, assets are valued using an asset smoothing method. The difference between the actual return on the market value of assets and the expected return (based on the actuarial assumed rate of return) on the actuarial value of assets is calculated each year and recognized equally over a five-year period (prior to 2009, the period was four years).

APPENDIX C (continued)

MISCELLANEOUS AND TECHNICAL ASSUMPTIONS

Marriage Assumption:	100% of both males and females are assumed to be married for purposes of death-in-service benefits.
Decrement Timing:	All decrements are assumed to occur mid year.
Eligibility Testing:	Eligibility for benefits is determined based upon the age nearest birthday and years of service on the date the decrement is assumed to occur.
Benefit Service:	Exact fractional service on the decrement date is used to determine the amount of benefit payable.
Decrement Operation:	Disability decrements do not operate during the first five years of service. They also do not operate during retirement eligibility.
Normal Form of Benefit:	The assumed normal form of benefit is the straight life form.
Incidence of Contributions:	Contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the applicable fiscal year based upon the contribution rate shown in this report, and the actual payroll at the time contributions are made. New entrant normal cost contributions are applied to the funding of new entrant benefits.
Funding Period:	Both the City and employee contribute (in accordance with the provisions of each plan) to the Plan until the employee enters the DROP or otherwise exits the Plan.

APPENDIX D

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Actuarial Accrued Liability	The difference between the actuarial present value of Plan benefits and the actuarial value of future normal costs. Also referred to as "accrued liability" or "actuarial liability."
Actuarial Assumptions	Estimates of future experience with respect to rates of mortality, disability, turnover, retirement, rate or rates of investment income and salary increases. Decrement assumptions (rates of mortality, disability, turnover and retirement) are generally based on past experience, often modified for projected changes in conditions. Economic assumptions (salary increases and investment income) consist of an underlying rate in an inflation-free environment plus a provision for a long-term average rate of inflation.
Accrued Service	Service credited under the Plan which was rendered before the date of the actuarial valuation.
Actuarial Equivalent	A single amount or series of amounts of equal actuarial value to another single amount or series of amounts, computed on the basis of appropriate assumptions.
Actuarial Cost Method	A mathematical budgeting procedure for allocating the dollar amount of the actuarial present value of retirement Plan benefit between future normal cost and actuarial accrued liability. Sometimes referred to as the "actuarial funding method."
Experience Gain (Loss)	The difference between actual experience and actuarial assumptions anticipated experience during the period between two actuarial valuation dates.
Actuarial Present Value	The amount of funds currently required to provide a payment or series of payments in the future. It is determined by discounting future payments at predetermined rates of interest and by probabilities of payment.
Amortization	Paying off an interest-discounted amount with periodic payments of interest and principal, as opposed to paying off with lump sum payment.
Normal Cost	The actuarial present value of retirement Plan benefits allocated to the current year by the actuarial cost method.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

The difference between actuarial accrued liability and the valuation assets.

Most retirement Plans have an unfunded actuarial accrued liability. They arise each time new benefits are added and each time an actuarial loss is realized.

The existence of unfunded actuarial accrued liability is not in itself bad, any more than a mortgage on a house is bad. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability does not represent a debt that is payable today. What is important is the ability to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability and the trend in its amount.