

CITY OF TROY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ACTUARIAL VALUATION
DECEMBER 31, 2008

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August 17, 2009

The Board of Trustees
City of Troy Employees Retirement System
Troy, Michigan

Submitted in this report are the results of the Forty-Fifth Annual Actuarial Valuation of the assets, actuarial values and contribution requirements associated with benefits provided by the City of Troy Employees Retirement System.

The date of the valuation was December 31, 2008.

Valuation results, comments and conclusions are contained in Section A.

The valuation was based upon information, furnished by your Assistant City Manager-Finance Director, concerning Retirement System benefits, financial transactions, and individual members, terminated members, retirants and beneficiaries. Data was checked for year to year consistency, but was not otherwise audited by us. This information is summarized in Section B.

Descriptions of the actuarial cost method and actuarial assumptions are contained in Section C, along with a glossary of technical terms. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 25 and No. 27 information is contained in Section D.

This report has been prepared by actuaries who have substantial experience valuing public employee retirement systems. To the best of our knowledge, this report is complete and accurate and was made in accordance with standards of practice promulgated by the Actuarial Standards Board of the American Academy of Actuaries. The actuarial assumptions used for the valuation produce results which we believe are reasonable.

Both of the undersigned are members of the American Academy of Actuaries (M.A.A.A.) as indicated, and meet the qualification standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein.

Respectfully submitted,



Brad Lee Armstrong, A.S.A., E.A., M.A.A.A.



Randall J. Dziubek, A.S.A, E.A., M.A.A.A.

BLA:RJD:bd

SECTION A

VALUATION RESULTS, COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

**COMPUTED CITY CONTRIBUTIONS
OF THE RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2009**

1. Actuarial Present Value of All Past and Future Benefits:	
- Active	\$ 70,466,752
- Terminated Vested	\$ 922,657
- Retired	<u>\$ 69,351,765</u>
- Total	\$ 140,741,174
2. Funding Value of Assets	\$ 128,248,730
3. Actuarial Present Value of Future Employee Contributions	\$ 2,414,591
4. City's Remaining Unfunded Present Value of Benefits After Recognition of Funding Value of Assets and Future Employee Contributions (1) - (2) - (3)	\$ 10,077,853
5. Present Value Future Salary	\$ 78,898,228
6. Projected Payroll 1/1/2009 - 12/31/2009	\$ 10,327,510
7. City's Annual Normal Cost (4) / (5) * (6) Plus Interest at 6.5% for 6 Months	\$ 1,361,354
8. Projected Payroll 7/1/2009 - 6/30/2010	\$ 10,031,785
9. City's Annual Normal Cost as a % of Projected Payroll 7/1/2009 - 6/30/2010	13.57%

**COMPUTED CITY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT**

Fiscal Year Beginning July 1	Valuation Date December 31	% of Payroll Contributions		Valuation Payroll
		General	Public Safety	
1985	1984 *	13.49 %	19.23 %	\$ 10,518,429
1986	1985	13.29	18.75	11,373,793
1987	1986	11.42	17.59	12,048,592
1987	1986 *	13.67	17.59	12,048,592
1988	1987	12.00	14.76	13,083,451
1988	1987 *	14.91	16.34	13,083,451
1989	1988	14.69	15.98	14,162,413
1990	1989	12.93	13.72	14,774,001
1990	1989 *	13.11	19.39	14,774,001
1991	1990	13.09	19.44	16,105,129
1991	1990 *	13.09	22.99	16,105,129
1992	1991	11.65	21.21	17,323,677
1993	1992	10.02	17.82	17,619,701
1994	1993	7.64	15.07	18,518,880
1994	1993 *	9.24	20.09	18,518,880
1995	1994	8.00	18.62	17,598,618
1996	1995 *	7.23	16.23	19,039,969
1997	1996	3.66	13.40	20,535,959
1998	1997	0.00	9.15	16,133,023
1998	1997 *	0.00	10.99	16,133,023
1999	1998	3.73	0.04	16,201,219
1999	1998 *	4.30	0.04	16,201,219
1999	1999	0.00	0.00	15,056,554
1999	1999 *	0.05	0.00	15,056,554
2000	2000	0.00	0.00	15,441,200
2000	2000 *@	0.00	0.00	15,441,200
2001	2001	0.00	0.00	14,566,460
2001	2001 *	0.00	0.00	14,566,460
2002	2002	1.69	0.00	13,552,549
2003	2003	1.87	0.00	13,052,713
2004	2004	3.64	0.00	12,572,374
2005	2005	4.97	0.00	12,099,631
2006	2006 *	1.79	1.79	11,471,511
2007	2007 *	4.10	4.10	11,045,745
2008	2008	13.57	13.57	10,953,297

* After changes in benefit provisions/cost method/actuarial assumptions.

@ After change in asset valuation method.

COMMENTS AND CONCLUSION

COMMENT A: For the plan year ended December 31, 2008, the System generated a \$7,186,039 experience loss. The loss was primarily the result of investment performance (partially offset by lower than expected pay increases). Bear in mind that investment performance will continue to dominate experience in a closed plan. Overall, the experience loss was approximately 5.2% of beginning of year liabilities. In addition, there are unrecognized investment losses under the asset valuation method illustrated on page B-4 of this report. The Board should expect to recognize investment losses and see a corresponding increase in the City's contribution requirement in next year's report that could nearly double. Future System asset performance above 6.5% annually could moderate the expected increase.

CONCLUSION: It is the actuary's opinion that the required contribution rate determined by the most recent actuarial valuation is sufficient to meet the Retirement System's funding objective, presuming continued timely receipt of required contributions.

**DERIVATION OF ACTUARIAL GAIN (LOSS)
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008**

The actuarial gains or losses realized in the operation of the Retirement System provide an experience test. Gains and losses are expected to cancel each other over a period of years (in the absence of double-digit inflation) and sizable year to year fluctuations are common. Detail on the derivation of the actuarial gain (loss) is shown below, along with a year by year comparative schedule.

(1) UPVFB* at start of year	\$	3,387,038
(2) Employer and employee contributions		692,863
(3) Estimated reserve transfers		0
(4) Interest accrual		197,639
(5) Expected UPVFB before changes:		
(1) - (2) + (3) + (4)		2,891,814
(6) Change from revised benefit provisions		0
(7) Change from revised actuarial assumptions		0
(8) Expected UPVFB after changes:		
(5) + (6) + (7)		2,891,814
(9) Actual UPVFB at end of year		10,077,853
(10) Gain (loss): (8) - (9)	\$	(7,186,039)
(11) Gain (loss) as percent of present value of future benefit at start of year		(5.2)%

* *Unfunded Present Value of Future Benefits. This is the present value of future benefits less the actuarial value of assets.*

Valuation Date	Actuarial Gain (Loss) As % of Beginning UPVFB*
December 31	
1999	7.0 %
2000	4.3
2001	3.3
2002	(3.2)
2003	1.6
2004	(3.7)
2005	(0.7)
2006	(0.6)
2007	0.3
2008	(5.2)

* *Prior to 2007 this exhibit shows Actuarial Gain (Loss) as a % of Beginning Actuarial Accrued Liabilities.*

SECTION B

SUMMARY OF BENEFIT PROVISIONS AND VALUATION DATA SUBMITTED BY THE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

**BENEFIT PROVISIONS EVALUATED AND/OR CONSIDERED
(DECEMBER 31, 2008)**

REGULAR RETIREMENT (no reduction factor for age):

Eligibility - T.P.O.A., T.F.S.O.A. and T.C.O.A. members: 25 years of service; or age 60 with 10 years of service. General AFSCME, General Clerical Members, Classified or Exempt: Age 50 with 27 years of service; or age 55 with 25 years of service; or age 60 with 10 years of service.

Mandatory Retirement Age - None.

Annual Amount

Division	Benefit	Supplemental Benefit
T.P.O.A.	2.80% * FAC to 25 years 1.00% * FAC 26-30 years	
T.C.O.A.	2.80% * FAC to 25 years 1.00% * FAC 26-30 years	
T.F.S.O.A.	2.25% * FAC * Service	0.25% * FAC * Service
General AFSCME	2.25% * FAC * Service	0.25% * FAC * Service
General Classified/Exempt	2.25% * FAC * Service	0.25% * FAC * Service
General Clerical	2.25% * FAC * Service	0.25% * FAC * Service

Type of Final Average Compensation - Highest 3 years out of last 10. Some lump sums are included but payment of sick or vacation leave is not included.

EARLY RETIREMENT (AGE REDUCTION FACTOR USED):

Eligibility - Age 55 with 10 years of service.

Annual Amount - Computed as regular retirement benefit but reduced by 1/2% for each month by which retirement precedes age 60.

DEFERRED RETIREMENT (vested benefits):

Eligibility - 10 years of service. Benefit payable at age 60.

Annual Amount - Same as regular retirement but based on credited service and final average compensation at termination.

DUTY DISABILITY RETIREMENT:

Eligibility - No age or service requirement. Worker's compensation must be payable.

Annual Amount - Same as regular retirement. Upon termination of worker's compensation the benefit is recomputed to grant service credit for the period in receipt of worker's compensation. Minimum benefit is based on 10 years of credited service (66 2/3% of final average compensation for non-command/exempt public safety members, while in receipt of worker's compensation).

NON-DUTY DISABILITY RETIREMENT:

Eligibility - 5 years of service (10 years for Exempt and Classified, AFSCME employees hired after 2/96.

Annual Amount - Same as regular retirement, but with a minimum benefit based on 10 years of credited service.

DUTY DEATH BEFORE RETIREMENT:

Eligibility - No age or service requirement.

Annual Amount - Widow's benefit equal to regular retirement benefit actuarially reduced in accordance with a 100% joint and survivor election. Minimum benefit is 25% (50% for T.F.S.O.A., Command Officers and T.P.O.A.) of final average compensation. If no widow, children under 18 share equally in 25% (50% for Command Officers and T.P.O.A.) of final average compensation.

NON-DUTY DEATH BEFORE RETIREMENT:

Eligibility - 10 years service.

Annual Amount - Same as regular retirement but reduced in accordance with a 100% joint and survivor election.

AUTOMATIC DEATH BENEFIT AFTER RETIREMENT: NONE.

POST-RETIREMENT ADJUSTMENTS: One-time increases were granted in 1973, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1983, 1989 and 1999.

HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM SUBSIDY: Post-retirement health insurance premiums are subsidized by the City as follows:

T.C.O.A. - Fully paid after 7/1/94.

T.P.O.A - 4% per complete year, retired after 2/20/1996.

T.F.S.O.A- 4% per complete year, retired after 1/1/99.

AFSCME - 4% per complete year, retired after 1/1/01

Classified Exempt, Clerical - \$400/month or 4% per complete year, whichever is greater.

Retirees from prior provisions - \$400/month or 3% per complete year, whichever is greater.

MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS: Expressed as percentages of compensation are as follows:

1.5% for clerical members

3.0% for T.F.S.O.A.

1.5% for classified and Exempt members

1.5% for AFSCME

4.0% for T.P.O.A.

4.0% for T.C.O.A

REPORTED FUND BALANCE (MARKET VALUE)

Reserves	Reported Fund Balance December 31,	
	2008	2007
Reserve for Employees' Contributions	\$ 3,173,797	\$ 2,971,629
Reserve for Employer Contributions	69,106,446	98,211,782
Reserve for Retired Benefit Payments	25,031,913	35,574,522
Reserve for Undistributed Investment Income	0	0
Reserve for Health Insurance Premiums	30,701,079	43,631,352
Total Fund Balance	\$128,013,235	\$180,389,285

Valuation assets are equal to reported market value of assets (excluding health reserves), except that all realized and unrealized gains and losses are spread over a period of years, with 20% recognition the first year. Such spreading reduces the fluctuation in the City's computed contribution rate which might otherwise be caused by market value fluctuations. The details of the spreading technique are shown on page B-4. The valuation assets as of December 31, 2008 total \$128,248,730.

In financing actuarial accrued liabilities, valuation assets of \$128,248,730 were distributed as follows:

Reserves for	Valuation Assets Applied to Actuarial Accrued Liabilities for			Totals
	Active Members	Retirants & Beneficiaries	Contingency Reserve	
Employees' Contributions	\$ 3,173,797			\$ 3,173,797
Employer Contributions	69,106,446			69,106,446
Retired Benefit Payments		\$ 25,031,913		25,031,913
Valuation Asset Adjustment	30,936,574			30,936,574
Totals	\$ 103,216,817	\$ 25,031,913		\$128,248,730

DERIVATION OF VALUATION ASSETS
MARKET VALUE WITH 20% RECOGNITION OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
THE MARKET RATE OF RETURN AND THE PROJECTED RATE OF RETURN

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
A. Funding Value Beginning of Year	\$ 132,168,337	\$ 132,916,713				
B. Market Value End of Year	136,757,933	97,312,156				
C. Market Value Beginning of Year	133,527,630	136,757,933				
D. Non-Investment Net Cash Flow (EE + ER cont.) - (Ret Ben. + Refunds + Adm.exp)	(8,480,389)	(5,573,768)				
E. Investment Income:						
E1. Market Total: B-C-D	11,710,692	(33,872,009)				
E2. Assumed Rate	6.50%	6.50%				
E3. Amount for Immediate Recognition: E2 * (A+D/2)	8,315,329	8,458,439				
E4. Amount for Phased-In Recognition: E1-E3	3,395,363	(42,330,448)				
F. Phased-In Recognition of Investment Income:						
F1. Current Year: 0.20*E4	679,073	(8,466,090)				
F2. First Prior Year	656,202	679,073	\$(8,466,090)			
F3. Second Prior Year	(421,839)	656,202	679,073	\$(8,466,090)		
F4. Third Prior Year	0	(421,839)	656,202	679,073	\$(8,466,090)	
F5. Fourth Prior Year	0	0	(421,837)	656,202	679,071	\$(8,466,088)
F6. Total Recognized Investment Gain	913,436	(7,552,654)	(7,552,652)	(7,130,815)	(7,787,019)	(8,466,088)
G. Funding Value End of Year: A+D+E3+F6	\$ 132,916,713	\$ 128,248,730				
H. Difference between Market & Funding Value	3,841,220	(30,936,574)				
I. Recognized Rate of Return	7.21%	0.70%				
K. Ratio of Funding Value to Market Value	97%	132%				

ASSET INFORMATION REPORTED FOR VALUATION COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Year Ended December 31	Revenues					Expenses			Assets Year-End *
	Employee Contrib.	Employer Contrib.	Investment Income	Misc. Income	Retirement Benefits	Contrib. Refunds	Health Insurance	Misc. Expenses	
1984	\$ 3,973	\$1,458,176	\$ 1,204,339	\$ 0	\$ 253,174	\$ 65,856	\$ 7,560	\$ 0	\$ 20,896,324
1985	1,011	1,483,547	3,952,592	0	349,086	11,087	18,268	3,026	25,952,007
1986	8,126	1,864,968	7,423,057	0	487,308	8,960	22,931	3,445	34,725,514
1987	1,998	1,922,529	1,264,117	0	559,647	893	32,525	4,321	37,316,772
1988	1,296	1,989,070	3,384,845	0	621,836	8,490	55,381	0	42,006,276
1989	1,490	2,259,952	7,158,731	0	712,137	19,967	60,189	9,010	50,625,146
1990	1,558	2,401,060	3,861,487	0	782,167	19,292	68,886	4,984	56,013,922
1991	1,760	3,081,239	11,116,274	0	878,775	1,431	87,281	0	69,245,708
1992	6,177	2,626,564	7,134,901	0	1,040,882	14,188	100,340	5,600	77,852,340
1993	24,939	2,647,753	7,900,961	0	1,115,225	392	119,120	6,000	87,185,256
1994	144,934	2,950,360	(187,532)	0	1,351,290	590	152,637	6,300	88,582,201
1995	198,746	3,156,148	20,889,448	0	1,819,840	14,066	220,291	6,600	110,765,746
1996	335,144	3,311,550	16,325,274	0	2,013,257	3,047	251,138	11,300	128,458,972
1997	371,811	3,167,814	25,544,354	0	2,459,287	11,273	329,312	16,404	154,726,675
1998	340,807	2,819,785	21,825,629	0	2,666,133	19,105,397	449,779	19,846	160,216,807
1999	335,828	1,795,070	12,085,389	0	2,860,935	1,095,796	481,660	28,782	167,220,855
2000	421,161	1,113,993	3,075,759	0	3,156,251	7,349,663	688,138	27,515	160,610,201
2001	398,572	1,303,079	2,162,267	0	3,351,223	6,753,854	693,345	28,998	153,646,699
2002	364,130	1,532,439	(7,992,398)	0	3,496,301	7,249,513	942,054	31,653	135,831,349
2003	343,629	1,543,286	25,064,474	0	3,843,356	10,230	1,102,076	29,334	157,797,742
2004	333,305	1,571,547	12,763,027	0	4,482,783	335,998	1,254,559	29,322	166,362,959
2005	309,731	972,454	2,995,153	0	4,923,401	2,613	1,368,331	53,247	164,292,705
2006	308,887	247,688	14,764,828	0	5,529,394	57,875	1,592,311	32,382	172,402,146
2007	315,677	218,653	15,286,055	0	5,924,256	5,516	1,855,527	47,947	180,389,285
2008	316,708	376,155	(44,700,324)	0	6,204,282	0	2,101,958	62,349	128,013,235

* Includes assets for retiree health benefits.

**SUMMARY OF
CURRENT ASSET INFORMATION *
REPORTED FOR VALUATION**

Market Value of Assets

	<u>12/31/2008</u> <u>Market Value</u>	<u>12/31/2007</u> <u>Market Value</u>
Cash & equivalents	\$ 2,937,427	\$ 3,774,767
Government bonds	18,978,123	16,874,597
Corporate bonds	36,999,792	39,035,717
Stock	69,105,092	114,080,562
Bond mutual funds	0	6,623,642
Other (annuities)	0	0
Total assets	<u>128,020,434</u>	<u>180,389,285</u>
Less accounts payable	<u>7,199</u>	<u>0</u>
Net assets available for benefits	<u>\$128,013,235</u>	<u>\$180,389,285</u>

Revenues and Expenses

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Balance - January 1	\$180,389,285	\$ 172,402,146
Revenues		
Employees' contributions	316,708	315,677
Employer contributions	376,155	218,653
Investment income	(44,700,324)	15,286,055
Miscellaneous	0	0
Expenses		
Benefit payments	6,204,282	5,924,256
Refunds of member contributions	0	5,516
Administrative expenses	62,349	47,947
Health Insurance Premiums	2,101,958	1,855,527
Miscellaneous	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Balance - December 31	<u>\$ 128,013,235</u>	<u>\$ 180,389,285</u>
Rate of return net of expenses	(25.3)%	9.1%

* Includes assets for retiree health benefits.

**RETIRANTS AND BENEFICIARIES ADDED TO AND REMOVED FROM ROLLS
DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT**

Year Ended December 31	Added to Rols			Removed from Rols		Rols End of Year		% Incr. Annual Benefit	Average Annual Benefit	Present Value of Benefits	Expected Removal
	No.	Annual Benefit	Post-Ret. Increases	No.	Annual Benefit	No.	Annual Benefit				
1979	3	\$ 19,301		1	\$ 4,039	16	\$ 54,299	49.2%	\$ 3,394	\$ 560,168	*
1980	4	18,129		2	2,326	18	68,389	25.9	3,799	736,672	*
1981	9	26,689	\$ 5,359	1	8,434	26	98,111	43.5	3,774	1,057,130	*
1982	6	41,119		2		30	130,796	33.3	4,360	1,468,289	0.4
1983	17	90,799	5,849	1	5,288	46	222,156	69.8	4,829	2,418,904	0.6
1984	14	150,796		3	12,163	57	360,789	62.4	6,330	4,037,853	1.0
1985	8	112,614		1	2,435	64	470,968	30.5	7,359	5,351,070	1.2
1986	8	64,758		1	3,820	71	531,906	12.9	7,492	6,006,326	1.3
1987	6	45,628		3	12,295	74	565,239	6.3	7,638	6,307,514	1.6
1988	6	82,290		2	8,825	78	538,704	13.0	8,188	6,997,601	1.7
1989	6	71,518	26,993	1	4,836	83	732,379	14.7	8,824	7,902,521	1.9
1990	5	102,108		2	13,370	86	821,117	12.1	9,548	8,852,756	2.1
1991	10	185,752		6	53,568	90	953,301	16.1	10,592	10,403,174	2.2
1992	10	154,697		4	41,160	96	1,066,838	11.9	11,113	11,711,334	2.4
1993	6	110,685		3	26,135	99	1,151,388	7.9	11,630	12,514,776	2.6
1994	21	648,681			(1,572)	120	1,798,497	56.2	14,987	20,491,084	2.7
1995	6	84,312		4	55,506	122	1,827,303	1.6	14,978	21,287,811	2.9
1996	20	446,833		6	60,831	136	2,213,305	21.1	16,274	25,459,651	2.0
1997	14	420,457		1	10,217	149	2,623,545	18.5	17,608	30,537,712	2.8
1998	8	163,633		4	56,055	153	2,731,123	4.1	17,850	31,402,870	3.6
1999	10	286,293		3	69,193	160	2,948,223	7.9	18,426	33,748,959	4.0
2000	11	340,403		8	59,325	163	3,229,301	9.5	19,812	37,083,835	4.0
2001	9	240,483		3	24,905	169	3,444,879	6.7	20,384	39,424,271	4.4
2002	8	189,284		6	59,479	171	3,574,684	3.8	20,905	40,667,169	4.4
2003	15	521,015		4	17,957	182	4,077,742	14.1	22,405	47,046,673	4.4
2004	21	615,572		7	87,193	196	4,606,121	13.0	23,501	53,030,527	4.8
2005	14	520,152		5	101,352	205	5,024,921	9.1	24,512	57,995,428	4.8
2006	15	609,624		3	29,746	217	5,604,799	11.5	25,829	64,573,648	4.8
2007	18	459,496		3	53,602	232	6,010,693	7.2	25,908	68,494,664	5.5
2008	11	176,381		3	30,933	240	6,156,141	2.4	25,651	69,351,765	5.8

* Not available.

RETIRED MEMBERS - DECEMBER 31, 2008
TABULATED BY VALUATION DIVISIONS

DEFINED BENEFIT MEMBERS

Valuation Division	No.	Annual Benefits	Age
General	169	\$ 3,381,068	69.5 years
Public Safety	<u>71</u>	<u>2,775,073</u>	61.1 years
Totals	240	\$ 6,156,141	

**RETIRANTS AND BENEFICIARIES INCLUDED IN DEFINED BENEFIT VALUATION
 TABULATED BY TYPE OF BENEFITS BEING PAID
 DECEMBER 31, 2008**

Type of Benefits Being Paid	Number	Annual Benefits
Age and Service benefits		
Regular benefit - benefit terminating at death of retiree	74	\$1,445,024
100% joint and survivor benefit		
Option A	48	1,786,754
Option C	46	1,454,101
50% joint and survivor benefits		
Option B	24	646,156
Option D	14	472,619
Survivor Beneficiary	<u>22</u>	<u>224,789</u>
Total age and service benefits	228	6,029,443
Casualty benefits		
Non-Duty Disability - Regular		
- Retiree	1	\$ 12,097
- Beneficiary	4	21,843
Duty- Disability - Option A	1	7,866
Non-Duty Death benefit	3	44,206
Duty Death benefit	<u>3</u>	<u>40,686</u>
Total Casualty benefits	12	126,698
Total Benefits Being Paid	240	\$6,156,141

**RETIRANTS AND BENEFICIARIES INCLUDED IN DEFINED BENEFIT VALUATION
BY ATTAINED AGES
DECEMBER 31, 2008**

Attained Ages	No.	Annual Pensions
under 40	0	\$ -
40-44	1	7,866
45-49	3	67,668
50-54	19	740,396
55-59	44	1,759,178
60-64	56	1,536,491
65-69	38	977,262
70-74	19	390,538
75-79	25	342,710
80-84	17	183,506
85-89	17	136,702
90-94	0	0
95-99	1	13,824
100 & over	0	0
Totals	240	\$ 6,156,141

**VESTED TERMINATED MEMBERS INCLUDED IN DEFINED BENEFIT VALUATION
BY ATTAINED AGES
DECEMBER 31, 2008**

Attained Ages	Estimated	
	No.	Annual Benefits
45	1	\$ 5,110
47	1	13,230
49	2	15,012
50	1	8,033
51	1	16,662
53	1	13,419
54	1	3,414
55	1	11,442
56	2	31,580
58	1	8,586
60	2	19,740
Totals	14	\$ 146,228

ACTIVE MEMBERS - DECEMBER 31, 2008
TABULATED BY VALUATION DIVISIONS

DEFINED BENEFIT MEMBERS

Valuation Division	No.	Annual Payroll	Average Age	Average Service	Average Pay
General	73	\$ 4,779,209	52.6 years	20.6 years	\$65,469
Public Safety	<u>69</u>	<u>6,174,088</u>	44.9 years	17.3 years	89,480
Totals	142	\$ 10,953,297			

ACTIVE MEMBERS INCLUDED IN DEFINED BENEFIT VALUATION

Valn. Date Dec. 31	Active Members					Average				
	General		Public Safety			Valuation Payroll	Age	Service	Pay	% Incr.
	Class/ Exempt	Other	Comm/ Other	TPOA	Total					
1972		183		66	249	\$ 2,907,267	36.1 yrs.	4.7 yrs.	\$11,676	7.6 %
1973		205		64	269	3,434,997	36.2	4.9	12,770	9.4
1974		222		68	290	4,123,892	36.3	5.3	14,220	11.4
1975		247		81	328	4,996,368	36.2	5.5	15,233	7.1
1976		254	20	62	336	5,615,394	36.8	6.2	16,712	9.7
1977		269	18	63	350	5,970,264	37.7	6.5	17,058	2.1
1978		261	18	69	348	6,628,692	38.0	7.2	19,048	11.7
1979		282	22	72	376	7,700,464	37.9	7.2	20,480	7.5
1980		279	21	86	386	8,947,885	38.0	7.6	23,181	13.2
1981	100	167	25	87	379	9,697,649	38.4	8.3	25,587	10.4
1982	92	163	32	78	365	9,954,722	39.0	9.2	27,273	6.6
1983	94	140	30	78	342	10,214,049	39.2	10.0	29,866	9.5
1984	97	135	32	74	338	10,518,429	39.2	11.3	31,120	4.2
1985	103	139	32	79	353	11,373,793	39.2	11.1	32,220	3.5
1986	108	141	37	79	365	12,048,592	39.5	11.0	33,010	2.5
1987	116	143	41	84	384	13,083,451	40.0	11.3	34,071	3.2
1988	118	142	43	86	389	14,162,413	40.4	11.7	36,407	6.8
1989	122	144	47	86	399	14,774,001	40.5	11.7	37,028	1.7
1990	128	148	46	90	412	16,105,129	41.1	12.0	39,090	5.6
1991	129	150	44	98	421	17,323,677	41.5	12.0	41,149	5.3
1992	132	150	45	96	423	17,619,701	42.0	12.7	41,654	1.2
1993	134	150	47	93	424	18,518,880	42.6	13.1	43,677	4.9
1994	128	147	39	87	401	17,598,618	43.0	13.4	43,887	0.5
1995	127	153	43	95	418	19,039,969	43.4	13.6	45,550	3.8
1996	135 *	160	44	95	434	20,535,959	43.2	13.1	47,318	3.9
1997	55 *	146	37	102	340	16,133,023	42.4	12.1	47,590	0.6
1998	59	116 *	40	99	314	16,201,219	43.0	13.3	51,761	8.8
1999	55	85 #	40	99	279	15,056,554	43.4	14.4	54,553	5.4
2000	55	76	29	97 *	257	15,441,200	44.1	14.8	60,317	10.6
2001	56	73	20	92	241	14,566,460	44.7	14.7	60,442	0.2
2002	59	66	21	71	217	13,552,549	45.7	15.8	62,454	3.3
2003	56	61	19	69	205	13,052,713	46.5	16.3	63,672	1.9
2004	52	54	19	61	186	12,572,374	46.9	16.9	67,593	6.2
2005	48	51	21	54	174	12,099,631	47.7	17.4	69,538	2.9
2006	44	46	20	51	161	11,471,511	48.0	17.6	71,252	2.5
2007	37	40	21	49	147	11,045,745	48.1	18.1	75,141	5.5
2008	37	36	22	47	142	10,953,297	48.8	19.0	77,136	2.7

* Includes 1 member on leave of absence.

Includes 3 members on leave of absence.

**ADDITIONS TO AND REMOVALS FROM ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP
ACTUAL AND EXPECTED NUMBERS**

Year Ended Dec. 31	Normal Retirement		Disability Retirement		Died-In-Service		Terminations			Active Members End of Year
	A	E	A	E	A	E	Trans. to DC	Other	E	
							A	A		
1989	5	3.6	1	1.1	1	1.0		13	24.5	399
1990	4	4.8	0	1.1	0	1.0		10	24.7	412
1991	9	8.7	0	1.1	0	1.0		6	24.8	421
1992	7	6.6	0	1.2	0	1.0		4	23.1	423
1993	6	9.1	0	1.2	0	1.2		11	21.4	424
1994	19	14.6	0	1.2	1	1.1		12	20.5	401
1995	3	8.6	0	1.2	1	1.2		10	17.8	418
1996	15	8.7	0	1.3	0	0.8		9	23.5	434
1997	13	8.7	0	1.3	0	0.8	98	10	23.5	340
1998	4	6.9	0	0.8	0	0.8	28	3	18.6	314
1999	7	8.6	0	0.7	0	0.5	26	7	14.7	279
2000	9	9.3	0	0.6	0	0.4	11	3	10.3	257
2001	4	6.9	0	0.6	1	0.5	10	1	8.2	241
2002	6	5.3	0	0.8	0	0.5	19	0	6.5	217
2003	10	4.4	0	0.7	1	0.4	0	1	5.3	205
2004	15	13.5	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	4	3.5	186
2005	10	13.5	1	0.6	0	0.4	0	1	3.5	174
2006	13	10.6	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	1	3.1	161
2007	13	9.5	0	0.6	0	0.4	0	1	2.6	147
2008	5	11.5	0	0.5	0	0.3	0	0	2.3	142
5-Yr. Totals	56	58.6	1	2.9	0	1.9	0	7	15.0	

A represents actual number.

E represents expected number based on assumptions outlined in Section C.

GENERAL (CLERICAL) - DECEMBER 31, 2008
BY ATTAINED AGE AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Age Group	Years of Accrued Service						Totals	
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Salary
30-34		1					1	\$ 53,514
35-39		1					1	54,264
40-44		1		1			2	124,677
45-49		1			1		2	115,275
50-54		2		1	1	1	5	243,700
55-59		1		1			2	103,532
63		1	1				2	91,103
65		1					1	46,385
Totals		9	1	3	2	1	16	\$ 832,450

While not used in the financial computations, the following group averages are computed and shown because of their general interest:

Age: 50.9 years.

Service: 17.6 years.

Annual Pay: \$52,028

GENERAL (CLASSIFIED AND EXEMPT) - DECEMBER 31, 2008
BY ATTAINED AGE AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Age Group	Years of Accrued Service						Totals	
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Salary
35-39			1				1	\$ 82,127
40-44		1		1			2	120,648
45-49		1	3				4	319,290
50-54		1	1	6	1	3	12	931,651
55-59		5	2	2	2	2	13	972,610
61				1			1	74,873
63					1		1	71,585
66				1			1	53,180
69		1		1			2	113,194
Totals		9	7	12	4	5	37	\$ 2,739,158

While not used in the financial computations, the following group averages are computed and shown because of their general interest:

Age: 54.3 years.

Service: 21.9 years.

Annual Pay: \$74,031

GENERAL (AFSCME) - DECEMBER 31, 2008
BY ATTAINED AGE AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Age Group	Years of Accrued Service					Totals		
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Salary
35-39		1					1	\$ 55,777
40-44			1				1	59,449
45-49		2	2				4	246,864
50-54			4	2	3	2	11	661,349
55-59		1		2			3	184,162
Totals		4	7	4	3	2	20	\$ 1,207,601

While not used in the financial computations, the following group averages are computed and shown because of their general interest:

Age: 50.9 years.

Service: 20.5 years.

Annual Pay: \$60,380

PUBLIC SAFETY – (T.F.S.O.A.) - DECEMBER 31, 2008

BY ATTAINED AGE AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Age Group	Years of Accrued Service						Totals	
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Salary
55-59					2		2	\$ 211,900
Totals					2		2	\$ 211,900

While not used in the financial computations, the following group averages are computed and shown because of their general interest:

Age: 57.8 years.

Service: 28.8 years.

Annual Pay: \$105,950

PUBLIC SAFETY (T.P.O.A.) - DECEMBER 31, 2008
By Attained Age and Years of Service

Age Group	Years of Accrued Service						Totals	
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Salary
30-34	2	4					6	\$ 489,308
35-39	2	8					10	793,205
40-44		7	4	1			12	995,014
45-49			5	2			7	562,159
50-54		1	3	4			8	707,421
55-59		1	1	1	1		4	323,539
Totals	4	21	13	8	1		47	\$ 3,870,646

While not used in the financial computations, the following group averages are computed and shown because of their general interest:

Age: 43.5 years.

Service: 15.7 years.

Annual Pay: \$82,354

PUBLIC SAFETY (T.C.O.A.) - DECEMBER 31, 2008
BY ATTAINED AGE AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Age Group	Years of Accrued Service					Totals		
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Salary
35-39		3					3	\$ 282,469
40-44		3	1				4	433,019
45-49			1	6	1		8	821,193
50-54				2	1		3	335,257
55-59				1			1	104,694
61			1				1	114,910
Totals		6	3	9	2		20	\$ 2,091,542

While not used in the financial computations, the following group averages are computed and shown because of their general interest:

Age: 46.7 years.

Service: 19.7 years.

Annual Pay: \$104,577

SECTION C

**FINANCIAL PRINCIPLES, ACTUARIAL VALUATION
PROCESS, ACTUARIAL COST METHODS,
ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF
TECHNICAL TERMS**

BASIC FINANCIAL PRINCIPLES AND OPERATION OF THE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Benefit Promises Made Which Must Be Paid For. A retirement program is an orderly means of handing out, keeping track of, and financing pension promises to a group of employees. As each member of the retirement program acquires a unit of service credit the member is, in effect, handed an "IOU" which reads: "The City of Troy Employees Retirement System promises to pay you one unit of retirement benefits, payments in cash commencing when you retire."

The principal related financial question is: When shall the money required to cover the "IOU" be contributed? This year, when the benefit of the member's service is received? Or, some future year when the "IOU" becomes a cash demand?

The Constitution of the State of Michigan is directed to the question:

"Financial benefits arising on account of service rendered in each fiscal year shall be funded during that year and such funding shall not be used for financing unfunded accrued liabilities."

This Retirement System meets this requirement by having as its ***financial objective the establishment and receipt of contributions, expressed as percents of active member payroll, which will remain approximately level*** from year to year and will not have to be increased for future generations of taxpayers.

The accumulation of invested assets ***is a by-product of level percent-of-payroll contributions, not the objective.*** Investment income becomes the 3rd major contributor to the retirement program, and the amount is directly related to the amount of contributions and investment performance.

If contributions to the retirement program are less than the preceding amount, the difference, *plus investment earnings not realized thereon*, will have to be contributed at some later time (or benefits will have to be reduced) to satisfy the fundamental fiscal equation under which all retirement programs must operate:

$$\mathbf{B = C + I - E}$$

The aggregate amount of **B**enefit payments to any group of members and their beneficiaries cannot exceed the sum of:

The aggregate amount of **C**ontributions received on behalf of the group

... plus ...

Investment earnings on contributions received and not required for immediate cash payments of benefits

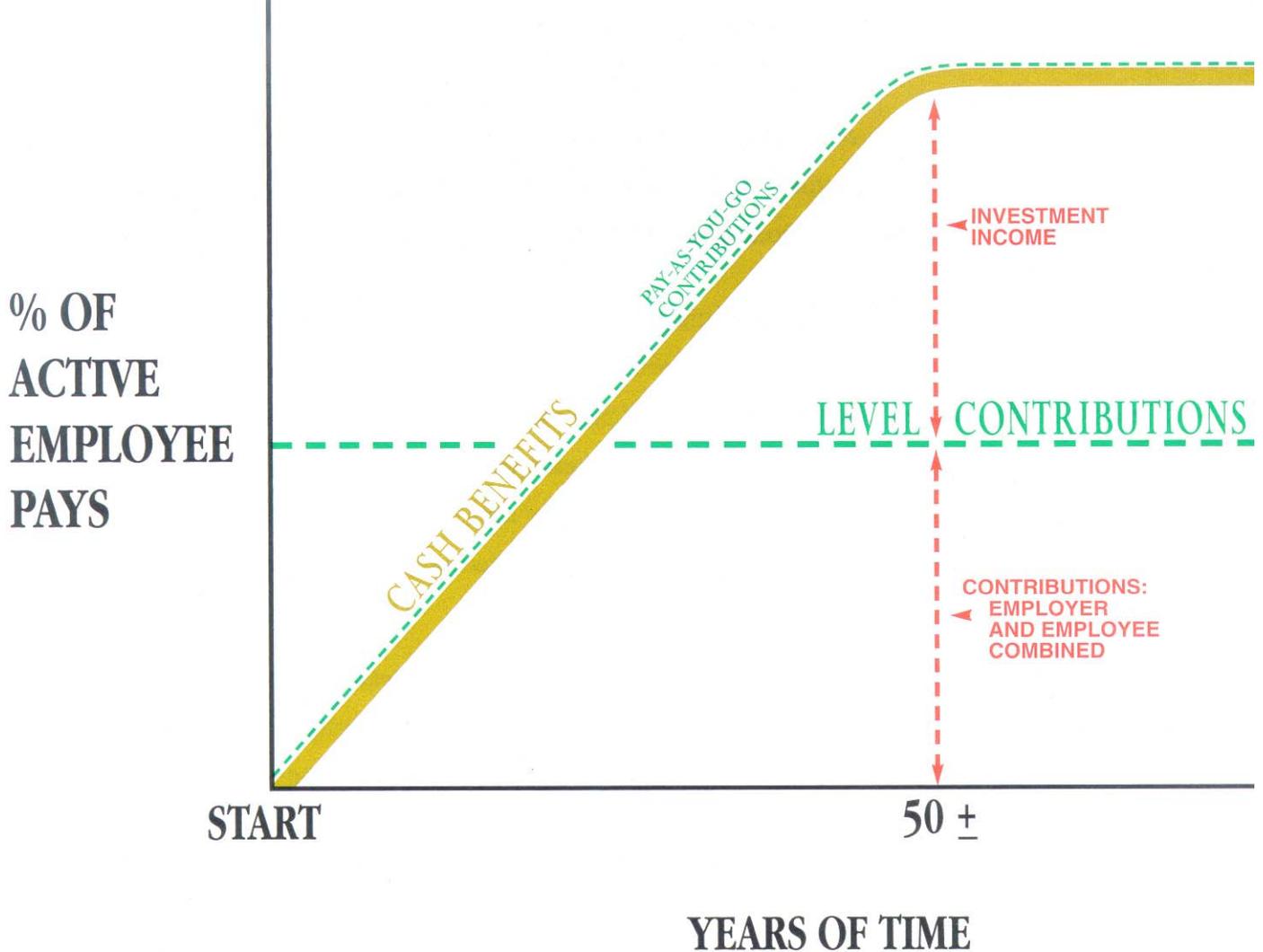
... minus ...

The **E**xpenses of operating the program.

There are retirement programs designed to defer the bulk of contributions far into the future. The present contribution rate for such systems is *artificially low*. The fact that the contribution rate is destined to increase relentlessly to a much higher level is often ignored.

This method of financing is prohibited in Michigan by the state constitution.

Computed Contribution Rate Needed to Finance Benefits. From a given schedule of benefits and from the data furnished, the actuary calculates the contribution rate *by means of an actuarial valuation* - the technique of assigning monetary values to the risks assumed in operating a retirement program.



CASH BENEFITS LINE. This relentlessly increasing line is the fundamental reality of retirement plan financing. It happens each time a new benefit is added for future retirements (and happens regardless of the design for contributing for benefits).

LEVEL CONTRIBUTION LINE. Determining the level contribution line requires detailed assumptions concerning a variety of experiences in future decades, including:

Economic Risk Areas

- Rates of investment return
- Rates of pay increase
- Changes in active member group size

Non-Economic Risk Areas

- Ages at actual retirement
- Rates of mortality
- Rates of withdrawal of active members (turnover)
- Rates of disability

THE ACTUARIAL VALUATION PROCESS

The *financing diagram* on the previous page shows the relationship between the two fundamentally different philosophies of paying for retirement benefits: the method where contributions match cash benefit payments (or barely exceed cash benefit payments, as in the Federal Social Security program) which is an *increasing contribution method*; and the *level contribution method* which equalizes contributions between the generations.

The *actuarial valuation* is the mathematical process by which the level contribution rate is determined, and the flow of activity constituting the valuation may be summarized as follows:

- A. ***Covered Person Data***, furnished by plan administrator.
 - Retired lives now receiving benefits
 - Former employees with vested benefits not yet payable
 - Active employees

- B. + ***Asset data*** (cash & investments), furnished by plan administrator

- C. + ***Assumptions concerning future financial experience in various risk areas***, which assumptions are established by the Board of Trustees after consulting with the actuary

- D. + The ***funding method*** for employer contributions (the long-term, planned pattern for employer contributions)

- E. + ***Mathematically combining the assumptions, the funding method, and the data***

- F. = Determination of:
 - Plan financial position

 - and/or New Employer Contribution Rate

ACTUARIAL COST METHODS USED FOR THE VALUATION

The funding method used in this actuarial valuation is the *Aggregate Cost Method*. Under this method the Actuarial Present Value of Projected Benefits of the group included in the valuation, less the sum of the Funding Value of Assets and the Actuarial Present Value of Future Member Contributions is allocated over a future scheduled period. This allocation is performed for the group as a whole, not as a sum of individual allocations. The portion of this Actuarial Present Value allocated to a specific year is called the City's Annual Normal Cost. Under this method, actuarial gains (losses) reduce (increase) future Normal Costs.

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS IN THE VALUATION PROCESS

The actuary calculates contribution requirements and actuarial present values of a retirement system by applying actuarial assumptions to the benefit provisions and people information of the system, using the actuarial cost methods described on page C-5.

The principal areas of risk which require assumptions about future experience are:

- (i) Long-term rates of investment return to be generated by the assets of the System.
- (ii) Patterns of pay increases to members.
- (iii) Rates of mortality among members, retirants and beneficiaries.
- (iv) Rates of withdrawal of active members.
- (v) Rates of disability among active members.
- (vi) The age patterns of actual retirements.

In making a valuation, the actuary calculates the monetary effect of each assumption for as long as a present covered person survives - - - a period of time which can be as long as a century.

The employer contribution rate has been computed to remain level from year to year so long as benefits and the basic experience and make-up of members do not change. Examples of favorable experience which would tend to reduce the employer contribution rate are:

- (1) Investment returns in excess of 6.5% per year.
- (2) Member non-vested terminations at a higher rate than outlined on page C-11.
- (3) Mortality among retirants and beneficiaries at a higher rate than indicated by the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table.

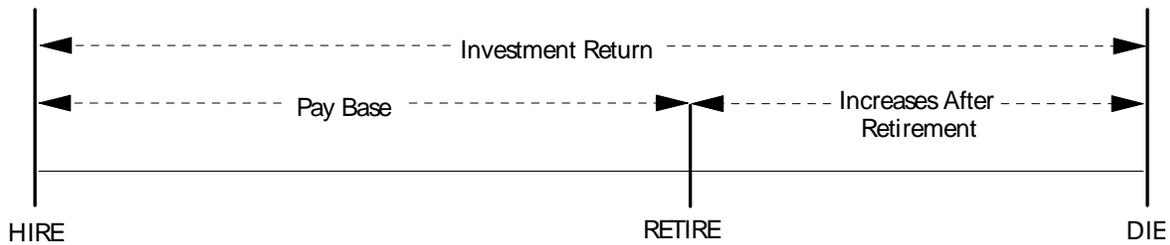
Examples of unfavorable experience which would tend to increase the employer contribution rate are:

- (1) Pay increases in excess of the rates outlined on page C-9.
 - (2) An acceleration in the rate of retirement from the rates outlined on page C-12.
-

Actual experience of the system will not coincide exactly with assumed experience, regardless of the choice of the assumptions, the skill of the actuary or the precision of the calculations. Each valuation provides a complete recalculation of assumed future experience and takes into account all past differences between assumed and actual experience. The result is a continual series of adjustments (usually small) to the computed contribution rate.

From time to time one or more of the assumptions is modified to reflect experience trends (but not random or temporary year to year fluctuations).

RELATIONSHIP OF ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS IN COMPUTING CONTRIBUTIONS TO A RETIREMENT SYSTEM



Investment Return

An increase in this assumption reduces computed contributions. The assumption operates over all parts of an employee's lifetime.

Pay Base

An increase in this assumption increases computed contributions. However, a 1% increase in this assumption, coupled with a 1% increase in Investment Return reduces computed contributions. This is because the Pay Base assumption operates only over an employee's working lifetime, while the Investment Return assumption operates over the employee's entire lifetime, and therefore has a greater effect.

Increases After Retirement

An increase in this element increases computed contributions.

If Investment Return, Pay Base, and Increases After Retirement are each increased by equal amounts, computed contributions remain the same (except in plans using Final Average Pay as a factor in computing benefits; the multi-year average used for Final Average Pay causes computed contributions to decrease slightly).

If Investment Return and Pay Base are increased by equal amounts, with no change in Increases After Retirement, computed contributions decrease – sometimes significantly. The decreases represent the projected devaluation of an employee's benefits following retirement.

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS USED FOR THE VALUATION

Investment Return (net of expenses).

6.5% per year, compounded annually. This rate consists of a real rate of return of 3.0% per year plus a long-term rate of wage inflation of 3.5% per year.

This assumption is used to equate the value of payments due at different points in time and was first used for the December 31, 1995 valuation. The 3.5% wage inflation assumption was first used for the December 31, 2007 valuation. Approximate rates of investment return, for the purpose of comparisons with assumed rates, are shown below:

	Year Ended December 31				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Recognized Rate of Investment Return of Funding Value of Assets	0.7%	7.2%	6.7%	4.8%	5.0%

The nominal rate of return was computed using the approximate formula $i = I$ divided by $1/2 (A + B - I)$, where I is actual investment income (after smoothing gains and losses) net of expenses, A is the beginning of year valuation asset value, and B is the end of year valuation asset value.

These rates of return should not be used for measurement of an investment advisor's performance or for comparisons with other systems -- *to do so will mislead*.

Pay Projections. These assumptions are used to project current pays to those upon which benefits will be based. The assumptions were first used for the December 31, 2007 valuation.

Annual Rate of Pay Increase for Sample Ages			
Sample Ages	Base (Economic)	Merit and Longevity	Total
20	3.5 %	4.0 %	7.5 %
25	3.5	3.2	6.7
30	3.5	2.8	6.3
35	3.5	2.5	6.0
40	3.5	2.2	5.7
45	3.5	1.7	5.2
50	3.5	1.2	4.7
55	3.5	0.7	4.2
60	3.5	0.2	3.7

Changes actually experienced in average pay have been as follows:

Increase in	Year Ended December 31					3-Year Average	5-Year Average
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004		
Average pay	2.7%	5.5%	2.5%	2.9%	6.2%	3.5%	3.9%

Mortality Table. The RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table, for males and females. This table was first used for the December 31, 2007 valuation. Sample values follow:

Sample Attained Ages	Single Life Retirement Values			
	Present Value of \$1.00 Monthly for Life		Future Life Expectancy (Years)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	50	\$156.42	\$161.11	30.80
55	146.11	152.04	26.18	28.91
60	133.49	140.76	21.74	24.38
65	118.85	127.55	17.61	20.12
70	102.73	112.76	13.88	16.23
75	85.47	96.73	10.57	12.74
80	68.04	79.91	7.75	9.68

This assumption is used to measure the probabilities of members dying before retirement and the probabilities of each benefit payment being made after retirement.

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	Percent Separating Within Next Year	
		General	Public Safety
ALL	0	30.00 %	15.00 %
	1	20.00	10.00
	2	15.00	8.00
	3	10.00	7.00
	4	7.00	6.00
25	5 & Over	6.00	5.00
30		6.00	4.50
35		6.00	3.55
40		6.00	1.45
45		3.50	0.75
50		1.50	0.75
55		1.50	0.75
60		1.50	0.75

The rates were first used for the December 31, 1975 valuation.

Rates of Disability. These assumptions represent the probabilities of active members becoming disabled.

Sample Ages	Percent Becoming Disabled Within Next Year	
	Men	Women
20	0.08 %	0.10 %
25	0.08	0.10
30	0.08	0.10
35	0.08	0.10
40	0.20	0.36
45	0.26	0.41
50	0.49	0.57
55	0.89	0.77
60	1.41	1.02
65	1.66	1.23

These rates were first used for the December 31, 1976 valuation.

Rates of Retirement. These rates are used to measure the probabilities of an eligible member retiring during the next year.

Retirement Ages	Percent of Active Members Retiring Within Next Year			
	General	Public Safety		
		T.F.S.O.A. & Exempt	T.C.O.A.	T.P.O.A.
43			35	40
44			25	40
45			20	40
46			15	40
47			15	40
48			15	40
49			15	35
50	15	35	15	20
51	10	25	25	15
52	5	20	30	15
53	5	15	100	15
54	5	15		15
55	5	15		15
56	5	15		15
57	5	15		25
58	5	25		100
59	5	30		100
60	5	100		
61	5			
62	30			
63	10			
64	10			
65	100			

T.P.O.A, T.F.S.O.A. and T.C.O.A. members were assumed to be eligible for retirement after 25 years of service, or after attaining age 60 with 10 or more years of service. General AFSCME, General Clerical, and Classified or Exempt members were assumed to be eligible for retirement after attaining age 50 with 27 years of service, or age 55 with 25 years of service; or age 60 with 10 years of service.

These rates were first used for the December 31, 1973 valuation. The rates for Classified, Exempt and Command Officers were first used for the December 31, 1981 valuation. The rates for Non-Classified/Exempt General members were first used for the December 31, 1986 valuation.

**SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS USED
DECEMBER 31, 2008**

Pensions in an Inflationary Environment

**VALUE OF \$1,000/MONTH RETIREMENT BENEFIT
To an Individual Who Retires at Age 60
In an Environment of 3.50% Inflation**

<u>Age</u>	<u>Value</u>
60	\$1,000
61	966
62	933
63	901
64	871
65	842
70	708
75	596
80	502
85	423

The life expectancy of a 60 year old male retiree is age 82. The life expectancy for a 60 year old female retiree is age 84. Half of the people will outlive their life expectancy. The effects of even moderate amounts of inflation can be significant for those who live to an advanced age.

SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS USED
MISCELLANEOUS AND TECHNICAL ASSUMPTIONS
DECEMBER 31, 2008

Marriage Assumption. 90% of males and 90% of females are assumed to be married for purposes of death-in-service benefits.

Pay Increase Timing. Beginning of (Fiscal) year. This is equivalent to assuming that reported pays represent amounts paid to members during the year ended on the valuation date.

Decrement Timing. Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.

Eligibility Testing. Eligibility for benefits is determined based upon the age nearest birthday and service nearest whole year on the date the decrement is assumed to occur.

Benefit Service. Exact fractional service is used to determine the amount of benefit payable.

Decrement Relativity. Decrement rates are used without adjustment for multiple decrement table effects.

Decrement Operation. Disability and mortality decrements do not operate during the first 5 years of service. Disability and withdrawal 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 year based upon the computed percent of payroll shown in this report, and the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Accrued Service. Service credited under the system which was rendered before the date of the actuarial valuation.

Actuarial Accrued Liability. The difference between the actuarial present value of system benefits and the actuarial present value of future normal costs. Also referred to as "past service 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.

Actuarial Cost Method. A mathematical budgeting procedure for allocating the dollar amount of the "actuarial present value of future benefits" between future normal costs and actuarial accrued liability. Sometimes referred to as the "actuarial funding method".

Actuarial Equivalent. One series of payments is said to be actuarially equivalent to another series of payments if the two series have the same actuarial present value.

Actuarial Gain (Loss). The difference between actual unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities and anticipated unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities -- during the period between two valuation dates. It is a measurement of the difference between actual and expected experience.

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 payments.

Amortization. Paying off an interest-discounted amount with periodic payments of interest and (generally) principal -- as opposed to paying off with a lump sum payment.

Aggregate Cost Method is a method where the Actuarial Present Value of Projected Benefits of the group included in the valuation, less the sum of the Funding Value of Assets and the Actuarial Present Value of Future Member Contributions is allocated over a future scheduled period. This allocation is performed for the group as a whole, not as a sum of individual allocations. The portion of this Actuarial Present Value allocated to a specific year is called the **City's Annual Normal Cost**. Under this method, actuarial gains (losses) reduce (increase) future Normal Costs.

Credited Projected Benefit. The portion of a member's projected benefit attributable to service before the valuation date - allocated based on the ratio of accrued service to projected total service and based on anticipated future compensation.

Experience Gain (loss). The difference between actual actuarial costs and assumed actuarial costs – during the period between two valuation dates.

Funding Value of Assets. Also referred to as actuarial value of assets, smoothed market value of assets, or valuation assets.

Valuation assets recognize assumed investment return fully each year. Differences between actual and assumed investment return are phased in over a closed 5 year period. During periods when investment performance exceeds the assumed rate, valuation assets will tend to be less than market value. During periods when investment performance is less than the assumed rate, valuation assets will tend to be greater than market value. If assumed rates are exactly realized for 4 consecutive years, valuation assets will become equal to market value.

Normal Cost. The portion of the actuarial present value of future benefits that is assigned to the current year by the actuarial cost method. Sometimes referred to as "current service cost".

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities. The difference between actuarial accrued liabilities and valuation assets. Sometimes referred to as "unfunded past service liability" or "unfunded supplemental present value".

Most retirement systems have unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. They arise each time new benefits are added and each time an actuarial loss occurs.

The existence of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities is not in itself bad, any more than a mortgage on a house is bad. Unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities do not represent a debt that is payable today. What is important is the ability to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities and the trend in their amount (after due allowance for devaluation of the dollar).

SECTION D

CERTAIN DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY STATEMENTS NO. 25 AND NO. 27 OF THE GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

This information is presented in draft form for review by the City's auditor. Please let us know if there are any items that the auditor changes so that we may maintain consistency with the City's financial statements.

ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY

The actuarial accrued liability is a measure intended to help users assess (i) a pension fund's funded status on a going concern basis, and (ii) progress being made toward accumulating the assets needed to pay benefits as due. The excess of the Actuarial Present Value of Projected Benefits of the group included in an Actuarial Valuation over the Actuarial Value of Assets is allocated **on a level basis over the payroll of the group between the valuation date and assumed exit**. This allocation is performed for the group as a whole, not as a sum of individual allocations. That portion of the Actuarial Present Value allocated to a valuation year is called the Normal Cost. The Actuarial Accrued Liability is equal to the Actuarial Value of Assets. Under this method, the Actuarial Gains (Losses), as they occur, reduce (increase) future Normal Costs.

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

The Present Value of Projected Benefits was determined as part of an actuarial valuation of the plan as of December 31, 2008. Significant actuarial assumptions used in determining the Present Value of Projected Benefits include (a) a rate of return on the investment of present and future assets of 6.5% per year compounded annually, (b) projected salary increases of 3.5% per year compounded annually, (c) additional projected salary increases of 0.0% to 4.0% per year attributable to seniority/merit, and (d) the assumption that benefits will not increase after retirement.

Actuarial Present Value of All Past and Future Benefits	
Active members	\$ 70,466,752
Retired members and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	69,351,765
Vested terminated members not yet receiving benefits	<u>922,657</u>
Total	140,741,174
Actuarial Value of Assets (market value was \$97,312,156)	128,248,730
Present Value of Future Employee Contributions	<u>2,414,591</u>
Unfunded Present Value of Future Benefits	\$ 10,077,853

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Plan experienced a net change of \$1,826,666 in the actuarial present value of projected benefits. There were no changes in actuarial assumptions or benefits during the year.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS
(\$ amounts in thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Value of Assets# (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability* (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (b)-(a)	Funded Ratio (a)/(b)	Active Member Covered Payroll (c)	Unfunded AAL as a Percentage of Active Member Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
1995	\$ 94,730	\$ 85,625	\$ (9,105)	110.6	\$19,040	(47.8) %
1996	106,334	92,845	(13,489)	114.5	20,536	(65.7)
1997	120,718	105,689	(15,029)	114.2	16,133	(93.2)
1998	109,474	90,869	(18,605)	120.5	16,201	(114.8)
1999	118,595	94,661	(23,934)	125.3	15,057	(159.0)
2000	123,956	99,740	(24,216)	124.3	15,441	(156.8)
2001	123,669	97,140	(26,529)	127.3	14,566	(182.1)
2002	117,372	95,527	(21,845)	122.9	13,553	(161.2)
2003	126,738	103,558	(23,180)	122.4	13,053	(177.6)
2004	126,802	109,364	(17,438)	115.9	12,572	(138.7)
2005	128,790	113,260	(15,530)	113.7	12,100	(128.4)
2006	132,168	119,299	(12,869)	110.8	11,472	(112.2)
2007	132,917	123,162	(9,755)	107.9	11,046	(88.3)
2008	128,249	126,138	(2,111)	101.7	10,953	(19.3)

Smoothed-market value.

* Reflects entry age normal actuarial cost method to comply with GASB No. 50.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Actuarial Valuation Date December 31	Annual Required Contribution* (In thousands)
1995	1993	\$3,146
1996	1994	3,267
1997	1995	3,367
1998	1996	2,759
1999	1997	2,655
2000	1998	1,087
2001	1999	1,174
2002	2000	1,461
2003	2001	1,605
2004	2002	1,482
2005	2003	117
2006	2004	213
2007	2005	273
2008	2006	273
2009	2007	428

* Since it was stated to the actuary that the City's practice is to contribute the percent of payroll employer contribution rate shown in the actuarial valuation results, the values shown are the actual contributions reported by the City in the fiscal year. Also, for fiscal years ending in 2004 and earlier, annual required contributions include contributions for retiree health benefits.

**NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SUMMARY OF ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

Valuation Date	12/31/2008
Actuarial Cost Method	Aggregate
Asset Valuation Method	5-year smoothed market
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment Rate of Return*	6.5%
Projected Salary Increases*	3.5% - 7.5%
*Includes Inflation	3.5%

August 17, 2009

Mr. John M. Lamerato
Assistant City Manager - Finance
City of Troy
500 West Big Beaver Road
Troy, Michigan 48084

Dear John:

Enclosed are twenty copies of the report of the Forty-Fifth Annual Actuarial Valuation of the City of Troy Employees Retirement System.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brad Lee Armstrong". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Brad Lee Armstrong

BLA:bd
Enclosures

cc: Rehmann Robson (one report copy)

Rehmann Robson
5750 New King – Suite 100
Troy, MI 48098