GRS Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company
Consultants & Actuaries

MISSOURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Compiled 46th Annual Actuarial Valuations

As of February 28, 2014

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Report of Compiled Actuarial Valuations of LAGERS

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September 5, 2014

The Board of Trustees
Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System
Jefferson City, Missouri

Submitted in this report are the compiled results of the ***46th annual actuarial valuations*** for the Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System, as amended through February 28, 2014. ***The date of the valuations*** was February 28, 2014.

Actuarial valuations of individual participating employers are made for the purposes of (i) revising employer contribution rates and (ii) examining the reserve strength of each separately experience-rated group. These individual valuations are made annually for each employer who was participating as of the valuation date. Such valuations were made for ***1,055 groups (654 employers)***. Actuarial valuations are also made of retired life benefits being paid from the Benefit Reserve Fund to determine the financial condition of this pooled Fund.

This report was prepared at the request of the Board and is intended for use by the Retirement System and those designated or approved by the Board. This report may be provided to parties other than the System only in its entirety and only with the permission of the Board.

The signing actuaries are independent of the plan sponsor.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic and 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 the actuary's assignment, the actuary did not perform an analysis of the potential range of such future measurements.

The valuations were based upon data furnished by LAGERS staff concerning members, retirees and beneficiaries.

The financial assumptions used in making the valuations are shown in the Appendix of this report. Assumptions concerning future experience are needed for computing employer contribution rates. As time passes and actual experience develops, assumed and actual experiences are compared. From time to time one or more of the assumptions about the future are changed by the Board after consulting with the actuary. The assumptions used in performing the 2014 valuations were adopted by the Board in conjunction with a five year experience investigation for the period ending February 28, 2010.

Your attention is directed particularly to the Comments on pages 2 through 4, and to the Short Condition Test on page B-6. Based upon the 2014 valuations, it is our opinion that ***LAGERS continues to satisfy the actuarial principles of level cost financing***.

Mita Drazilov and Judith Kermans are Members of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA) and meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein.

Respectfully submitted,

Mita D. Drazilov, ASA, MAAA

Judith A. Kermans, EA, MAAA, FCA

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COMMENTS ON VALUATION RESULTS

Individual Valuations of Participating Employers. There were 1,055 new employer contribution rates computed as of February 28, 2014. (Forty-four groups had no active employees and a dollar contribution was calculated for them. These forty-four groups are excluded from the totals on this page.) Of the 1,055 new rates, 772 were decreases from the previous rates, 231 were increases from the previous rates and 52 were unchanged. Further detail is shown in Section G. A ten year comparative schedule follows:

Valuation Date	Decreases	Unchanged	Increases	Total
2-28-2005	300	128	418	846
2-28-2006*	640	27	198	865
2-28-2007	536	118	239	893
2-29-2008	577	110	233	920
2-28-2009	71	54	820	945
2-28-2010	201	63	707	971
2-28-2011*	230	41	724	995
2-29-2012	507	61	439	1007
2-28-2013	595	77	359	1031
2-28-2014	**772**	**52**	**231**	**1,055**

** Revised financial assumptions and/or funding method.*

Decreases in employer contribution rates are seldom a problem. Increases can be a problem. Decreases in computed employer contribution rates exceeded increases due primarily to better than expected investment return on an actuarial value of assets basis. However, rates for many groups still increased because they were at the 1% "employer cap" last year due to poor investment performance in 2008 and 2009. The employer contribution rate for these groups will continue to experience upward pressure until it reaches the actuarially determined employer contribution rate.

Experience During Valuation Year. Investment return was above the assumed rate of return on a market value of assets basis as of February 28, 2014. This adds to the phase-in effects of the unrecognized market gains from the years ended February 28, 2010, February 28, 2011 and February 28, 2013. There is still upward pressure on capped employer contribution rates (approximately 125 valuation groups). However, the market value of assets exceeds the actuarial value of assets by roughly 10% which puts some offsetting downward pressure on future contribution rates. (Beginning in 2003, the actuarial value of assets is not allowed to deviate from the market value of assets by more than 20%.)

Section D of this report presents a summary of the analysis of the economic and non-economic risk areas. For the year ended February 28, 2014, the System experienced an actuarial gain of approximately $293 million. This primarily consisted of a recognized gain on assumed investment return.

Retired Life Experience. The Benefit Reserve Fund (BRF) funded ratio increased from 95.0% to 104.2% as of February 28, 2014, due to a recognized gain on assumed investment return, lower than expected cost-of-living increases and scheduled reserve transfers for retirements that occurred during the valuation year. Please refer to page B-11 for detail.

Funded Ratio. The funded ratio for the System as of the valuation date is 91.7% based on the actuarial value of assets. If the market value of assets were used, the funded ratio would be approximately 97.5%.

COMMENTS ON
RESERVE STRENGTH OF EACH GROUP BEING SEPARATELY EXPERIENCE-RATED

"Reserve strength" means the portion of accrued liabilities which are covered by accrued assets. The larger the portion covered, the greater the reserve strength.

At the time a local government joins LAGERS the reserve strength of that new employer is zero because there are no assets, while liabilities (for past service) have been generated.

Contributions to LAGERS are patterned so that reserve strength increases year by year.

However, this underlying pattern is being modified each year as actual financial experiences occur. Experiences more favorable than assumed cause reserve strength to increase more than planned, while less favorable experiences reduce reserve strength. Like snowflakes, no two groups have identical experiences.

In addition, reserve strength is lowered when a local government adopts a higher benefit formula (larger liabilities for past service are generated).

The hundreds of separately experience-rated groups within LAGERS have considerable differences in reserve strength. These differences are summarized on page B-8.

Financially, LAGERS consists of a large number of diverse groups, not a large number of clones of a single LAGERS average.

SECTION A

FINANCIAL PRINCIPLES

Promises Made, and To Be Paid For. As each year is completed, the System in effect hands an "IOU" to each member then acquiring a year of service credit -- the "IOU" says: "The Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System owes you one year's worth of retirement benefits, payments in cash commencing when you qualify for retirement."

The related ***key financial questions*** are:

Which generation of taxpayers contributes the money to cover the IOU?
The present taxpayers, who receive the benefit of the member's present year of service?
Or the future taxpayers, who happen to be in Missouri at the time the IOU becomes a cash demand?

LAGERS intends that this year's taxpayers contribute the money to cover the IOUs being handed out this year. By following this principle, ***the employer contribution rate will remain approximately level from generation to generation*** -- our children and our grandchildren will contribute the same percents of pay we contribute now.

(There are Systems which have a design for deferring contributions to future taxpayers lured by a lower contribution rate now and putting aside the fact that the contribution rate must relentlessly grow much greater over decades of time -- consume now, and let your children face your ***financial pollution*** after you have retired.)

An inevitable by-product of the level-cost design is the accumulation of reserve assets, for decades, and the income produced when the assets are invested. ***Invested assets are a by-product and not the objective. Investment income*** becomes in effect ***the third contributor*** for benefits to employees and is interlocked with the contribution amounts required from employees and employers.

Translated to actuarial terminology, this level-cost objective means that the contribution rates must total at least the following:

Normal Cost (the cost of members' service being rendered this year)

... plus ...

Interest on Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities are the difference between: liabilities for members' service already rendered and the accrued assets of the governmental unit in the plan).

Computing Contributions to Support System Benefits. From a given schedule of benefits and from the employee data and asset data furnished, the actuary determines the contribution rates to support the benefits by means of ***an actuarial valuation and a funding method.***

An actuarial valuation has a number of ingredients such as: the rate of investment return which plan assets will earn; the rates of withdrawal of active members who leave covered employment before qualifying for any monthly benefit; the rates of mortality; the rates of disability; the rates of pay increases; and the assumed age or ages at actual retirement.

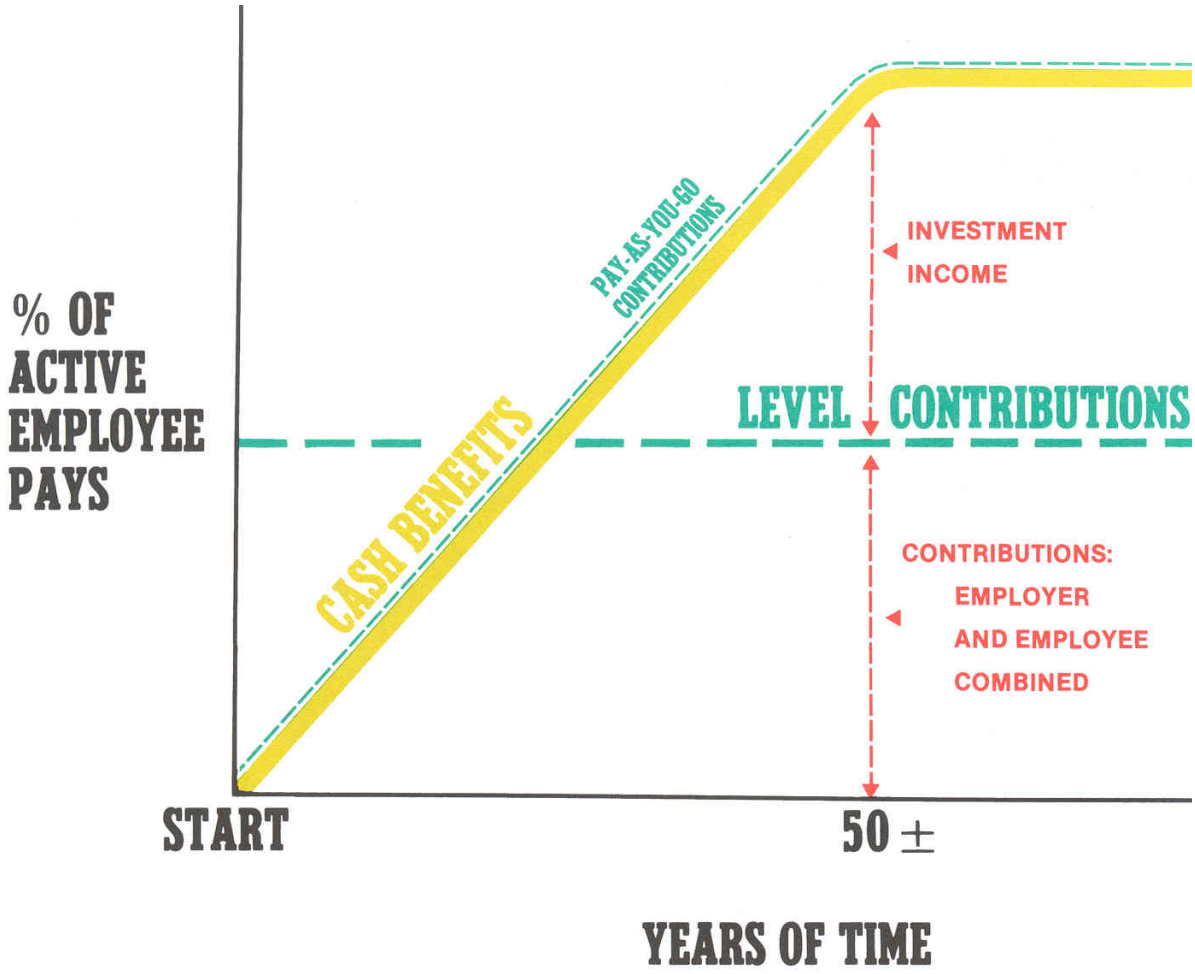
In making an actuarial valuation, the System must assume what the above experience will be for the next year and for decades in the future. Only the subsequent actual experience of the System can indicate the degree of accuracy of the assumptions.

Reconciling Differences Between Assumed Experience and Actual Experience. Once actual experience has occurred and been observed, it will not coincide exactly with assumed experience, regardless of the wisdom of the assumptions and regardless of the skill of the actuary and the calculations made. The future can be predicted with considerable but not complete precision, except that inflation seems to defy reliable prediction.

LAGERS copes with these continually changing differences by having ***annual actuarial valuations***, separately for each participating employer group. Each annual actuarial valuation is a complete recalculation of assumed future experience, taking into account all past differences between assumed and actual experience. The result is continually changing employer contribution rates.

Generally, the size of an annual change in an employer rate is less than one percent of payroll (up or down), particularly for the larger groups, where activities of one or two employees have little effect on the group's status. In periods of volatile investment markets, groups with large Employer Accumulation Fund (EAF) balances may experience larger changes in computed rates.

To avoid causing employer budget problems, LAGERS provides a maximum annual increase of one percent of payroll for any one participating employer. Beginning with the February 28, 1999 valuations, the maximum allowed annual decrease in an employer contribution rate is also one percent of payroll, unless it is clear that a larger decrease will likely be long term in nature. (For example, if a change in active group size appears to not be temporary.)



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

A. ***Covered people data***, furnished by plan administrator, including:

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 experiences in various risk areas***, which assumptions are established by the Board of Trustees after consulting with the actuary

D. + ***The funding method*** for determining 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.***

SECTION B

VALUATION RESULTS

CHANGE IN EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS*
BY VALUATION GROUPS FEBRUARY 28, 2014

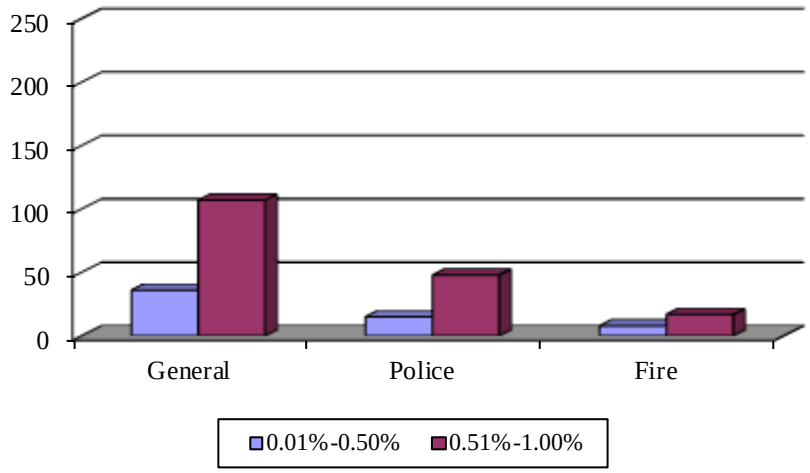
Group	Number of Active Members	Number of Valuation Groups with Indicated Change in Employer Contribution Rate						
		Decreases				Increases		
		Over 1.00%	0.51% to 1.00%	0.01% to 0.50%	Unchanged 0.00%	0.01% to 0.50%	0.51% to 1.00%	Totals
General:	1 - 9	58	51	64	21	21	62	277
	10 - 49	90	48	50	7	12	40	247
	50 & up	59	33	18	4	3	5	122
	Totals	207	132	132	32	36	107	646
Police:	1 - 9	39	34	26	7	10	25	141
	10 - 49	58	27	16	7	5	22	135
	50 & up	13	6	4	1	—	1	25
	Totals	110	67	46	15	15	48	301
Fire:	1 - 9	16	10	6	3	3	7	45
	10 - 49	23	8	9	2	5	8	55
	50 & up	5	—	1	—	—	2	8
	Totals	44	18	16	5	8	17	108
Totals		**361**	**217**	**194**	**52**	**59**	**172**	**1,055**

* *Includes changes in employer contribution rates due to actual experience, changes in actuarial assumptions and changes in actuarial methods. It does not include changes in employer contribution rates due to benefit program changes.*

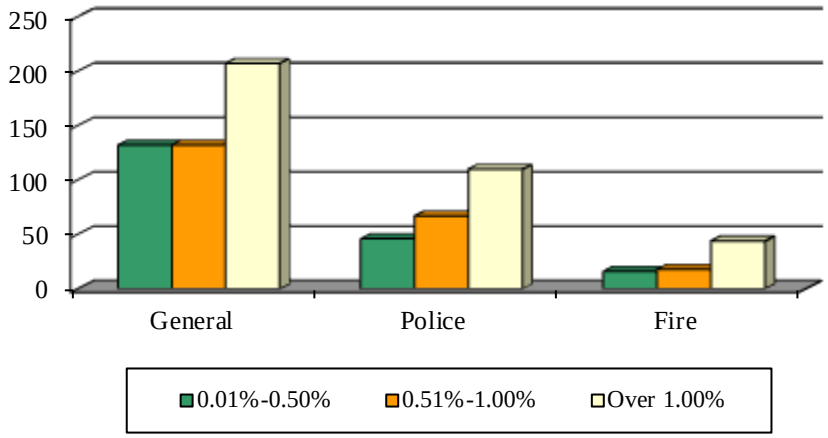
In broad terms, the smaller the group, the greater the chance of a relatively large change in employer rate from one year to the next.

CHANGE IN EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATE*
BY VALUATION GROUP

Increases



Decreases



* *Includes changes in employer contribution rates due to actual experience, changes in actuarial assumptions and changes in actuarial methods. It does not include changes in employer contribution rates due to benefit program changes. (LAGERS provides a maximum annual increase of one percent of payroll in the absence of benefit changes for any one participating employer.)*

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

Each time a new employer joins the System, or an employer adopts a higher level of benefits, unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities are created. The law governing the System requires that these additional obligations be financed systematically over a period of future years.

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, all at a time when the actual substance of these items may be decreasing. Looking at just the dollar amounts of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities can be misleading. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability dollars divided by active employee payroll provides an index which helps understanding. The smaller the ratio of unfunded liabilities to active member payroll, the stronger the System.

Valuation Date	(a) Actuarial Value of Assets	(b) Entry Age Actuarial Accrued Liability	(b-a) Unfunded Accrued Liability (UAL)	(a/b) Funded Ratio	(c) Annual Covered Payroll	[(b-a)/c] UAL as a % of Covered Payroll
2-28-2005	$ 2,984,489,211	$ 3,139,260,243	$ 154,771,032	95.1%	$ 1,031,415,223	15.0%
2-28-2006 #	3,224,173,714	3,383,152,937	158,979,223	95.3	1,082,349,535	14.7
2-28-2007	3,557,389,198	3,700,813,660	143,424,462	96.1	1,146,094,426	12.5
2-29-2008	3,957,068,611	4,058,828,886	101,760,275	97.5	1,222,745,363	8.3
2-28-2009	3,330,662,923	4,161,775,258	831,112,335	80.0	1,285,952,041	64.6
2-28-2010	3,592,225,739	4,432,331,886	840,106,147	81.0	1,331,226,335	63.1
2-28-2011 #	3,945,085,880	4,837,423,311	892,337,431	81.6	1,350,646,560	66.1
2-29-2012	4,274,440,345	5,120,274,198	845,833,853	83.5	1,359,655,784	62.2
2-28-2013	4,692,218,862	5,423,684,243	731,465,381	86.5	1,395,261,077	52.4
2-28-2014	5,388,198,677	5,873,910,959	485,712,282	91.7	1,456,008,487	33.4

 # Revised actuarial assumptions.

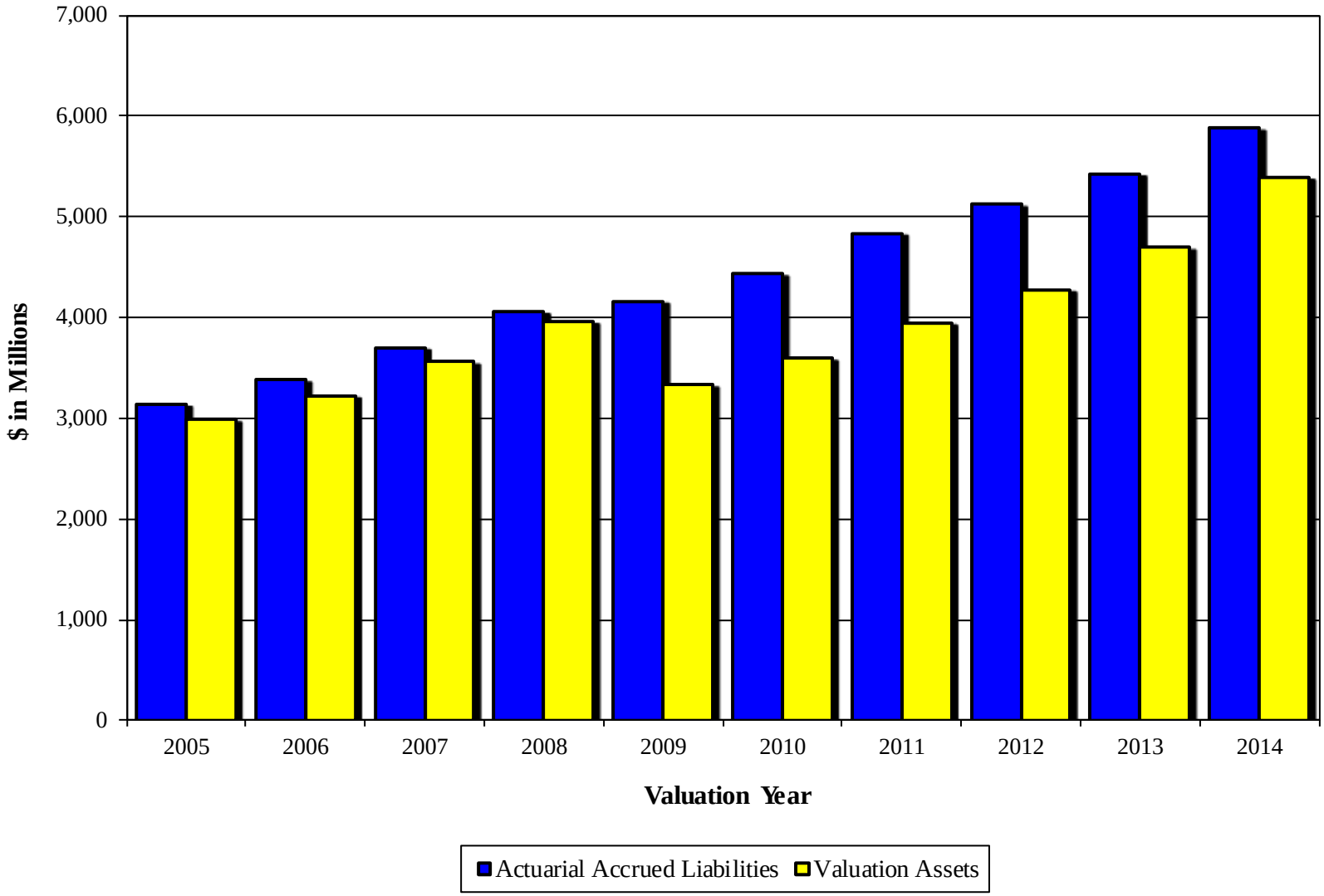
Each employer participating in the System is financially responsible for its own obligation. Accordingly, the aggregate numbers presented on this and the following pages are indicative only of the overall condition of the System and are not indicative of any one employer.

Factors that generally have a downward effect on the funded ratio include:

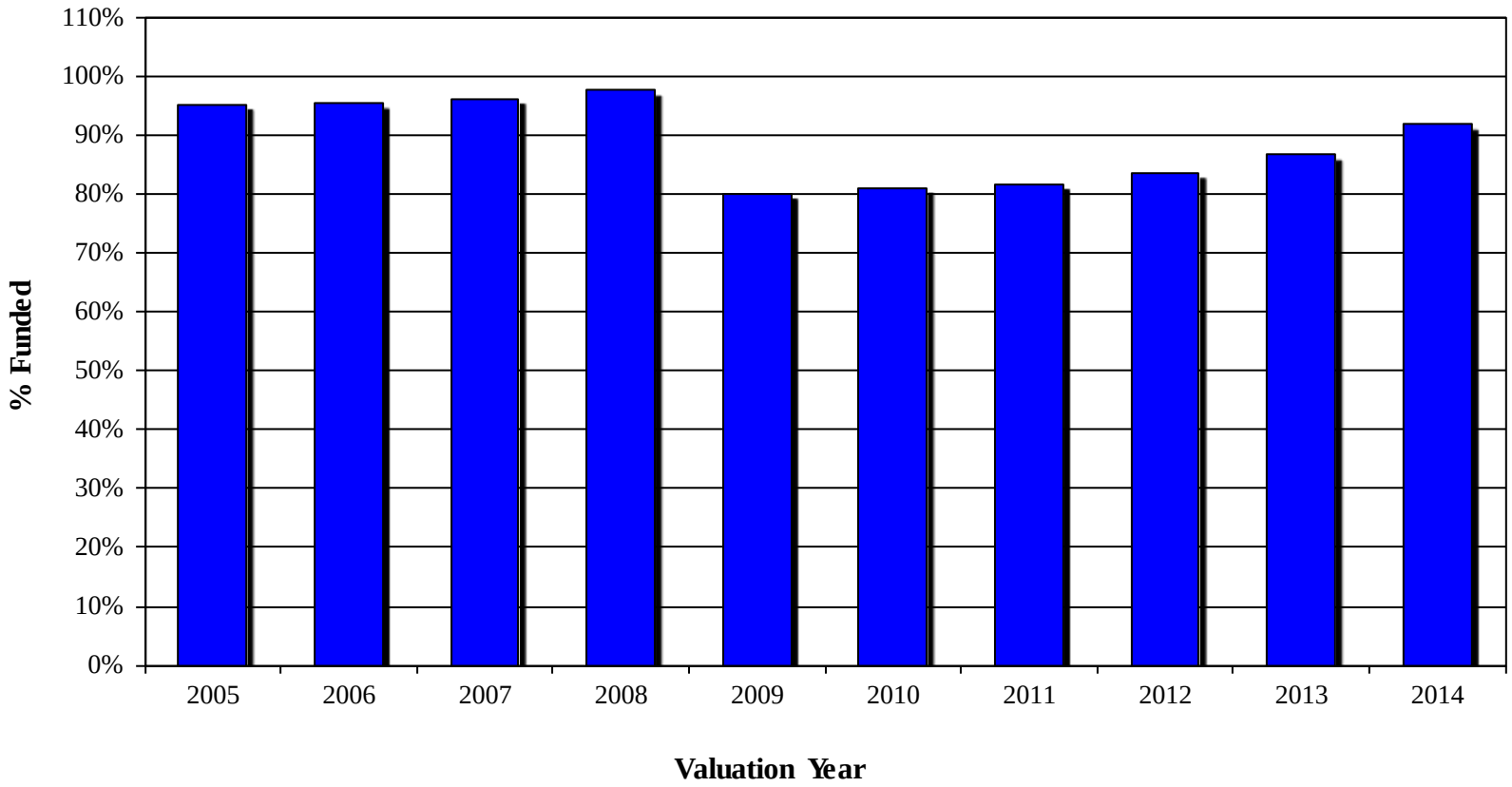
- Employers adopting new benefit programs. For example, before reflecting the benefit changes adopted by political subdivisions during the year, the 2-28-2013 and 2-28-2014 Funded Ratios would have been 86.8% (instead of 86.5%) and 92.0% (instead of 91.7%), respectively.
- New employers joining LAGERS (who at time of joining do not have assets on hand to cover actuarial accrued liabilities associated with past service). For example, before including new political subdivisions joining LAGERS during the year, the 2-28-2014 Funded Ratio would have been 91.8% (instead of 91.7%).
- The planned reduction in funding levels (through reduced employer contributions) for employers that are over 100% funded.

Factors that generally have an upward effect on the funded ratio include scheduled employer contributions and favorable investment experience.

PORTION OF ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITIES COVERED BY VALUATION ASSETS



VALUATION ASSETS AS A PERCENT OF ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITIES



SHORT CONDITION TEST

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

A short condition test is one means of checking a System's progress under its funding program. In a short condition test, the plan's present assets (cash and investments) are compared with the actuarial accrued liabilities for: (1) active member contributions on deposit; (2) future benefits to present retired lives; and (3) service already rendered by active members. In a System that has been following the discipline of level percent of payroll financing, the liabilities for active member contributions on deposit and for future benefits to present retired lives will be fully covered by present assets (except in rare circumstances). In addition, the liabilities for service already rendered by active members will be partially covered by the remainder of present assets. The larger the funded portion of liability 3, the stronger the condition of the System.

The schedule below illustrates the most recent 10 year history of the System's actuarial accrued liabilities and is indicative of the LAGERS policy of following the discipline of level percent of payroll financing.

Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date	Entry Age Accrued Liability For			Actuarial Value of Assets	Portion of Accrued Liability Covered by Assets		
	(1) Active Member Contributions	(2) Retirants and Beneficiaries*	(3) Active Members (Employer Financed Portion)		(1)	(2)	(3)
2-28-2005	$ 72,252,574	$ 1,098,286,478	$ 1,968,721,191	$ 2,984,489,211	100%	100%	92%
2-28-2006 #	75,835,009	1,199,273,243	2,108,044,685	3,224,173,714	100	100	92
2-28-2007	80,282,208	1,327,231,970	2,293,299,482	3,557,389,198	100	100	94
2-29-2008	83,469,819	1,508,613,771	2,466,745,296	3,957,068,611	100	100	96
2-28-2009	86,881,969	1,473,463,652	2,601,429,637	3,330,662,923	100	100	68
2-28-2010	92,054,693	1,562,886,567	2,777,390,626	3,592,225,739	100	100	70
2-28-2011 #	98,127,911	1,737,107,211	3,002,188,189	3,945,085,880	100	100	70
2-29-2012	102,637,353	1,954,579,782	3,063,057,063	4,274,440,345	100	100	72
2-28-2013	107,120,593	2,132,575,405	3,183,988,245	4,692,218,862	100	100	77
2-28-2014	129,399,490	2,401,194,322	3,343,317,147	5,388,198,677	100	100	85

 # Revised actuarial assumptions.
** Includes reserve for future benefit increases.*

EMPLOYERS ACCUMULATION FUND

The Employers Accumulation Fund assets totaled $2,841,763,098 as of February 28, 2014 based on the actuarial value of assets. The individual participating Employers Accumulation Fund accrued liabilities (entry age normal cost method) were computed to be $3,327,475,380 as of that date.

Each time a new employer joins the System, or an employer adopts a higher level of benefit, unfunded accrued liabilities are created. The law governing the System requires that these additional EAF liabilities be financed systematically over a period of future years.

Each employer is financially responsible for its own EAF liabilities. Accordingly, the aggregate numbers presented for the Employers Accumulation Fund are indicative only of overall condition and not indicative of the status of any individual employer.

Aggregate Accrued Liabilities and Actuarial Value of Assets Comparative Statement

Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Aggregate Accrued Liabilities	Ratio of Assets to Liabilities*
2-28-2005	$1,796,054,158	$1,950,825,190	92.1%
2-28-2006#	1,926,024,466	2,085,003,689	92.4
2-28-2007	2,134,329,993	2,277,754,455	93.7
2-29-2008	2,347,624,427	2,449,384,702	95.8
2-28-2009	1,941,813,012	2,583,636,842	75.2
2-28-2010	2,082,626,984	2,751,711,380	75.7
2-28-2011#	2,225,518,352	2,970,498,686	74.9
2-29-2012	2,373,234,521	3,040,800,711	78.0
2-28-2013	2,539,356,780	3,163,926,221	80.3
2-28-2014	2,841,763,098	3,327,475,380	85.4

 # Revised actuarial assumptions.

** The larger the ratio of assets to liabilities, the greater the reserve strength of the Employers Accumulation Fund.*

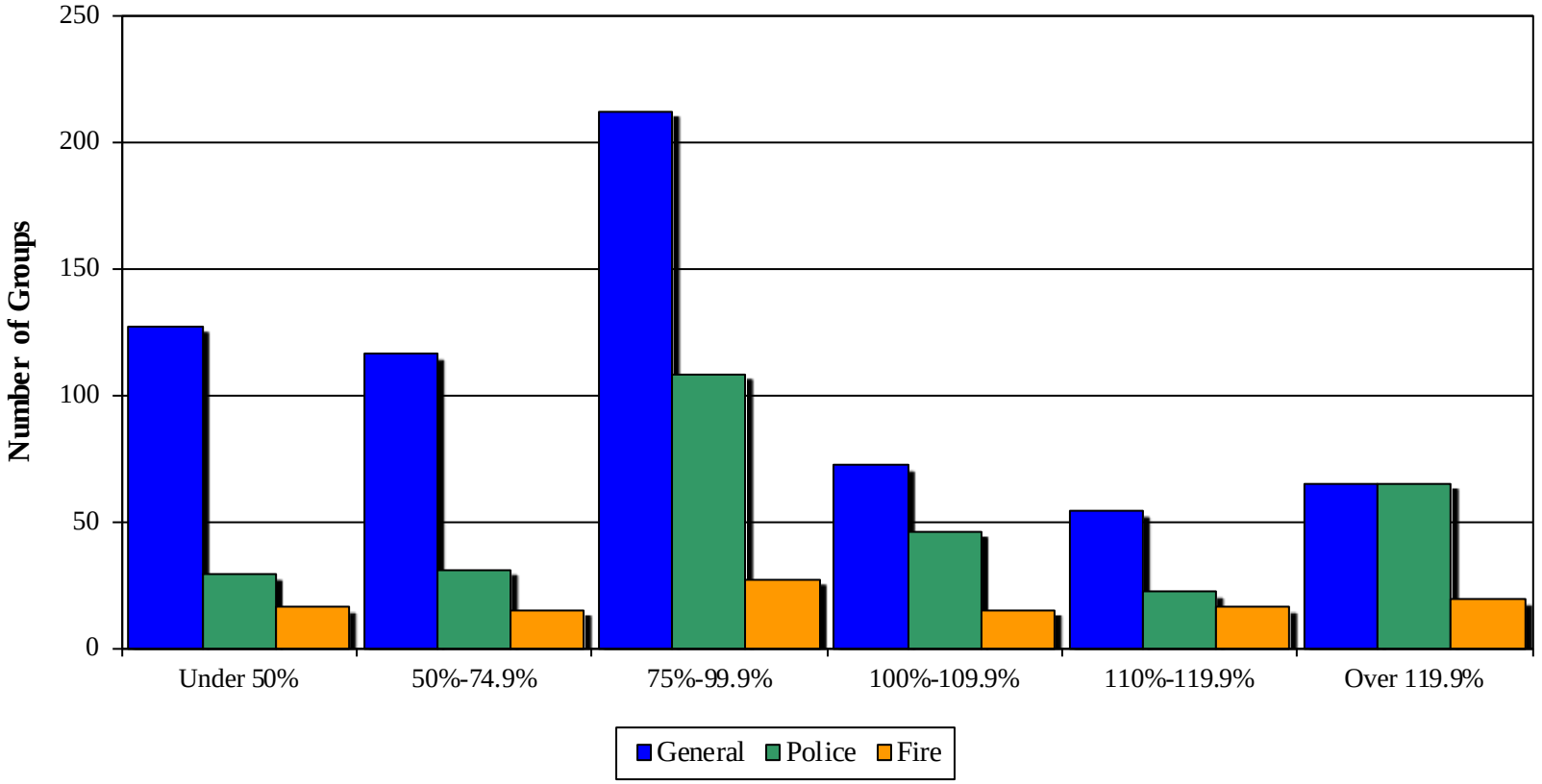
EMPLOYERS ACCUMULATION FUND
PORTION OF LIABILITIES COVERED BY ASSETS
BY VALUATION GROUPS FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Group	Number of Active Members	Number of Valuation Groups with Assets as a Percent of Actuarial Accrued Liabilities						
		Under 50.0% #	50.0% - 74.9%	75.0% - 99.9%	100.0% - 109.9%	110.0% - 119.9%	Over 119.9%	Totals*
General:	1 - 9	91	60	61	17	18	30	277
	10 - 49	34	40	89	37	23	24	247
	50 & up	2	16	62	18	13	11	122
	Totals	127	116	212	72	54	65	646
Police:	1 - 9	18	15	43	12	12	41	141
	10 - 49	9	15	49	29	9	24	135
	50 & up	2	1	16	5	1	—	25
	Totals	29	31	108	46	22	65	301
Fire:	1 - 9	7	8	11	5	5	9	45
	10 - 49	7	6	13	9	10	10	55
	50 & up	2	1	3	1	1	—	8
	Totals	16	15	27	15	16	19	108
Totals*		**172**	**162**	**347**	**133**	**92**	**149**	**1,055**

* *Not included in this tabulation are 44 groups which presently have no active members.*

\# *Valuation groups included in these totals are generally from employers recently joining the System.*

EMPLOYERS ACCUMULATION FUND
PORTION OF LIABILITIES COVERED BY ASSETS



The Members Deposit Fund assets for active members totaled $129,399,490 as of February 28, 2014. The Members Deposit Fund actuarial accrued liabilities are set equal to assets.

Aggregate Actuarial Accrued Liabilities and Actuarial Value of Assets Comparative Statement

Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Aggregate Accrued Liabilities	Ratio of Assets to Liabilities
2-28-2005	$ 72,252,574	$ 72,252,574	100.0%
2-28-2006	75,835,009	75,835,009	100.0
2-28-2007	80,282,208	80,282,208	100.0
2-29-2008	83,469,819	83,469,819	100.0
2-28-2009	86,881,969	86,881,969	100.0
2-28-2010	92,054,693	92,054,693	100.0
2-28-2011	98,127,911	98,127,911	100.0
2-29-2012	102,637,353	102,637,353	100.0
2-28-2013	107,120,593	107,120,593	100.0
2-28-2014	129,399,490	129,399,490	100.0

BENEFIT RESERVE FUND

The Benefit Reserve Fund assets as of February 28, 2014 totaled $2,401,194,322 based on the actuarial value of assets. The present value of future benefits was computed to be $2,304,570,607 as of that date.

When a member retires, there is transferred to the Benefit Reserve Fund a single sum reserve which is expected to cover all future pension benefits; this reserve is calculated based on assumptions about mortality and assumed annual investment return.

Beginning in 1986, each year LAGERS actual investment return rate is credited to the Benefit Reserve Fund. Investment return over the assumed rate provides the money from which the Board can grant benefit increases after retirement. Beginning in 1999, the investment return credit is limited if the funded ratio exceeds 140%. Beginning in 2002, the threshold was changed to 125%.

The most recent such benefit increase occurred October 1, 2013 and consisted of an overall increase of 4% or less.

Actuarial Accrued Liabilities and Accrued Assets
Comparative Statement

Annual Valuation Date	Pensions Being Paid	Benefit Increase % Last Oct. 1	Investment Return % Last June 30	Present Value of Future Benefits	Reserve for Future Experience	Accrued Liabilities	Actuarial Value of Assets	Ratio of Actuarial Value of Assets to PVFB
2-28-2005	$ 87,954,992	4.0%	11.4%	$ 984,095,358	$114,191,120	$1,098,286,478	$1,098,286,478	111.6%
2-28-2006 #	97,259,442	4.0	7.5	1,090,639,821	108,633,422	1,199,273,243	1,199,273,243	110.0
2-28-2007	107,261,960	4.0	15.3	1,203,934,295	123,297,675	1,327,231,970	1,327,231,970	110.2
2-29-2008	118,839,948	4.0	9.4	1,335,544,346	173,069,425	1,508,613,771	1,508,613,771	113.0
2-28-2009	131,340,234	4.0	7.5	1,473,463,652	0	1,473,463,652	1,284,175,147	87.2
2-28-2010	139,391,994	4.0	(9.1)	1,562,886,567	0	1,562,886,567	1,391,864,816	89.1
2-28-2011 #	150,824,098	4.0	5.4	1,737,107,211	0	1,737,107,211	1,589,750,114	91.5
2-29-2012	169,170,529	4.0	9.8	1,954,579,782	0	1,954,579,782	1,776,312,119	90.9
2-28-2013	184,411,123	4.0	8.7	2,132,575,405	0	2,132,575,405	2,025,679,465	95.0
2-28-2014	199,601,520	4.0	10.1	2,304,570,607	96,623,715	2,401,194,322	2,401,194,322	104.2

 # Revised actuarial assumptions.

CASUALTY RESERVE FUND

Beginning with the 1989 valuation, at the time a disability benefit becomes payable there is transferred from the Casualty Reserve Fund to the Benefit Reserve Fund the difference between (i) the full employer reserve covering the disability benefit and (ii) the accrued service liability of the Employer Accumulation Fund for the member who became disabled. Beginning September 2011, this procedure also occurs for duty related death-in-service cases. Employer contribution rates to the CRF will be monitored to see if this procedural change warrants an adjustment to the employer contribution rates.

Employer contributions to cover the transfers described above are determined on a pooled-group basis (not separately for each financing group). The contribution rates, varying by size of benefit formula, were last changed in 2011.

Benefit Formula	Employer Contribution Rate to the CRF
L-1, LT-4	0.2%
L-3, LT-5, L-7, LT-8	0.2%
L-9, LT-10, L-12, LT-14	0.3%
L-6, L-11	0.3%

If there is a positive balance in the Casualty Reserve Fund at any time, it indicates that cumulative past contributions have fully funded the cumulative past obligations --- similarly, a negative balance would indicate that cumulative past contributions have fallen short of the target. For actuarial valuation purposes, actuarial accrued liabilities equal the actuarial value of assets.

Actuarial Value of Assets at Valuation Dates
Comparative Statement

Valuation Date	Employer L-1 Contributions: Year Ended	Actuarial Value of Assets	Accrued Liabilities	Assets Expressed as Percents of Member Payroll	
				Total	Change
2-28-2005	0.5%	$ 17,896,001	$ 17,896,001	1.7%	0.2%
2-28-2006	0.3	23,040,996	23,040,996	2.1	0.4
2-28-2007 #	0.3	15,545,027	15,545,027	1.4	-0.7
2-29-2008	0.3	17,360,594	17,360,594	1.4	0.0
2-28-2009	0.3	17,792,795	17,792,795	1.4	0.0
2-28-2010	0.3	25,679,246	25,679,246	1.9	0.5
2-28-2011	0.2	31,689,503	31,689,503	2.3	0.4
2-29-2012 @	0.2	22,256,352	22,256,352	1.6	-0.7
2-28-2013	0.2	20,062,024	20,062,024	1.4	-0.2
2-28-2014	0.2	15,841,767	15,841,767	1.1	-0.3

 # Reflects a special $10 million transfer from the Casualty Reserve Fund to the Income-Expense Fund.
@ Reflects a special $12 million transfer from the Casualty Reserve Fund to the Income-Expense Fund.

SECTION C

ASSET DATA USED IN THE VALUATIONS

REPORTED ACCRUED ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS
FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Statutory Funds	Reported Assets	Actuarial Value of Assets
Employers Accumulation Fund	$2,312,183,696	$2,841,763,098
Members Deposit Fund	129,399,490	129,399,490
Benefit Reserve Fund	1,973,205,952	2,401,194,322
Casualty Reserve Fund	13,018,134	15,841,767
Total	**$4,427,807,272**	**$5,388,198,677**

The Actuarial Value of Assets is based on market value, but with a 5-year smoothing of the difference between projected investment return, based on the actuarial assumption, and actual market to market returns. The actuarial value of assets is not permitted to deviate from market value by more than 20%. The derivation of the actuarial value of assets (also called the funding value of assets) is shown on pages C-3 and C-4. The funding value adjustment factor is applied to the reported cost value of assets of each employer. The funding value adjustment factor serves two purposes:

- it incorporates the balance in the Income-Expense Fund for actuarial valuation purposes, since it is not allocated until June 30, and
- it converts the reported cost value of assets to the actuarial value of assets.

The Employers Accumulation Fund represents employer contributions accumulated for benefits to or on behalf of present members.

The Members Deposit Fund represents employee contributions accumulated for (1) monthly benefits upon future retirements and (2) refunds upon termination if monthly benefits are not payable.

The Benefit Reserve Fund represents employer and employee reserves held for the monthly benefits being paid to present retired lives.

The Casualty Reserve Fund represents employer contributions accumulated for the added liability incurred when a member becomes a disability retirement.

The Income-Expense Fund represents investment income received less administrative expenses paid. At the end of the System's fiscal year, interest is paid to the other four Funds from this Fund. The February 28, 2014 balance in the Income-Expense Fund was used for valuation purposes.

INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

A retirement system acquires and invests assets as the result of following the financial objective of level contribution rates. The Board of Trustees of LAGERS has the responsibility for seeing that the assets are invested effectively and within the limits imposed by law. The Board retains professional money managers to assist in the investment process, and reviews their activities throughout each year.

Presented below is a table showing investment credits to the various Funds of the System for the last 5 years.

Rates of Investment Return Allocated to LAGERS Fund Accounts

Year Ended June 30	Investment Credits as % of Fund Balance				Inflation Loss % (CPI)
	Casualty Reserve Fund A	Members Deposit Fund B	Benefit Reserve Fund C	Employer Accumulation Fund D	
2010	7.50%	4.0%	5.4%	5.4%	1.1%
2011	7.50	0.5	9.8	10.2	3.6
2012	7.25	0.5	8.7	9.1	1.7
2013	7.25	0.5	10.1	10.5	1.8
2014	7.25	0.5	14.1	14.8	2.1
5 Year Compound Average			**9.6%**	**10.0%**	**2.1%**

A. Casualty Reserve assets are for the non-accrued service portion of disability benefits to future disabled lives. The investment percent is the rate set for actuarial purposes.

B. Member Deposit assets are the contributions of present members. The investment percent, set by the Board, affects amounts payable to members who request a refund. The percent does not affect the monthly benefit of a retiring member.

C. Benefit Reserve assets are for benefits to present retired lives. The investment credit comes from the remainder of net investment return after crediting the Casualty Reserve assets. This revised allocation of investment credits is intended to provide the resources for additional benefit increases after retirement, and is based upon a 1986 change in the LAGERS law. Beginning in 1999, the investment credit to the Benefit Reserve Fund (BRF) is limited, if the funded ratio of the BRF exceeds 140%. Beginning in 2002, the threshold was changed to 125%. In addition, for the 2002 interest credits the BRF interest credit was further reduced to permit a 0.0% interest credit to the EAF. Beginning in 2014 the investment credit to the Employer Accumulation Fund is limited, if the funded ratio of the BRF is below 75%.

D. Employer Accumulation assets are for benefits to future retired lives including the accrued service portion of disability benefits. The investment credit is derived from the remainder of net investment return after crediting the Casualty Reserve assets, followed by a further adjustment for the investment credit to the Member Deposit assets (and beginning in 1999 for any reallocation of investment credits from the Benefit Reserve Fund). The Employer Accumulation Fund is responsible for covering liability increases resulting from inflation losses. The percentages shown include net realized capital gains on sale of investments (cost value).

DEVELOPMENT OF FUNDING VALUE OF RETIREMENT SYSTEM ASSETS

Year Ending February 28:	2010	2011	2012	2013
A. Actuarial Value Beginning of Year	$3,330,518,508	$3,592,254,795	$3,944,916,214	$4,274,323,523
B. Market Value End of Year	3,704,012,118	4,422,956,438	4,671,976,739	5,156,055,295
C. Market Value Beginning of Year	2,775,432,090	3,704,012,118	4,422,956,438	4,671,976,739
D. Non-Investment/Administrative Net Cash Flow	(11,908,404)	(8,644,568)	(16,171,398)	(17,911,887)
E. Investment Income				
E1. Market Total: B-C-D	940,488,432	727,588,888	265,191,699	501,990,443
E2. Assumed Rate of Return	7.50%	7.50%	7.25%	7.25%
E3. Amount for Immediate Recognition	249,342,323	269,094,938	285,420,212	309,239,150
E4. Amount for Phased-In Recognition: E1-E3	691,146,109	458,493,950	(20,228,513)	192,751,293
F. Phased-In Recognition of Investment Income				
F1. Current Year: 0.20 x E4	138,229,222	91,698,790	(4,045,703)	38,550,259
F2. First Prior Year	(137,718,790)	138,229,222	91,698,790	(4,045,703)
F3. Second Prior Year	(28,005,024)	(137,718,790)	138,229,222	91,698,790
F4. Third Prior Year	28,006,850	(28,005,024)	(137,718,790)	138,229,222
F5. Fourth Prior Year	23,790,110	28,006,851	(28,005,024)	(137,718,788)
F6. Total Recognized Phase-Ins	24,302,368	92,211,049	60,158,495	126,713,780
G. **Actuarial Value End of Year**				
G1. Preliminary Actuarial Value End of Year: A+D+E3+F6	$3,592,254,795	$3,944,916,214	$4,274,323,523	$4,692,364,566
G2. Upper Corridor Limit: 120% x B	4,444,814,542	5,307,547,726	5,606,372,087	6,187,266,354
G3. Lower Corridor Limit: 80% x B	2,963,209,694	3,538,365,150	3,737,581,391	4,124,844,236
G4. Actuarial Value End of Year	$3,592,254,795	$3,944,916,214	$4,274,323,523	$4,692,364,566
H. Difference Between Market & Actuarial Value	111,757,323	478,040,224	397,653,216	463,690,729
I. Ratio of Actuarial Value to Market Value	97.0%	89.2%	91.5%	91.0%
J. Actuarial Value Adjustment Factor (ratio of actuarial value to EAF+MDF+CRF+BRF cost value)	1.1052	1.1542	1.1487	1.1656
K. Recognized Rate of Return	8.23%	10.07%	8.78%	10.22%
L. Market Rate of Return	33.96%	19.67%	6.01%	10.77%

The asset valuation method recognizes assumed investment income (line E3) fully each year. Differences between actual and expected investment income (line E4) are phased in over a closed 5 year period. If in the future, total investment income (line E1) were always equal to assumed investment income (line E3), Funding Value and Market Value would be identical 4 years after the valuation date (line H).

Note: Asset values on this page differ slightly from asset values reported elsewhere in this report, due to a number of miscellaneous closing entries that are not included in the above amounts and rounding.

DEVELOPMENT OF FUNDING VALUE OF RETIREMENT SYSTEM ASSETS

Year Ending February 28:	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
A. Actuarial Value Beginning of Year	$4,692,364,566				
B. Market Value End of Year	5,984,665,251				
C. Market Value Beginning of Year	5,156,055,295				
D. Non-Investment/Administrative Net Cash Flow	(8,065,305)				
E. Investment Income					
E1. Market Total: B-C-D	836,675,261				
E2. Assumed Rate of Return	7.25%				
E3. Amount for Immediate Recognition	339,904,064				
E4. Amount for Phased-In Recognition: E1-E3	496,771,197				
F. Phased-In Recognition of Investment Income					
F1. Current Year: 0.20 x E4	99,354,239				
F2. First Prior Year	38,550,259	$ 99,354,239			
F3. Second Prior Year	(4,045,703)	38,550,259	$ 99,354,239		
F4. Third Prior Year	91,698,790	(4,045,703)	38,550,259	$ 99,354,239	
F5. Fourth Prior Year	138,229,221	91,698,791	(4,045,701)	38,550,257	$ 99,354,241
F6. Total Recognized Phase-Ins	363,786,806	225,557,586	133,858,797	137,904,496	99,354,241
G. **Actuarial Value End of Year**					
G1. Preliminary Actuarial Value End of Year: A+D+E3+F6	$5,387,990,131				
G2. Upper Corridor Limit: 120% x B	7,181,598,301				
G3. Lower Corridor Limit: 80% x B	4,787,732,201				
G4. Actuarial Value End of Year	$5,387,990,131				
H. Difference Between Market & Actuarial Value	596,675,120	371,117,534	237,258,737	99,354,241	
I. Ratio of Actuarial Value to Market Value	90.0%				
J. Actuarial Value Adjustment Factor (ratio of actuarial value to EAF+MDF+CRF+BRF cost value)	1.2169				
K. Recognized Rate of Return	15.01%				
L. Market Rate of Return	16.24%				

The asset valuation method recognizes assumed investment income (line E3) fully each year. Differences between actual and expected investment income (line E4) are phased in over a closed 5 year period. If in the future, total investment income (line E1) were always equal to assumed investment income (line E3), Funding Value and Market Value would be identical 4 years after the valuation date (line H).

Note: Asset values on this page differ slightly from asset values reported elsewhere in this report, due to a number of miscellaneous closing entries that are not included in the above amounts and rounding.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT ASSET INFORMATION REPORTED FOR VALUATION

Reported Assets (Including Income/Expense Fund)

Market Value - February 28, 2014	
Cash & equivalents	$ 17,627,337
Receivables & accruals	(592,711)
Stocks	3,061,635,932
Bonds & government securities	1,364,060,719
Timber	150,125,717
Commodities	112,784,592
Real estate	461,798,504
Private equity	457,548,768
Real assets/alpha	359,676,393
Total Current Assets	**$ 5,984,665,251**

Revenues and Expenses

Market Value	Year Ended February 28, 2013	Year Ended February 28, 2014
Balance - Beginning of year	$ 4,671,976,739	$ 5,156,055,295
Revenues:		
Employees' contributions	12,722,175	31,684,179
Employer contributions	176,627,845	184,708,995
Investment income	550,946,892	905,942,361
Total	740,296,912	1,122,335,535
Expenditures:		
Benefit payments	205,294,930	222,218,213
Refund of member contributions	1,966,977	2,240,266
Administrative and investment expenses	48,956,449	69,267,100
Total	256,218,356	293,725,579
Balance - End of Year	$ 5,156,055,295	$ 5,984,665,251

SECTION D

GAIN/LOSS ANALYSIS

GAIN/(LOSS) ANALYSIS

Purpose of Gain/Loss Analysis. Regular actuarial valuations provide information about the composite change in unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities -- whether or not the liabilities are increasing or decreasing, and by how much.

However, valuations do not show the portion of the change attributable to each risk area within the Retirement System: the rate of investment income on plan assets; the rates of withdrawal of active members who leave covered employment; the rates of mortality; the rates of disability; the rates of salary increases; the assumed ages at actual retirement. In an actuarial valuation, assumptions are made as to what these rates will be for the next year and for decades in the future.

The objective of a gain and loss analysis is to determine the portion of the change in unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities attributable to each risk area.

The fact that actual experience differs from assumed experience is to be expected. The future cannot be predicted with precision. Changes in the valuation assumption for a risk area should be made when the differences between assumed and actual experience have been observed to be sizable and persistent. One year's gain and loss analysis may or may not be indicative of ***long-term trends, which are the basis of financial assumptions.***

DEVELOPMENT OF TOTAL GAIN/(LOSS)
MARCH 1, 2013 TO FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Unfunded Accrued Liabilities (UAL), March 1	$731,465,381
Employer Normal Cost	132,285,476
Employer Contributions	184,708,995
Interest	51,130,888
Expected UAL Before Any Changes	730,172,750
Change from Benefit Changes Plus New Employers	48,196,472
Change from Revised Actuarial Assumptions	0
Expected UAL After All Changes	778,369,222
Actual UAL, February 28	485,712,282
Gain/(Loss) for Year From Experience	**$ 292,656,940**

This page measures the actual gain or loss for the year after adjusting for the effect of benefit and assumption changes plus any new employers joining LAGERS during the year.

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Gains and Losses in Pension Accrued Liabilities Resulting from Differences Between Assumed Experience and Actual Experience

Type of Activity	Gain or (Loss) For Year Ended 2/28/2014
Age & Service Retirements. If members retire at older ages or with lower final average pay than assumed, there is a gain. If younger ages or higher average pays, a loss.	**$ (1,937,980)**
Death-in-Service Benefits. If survivor claims are less than assumed, there is a gain. If more claims, there is a loss.	**699,099**
Withdrawal From Employment. If more liabilities are released by withdrawals than assumed, there is a gain. If smaller releases, a loss.	**10,872,908**
Pay Increases. If there are smaller pay increases than assumed, there is a gain. If greater increases, a loss.	**10,225,936**
Investment Income. If there is greater investment return on assets than assumed, there is a gain. If less return, a loss.	**363,786,806**
Retiree, Beneficiary and Deferred Activity. Includes members living longer than expected, COLA increases different than expected, etc.	**12,144,344**
Benefit Reserve Fund. Addition of reserve for future experience.	**(96,623,715)**
Other. Miscellaneous gains and losses resulting from data adjustments, timing of financial transactions, valuation methods, etc.	**(6,510,458)**
Gain (or Loss) During Year From Experience	**$ 292,656,940**

INVESTMENT GAIN (LOSS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Assets, Beginning of Year	$4,692,364,566
Net Cash Flow	(8,065,305)
Assumed Investment Return	339,904,064
Expected Assets End of Year	5,024,203,325
Actual Assets End of Year	5,387,990,131
Gain/(Loss) for Year	**$ 363,786,806**

ACTIVE MEMBER POPULATION RECONCILIATION
MARCH 1, 2013 TO FEBRUARY 28, 2014

	Actual	Expected
Active Members Beginning of Year	32,840	
Plus New Hires	4,096	
Minus Retirements*	866	1,215.0
Minus Deaths	25	46.2
Minus Disabilities	43	#
Minus Other Terminations	2,797	1,840.1
Active Members End of Year	**33,205**	

** Actual retirements include 87 retirees at or above the age where retirements are assumed to occur 100% of the time. Expected retirements include 369 retirees at or above the age where retirements are assumed to occur 100% of the time.*

 # Disability retirements are funded by assets in the pooled Casualty Reserve Fund and by past normal cost contributions for the disabled member.

SECTION E

BENEFIT PROVISIONS CONSIDERED IN THE VALUATION

MISSOURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
BRIEF SUMMARY OF LAGERS
BENEFITS AND CONDITIONS EVALUATED AND/OR CONSIDERED THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, 2014
(SECTION REFERENCES ARE TO RSMO)

Voluntary Retirement. Sections 70.645 & 70.600. A member may retire with an age & service allowance after both (i) completing 5 years of credited service, and (ii) attaining the minimum service retirement age.

The minimum service retirement age is age 60 for a general employee and age 55 for a police or fire employee. Optionally, employers may also elect to provide for unreduced benefits for employees whose combination of years of age and years of service equals 80 or more.

Final Average Salary. Section 70.600. The average of a member's monthly compensation during the period of 60 consecutive months (or optionally, 36 consecutive months) of credited service producing the highest monthly average, which period is contained within the 120 consecutive months of credited service immediately preceding retirement.

Age & Service Allowance. Section 70.655. The allowance, payable monthly for life, equals a specified percent of a member's final average salary multiplied by the number of years of credited service. Each employer elects the percent applicable to its members, from the following programs:

L-1 Benefit Program:	1.00% for life
L-3 Benefit Program:	1.25% for life
L-7 Benefit Program:	1.50% for life
LT-4 Benefit Program:	1.00% for life, plus 1.00% to age 62
LT-5 Benefit Program:	1.25% for life, plus 0.75% to age 62
LT-8 Benefit Program:	1.50% for life, plus 0.50% to age 62
LT-4(65) Benefit Program:	1.00% for life, plus 1.00% to age 65
LT-5(65) Benefit Program:	1.25% for life, plus 0.75% to age 65
LT-8(65) Benefit Program:	1.50% for life, plus 0.50% to age 65
L-9 Benefit Program:	1.60% for life
LT-10(65) Benefit Program:	1.60% for life, 0.40% to age 65
L-12 Benefit Program:	1.75% for life
LT-14(65) Benefit Program:	1.75% for life, 0.25% to age 65
L-6 Benefit Program:	2.00% for life
L-11 Benefit Program:	2.50% for life

The only LT benefit programs available for adoption after August 1, 1994 are the LT(65) programs.

Benefit programs L-9 and LT-10(65) are unavailable for adoption after August 1, 2005.

Benefit program L-11 is only available to groups not covered by Social Security.

Subsequent to joining the System the governing body can elect to change benefit programs for the employees, but not more often than once every 2 years.

Early Allowance. Section 70.670. A member may retire with an early allowance after both (i) completing 5 years of credited service, and (ii) attaining age 55 if a general employee or age 50 if a police or fire employee.

The early allowance amount, payable monthly for life, is computed in the same manner as an age & service allowance, based upon the service and earnings record to time of early retirement, but reduced to reflect the fact that the age when payments begin is younger than the minimum service retirement age. The amount of the reduction is 1/2% of 1% (.005) for each month the age at retirement is younger than the minimum service retirement age.

Deferred Allowance. Section 70.675. If a member leaves LAGERS-covered employment (i) before attaining the early retirement age, and (ii) after completing 5 years of credited service, the member becomes eligible for a deferred allowance; provided the former member lives to the minimum service retirement age and does not withdraw the accumulated contributions.

The deferred allowance amount, payable monthly for life from the minimum service retirement age, is computed in the same manner as an age & service allowance, based upon the service and earnings record to time of leaving LAGERS coverage.

Deferred allowances are also payable any time after reaching the early retirement age, with the reduction for early retirement noted above.

Non-Duty Disability Allowance. Section 70.680. A member with 5 or more years of credited service who becomes totally and permanently disabled from other than duty-connected causes become eligible to receive a non-duty disability allowance computed in the same manner as an age & service allowance, based upon the service & earnings record to time of disability.

Duty Disability Allowance. Section 70.680. A member regardless of credited service who becomes totally and permanently disabled from duty-connected causes becomes eligible to receive a duty disability allowance computed in the same manner as an age & service allowance, based upon the earnings record to time of disability but based upon the years of credited service the member would have completed had the member continued in LAGERS-covered employment to age 60.

Death-in-Service. Section 70.661. Upon the death of a member who had completed 5 years of credited service, the eligible surviving dependents receive the following benefits:

(a) The surviving spouse receives an allowance equal to the Option A allowance (joint and 75% survivor benefit) computed based upon the deceased members' service & earnings record to time of death.

(b) When no spouse benefit is payable, the dependent children under age 18 (age 23 if they are full-time students) each receive an equal share of 60% of an age & service allowance computed based upon the deceased member's service & earnings record to time of death.

(c) If the death is determined to be duty related, the 5 year service requirement is waived and the benefit is based on years of credited service the member would have completed had the member continued in LAGERS-covered employment to age 60.

Benefit Changes After Retirement. Section 70.655. For retirements effective after September 28, 1975, there is an annual redetermination of monthly benefit amount, beginning the October first following 12 months of retirement. As of each October first the amount of each eligible benefit is redetermined as follows:

(a) Subject to the maximum in (b), the redetermined amount is the amount otherwise payable multiplied by: 100% plus up to 4%, as determined by the LAGERS Board of Trustees, for each full year of retirement.

(b) The redetermined amount may not exceed the amount otherwise payable multiplied by the ratio of the Consumer Price Index for the immediately preceding month of June to the Consumer Price Index for the month of June immediately preceding retirement.

Member Contributions. Sections 70.690 & 70.700. Each member contributes 4% of compensation beginning after completion of sufficient employment of 6 months of credited service.

If a member leaves LAGERS-covered employment before an allowance is payable, the accumulated contributions are refunded to the member. If the member dies, his accumulated contributions are refunded to a designated beneficiary.

The law governing LAGERS also has a provision for the adoption of a non-contributory plan in which the full cost of LAGERS participation is paid by the employer. Adoption of the non-contributory provisions may be done at the time of membership or a later date; however, a change from contributory to non-contributory or vice-versa may not be made more frequently than every 2 years. Under the non-contributory provisions there is no individual account maintained for each employee and no refund of contributions if an employee terminates before being eligible for a benefit.

Employer Contributions. Section 70.730. Each employer contributes the remainder amounts necessary to finance the employees' participation in LAGERS. Contributions to LAGERS are determined based upon level-percent-of-payroll principles, so that contribution rates do not have to increase over decades of time.

BENEFIT PROGRAMS IN EFFECT AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Benefit programs now available to each employer are:

L-1, since 1967	LT-8(65), since 1994
L-3, since 1975	L-9, since 1995
LT-4, since 1977	LT-10(65) since 1995
LT-4(65), since 1994	L-11, since 2000
LT-5, since 1977	L-12, since 2005
LT-5(65), since 1994	LT-14(65), since 2005
L-6, since 1987	Non-Contributory, since 1983
L-7, since 1988	3 Year Final Average Salary (FAS), since 1984
LT-8, since 1988	Rule of 80, since 1988

The only LT benefit programs that can be adopted after August 1, 1994 are the LT(65) programs. Benefit programs L-9 and LT-10(65) are unavailable for adoption after August 1, 2005. Please see pages E-1 through E-3 for a summary of LAGERS provisions.

When the 2014 actuarial valuations were made, the Benefit Programs evaluated were as follows:

		Benefit Programs																							
		Non-Contributory												**Contributory**											
FAS	**Groups**	**L-1**	**L-3**	**LT-4**	**LT-5**	**L-6**	**L-7**	**LT-8**	**L-9**	**LT-10**	**L-11**	**L-12**	**LT-14**	**L-1**	**L-3**	**LT-4**	**LT-5**	**L-6**	**L-7**	**LT-8**	**L-9**	**LT-10**	**L-11**	**L-12**	**LT-14**	**Totals**
5 yr.	General	45	34	2	4	27	46	8	3	2		4	3	68	29	2		14	24	5	2			3	2	327
	Police	19	17	1	2	15	29	3	2			3		29	13			10	12	2				1	1	159
	Fire	2	4	1	–	8	8	3	–	–		2	1	10	5	–		7	3	–	–			1	–	55
	Totals	66	55	4	6	50	83	14	5	2		9	4	107	47	2		31	39	7	2			5	3	541
3 yr.	General	14	22		5	50	62	19	11	7	2	19	6	27	18	1	1	30	29	3	4	2		3	1	336
	Police	7	11		5	25	25	13	8	3	1	11	4	8	4	1	1	16	14	2	2		1		1	163
	Fire	2	4		4	8	7	8	3	1	4	4	2	1	–	–	1	5	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	59
	Totals	23	37		14	83	94	40	22	11	7	34	12	36	22	2	3	51	46	5	6	2	2	4	2	558

The above LT columns include both the LT(62) and LT(65) benefit programs. The table includes 44 groups with no active members.

SECTION F

PARTICIPANT DATA

PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS EVALUATED FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Type of Group	Number of Participating Employers
General Only	314
Police Only	0
Fire Only	15
General and Police	232
General and Fire	24
General and Police and Fire	69
Total	**654**

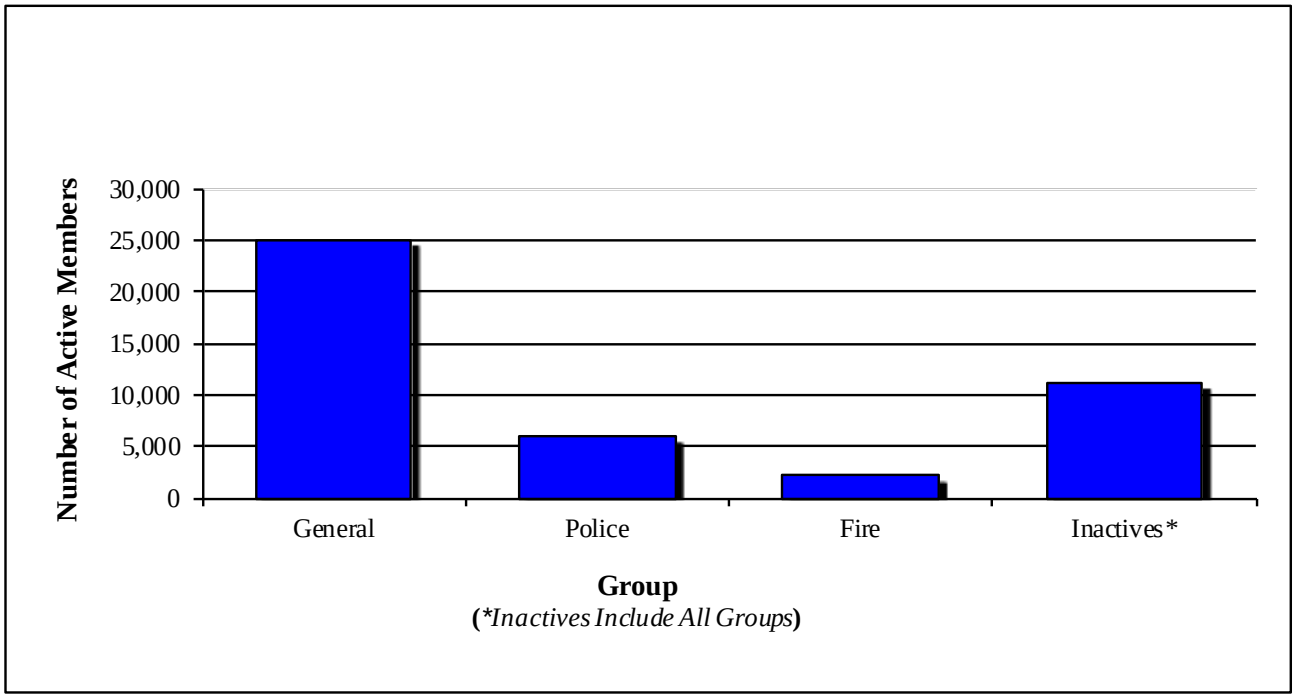
ACTIVE AND INACTIVE MEMBERS IN VALUATIONS FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Classification	Number of Members	Number of Valuation Groups*	Annual Payroll
Active Members			
General	25,052	646	$1,056,427,774
Police	5,982	301	282,820,444
Fire	2,171	108	116,760,269
Total Actives	33,205	1,055	$1,456,008,487
Inactive Members #	11,219		
Total Members	44,424		

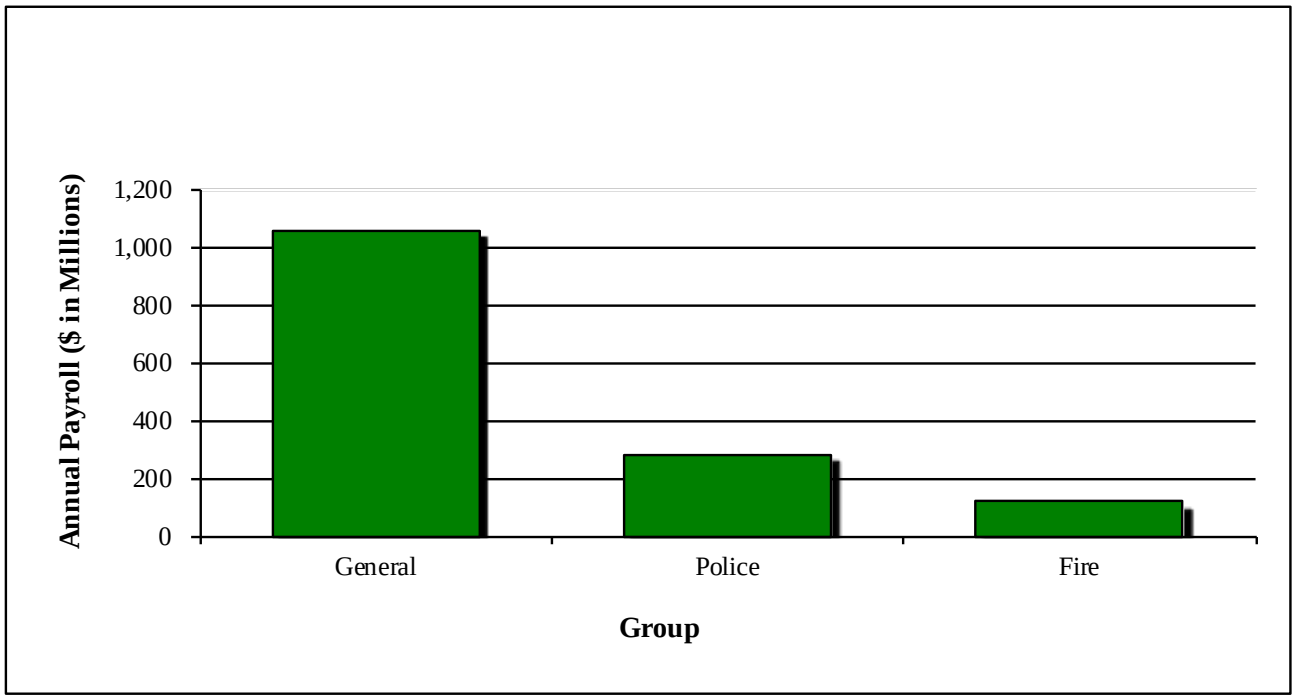
* *Each Police group and each Fire group is evaluated separately. Each General group is evaluated separately, but also may be broken into sub-groups for separate financial experience if the employer desires separate employer rates for internal accounting purposes.*

\# *Inactive members are individuals who terminated employment after 5 or more years of LAGERS service, with rights to a deferred benefit commencing at age 60 (age 55 for police and fire members). In addition, members who terminated with one employer and have worked or are now working for another LAGERS-covered employer are included in this number count ("linked members"). There are 7,626 linked records included in the above total.*

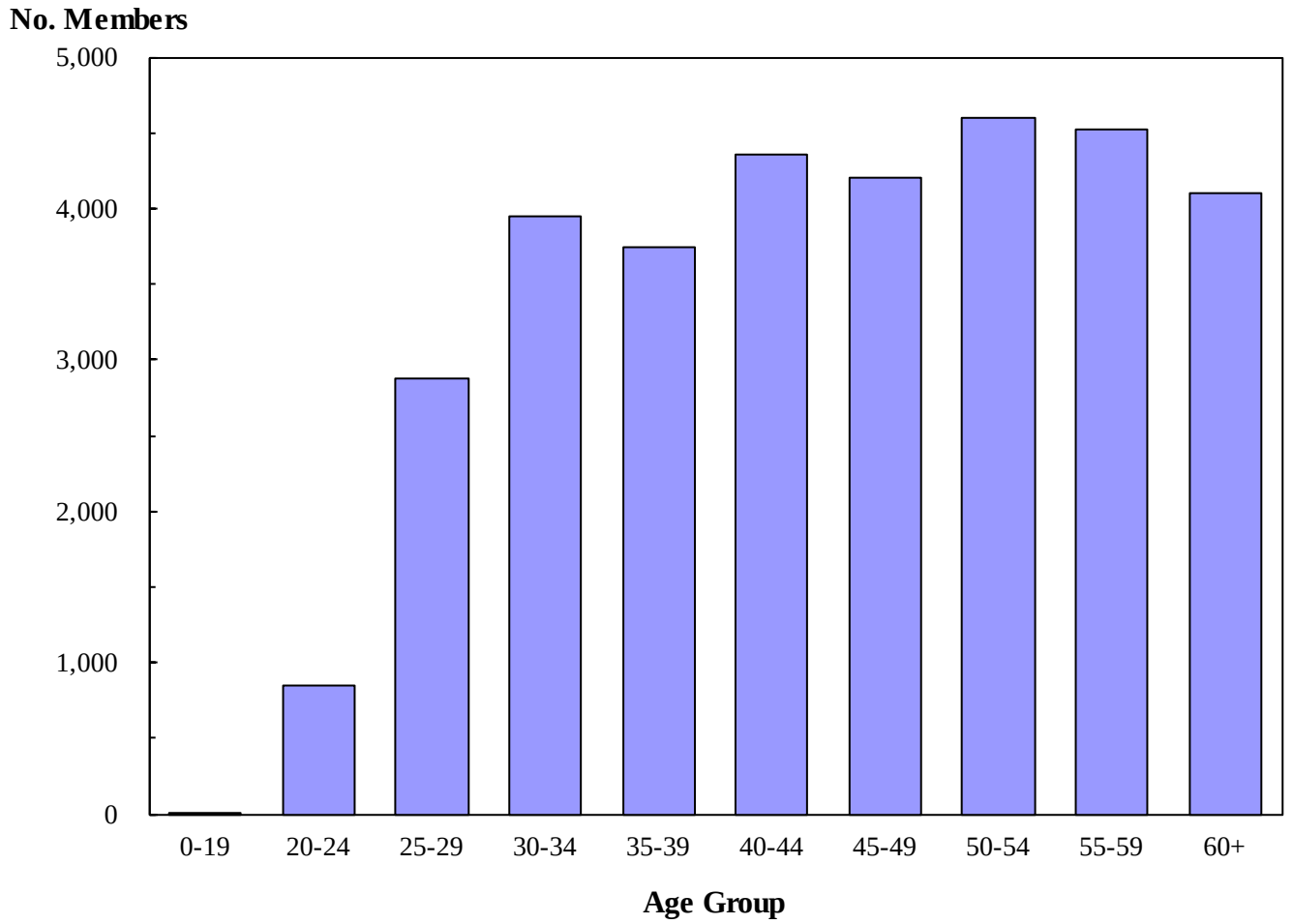
ACTIVE MEMBERS BY GROUP



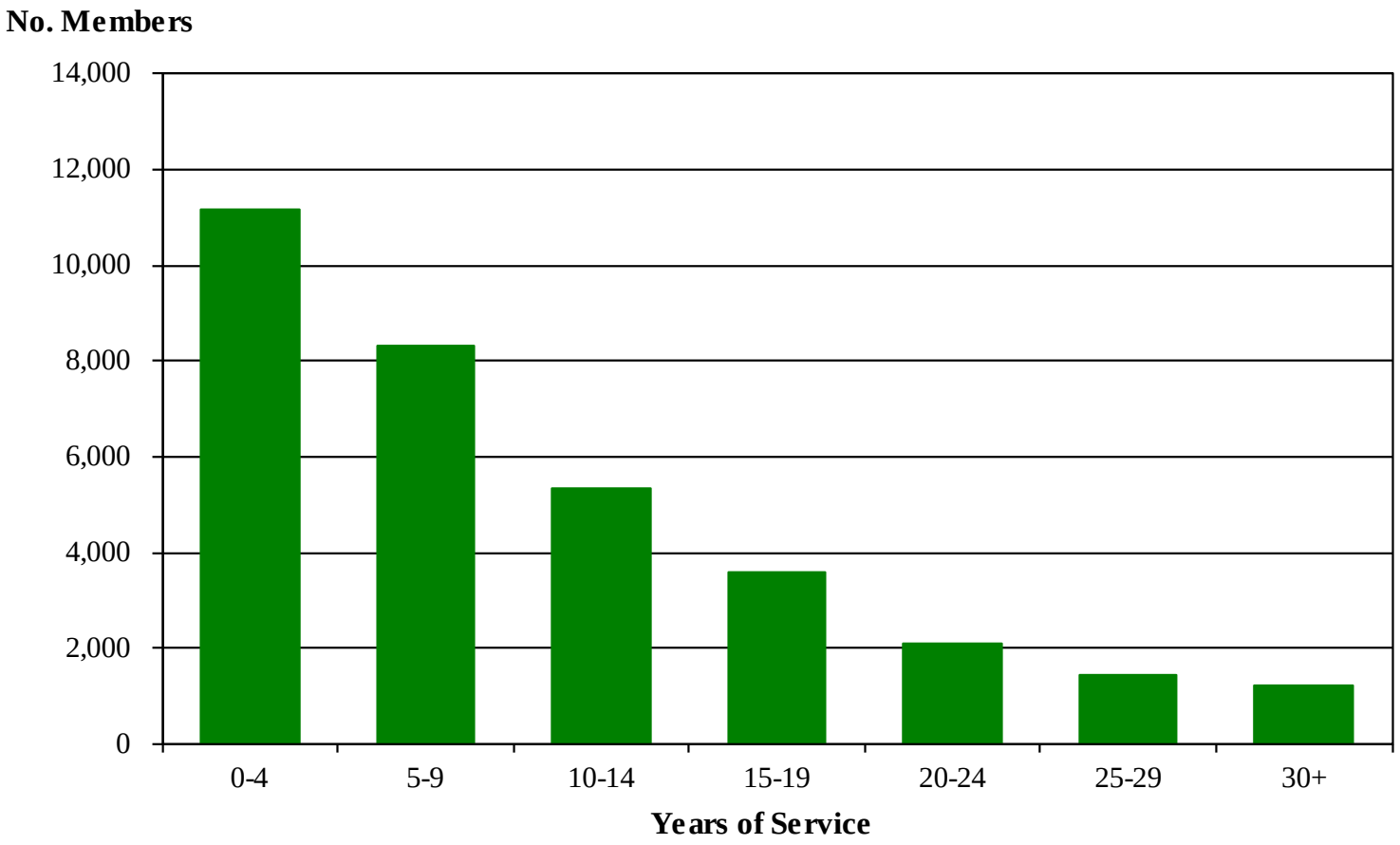
ANNUAL PAYROLL BY GROUP



DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE MEMBERS
BY AGE
FEBRUARY 28, 2014



DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE MEMBERS
BY SERVICE
FEBRUARY 28, 2014



GENERAL MEMBERS - MEN
ACTIVE AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2014
BY ATTAINED AGE AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Attained Age	Years of Service to Valuation Date							Totals	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Valuation Payroll
Under 20	6							6	$ 142,128
20-24	361	7						368	10,380,965
25-29	713	262	5					980	34,293,731
30-34	645	557	194	4				1,400	56,059,246
35-39	488	466	335	113	2			1,404	62,744,225
40-44	444	462	355	248	88	1		1,598	76,215,427
45-49	440	406	344	280	216	98	4	1,788	89,421,239
50-54	445	465	368	311	233	239	114	2,175	107,408,537
55-59	365	386	332	287	182	212	299	2,063	102,116,066
60	68	72	59	60	32	40	59	390	18,792,679
61	53	68	50	43	35	19	48	316	15,430,439
62	59	54	48	38	25	24	55	303	14,876,587
63	32	65	32	24	17	13	32	215	9,993,437
64	24	44	30	26	16	19	24	183	9,429,914
65	24	37	30	17	14	4	16	142	7,062,060
66	15	35	20	12	10	6	9	107	5,707,298
67	9	20	14	9	5	2	3	62	3,349,654
68	11	17	10	2	3	4	5	52	2,120,908
69	11	6	6	8	3	3	4	41	1,599,676
70 & Over	30	46	33	28	10	8	13	168	6,526,154
Totals	**4,243**	**3,475**	**2,265**	**1,510**	**891**	**692**	**685**	**13,761**	**$633,670,370**

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

Age: 46.5 years
Service: 11.0 years
Annual Pay: $46,048

GENERAL MEMBERS - WOMEN
ACTIVE AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2014
BY ATTAINED AGE AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Attained Age	Years of Service to Valuation Date							Totals	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Valuation Payroll
Under 20	4							4	$ 62,439
20-24	239	0						239	6,035,719
25-29	658	146	1					805	25,092,710
30-34	565	432	91	2				1,090	38,080,354
35-39	458	388	191	52	1			1,090	40,068,886
40-44	474	376	260	178	65	1		1,354	53,013,377
45-49	412	371	263	201	111	49	1	1,408	54,751,362
50-54	387	415	349	243	137	119	53	1,703	67,869,813
55-59	407	380	350	322	179	112	128	1,878	74,125,889
60	57	43	62	41	45	15	24	287	11,015,258
61	48	70	61	39	29	21	24	292	11,046,956
62	43	46	51	30	26	16	11	223	8,393,883
63	45	57	29	27	31	7	17	213	8,362,662
64	27	41	39	20	19	10	19	175	6,428,407
65	22	32	24	28	13	12	5	136	4,640,841
66	14	21	15	15	5	8	8	86	3,049,491
67	17	21	16	11	10	9	13	97	3,670,560
68	1	11	13	10	4	2	4	45	1,680,534
69	5	8	4	9	2	1	0	29	1,036,081
70 & Over	20	22	36	22	16	11	10	137	4,332,182
Totals	**3,903**	**2,880**	**1,855**	**1,250**	**693**	**393**	**317**	**11,291**	**$422,757,404**

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

Age: 47.1 years
Service: 9.9 years
Annual Pay: $37,442

POLICE MEMBERS
ACTIVE AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2014
BY ATTAINED AGE AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Attained Age	Years of Service to Valuation Date							Totals	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Valuation Payroll
Under 20	0							0	$ -
20-24	176	0						176	5,973,766
25-29	738	128	0					866	32,589,879
30-34	558	423	66	0				1,047	43,945,150
35-39	288	308	273	59	0			928	42,772,814
40-44	240	233	274	245	30	0		1,022	51,440,568
45-49	136	117	117	151	138	37	1	697	37,190,756
50-54	88	80	74	65	74	104	15	500	28,323,364
55-59	77	57	53	35	72	76	56	426	23,570,430
60	11	4	4	11	8	4	15	57	3,074,566
61	11	11	6	10	9	2	9	58	3,111,367
62	6	11	9	5	1	8	6	46	2,658,855
63	8	8	2	5	2	3	7	35	1,736,917
64	5	4	2	2	4	0	3	20	1,079,674
65	3	5	5	2	2	5	7	29	1,704,711
66	3	3	1	2	3	2	4	18	982,564
67	0	0	8	2	2	1	0	13	691,152
68	2	2	2	2	1	5	0	14	634,986
69	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	8	383,927
70 & Over	3	4	4	3	5	1	2	22	954,998
Totals	**2,354**	**1,400**	**901**	**601**	**352**	**248**	**126**	**5,982**	**$282,820,444**

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

Age: 40.4 years
Service: 9.3 years
Annual Pay: $47,279

FIRE MEMBERS
ACTIVE AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2014
BY ATTAINED AGE AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Attained Age	Years of Service to Valuation Date							Totals	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 Plus	No.	Valuation Payroll
20-24	64	0						64	$ 2,240,794
25-29	169	54	0					223	9,230,752
30-34	202	186	21	0				409	18,527,593
35-39	102	122	77	22	0			323	16,311,405
40-44	62	102	110	100	13	0		387	21,553,298
45-49	31	44	68	77	65	21	1	307	18,491,075
50-54	17	24	22	30	50	62	18	223	14,600,022
55-59	12	11	12	14	15	32	57	153	10,280,199
60	2	1	0	2	0	3	9	17	1,346,135
61	2	2	1	0	1	2	10	18	1,252,325
62	2	3	3	5	0	2	3	18	1,003,844
63	1	0	1	0	3	1	2	8	529,617
64	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	6	402,141
65	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	6	395,652
66	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	302,076
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	150,027
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 & Over	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	143,314
Totals	**668**	**551**	**315**	**252**	**151**	**124**	**110**	**2,171**	**$116,760,269**

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

Age: 40.8 years
Service: 11.2 years
Annual Pay: $53,782

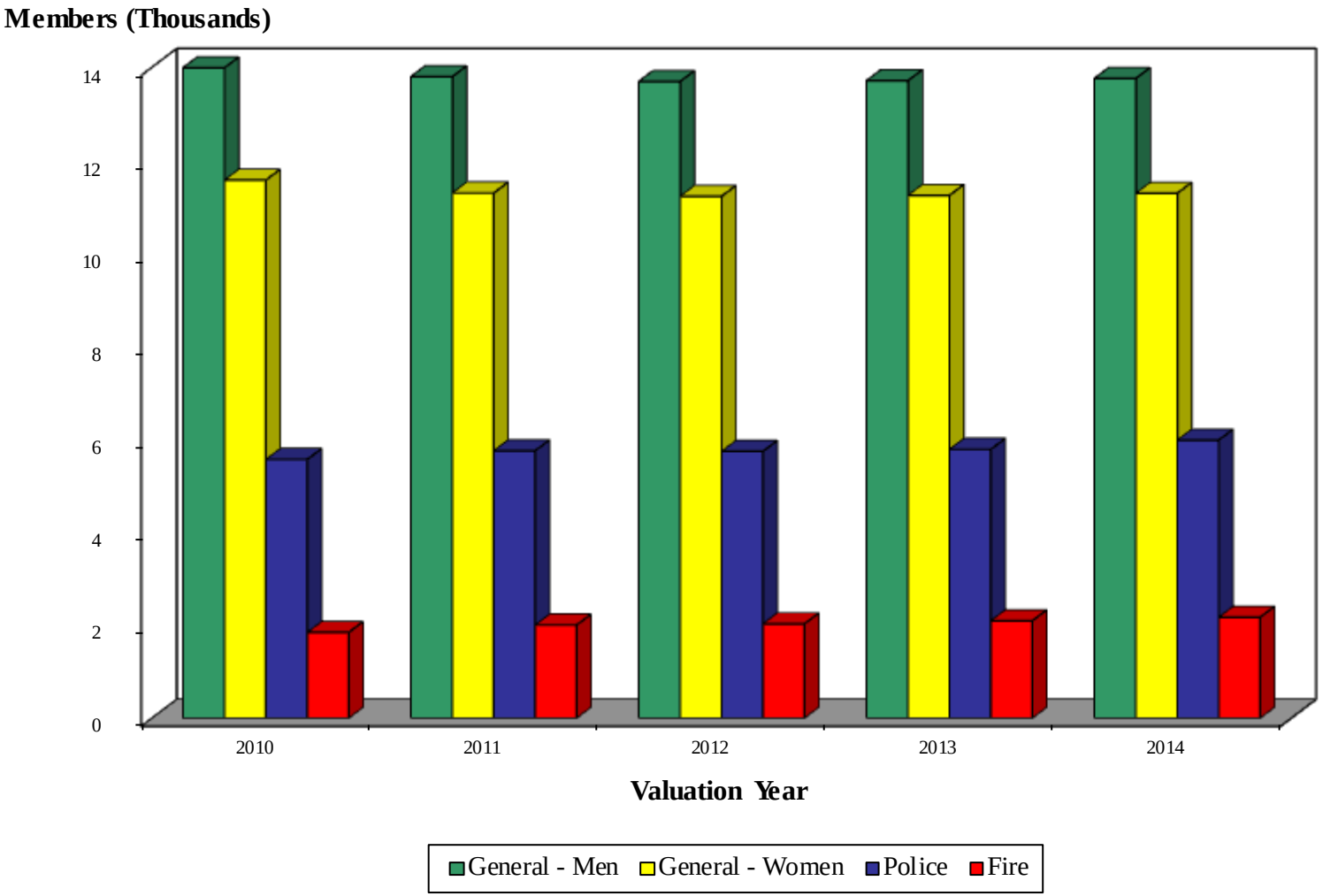
PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS AND MEMBERS IN VALUATIONS
10 YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Valuation Date	Number of		Active Members				Inflation Increase % (C.P.I.)
	Participating Employers	Valuation Groups	Number	Annual Payroll	Average Pay	% Increase	
2-28-2005	514	846	29,281	$1,031,415,223	$35,225	2.4%	3.0%
2-28-2006	527	865	29,940	1,082,349,535	36,151	2.6	3.6
2-28-2007	546	893	30,521	1,146,094,426	37,551	3.9	2.4
2-29-2008	563	920	31,187	1,222,745,363	39,207	4.4	4.0
2-28-2009	578	945	32,291	1,285,952,041	39,824	1.6	0.2
2-28-2010	597	971	32,975	1,331,226,335	40,371	1.4	2.1
2-28-2011	608	995	32,851	1,350,646,560	41,114	1.8	2.1
2-29-2012	618	1,007	32,690	1,359,655,784	41,592	1.2	2.9
2-28-2013	640	1,031	32,840	1,395,261,077	42,487	2.2	2.0
2-28-2014	654	1,055	33,205	1,456,008,487	43,849	3.2	1.1
10 Year Compound Average						**2.5%**	**2.3%**

ACTIVE MEMBERS IN VALUATIONS - GROUP AVERAGES
(AVERAGES NOT USED IN VALUATIONS; COMPUTED AND SHOWN BECAUSE OF GENERAL INFORMATION VALUE)

Group	Valuation at 2-28	No. of Members	Group Averages (In Years) Age	Service	Annual Payroll Average	Change	Inflation Increase % (C.P.I)
General - Men	2005	12,701	45.1	10.3	37,124	+2.0	+3.0
	2006	12,882	45.3	10.3	38,112	+2.7	+3.6
	2007	13,082	45.4	10.4	39,742	+4.3	+2.4
	2008	13,360	45.5	10.4	41,277	+3.9	+4.0
	2009	13,665	45.6	10.4	42,076	+1.9	+0.2
	2010	13,989	45.8	10.5	42,393	+0.8	+2.1
	2011	13,798	46.1	10.9	43,271	+2.1	+2.1
	2012	13,695	46.2	11.0	43,553	+0.7	+2.9
	2013	13,714	46.4	11.0	44,541	+2.3	+2.0
	2014	13,761	46.5	11.0	46,048	+3.4	+1.1
General - Women	2005	10,108	45.1	8.6	30,001	+2.7	+3.0
	2006	10,444	45.5	8.7	30,751	+2.5	+3.6
	2007	10,657	45.7	8.9	31,788	+3.4	+2.4
	2008	10,952	45.8	9.0	33,254	+4.6	+4.0
	2009	11,435	45.9	9.0	33,871	+1.9	+0.2
	2010	11,574	46.2	9.3	34,536	+2.0	+2.1
	2011	11,296	46.6	9.6	35,041	+1.5	+2.1
	2012	11,224	46.8	9.8	35,603	+1.6	+2.9
	2013	11,245	47.0	9.9	36,411	+2.3	+2.0
	2014	11,291	47.1	9.9	37,442	+2.8	+1.1
Police	2005	5,041	39.5	8.6	38,074	+3.2	+3.0
	2006	5,150	39.6	8.7	39,159	+2.8	+3.6
	2007	5,217	39.7	9.0	40,789	+4.2	+2.4
	2008	5,243	39.7	9.0	42,973	+5.4	+4.0
	2009	5,427	39.8	9.0	43,584	+1.4	+0.2
	2010	5,566	40.0	9.2	44,256	+1.5	+2.1
	2011	5,753	40.2	9.3	44,448	+0.4	+2.1
	2012	5,740	40.4	9.5	45,043	+1.3	+2.9
	2013	5,784	40.4	9.5	45,885	+1.9	+2.0
	2014	5,982	40.4	9.3	47,279	+3.0	+1.1
Fire	2005	1,431	40.6	12.2	45,230	+3.8	+3.0
	2006	1,464	40.9	12.3	46,835	+3.5	+3.6
	2007	1,565	40.8	12.0	47,687	+1.8	+2.4
	2008	1,632	40.7	11.8	50,106	+5.1	+4.0
	2009	1,764	40.2	11.2	49,397	-1.4	+0.2
	2010	1,846	40.3	11.1	49,914	+1.0	+2.1
	2011	2,004	40.3	11.1	50,932	+2.0	+2.1
	2012	2,031	40.4	11.1	51,721	+1.5	+2.9
	2013	2,097	40.5	11.2	52,259	+1.0	+2.0
	2014	2,171	40.8	11.2	53,782	+2.9	+1.1

ACTIVE MEMBERS BY GROUP
2010-2014



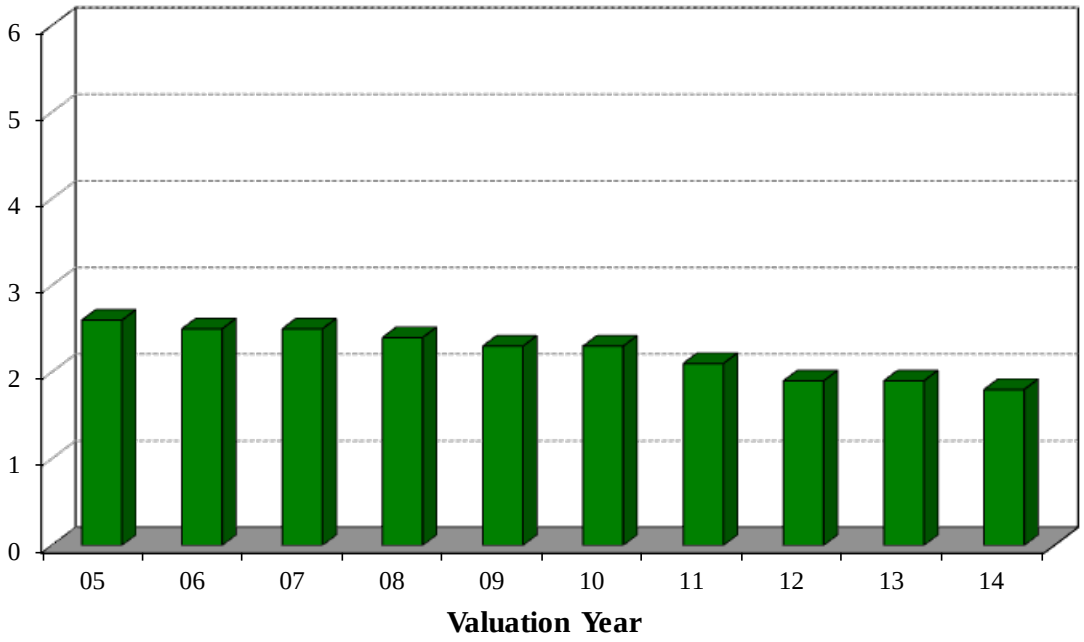
RETIRANTS AND BENEFICIARIES ADDED TO AND REMOVED FROM ROLLS
10 YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Year Ended	Added to Rolls		Removed from Rolls		Rolls End of Year		% Incr. in Annual Allowances	Average Annual Allowances	Retired Lives in Relation to Active Members	
	No.	Annual Allowances*	No.	Annual Allowances	No.	Annual Allowances			Active Members Per Benefit Recipient	Allowances as Percents of Active Payroll
2-28-2005	1,073	$11,939,122	447	$ 3,449,898	11,232	$ 87,954,992	10.7%	$7,831	2.6	8.5%
2-28-2006	976	12,115,168	421	2,810,718	11,787	97,259,442	10.6	8,251	2.5	9.0
2-28-2007	1,060	13,753,477	441	3,750,959	12,406	107,261,960	10.3	8,646	2.5	9.4
2-29-2008	1,259	15,530,468	496	3,952,480	13,169	118,839,948	10.8	9,024	2.4	9.7
2-28-2009	1,227	16,525,323	490	4,025,037	13,906	131,340,234	10.5	9,445	2.3	10.2
2-28-2010	1,197	12,647,092	481	4,595,332	14,622	139,391,994	6.1	9,533	2.3	10.5
2-28-2011	1,399	16,372,009	529	4,939,905	15,492	150,824,098	8.2	9,736	2.1	11.2
2-29-2012	1,519	22,768,228	528	4,421,797	16,483	169,170,529	12.2	10,263	2.0	12.4
2-28-2013	1,524	20,204,275	504	4,963,681	17,503	184,411,123	9.0	10,536	1.9	13.2
2-28-2014	1,586	20,455,414	587	5,265,017	18,502	199,601,520	8.2	10,788	1.8	13.7

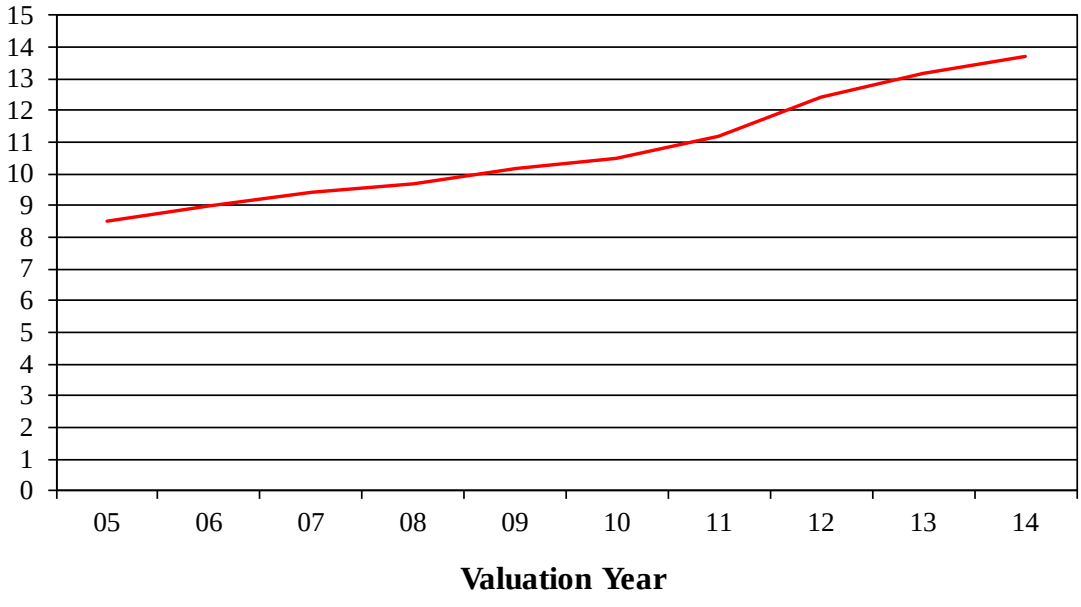
* *Includes post-retirement adjustments.*

RETIRANTS AND BENEFICIARIES
COMPARATIVE DATA

Active Members Per Benefit Recipient



Allowances as % of Active Pay



RETIRANTS AND BENEFICIARIES ON ROLLS FEBRUARY 28, 2014
BY DISBURSING FUND AND TYPE OF BENEFIT BEING PAID

Type of Benefit	Number	Annual Allowances
Service Early & Deferred		
Life Option	8,169	$ 86,503,840
Option A	3,029	36,321,584
Option B	2,057	32,365,229
Option C	1,849	15,750,156
Beneficiary Receiving	1,252	8,058,874
Totals	16,356	178,999,683
Duty Disability		
Life Option	343	5,823,576
Option A	120	1,654,205
Option B	69	1,168,858
Option C	52	697,183
Totals	584	9,343,822
Non-Duty Disability		
Life Option	339	2,904,236
Option A	149	1,347,229
Option B	79	894,077
Option C	92	697,996
Totals	659	5,843,538
Beneficiary Receiving	216	1,331,230
Total Disability	1,459	16,518,590
Death-In-Service		
Spouse Receiving	643	3,932,075
Children Receiving	44	151,172
Totals	687	4,083,247
Totals	**18,502**	**$199,601,520**

SECTION G

COMPUTED EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS: SUMMARY OF COMPUTED INDIVIDUAL RATES

COMPUTED EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS: NON-CONTRIBUTORY PLANS BY VALUATION GROUPS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Group	Number of Valuation Groups				
	Under 2.00%	2.00-4.99%	5.00-7.99%	Over 8.00%	Totals
Benefit Program L-1					
General	11	19	13	12	55
Police	8	7	8	1	24
Fire	0	1	1	1	3
Total	19	27	22	14	82
Benefit Program L-3					
General	8	12	15	19	54
Police	4	5	5	12	26
Fire	1	1	1	5	8
Total	13	18	21	36	88
Benefit Program LT-4(62)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-4(65)					
General	0	0	1	1	2
Police	0	0	1	0	1
Fire	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	2	2	4
Benefit Program LT-5(62)					
General	1	0	2	0	3
Police	0	1	1	0	2
Fire	0	1	0	0	1
Total	1	2	3	0	6
Benefit Program LT-5(65)					
General	1	2	2	1	6
Police	1	0	3	1	5
Fire	1	1	1	0	3
Total	3	3	6	2	14
Benefit Program L-6					
General	0	3	2	72	77
Police	2	1	3	34	40
Fire	0	0	0	13	13
Total	2	4	5	119	130
Benefit Program L-7					
General	3	17	35	48	103
Police	4	10	25	13	52
Fire	1	2	7	5	15
Total	8	29	67	66	170

COMPUTED EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS: NON-CONTRIBUTORY PLANS BY VALUATION GROUPS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2014 (CONTINUED)

Group	Number of Valuation Groups				
	Under 2.00%	2.00-4.99%	5.00-7.99%	Over 8.00%	Totals
Benefit Program LT-8(62)					
General	0	1	1	1	3
Police	0	0	0	1	1
Fire	0	0	1	1	2
Total	0	1	2	3	6
Benefit Program LT-8(65)					
General	0	3	10	10	23
Police	1	1	3	9	14
Fire	1	0	5	3	9
Total	2	4	18	22	46
Benefit Program L-9					
General	1	0	5	8	14
Police	0	1	7	2	10
Fire	1	0	1	1	3
Total	2	1	13	11	27
Benefit Program LT-10(65)					
General	1	0	0	8	9
Police	0	0	1	2	3
Fire	0	1	0	0	1
Total	1	1	1	10	13
Benefit Program L-11					
General	0	0	0	1	1
Police	0	0	0	1	1
Fire	0	0	0	4	4
Total	0	0	0	6	6
Benefit Program L-12					
General	1	1	5	16	23
Police	0	3	2	7	12
Fire	0	2	1	3	6
Total	1	6	8	26	41
Benefit Program LT-14(65)					
General	0	0	1	8	9
Police	1	0	1	2	4
Fire	0	0	0	3	3
Total	1	0	2	13	16
Totals*	**53**	**96**	**170**	**330**	**649**

** There are twenty-six Non-Contributory groups presently without active members. They are not included in the totals.*

COMPUTED EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS: CONTRIBUTORY PLANS BY VALUATION GROUPS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2014

Group	Number of Valuation Groups				
	Under 2.00%	2.00-4.99%	5.00-7.99%	Over 8.00%	Totals
Benefit Program L-1					
General	12	29	29	22	92
Police	7	15	8	1	31
Fire	0	4	5	2	11
Total	19	48	42	25	134
Benefit Program L-3					
General	5	13	19	10	47
Police	5	7	2	2	16
Fire	0	1	2	2	5
Total	10	21	23	14	68
Benefit Program LT-4(62)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-4(65)					
General	0	1	1	1	3
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	1	1	3
Benefit Program LT-5(62)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-5(65)					
General	0	0	1	0	1
Police	0	0	0	1	1
Fire	0	0	1	0	1
Total	0	0	2	1	3
Benefit Program L-6					
General	1	0	5	37	43
Police	5	1	2	17	25
Fire	1	0	0	10	11
Total	7	1	7	64	79
Benefit Program L-7					
General	5	12	19	17	53
Police	5	9	7	4	25
Fire	0	0	2	3	5
Total	10	21	28	24	83

COMPUTED EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS: CONTRIBUTORY PLANS BY VALUATION GROUPS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2014 (CONCLUDED)

Group	Number of Valuation Groups				
	Under 2.00%	2.00-4.99%	5.00-7.99%	Over 8.00%	Totals
Benefit Program LT-8(62)					
General	0	0	1	0	1
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	0	1
Benefit Program LT-8(65)					
General	1	1	2	3	7
Police	1	2	0	0	3
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	3	2	3	10
Benefit Program L-9					
General	1	1	2	2	6
Police	0	1	0	0	1
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	2	7
Benefit Program LT-10(65)					
General	0	0	0	2	2
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	2	2
Benefit Program L-11					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	1	1
Fire	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	0	2	2
Benefit Program L-12					
General	1	0	0	5	6
Police	0	0	1	0	1
Fire	0	0	0	2	2
Total	1	0	1	7	9
Benefit Program LT-14(65)					
General	0	0	0	3	3
Police	0	0	1	1	2
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	4	5
Totals*	**50**	**97**	**110**	**149**	**406**

** There are eighteen contributory groups presently without active members. They are not included in the totals.*

SECTION H

APPENDIX

SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS USED FOR LAGERS ACTUARIAL VALUATIONS ASSUMPTIONS ADOPTED BY LAGERS BOARD AFTER CONSULTING WITH ACTUARY

The actuarial assumptions used in making the valuations are shown in this Appendix of the report.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS -

The investment return rate used in making the valuations was 7.25% per year, compounded annually (net after administrative expenses). The real rate of return is the portion of total investment return which is more than the wage inflation rate. Considering wage inflation recognition of 3.5%, the 7.25% investment return rate translates to an assumed real rate of return of 3.75%. No specific price inflation assumption is required to perform the valuations. However, a price inflation assumption of 3.0% would be consistent with the other economic assumptions. Adopted 2011.

Pay increase assumptions for individual active members are shown for sample ages on pages H-4 and H-5. Part of the assumption for each age is for merit and/or seniority increase, and the other 3.5% recognizes wage inflation. Adopted 2011.

The active member payroll is assumed to increase 3.5% annually, which is the portion of the individual pay increase assumptions attributable to wage inflation. Adopted 2011.

Post-retirement increases are assumed to be 2.88%, compounded annually.

The number of active members per employer is assumed to continue at the present number. Adopted 1967.

NON-ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS -- - - - - - - - - - - -

The mortality table, for post-retirement mortality, used in evaluating allowances to be paid was 105% of the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality (GAM) Table set back 0 years for men and 0 years for women. The disability post-retirement rates were equal to the standard rates set forward 10 years. The mortality table was established based upon the experience of the Missouri LAGERS membership in total. Based upon the experience observed during the most recent 5-year period study, it appears that the current table provides for an approximate 13% margin for future mortality improvement at the time of the most recent 5-year period study. Related values are shown on page H-3. Adopted 2011.

The probabilities of age and service retirement are shown on page H-3. Adopted 2011.

The probabilities of withdrawal from service and death-in-service are shown for sample ages on pages H-4 and H-5. It is assumed that all contributory members terminating before age 40 or with less than 10 years of service, and a percentage (General: 30%, Police-Fire: 20%) of contributory members terminating after age 40 with 10 or more years of service, withdraw their contributions and forfeit any vested employer-financed benefit. The mortality table used to evaluate mortality among active members was 75% of the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Table. It was assumed that 50% of pre-retirement deaths would be duty related. Adopted 2011.

An individual entry age normal cost method of valuation was used in determining age & service allowance normal costs and the allocation of actuarial present values between service rendered before and after the valuation date. The entry age normal cost method has the following characteristics:

(i) the annual normal costs for each individual active member, payable from the member's actual date of employment to the member's projected date of retirement are sufficient to accumulate the actuarial present value of the member's benefit at the time of retirement;

(ii) each annual normal cost is a constant percentage of the member's year by year projected covered pay.

Unfunded accrued liabilities are amortized by level (principal & interest) percent of payroll contributions. Actuarial gains or losses for each employer are amortized over various closed periods ranging from 15 to 30 years. Benefit changes adopted by employers are amortized over a closed 30-year period. Once a 15-year period is reached, the amortization period becomes open. Adoption of the Non-Contributory Refund provision is amortized over a closed 15-year period. Adopted 1987.

Contribution rates for disability retirement are determined using a modified terminal funding method. Contribution rates are periodically adjusted based on the trend of the balance of the Casualty Reserve Fund (CRF). The funding objective is to have assets in the CRF sufficient to cover the portion of the present value of future benefits for future disability retired lives not covered by past normal cost contributions for the disabled member. Adopted 1967.

Future service credit is always assumed to accrue at the rate of 1 year of credit every 12 calendar months. Lower service accrual rates (service breaks or less-than-full-time employment) or higher service accrual rates (addition of military credit or reinstatement of prior service) are reflected as they are reported. Any lower or higher accrual rates may result in small financial gains or losses when reported. Adopted 1967.

The form of benefit payment assumed in the valuation is the Life Option. However, for members with accumulated member contributions, the residual refund available upon an early death after retirement is approximated by assuming pension payments are made for at least 3 years. Adopted 1967.

Employer contribution dollars were assumed to be ***paid in equal installments*** throughout the employer fiscal year. Adopted 1967.

The Funding Value of Assets recognizes assumed investment return fully each year. Differences between actual and assumed investment return are phased in over a closed 5-year period. The funding value of assets is not permitted to deviate from the market value of assets by more than 20%. Adopted 1995 and 2003, respectively.

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

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The actuarial valuation computations were made by or under the supervision of a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA).

SINGLE LIFE RETIREMENT VALUES
(105% OF THE 1994 GROUP ANNUITY MORTALITY TABLE, SETBACK 0 YEARS FOR MEN AND 0 YEARS FOR WOMEN, & I = 7.25%)

Sample Attained Ages	Present Value of $1.00 Monthly Increasing for Life		Future Life Expectancy (years)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
50	$194.91	$209.21	30.23	34.45
55	177.75	193.85	25.71	29.74
60	158.69	176.17	21.40	25.17
65	138.66	156.97	17.45	20.88
70	118.64	136.72	13.94	16.94
75	98.66	115.04	10.81	13.27
80	79.86	93.60	8.10	10.02

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE ACTIVE MEMBERS RETIRING WITHIN THE NEXT YEAR

	Without Rule of 80 Eligibility				With Rule of 80 Eligibility			
	General*				General			
Ages	Men	Women	Police*	Fire*	Men	Women	Police	Fire
50			3.0%	2.5%	15.0%	15.0%	25.0%	25.0%
51			3.0	2.5	15.0	15.0	25.0	15.0
52			3.0	2.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
53			3.0	2.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
54			3.0	2.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
55	2.5%	3.0%	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
56	2.5	3.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
57	2.5	3.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
58	2.5	3.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
59	2.5	3.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	20.0
60	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	30.0
61	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	25.0	30.0
62	25.0	15.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	15.0	30.0	45.0
63	25.0	15.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	15.0	30.0	45.0
64	20.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	45.0
65	25.0	20.0	100.0	100.0	30.0	25.0	100.0	100.0
66	25.0	25.0			30.0	25.0		
67	20.0	20.0			30.0	25.0		
68	20.0	20.0			30.0	25.0		
69	20.0	15.0			30.0	25.0		
70	100.0	100.0			100.0	100.0		

** First 5 years of retirement pattern only apply to early retirement. Early retirement rates are also applicable if Rule of 80 is adopted.*

GENERAL - MEN
SEPARATIONS FROM ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT
BEFORE AGE & SERVICE RETIREMENT
& INDIVIDUAL PAY INCREASE ASSUMPTIONS

Sample Ages	Years of Service	Percent of Active Members Separating within the Next Year		Pay Increase Assumptions for an Individual Employee		
		Death	Other	Merit & Seniority	Base (Economy)	Increase Next Year
ALL	0		18.00%			
	1		16.00			
	2		14.00			
	3		11.00			
	4		9.00			
25	5 & Over	0.03%	7.50	3.3%	3.5%	6.8%
30		0.03	6.50	2.5	3.5	6.0
35		0.06	5.10	2.0	3.5	5.5
40		0.08	3.80	1.5	3.5	5.0
45		0.11	3.00	1.0	3.5	4.5
50		0.16	2.40	0.6	3.5	4.1
55		0.27	1.80	0.4	3.5	3.9
60		0.51	1.00	0.3	3.5	3.8
65		0.96	0.00	0.0	3.5	3.5

GENERAL - WOMEN
SEPARATIONS FROM ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT
BEFORE AGE & SERVICE RETIREMENT
& INDIVIDUAL PAY INCREASE ASSUMPTIONS

Sample Ages	Years of Service	Percent of Active Members Separating within the Next Year		Pay Increase Assumptions for an Individual Employee		
		Death	Other	Merit & Seniority	Base (Economy)	Increase Next Year
ALL	0		21.00%			
	1		20.00			
	2		16.00			
	3		13.00			
	4		12.00			
25	5 & Over	0.02%	10.70	3.3%	3.5%	6.8%
30		0.02	9.40	2.5	3.5	6.0
35		0.04	7.20	2.0	3.5	5.5
40		0.05	5.50	1.5	3.5	5.0
45		0.08	4.20	1.0	3.5	4.5
50		0.13	3.40	0.6	3.5	4.1
55		0.20	2.50	0.4	3.5	3.9
60		0.38	1.20	0.3	3.5	3.8
65		0.73	0.00	0.0	3.5	3.5

The pay increase assumptions are age based only, and not service based.

POLICE
SEPARATIONS FROM ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT
BEFORE AGE & SERVICE RETIREMENT
& INDIVIDUAL PAY INCREASE ASSUMPTIONS

Sample Ages	Years of Service	Percent of Active Members Separating within the Next Year		Pay Increase Assumptions for an Individual Employee		
		Death	Other	Merit & Seniority	Base (Economy)	Increase Next Year
ALL	0		18.00%			
	1		17.00			
	2		16.00			
	3		13.00			
	4		12.00			
25	5 & Over	0.03%	10.10	3.3%	3.5%	6.8%
30		0.03	8.00	2.5	3.5	6.0
35		0.06	6.10	2.0	3.5	5.5
40		0.08	4.70	1.5	3.5	5.0
45		0.11	3.60	1.0	3.5	4.5
50		0.16	1.80	0.6	3.5	4.1
55		0.27	1.00	0.4	3.5	3.9

FIRE
SEPARATIONS FROM ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT
BEFORE AGE & SERVICE RETIREMENT
& INDIVIDUAL PAY INCREASE ASSUMPTIONS

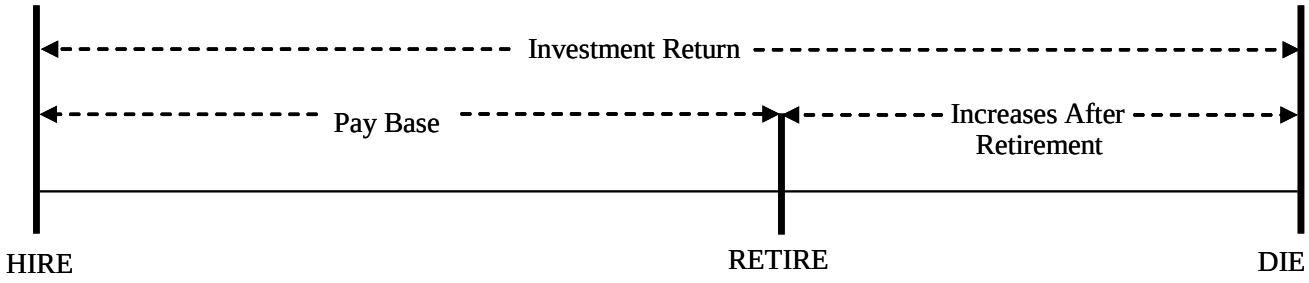
Sample Ages	Years of Service	Percent of Active Members Separating within the Next Year		Pay Increase Assumptions for an Individual Employee		
		Death	Other	Merit & Seniority	Base (Economy)	Increase Next Year
ALL	0		8.00%			
	1		7.00			
	2		6.00			
	3		6.00			
	4		5.00			
25	5 & Over	0.03%	5.00	5.1%	3.5%	8.6%
30		0.03	4.00	3.2	3.5	6.7
35		0.06	2.80	1.9	3.5	5.4
40		0.08	2.20	1.2	3.5	4.7
45		0.11	1.80	0.9	3.5	4.4
50		0.16	1.00	0.6	3.5	4.1
55		0.27	0.50	0.4	3.5	3.9

The pay increase assumptions are age based only, and not service based.

MISCELLANEOUS AND TECHNICAL ASSUMPTIONS

Expenses	Assumed investment return is net of administrative and investment expenses.
Marriage Assumption	90% of male and 90% of female participants are assumed to be married for purposes of death-in-service benefits. Male spouses are assumed to be three years older than female spouses for active member valuation purposes.
Pay Increase Timing	Beginning of 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 on the decrement date is used to determine the amount of benefit payable.
Decrement Relativity	Decrement rates are used directly from the experience study, without adjustment for multiple decrement table effects.
Incidence of Contributions	Contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the employer's applicable fiscal year based upon the computed percent of payroll shown in each employer's individual report, and the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made.
Decrement Operation	The mortality decrement does not operate during the first 5 years of service. The withdrawal decrement does not operate during retirement eligibility.
Deferred Members' Retirement Age	It was assumed that deferred members would retire at the later of age 60 (55 for police or fire) or their attained age.

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.

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.

Investment Return and Inflation: Past and Future

Inflation Distortions

Inflation's impact on investment return is not uniform from year to year. A common expectation for real return (which is the portion of total investment return remaining after price inflation) is in the range of 3% to 5% annually.

Historical Economic Data

Over the last 30 years, real return exceeded that range on average. However, for parts of this period, it was actually negative. It is very difficult to maintain a long-term portfolio allocation during periods of negative real return.

Annual Total Investment Return (including Income) for Asset Classes and Sample Funds expressed as Real Return (Remainder after Price Inflation)

No. Years Ended December	Price Inflation (CPI)	Cash Equiv. (T Bills)	Bonds (Long Term) US Treasury	Bonds (Long Term) Corporate (Sol. Bro.)	Stocks (S & P 500)	Sample Fund A	Sample Fund B	Sample Fund C
1/2009	2.7	(2.5)	(17.1)	0.3	23.2	1.7	8.0	13.1
1/2010	1.5	(1.4)	8.5	10.7	13.4	9.7	10.4	11.0
1/2011	3.0	(2.9)	24.5	14.6	(0.9)	11.2	7.1	3.8
1/2012	1.7	(1.6)	1.6	8.8	14.1	7.2	8.9	10.4
1/2013	1.5	(1.5)	(12.7)	(8.5)	30.4	2.7	10.8	17.1
5/1980	9.2	(1.3)	(6.9)	(6.2)	4.3	(2.6)	(0.4)	1.3
5/1985	4.8	5.2	11.5	12.3	9.4	10.7	10.2	9.8
5/1990	4.1	2.6	6.4	6.1	8.6	6.7	7.2	7.6
5/1995	2.8	1.5	10.0	9.1	13.4	10.0	10.8	11.3
5/2000	2.5	2.6	4.9	3.2	15.4	7.7	10.0	11.7
5/2005	2.5	(0.4)	5.1	6.6	(2.0)	3.4	2.0	0.7
5/2010	2.2	0.0	3.3	3.6	0.1	3.1	2.6	2.0
5/2012	1.8	(1.4)	7.4	8.5	(0.1)	5.7	4.2	2.8
5/2013	2.1	(2.0)	(0.2)	4.8	15.5	6.4	9.0	11.0
30/2013	**2.8**	**1.2**	**6.4**	**6.4**	**8.1**	**6.9**	**7.3**	**7.4**

Sample Funds (only three of many reasonable samples)

	A	B	C
Cash: T-Bills	10 %	10 %	10 %
Bonds: US	30	20	10
Bonds: Corp	30	20	15
Stock	30	50	65

For many pension plans, benefit increases after retirement have fallen short of keeping up with inflation. The retired life group has been affected more than the active life group. The investment return necessary for the indexing of benefits after retirement probably cannot be realized during a period of high inflation.

Forward-Looking Economic Data

The assumed rate of price inflation should not give undue weight to recent experience. Some historical economic data may not be appropriate for use in developing assumptions for future periods due to changes in the underlying environment. Professional forecasters, economists, and investors are reliable sources to guide in the selection and evaluation of expected future price inflation rates.

Investment Return and Inflation: Past and Future - Continued

The Survey of Professional Forecasters, maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, is the longest running quarterly survey of macroeconomic forecasts in the U.S. Over 50 forecasters from industry, government, banking and academics are included in its quarterly survey. With respect to price inflation, the Survey's median forecast (and backup data) of Headline CPI (Headline CPI is the total CPI, as opposed to Core CPI which excludes food and energy prices) expected for the following 10 years is published quarterly. The 10-year forecast published for the most recent quarter was 2.30%.

Quarterly Median Projected 10 Year Average of Headline CPI-U Increase (Philadelphia Federal Reserve)

2011-1	2011-2	2011-3	2011-4	2012-1	2012-2	2012-3	2012-4	2013-1	2013-2	2013-3	2013-4
2.30%	2.40%	2.40%	2.50%	2.30%	2.48%	2.35%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.21%	2.30%

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia – Survey of Professional Forecasters Quarterly (Inflation.xls)

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) regularly publishes its Budget and Economic Outlook for the following 10 fiscal years. This report includes a forecast of CPI-U (All Urban Consumers). The following table presents the forecast for each of the following 10 years, as published in February 2014.

Consumer Price Index Forecast (CBO)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Compound Average
1.90%	2.10%	2.10%	2.30%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.29%

Source: Congressional Budget Office – The Budget and Economic Outlook 2014-2024 (p. 6)

The Trustees of the Social Security system prepare and publish an annual report. Social Security's economists develop a forecast of future CPI-W (for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers). The following table presents their forecasts in the 2013 annual report.

Social Security Trustees' Ultimate CPI-W Assumption for 2019 and Later

Low-cost	1.8%
Intermediate	2.8%
High-cost	3.8%

Source: 2013 Social Security Trustees' Report (p. 8)

Another source of information about future price inflation is the market for U.S. Treasury bonds. Comparing spreads between nominal and inflation-indexed treasury securities (TIPS) provides an estimate of the bond market's expectation of inflation over the next decade or more. However, this analysis ignores the inflation risk premium that buyers of U.S. Treasury bonds often demand, and it ignores the differences in liquidity between U.S. Treasury bonds and TIPS.

Treasury Constant Maturities (2013 Annual Yields)

Term	Nominal	Inflation Adjusted	Implied Inflation
10-year	2.35%	0.07%	2.29%
20-year	3.12%	0.75%	2.38%
30-year	3.45%	1.07%	2.38%

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Selected Interest Rates (Daily) – H. 15

LAGERS RETAINER ACTUARIAL FEES
10 YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Valuation Date As of	Number of Valuation Groups	Annual Actuarial Fees (nearest $1)	Consumer Price Index (1967 is 100)	Average Fee per Group	
				Unadjusted Dollars	1967* Dollars
2-28-2005	846	$192,294	574.500	$227	$40
2-28-2006	865	198,378	595.200	229	38
2-28-2007	893	205,631	609.594	230	38
2-29-2008	920	210,579	634.139	229	36
2-28-2009	945	219,088	635.637	232	36
2-28-2010	971	248,740	649.259	256	39
2-28-2011	995	262,962	662.943	264	40
2-29-2012	1,007	274,957	681.977	273	40
2-28-2013	1,031	289,900	695.467	281	40
2-28-2014	1,055	297,900	703.300	282	40

* *A goal for LAGERS during the initial design activity in 1966 and 1967 was that the actuarial retainer fee be approximately $100 annually per valuation group - - - an amount substantially less than the amount the municipality would pay if it arranged independently for an actuarial valuation of comparable quality.*

GRS
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September 5, 2014

Mr. Keith Hughes
Executive Secretary
Missouri Local Government
Employees Retirement System
701 West Main Street
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Dear Keith:

Please find enclosed 15 copies of the ***Compiled Report of the February 28, 2014 annual actuarial valuations*** for the participating employers of the Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System.

Sincerely,

Mita D. Drazilov, ASA, MAAA

MDD:JAK:rmg
Enclosure

cc: Ms. Amanda Pinkerton, (Williams-Keepers, LLC)