Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System

Compiled 58th Annual Actuarial Valuation
as of February 28, 2026



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September 10, 2026

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

Submitted in this report are the compiled results of the ***58th annual actuarial valuations*** for the Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System, as amended through February 28, 2026. ***The date of the valuations*** was February 28, 2026.

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 ***1,359 groups (870 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. GRS is not responsible for unauthorized use of this report.

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. All actuarial assumptions used in this report are reasonable for the purposes of this valuation. The combined effect of the assumptions is expected to have no significant bias (i.e., not significantly optimistic or pessimistic). All actuarial assumptions and the actuarial cost method used in this valuation follow the guidance in the applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice. The assumptions used in performing the 2026 valuations were adopted by the Board in conjunction with a five-year experience investigation for the period ending February 28, 2025.

This report was prepared using our proprietary valuation model and related software which, in our professional judgment, has the capability to provide results that are consistent with the purposes of the valuation and has no material limitations or known weaknesses. We performed tests to ensure that the model reasonably represents that which is intended to be modeled.

Your attention is directed particularly to pages 3 through 8, and to the Short Condition Test on page B-5. Based upon the 2026 valuations, it is our opinion that ***LAGERS continues to satisfy the actuarial principles of level cost financing***.

Mita D. Drazilov, Jeffrey T. Tebeau and Judith A. 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 opinions contained herein.

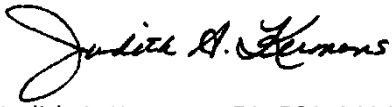
Respectfully submitted,
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Comments on Valuation Results

Individual Valuations of Participating Employers. There were 1,359 new employer contribution rates computed as of February 28, 2026. (Ninety-one groups had no active employees and a dollar contribution was calculated for groups that had a positive unfunded actuarial accrued liability. These ninety-one groups are excluded from the totals on this page.) Of the 1,359 new rates, 279 were decreases from the previous rates, 996 were increases from the previous rates and 84 were unchanged. Further detail is shown in Section G.

A 10-year comparative schedule follows:

Valuation Date	Decreases	Unchanged	Increases	Total
2-28-2017	397	105	576	1,078
2-28-2018	494	135	487	1,116
2-28-2019	385	105	651	1,141
2-29-2020	342	94	771	1,207
2-28-2021*	659	97	469	1,225
2-28-2022	585	116	544	1,245
2-28-2023	343	107	822	1,272
2-29-2024	292	96	929	1,317
2-28-2025	368	89	882	1,339
2-28-2026*	**279**	**84**	**996**	**1,359**

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

Decreases in employer contribution rates are seldom a problem. Increases can be a problem although increases are currently capped to a 1% increase each year. Employer contribution rates can increase due to changes in actuarial assumptions, benefit changes, actuarial losses and having a capped employer contribution rate in the previous year. Increases to employer contribution rates this year were primarily due to valuation groups having a capped contribution rate as of February 28, 2025 (469 valuation groups had a capped employer contribution rate as of February 28, 2025), new assumptions and bigger than expected pay increases.

Investment Experience During the Valuation Year. The rate of investment return on an actuarial value of assets basis for the valuation year ending February 28, 2026 was lower than the assumed rate of investment return of 7.0%. The rate of investment return on a market value of assets basis for the valuation year ending February 28, 2026 was more than the assumed rate of investment return of 7.0%. The actuarial value of assets is higher than the market value of assets by roughly 0.1%, which puts slight upward pressure on future contribution rates. However, the unrecognized gains and losses are not evenly distributed over the next four years. There is expected to be upward pressure on contribution rates in the next fiscal year followed by downward pressure in the following three years. (Beginning in 2003, the actuarial value of assets is not allowed to deviate from the market value of assets by more than 20%.)

Comments on Valuation Results (Concluded)

Capped Employer Contribution Rates. As of February 28, 2026, 593 valuation groups had capped employer contribution rates. The range of differences between the uncapped and capped employer contribution rates for these 593 valuation groups is presented below:

(1)	Greater than 0.0% and less than or equal to 2.0%	–	395 valuation groups
(2)	Greater than 2.0% and less than or equal to 4.0%	–	114 valuation groups
(3)	Greater than 4.0% and less than or equal to 8.0%	–	57 valuation groups
(4)	Greater than 8.0%	–	27 valuation groups

For these valuation groups, there will be upward pressure on capped employer contribution rates in the next valuation. We continue to suggest that legislation be considered to allow employer contribution rates to increase by more than 1% of payroll year over year in circumstances where there is a significant difference between the uncapped and capped employer contribution rate.

Retired Life Experience. The Benefit Reserve Fund (BRF) funded ratio decreased from 115.8% to 113.8% as of February 28, 2026. The recognized rate of investment return was less than the actuarial assumed rate of investment return in addition to higher than expected cost-of-living increases. Please refer to pages B-10 and D-2 for detail.

Funded Ratio. As of February 28, 2026, the actuarial accrued liabilities of the System were $13.2 billion. As of February 28, 2026, the actuarial value of assets of the System were $12.1 billion and the market value of assets of the System were $12.1 billion. The funded ratio for the System as of the valuation date is 91.2% based on the actuarial value of assets. If the market value of assets were used and the reserve for future experience in the BRF shown on page B-10 were unchanged, the funded ratio would be approximately 91.1%.

Gain/Loss Analysis. 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, 2026, the System experienced an actuarial loss of approximately $103 million. This primarily consisted of pay increases higher than assumed.

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-7.

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

Summary of Risk Measures

Valuation Date	Funded Ratio	UAAL Amortization Period #	Dollar Standard Deviation of Investment Return/ Total Payroll *	UAAL/ Total Payroll	Actuarial Value of Assets/ Total Payroll	Total AAL/ Total Payroll
2-28-2017	94.8%	19	43.2%	23.9%	434.8%	458.7%
2-28-2018	95.6	16	47.0	20.7	451.3	472.0
2-28-2019	94.9	15	46.0	24.7	457.5	482.1
2-29-2020	93.7	14	45.5	30.6	452.4	483.0
2-28-2021	95.6	12	50.9	22.3	483.1	505.4
2-28-2022	96.5	10	55.6	18.6	509.0	527.6
2-28-2023	95.1	11	49.9	25.5	498.7	524.2
2-29-2024	93.4	12	47.1	33.9	478.3	512.1
2-28-2025	92.3	11	44.8	39.1	466.4	505.5
2-28-2026	91.2	12	55.8	44.8	465.2	510.1

 # Aggregate amortization period for all employers combined.
** Based upon a 12% standard deviation (10% for valuation dates prior to February 28, 2026) and the market value of assets.*

Funded ratio: This is the most widely known measure of a plan's financial strength. The trend in the funded ratio is generally more important than the absolute ratio. A trend approaching 100% is desirable.

UAAL Amortization Period: The aggregate amortization period is for all employers combined. Each employer has specific amortization periods for their respective amortization bases. Based upon a 7.00% investment return assumption and 3.00% payroll growth assumption, periods above 22 years indicate that the UAAL payment is less than the interest on the UAAL. This situation is referred to as "negative amortization." Negative amortization is increasingly viewed as undesirable.

Standard Deviation of Investment Return/Total Payroll: The portfolio standard deviation measures the volatility of investment return. When divided by payroll it gives the effect of a one standard deviation asset gain or loss as a percent of payroll. A market value asset loss of this magnitude or larger has roughly a 16% chance of occurring in any particular year.

UAAL/Total Payroll: The ratio of the UAAL to payroll gives an indication of the plan sponsor's ability to pay off the UAAL. A declining ratio is desirable. A percentage above approximately 300% or 400% may indicate difficulty in discharging the unfunded liability in some circumstances.

Actuarial Value of Assets/Total Payroll: The ratio of assets to payroll gives an indication of both maturity and volatility. Many systems have percentages between 500% and 700%. A high ratio can indicate volatility of contribution rates or amortization periods.

Total AAL/Total Payroll: This is similar to the prior ratio. It illustrates the expected ratio of assets to payroll when the plan has a funded ratio of 100%.

Risk Commentary

Determination of the accrued liability, the employer contribution, and the funded percent requires the use of assumptions regarding future economic and demographic experience. Risk measures, as illustrated in this report, are intended to aid in the understanding of the effects of future experience differing from the assumptions used in the course of the actuarial valuation. Risk measures may also help with illustrating the potential volatility in actuarial measurements that results from the differences between actual experience and the actuarial assumptions.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions due to changing conditions; 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. The scope of an actuarial valuation does not include an analysis of the potential range of such future measurements.

Examples of risk that may reasonably be anticipated to significantly affect the plan's future financial condition include:

(1) **Investment Risk** – The risk that actual investment returns may differ from the expected investment returns.
(2) **Contribution Risk** – Under Section 70.730 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, the computed employer contribution rate shall not exceed the contribution rate for the immediately preceding fiscal year by more than one percent (not including the effects of any benefit changes). Contribution risk is the risk that a group's uncapped computed employer contribution rate may be significantly greater than the capped employer contribution rate.
(3) **Group Size Risk** – Generally speaking, the fewer active members in a valuation group, the more potential for volatility in the actuarial measurements for that group. Presented below are two examples illustrating this risk:
    a. **Payroll** – If a valuation group has a prior service cost rate and the valuation group's payroll declined by 50% from one valuation to the next (e.g., two active members went down to one active member), the valuation group's prior service cost rate could double.
    b. **Actuarial Gains/Losses** – Actuarial gains and losses will generally be a larger percentage of the total actuarial accrued liability for a smaller valuation group than a larger valuation group. This could lead to more volatility in the computed employer contribution rate and funded percent.

Other Observations

General Implications of Contribution Allocation Procedure or Funding Policy on Future Expected Plan Contributions and Funded Status

Given the plan's contribution allocation procedure, if all actuarial assumptions are met (including the assumption of the plan earning 7.00% on the actuarial value of assets), it is expected that:

(1) Each employer's normal cost as a percentage of pay is expected to remain level in the absence of significant changes due to hiring patterns of each employer. However, given the small number of active members in many of the participating valuation groups, the employer normal cost may change significantly from one valuation to the next.
(2) Positive unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities for each employer are expected to be fully amortized after completion of their respective amortization periods.
(3) In general, the funded status for each employer is expected to trend gradually towards a 100% funded ratio.

When selecting a contribution allocation procedure, the following three items should be considered, including the balance amongst the three items:

(1) Benefit security;
(2) Intergenerational equity; and
(3) Contribution stability and predictability.

Generally, given the nature of public employee retirement systems (e.g., level contribution financing objective and perceived ongoing nature of the plan or plan sponsor), intergenerational equity and contribution stability and predictability have received more consideration than benefit security when contribution allocation procedures are selected. However, given the importance of benefit security to any retirement system, we suggest that contributions to the System in excess of those presented in the annual valuation reports be considered.

Limitations of Funded Status Measurements

Unless otherwise indicated, a funded status measurement presented in this report is based upon the actuarial accrued liability and the actuarial value of assets. Unless otherwise indicated, with regard to any funded status measurements presented in this report:

(1) The measurement is inappropriate for assessing the sufficiency of plan assets to cover the estimated cost of settling the plan's benefit obligations.
(2) The measurement is dependent upon the actuarial cost method which, in combination with the plan's amortization policy, affects the timing and amounts of future contributions. The amounts of future contributions will most certainly differ from those assumed in this report due to future actual experience differing from assumed experience based upon the actuarial assumptions. A funded status measurement in this report of 100% is not synonymous with no required future contributions. If the funded status were 100%, the plan would still require future normal cost contributions (i.e., contributions to cover the cost of the active membership accruing an additional year of service credit).
(3) The measurement would produce a different result if the market value of assets were used instead of the actuarial value of assets, unless the market value of assets is used in the measurement.

SECTION A

FINANCIAL PRINCIPLES

Financial Principles and Operational Techniques of LAGERS

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 is expected to 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.

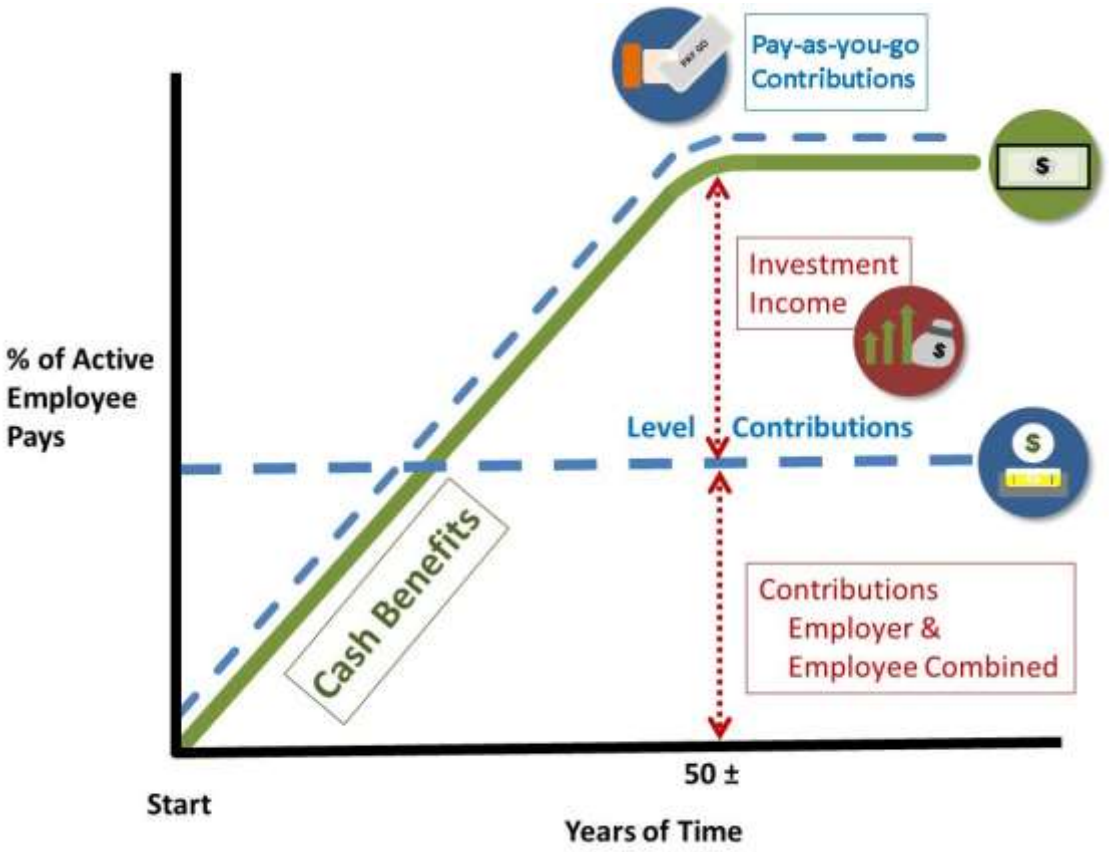
In making an actuarial valuation, the System must assume what the above experience will be for the next year and for decades in the future. Only the subsequent actual experience of the System can indicate the degree of accuracy of the assumptions.

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

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

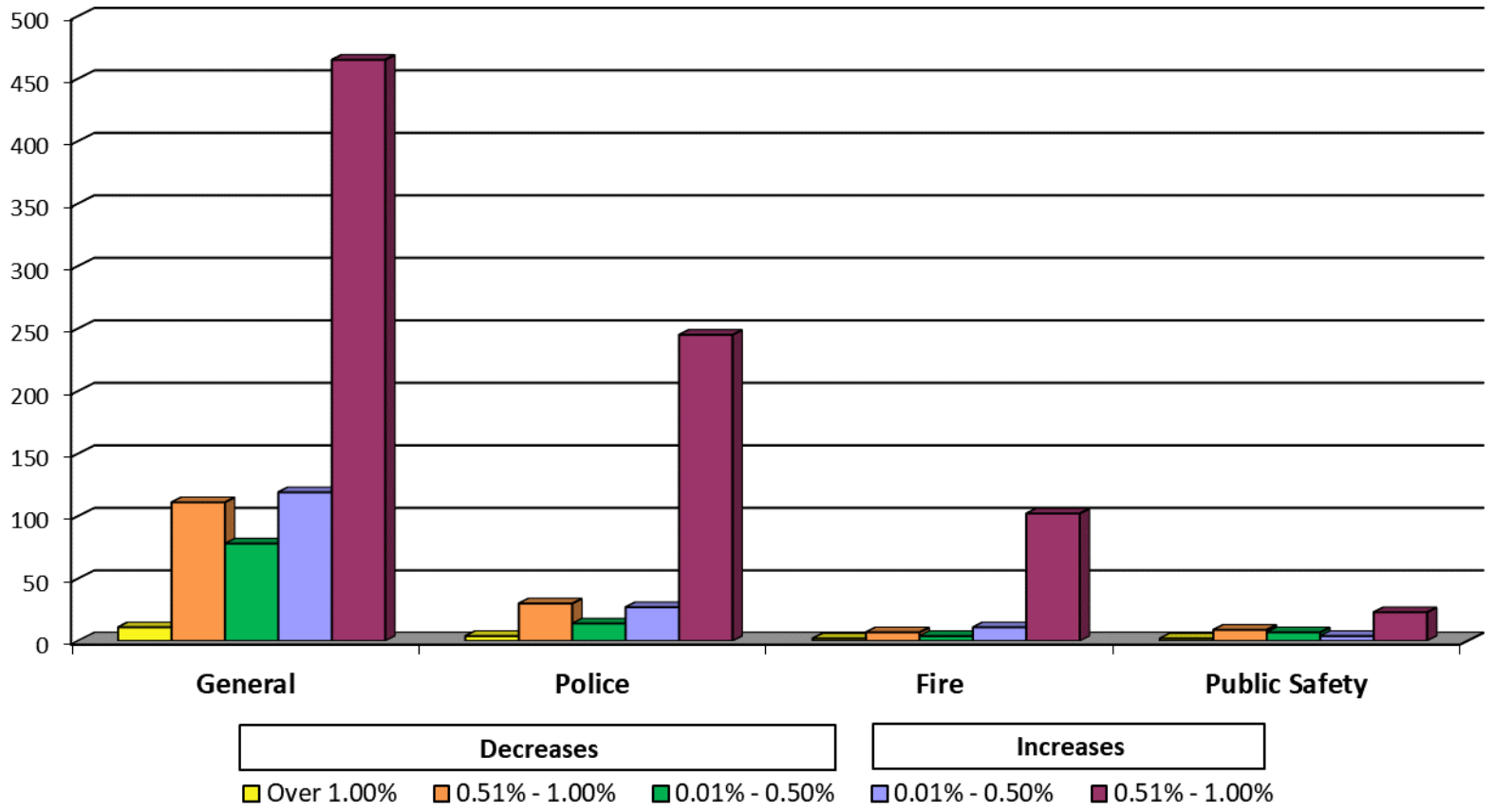
Change in Employer Contributions*
by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026

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	8	80	42	39	58	207	434
	10 - 49	3	30	29	13	39	168	282
	50 & up	0	1	7	7	22	90	127
	Totals	11	111	78	59	119	465	843
Police:	1 - 9	3	21	10	12	17	93	156
	10 - 49	1	9	3	3	10	122	148
	50 & up	0	0	1	0	0	30	31
	Totals	4	30	14	15	27	245	335
Fire:	1 - 9	1	3	2	4	6	24	40
	10 - 49	1	4	2	4	4	66	81
	50 & up	0	0	0	0	1	12	13
	Totals	2	7	4	8	11	102	134
Public Safety:	1 - 9	0	6	0	1	1	5	13
	10 - 49	2	3	6	1	3	17	32
	50 & up	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Totals	2	9	7	2	4	23	47
Totals		**19**	**157**	**103**	**84**	**161**	**835**	**1,359**

* *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



* *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 Payroll	[(b-a)/c] UAL as a % of Payroll
2-28-2017	$ 6,764,626,389	$ 7,135,950,253	$ 371,323,864	94.8%	$ 1,555,729,666	23.9%
2-28-2018	7,297,699,793	7,631,702,645	334,002,852	95.6	1,616,895,524	20.7
2-28-2019	7,698,244,648	8,113,100,648	414,856,000	94.9	1,682,772,357	24.7
2-29-2020	8,083,990,980	8,630,842,143	546,851,163	93.7	1,787,038,817	30.6
2-28-2021 #	8,777,415,976	9,182,065,489	404,649,513	95.6	1,816,911,441	22.3
2-28-2022	9,571,802,740	9,921,792,457	349,989,717	96.5	1,880,488,829	18.6
2-28-2023	10,141,171,396	10,659,313,394	518,141,998	95.1	2,033,390,262	25.5
2-29-2024	10,792,010,266	11,556,212,997	764,202,731	93.4	2,256,438,464	33.9
2-28-2025	11,427,874,294	12,385,498,094	957,623,800	92.3	2,450,123,029	39.1
2-28-2026 #	12,076,965,639	13,241,152,971	1,164,187,332	91.2	2,595,964,553	44.8

 # Revised actuarial assumptions.

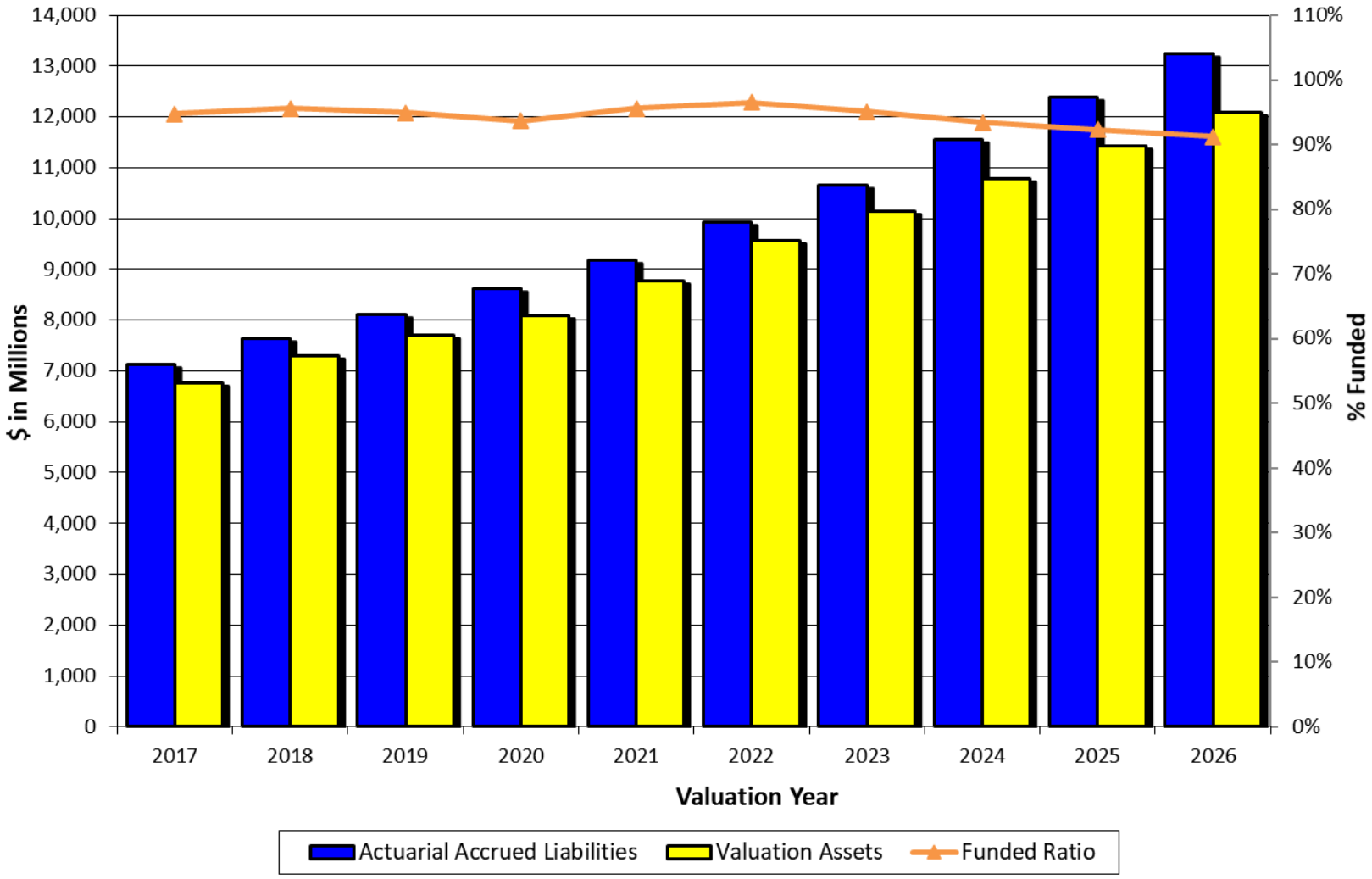
Each employer participating in the System is financially responsible for its own obligation. Accordingly, the aggregate numbers presented on this and the following pages are indicative only of the overall condition of the System and are not indicative of any one employer.

Factors that generally have a downward effect on the funded ratio include unfavorable experience and the following:

- Employers adopting new benefit programs. For example, before reflecting the benefit changes adopted by political subdivisions during the year, the February 28, 2025 and February 28, 2026 Funded Ratios would have been 92.6% (instead of 92.3%) and 91.4% (instead of 91.2%), 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 February 28, 2026 Funded Ratio would have been 91.3% (instead of 91.2%).
- 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 for employers that are less than 100% funded and favorable experience.

Portion of Actuarial Accrued Liabilities Covered by Valuation Assets



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)
2-28-2017	$ 144,754,979	$ 3,195,680,396	$ 3,795,514,878	$ 6,764,626,389	100%	100%	90%
2-28-2018	150,947,222	3,548,016,100	3,932,739,323	7,297,699,793	100	100	92
2-28-2019	162,317,487	3,840,475,375	4,110,307,786	7,698,244,648	100	100	90
2-29-2020	169,100,962	4,121,913,291	4,339,827,890	8,083,990,980	100	100	87
2-28-2021 #	175,917,043	4,615,234,881	4,390,913,565	8,777,415,976	100	100	91
2-28-2022	183,030,619	5,140,930,395	4,597,831,443	9,571,802,740	100	100	92
2-28-2023	194,809,810	5,572,532,340	4,891,971,244	10,141,171,396	100	100	89
2-29-2024	210,648,166	6,023,371,505	5,322,193,326	10,792,010,266	100	100	86
2-28-2025	225,762,122	6,431,508,651	5,728,227,321	11,427,874,294	100	100	83
2-28-2026 #	245,558,323	6,835,539,739	6,160,054,909	12,076,965,639	100	100	81

 # Revised actuarial assumptions.
** Includes reserve for future experience.*

Employers Accumulation Fund

The Employers Accumulation Fund assets totaled $4,961,817,447 as of February 28, 2026 based on the actuarial value of assets. The individual participating Employers Accumulation Fund accrued liabilities (entry age normal cost method) were computed to be $6,126,004,779 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*
2-28-2017	$3,408,020,661	$3,779,344,525	90.2%
2-28-2018	3,581,932,208	3,915,935,060	91.5
2-28-2019	3,676,379,143	4,091,235,143	89.9
2-29-2020	3,774,319,040	4,321,170,203	87.3
2-28-2021#	3,960,627,308	4,365,276,821	90.7
2-28-2022	4,223,392,457	4,573,382,174	92.3
2-28-2023	4,348,793,258	4,866,935,256	89.4
2-29-2024	4,529,214,846	5,293,417,577	85.6
2-28-2025	4,735,551,838	5,693,175,638	83.2
2-28-2026#	4,961,817,447	6,126,004,779	81.0

 # Revised actuarial assumptions.

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

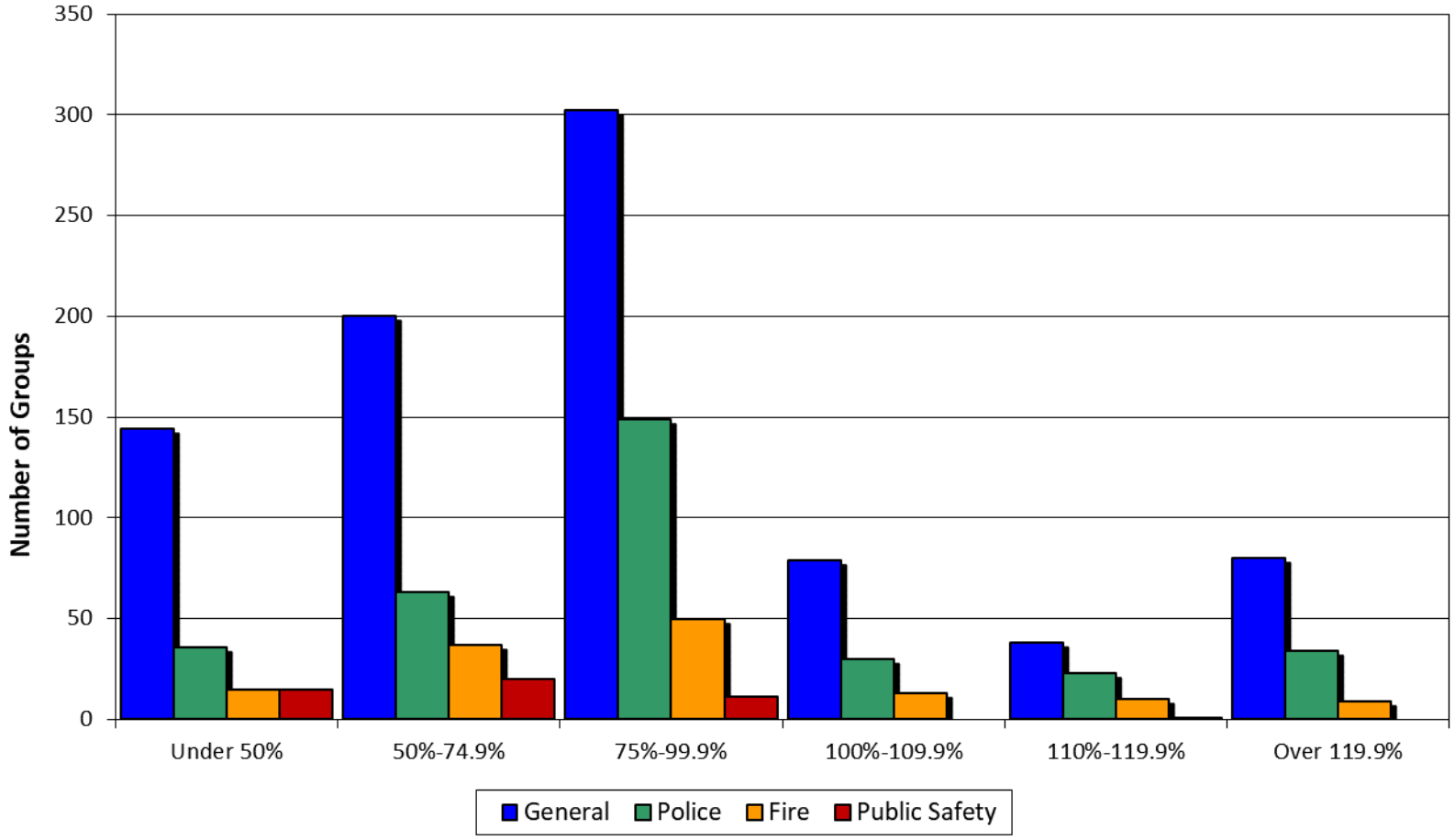
Employers Accumulation Fund
Portion of Liabilities Covered by Assets
by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026

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	110	126	105	28	14	51	434
	10 - 49	31	55	117	34	22	23	282
	50 & up	3	19	80	17	2	6	127
	Totals	144	200	302	79	38	80	843
Police:	1 - 9	22	22	54	14	16	28	156
	10 - 49	12	33	74	16	7	6	148
	50 & up	2	8	21	0	__	__	31
	Totals	36	63	149	30	23	34	335
Fire:	1 - 9	6	6	14	5	3	6	40
	10 - 49	8	26	29	8	7	3	81
	50 & up	1	5	7	__	__	__	13
	Totals	15	37	50	13	10	9	134
Public Safety:	1 - 9	3	6	3		1		13
	10 - 49	12	13	7				32
	50 & up	__	1	1	__	__	__	2
	Totals	15	20	11	0	1	0	47
Totals*		**210**	**320**	**512**	**122**	**72**	**123**	**1,359**

** Not included in this tabulation are 91 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



Members Deposit Fund

The Members Deposit Fund assets for active members totaled $245,558,323 as of February 28, 2026. 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
2-28-2017	$ 144,754,979	$ 144,754,979	100.0%
2-28-2018	150,947,222	150,947,222	100.0
2-28-2019	162,317,487	162,317,487	100.0
2-29-2020	169,100,962	169,100,962	100.0
2-28-2021	175,917,043	175,917,043	100.0
2-28-2022	183,030,619	183,030,619	100.0
2-28-2023	194,809,810	194,809,810	100.0
2-29-2024	210,648,166	210,648,166	100.0
2-28-2025	225,762,122	225,762,122	100.0
2-28-2026	245,558,323	245,558,323	100.0

Benefit Reserve Fund

The Benefit Reserve Fund assets as of February 28, 2026 totaled $6,835,539,739 based on the actuarial value of assets. The present value of future benefits was computed to be $6,008,682,604 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 on BRF assets over an assumed rate of approximately 4.90% (1.0700 / 1.0200 - 1) 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%. Beginning in 2014, the investment return credit to the Employers Accumulation Fund is limited if the funded ratio of the benefit reserve fund is below 75%.

The most recent such benefit increase occurred October 1, 2025 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
2-28-2017	$251,511,120	4.0%	(0.4)%	$2,981,680,216	$ 214,000,180	$3,195,680,396	$3,195,680,396	107.2%
2-28-2018	273,607,002	4.0	12.0	3,247,350,369	300,665,731	3,548,016,100	3,548,016,100	109.3
2-28-2019	299,644,108	4.0	12.4	3,556,662,590	283,812,785	3,840,475,375	3,840,475,375	108.0
2-29-2020	322,165,724	4.0	6.6	3,823,959,982	297,953,309	4,121,913,291	4,121,913,291	107.8
2-28-2021 #	343,884,272	4.0	1.2	3,942,806,637	672,428,244	4,615,234,881	4,615,234,881	117.1
2-28-2022	377,581,898	4.0	27.6	4,322,432,684	818,497,711	5,140,930,395	5,140,930,395	118.9
2-28-2023	413,516,133	4.0	0.1	4,721,626,315	850,906,025	5,572,532,340	5,572,532,340	118.0
2-29-2024	451,481,369	4.0	3.6	5,136,786,676	886,584,829	6,023,371,505	6,023,371,505	117.3
2-28-2025	490,937,306	4.0	5.3	5,553,841,814	877,666,837	6,431,508,651	6,431,508,651	115.8
2-28-2026 #	532,147,451	4.0	6.2	6,008,682,604	826,857,135	6,835,539,739	6,835,539,739	113.8

 # 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 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 2016.

Benefit Formula	Employer Contribution Rate to the CRF		
	General/Public Safety	Police	Fire
L-1, LT-4	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
L-3, LT-5	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
L-7, LT-8	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%
L-9, LT-10, L-12, LT-14	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%
L-6	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%
L-11	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%

If there is a positive asset 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
2-28-2017 #	0.2%	$16,170,353	$16,170,353	1.0%	0.5%
2-28-2018	0.2	16,804,263	16,804,263	1.0	0.0
2-28-2019	0.2	19,072,643	19,072,643	1.1	0.1
2-29-2020	0.2	18,657,687	18,657,687	1.0	-0.1
2-28-2021	0.2	25,636,744	25,636,744	1.4	0.4
2-28-2022	0.2	24,449,269	24,449,269	1.3	-0.1
2-28-2023	0.2	25,035,988	25,035,988	1.2	-0.1
2-29-2024	0.2	28,775,749	28,775,749	1.3	0.1
2-28-2025	0.2	35,051,683	35,051,683	1.4	0.1
2-28-2026	0.2	34,050,130	34,050,130	1.3	-0.1

 # Reflects a special $10 million transfer from the Income-Expense Fund to the Casualty Reserve Fund.
** General group.*

SECTION C

ASSET DATA USED IN THE VALUATIONS

Reported Accrued Assets Available for Benefits as of February 28, 2026

Statutory Funds	Reported Assets	Actuarial Value of Assets
Employers Accumulation Fund	$ 4,610,256,439	$ 4,961,817,447
Members Deposit Fund	245,558,323	245,558,323
Benefit Reserve Fund	6,374,057,944	6,835,539,739
Casualty Reserve Fund	31,751,333	34,050,130
Total	**$11,261,624,039**	**$12,076,965,639**

The Actuarial Value of Assets is based on market value, but with a five-year smoothing of the difference between projected investment return, based on the actuarial assumptions, 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 (sometimes called the funding value of assets) is shown on pages C-3 and C-4. An actuarial value adjustment factor is applied to the reported value of assets of each employer (cost value for valuation years 2015 and prior; market value thereafter). The actuarial 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 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 active and deferred 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, 2026 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 five 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	
2022	7.0 %	0.5 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	9.1 %
2023	7.0	2.0	3.6	3.6	3.0
2024	7.0	2.0	5.3	5.4	3.0
2025	7.0	2.0	6.2	6.5	2.7
2026	7.0	2.0	10.5	10.9	3.5
5-Year Compound Average			**5.1** %	**5.2** %	**4.2** %

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.

Development of Actuarial Value of Retirement System Assets

Year Ending February 28:	2022	2023	2024	2025
A. Actuarial Value Beginning of Year	$ 8,777,019,738	$ 9,572,302,790	$10,141,483,006	$10,791,519,542
B. Market Value End of Year	10,456,648,587	10,141,460,660	10,619,817,632	10,981,414,203
C. Market Value Beginning of Year	9,246,453,190	10,456,648,587	10,141,460,660	10,619,817,632
D. Non-Investment/Administrative Net Cash Flow	(112,015,507)	(132,947,328)	(128,755,565)	(150,484,643)
E. Investment Income				
E1. Market Total: B-C-D	1,322,210,904	(182,240,599)	607,112,537	512,081,214
E2. Assumed Rate of Return	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
E3. Amount for Immediate Recognition	610,470,839	665,408,039	705,397,366	750,139,405
E4. Amount for Phased-In Recognition: E1-E3	711,740,065	(847,648,638)	(98,284,829)	(238,058,191)
F. Phased-In Recognition of Investment Income				
F1. Current Year: 0.20 x E4	142,348,013	(169,529,728)	(19,656,966)	(47,611,638)
F2. First Prior Year	130,819,110	142,348,013	(169,529,728)	(19,656,966)
F3. Second Prior Year	(10,585,696)	130,819,110	142,348,013	(169,529,728)
F4. Third Prior Year	(56,332,194)	(10,585,696)	130,819,110	142,348,013
F5. Fourth Prior Year	90,578,487	(56,332,194)	(10,585,694)	130,819,109
F6. Total Recognized Phase-Ins	296,827,720	36,719,505	73,394,735	36,368,790
G. **Actuarial Value End of Year**				
G1. Preliminary Actuarial Value End of Year: A+D+E3+F6	$ 9,572,302,790	$10,141,483,006	$10,791,519,542	$11,427,543,094
G2. Upper Corridor Limit: 120% x B	12,547,978,304	12,169,752,792	12,743,781,158	13,177,697,044
G3. Lower Corridor Limit: 80% x B	8,365,318,870	8,113,168,528	8,495,854,106	8,785,131,362
G4. Actuarial Value End of Year	$ 9,572,302,790	$10,141,483,006	$10,791,519,542	$11,427,543,094
H. Difference Between Market & Actuarial Value	884,345,797	(22,346)	(171,701,910)	(446,128,891)
I. Ratio of Actuarial Value to Market Value	91.5%	100.0%	101.6%	104.1%
J. Actuarial Value Adjustment Factor (ratio of actuarial value to EAF+MDF+CRF+BRF reported value)	0.9368	1.0053	1.0452	1.0658
K. Recognized Rate of Return	10.40%	7.39%	7.73%	7.34%
L. Market Rate of Return	14.39%	(1.75)%	6.02%	4.86%

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 five-year period. If in the future, total investment income (line E1) were always equal to assumed investment income (line E3), Actuarial Value and Market Value would be identical four 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 Actuarial Value of Retirement System Assets

Year Ending February 28:	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
A. Actuarial Value Beginning of Year	$11,427,543,094				
B. Market Value End of Year	12,064,858,248				
C. Market Value Beginning of Year	10,981,414,203				
D. Non-Investment/Administrative Net Cash Flow	(135,994,675)				
E. Investment Income					
E1. Market Total: B-C-D	1,219,438,720				
E2. Assumed Rate of Return	7.00%				
E3. Amount for Immediate Recognition	795,168,203				
E4. Amount for Phased-In Recognition: E1-E3	424,270,517				
F. Phased-In Recognition of Investment Income					
F1. Current Year: 0.20 x E4	84,854,103				
F2. First Prior Year	(47,611,638)	$ 84,854,103			
F3. Second Prior Year	(19,656,966)	(47,611,638)	$ 84,854,103		
F4. Third Prior Year	(169,529,728)	(19,656,966)	(47,611,638)	$ 84,854,103	
F5. Fourth Prior Year	142,348,013	(169,529,726)	(19,656,965)	(47,611,639)	$ 84,854,105
F6. Total Recognized Phase-Ins	(9,596,216)	(151,944,227)	17,585,500	37,242,464	84,854,105
G. **Actuarial Value End of Year**					
G1. Preliminary Actuarial Value End of Year: A+D+E3+F6	$12,077,120,406				
G2. Upper Corridor Limit: 120% x B	14,477,829,898				
G3. Lower Corridor Limit: 80% x B	9,651,886,598				
G4. Actuarial Value End of Year	$12,077,120,406				
H. Difference Between Market & Actuarial Value	(12,262,158)	139,682,069	122,096,569	84,854,105	
I. Ratio of Actuarial Value to Market Value	100.1%				
J. Actuarial Value Adjustment Factor (ratio of actuarial value to EAF+MDF+CRF+BRF reported value)	1.0724				
K. Recognized Rate of Return	6.92%				
L. Market Rate of Return	11.17%				

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 five-year period. If in the future, total investment income (line E1) were always equal to assumed investment income (line E3), Actuarial 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, 2026	
Cash & leverage	$ (233,480,244)
Receivables & accruals	(5,145,498)
Stocks	4,217,933,350
Bonds & government securities	3,559,163,172
Real assets/alpha	3,633,706,110
Strategic assets	892,681,358
Total Current Assets	**$12,064,858,248**

Revenues and Expenses

Market Value	Year Ended February 28, 2025	Year Ended February 28, 2026
Balance - Beginning of year	$ 10,619,817,632	$ 10,981,414,203
Revenues:		
Employees' contributions	29,545,920	35,736,559
Employer contributions	348,576,646	408,064,933
Investment income	614,824,010	1,347,217,353
Other	206,892	464,673
Total	993,153,468	1,791,483,518
Expenditures:		
Benefit payments	515,839,063	567,473,022
Refund of member contributions	1,917,045	2,129,510
Investment expenses	102,742,796	127,778,633
Administrative expenses	11,057,993	10,658,308
Total	631,556,897	708,039,473
Balance - End of Year	$ 10,981,414,203	$ 12,064,858,248

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; and 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, 2025 to February 28, 2026

Unfunded Accrued Liabilities (UAL), March 1	$ 957,623,800
Employer Normal Cost	280,557,651
Employer Contributions	408,064,933
Interest	62,570,911
Expected UAL Before Any Changes	892,687,429
Change from Benefit Changes Plus New Employers	34,215,598
Change from Revised Actuarial Assumptions	136,651,158
Expected UAL After All Changes	1,063,554,185
Actual UAL, February 28	1,164,187,332
Gain/(Loss) for Year from Experience	**$ (100,633,147)**

This schedule 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 Changes in the BRF Reserve for Future Experience
March 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026

Reserve for Future Experience, March 1	$ 877,666,837
Investment Gain/(Loss)	(5,145,207)
Expected Investment Return on Reserve	61,436,679
Mortality Gain/(Loss)	4,541,871
Cost-of-Living Gain/(Loss)	(111,076,836)
Change from Revised Actuarial Assumptions	(1,365,311)
Change from New Legacy Plans	(8,687,073)
Legacy Employer Contributions	8,973,208
Other	512,967
Reserve for Future Experience, February 28	$ 826,857,135

Analysis of Financial Experience
for the Year Ended February 28, 2026

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

Type of Activity	For Year Ended 2/28/2026	
	Gain or (Loss)	% of Liability
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.	$ (8,046,666)	-0.07%
Death-in-Service Benefits. If more liabilities are released by deaths-in-service than assumed, there is a gain. If smaller releases, a loss.	577,881	0.00%
Withdrawal From Employment. If more liabilities are released by withdrawals than assumed, there is a gain. If smaller releases, a loss.	13,392,287	0.11%
Disability Benefits. If more liabilities are released by disabilities than assumed, there is a gain. If smaller releases, a loss.	(4,941,994)	-0.04%
Pay Increases. If there are smaller pay increases than assumed, there is a gain. If greater increases, a loss.	(88,458,320)	-0.72%
Investment Income. If there is greater investment return on assets than assumed, there is a gain. If less return, a loss.	(9,596,216)	-0.08%
New Active Members. Includes the hiring of existing LAGERS members by other employers ("linked" members).	(40,305,375)	-0.33%
Benefit Reserve Fund. The effect of the change in reserve for future experience and other retiree experience on system-wide UAAL.	14,118,415	0.11%
Other. Miscellaneous gains and losses resulting from data adjustments, timing of financial transactions, valuation methods, etc.	22,626,841	0.18%
Gain or (Loss) During Year From Experience	$(100,633,147)	-0.81%

Investment Gain/(Loss)
for the Year Ended February 28, 2026

Assets, Beginning of Year	$ 11,427,543,094
Net Cash Flow	(135,994,675)
Assumed Investment Return	795,168,203
Expected Assets End of Year	12,086,716,622
Actual Assets End of Year	12,077,120,406
Gain/(Loss) for Year	**$ (9,596,216)**

Active Member Population Reconciliation
March 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026

	Actual	Expected
Active Members Beginning of Year	38,014	
Plus New Hires	6,063	
Minus Retirements*	1,032	1,467.7
Minus Deaths	21	22.0
Minus Disabilities	53	55.7
Minus Other Terminations	4,159	2,816.8
Active Members End of Year	**38,812**	

* *Actual retirements include 107 retirees at or above the age where retirements are assumed to occur 100% of the time. Expected retirements include 535 retirees at or above the age where retirements are assumed to occur 100% of the time.*

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, 2026
(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, public safety 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.

Missouri LocAl Government Employees Retirement System
Brief Summary of LAGERS
Benefits and Conditions Evaluated and/or Considered
Through February 28, 2026
(Section References are to RSMo)
(Continued)

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, public safety 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 becomes 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.

Missouri LocAl Government Employees Retirement System
Brief Summary of LAGERS
Benefits and Conditions Evaluated and/or Considered Through February 28, 2026
(Section references are to RSMo)
(Concluded)

(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 & 70.705. Each member contributes a percent of compensation beginning after completion of sufficient employment for 6 months of credited service. The law governing LAGERS has a provision for the adoption of a 2%, 4% or 6% member contribution rate.

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 0% plan in which the full cost of LAGERS participation is paid by the employer. Adoption of the 0% plan may be done at the time of membership or a later date; however, a change in the member contribution rate may not be made more frequently than every 2 years. Under the 0% plan 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, 2026

Benefit programs now available to each employer are:

L-1, since 1967	L-6, since 1987	L-11, since 2000
L-3, since 1975	L-7, since 1988	L-12, since 2005
LT-4, since 1977	LT-8, since 1988	LT-14(65), since 2005
LT-4(65), since 1994	LT-8(65), since 1994	Non-Contributory, since 1983
LT-5, since 1977	L-9, since, 1995	3-Year Final Average Salary (FAS), since 1984
LT-5(65), since 1994	LT-10(65), since 1995	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 2026 actuarial valuations were made, the Benefit Programs evaluated were as follows:

		Benefit Programs																							
		0% Member Contribution Rate												2% Member Contribution Rate											
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	27	28	1	3	63	54	5	2	2		12	2	5					2					2		208
	Police	12	13	1	1	30	29	3	1		1	5		3					2							101
	Fire		3			20	10	2			1	4												1		41
	Public Safety	2	–	–	1	9	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–					–					–		15
	Totals	41	44	2	5	122	95	11	3	2	2	21	2	8					4					3		365
3 yr.	General	14	16		2	96	132	13	5	6	5	28	8		1			6	2					2		336
	Police	2	8		2	47	26	11	3	2	1	15	4		1			4						2		128
	Fire	2	3		1	24	5	7			7	6	2					3								60
	Public Safety	–	3		–	4	3	–	–	–	–	2	2		–			1	–					–		15
	Totals	18	30		5	171	166	31	8	8	13	51	16		2			14	2					4		539
		4% Member Contribution Rate												6% Member Contribution Rate											
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	51	27	2		49	36	4	2			8	2	3				3	3					1		191
	Police	23	15			26	9	1			1	4		1				1	1					1		83
	Fire	2	5			14	10				1	1														33
	Public Safety	1	–	–		4	1	–	–		–	–	–	1				–	2					–		9
	Totals	77	47	2		93	56	5	2		2	13	2	5				4	6					2		316
3 yr.	General	19	23	1		51	33	4	4	2	1	6														144
	Police	7	10	1		25	10	2	2		2	3														62
	Fire					9		1			2	2						1								15
	Public Safety	2	1	–		5	1	–	–	–	–	–						–								9
	Totals	28	34	2		90	44	7	6	2	5	11						1								230

The above LT columns include both the LT(62) and LT(65) benefit programs. The table includes 91 groups with no active members. The table does not include 15 Legacy Plan groups.

SECTION F

PARTICIPANT DATA

Participating Employers Evaluated as of February 28, 2026

Type of Group	Number of Participating Employers
General Only	445
Fire Only	18
Public Safety Only	16
General and Police	254
General and Fire	46
General and Public Safety	10
General, Police and Fire	60
General, Police and Public Safety	11
General, Police, Fire and Public Safety	10
Total	**870**

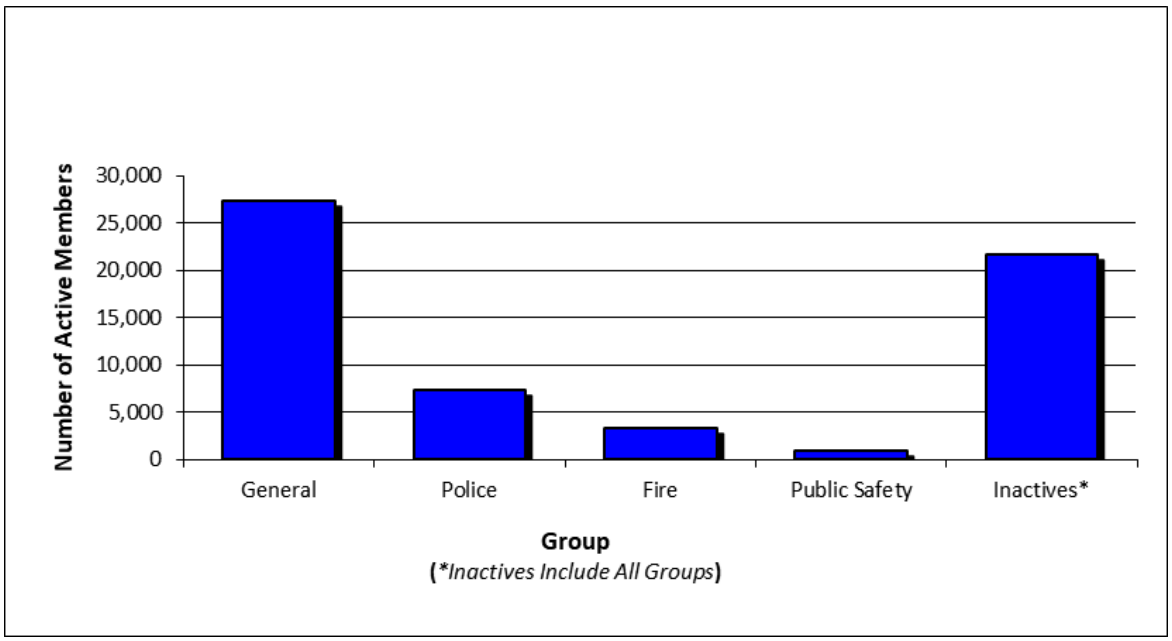
Active and Inactive Members in Valuations as of February 28, 2026

Classification	Number of Members	Number of Valuation Groups*	Annual Payroll
Active Members			
General	27,367	843	$1,721,967,973
Police	7,313	335	555,741,943
Fire	3,272	134	258,656,519
Public Safety	860	47	59,598,118
Total Actives	38,812	1,359	$2,595,964,553
Inactive Members #	21,714		
Total Members	60,526		

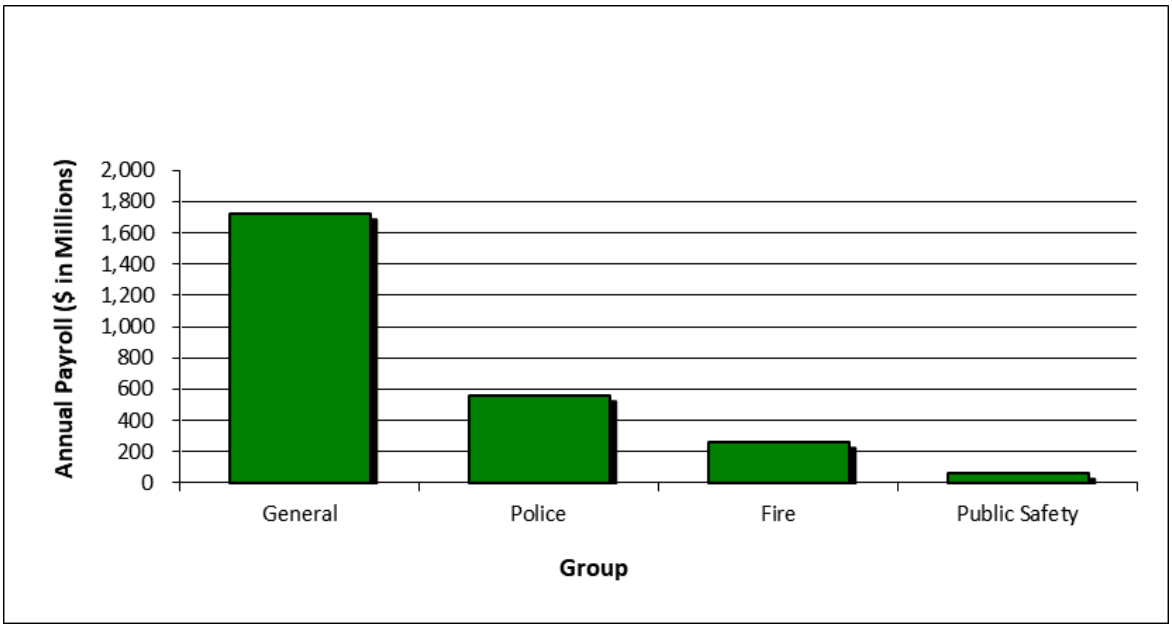
* *Each Police group, each Public Safety group and each Fire group is evaluated separately. Each General group is evaluated separately, but also may be broken into sub-groups for separate financial experience if the employer desires separate employer rates for internal accounting purposes.*

\# *Inactive members are individuals who terminated employment after five or more years of LAGERS service, with rights to a deferred benefit commencing at age 60 (age 55 for Police, Public Safety 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 16,003 linked records included in the above total.*

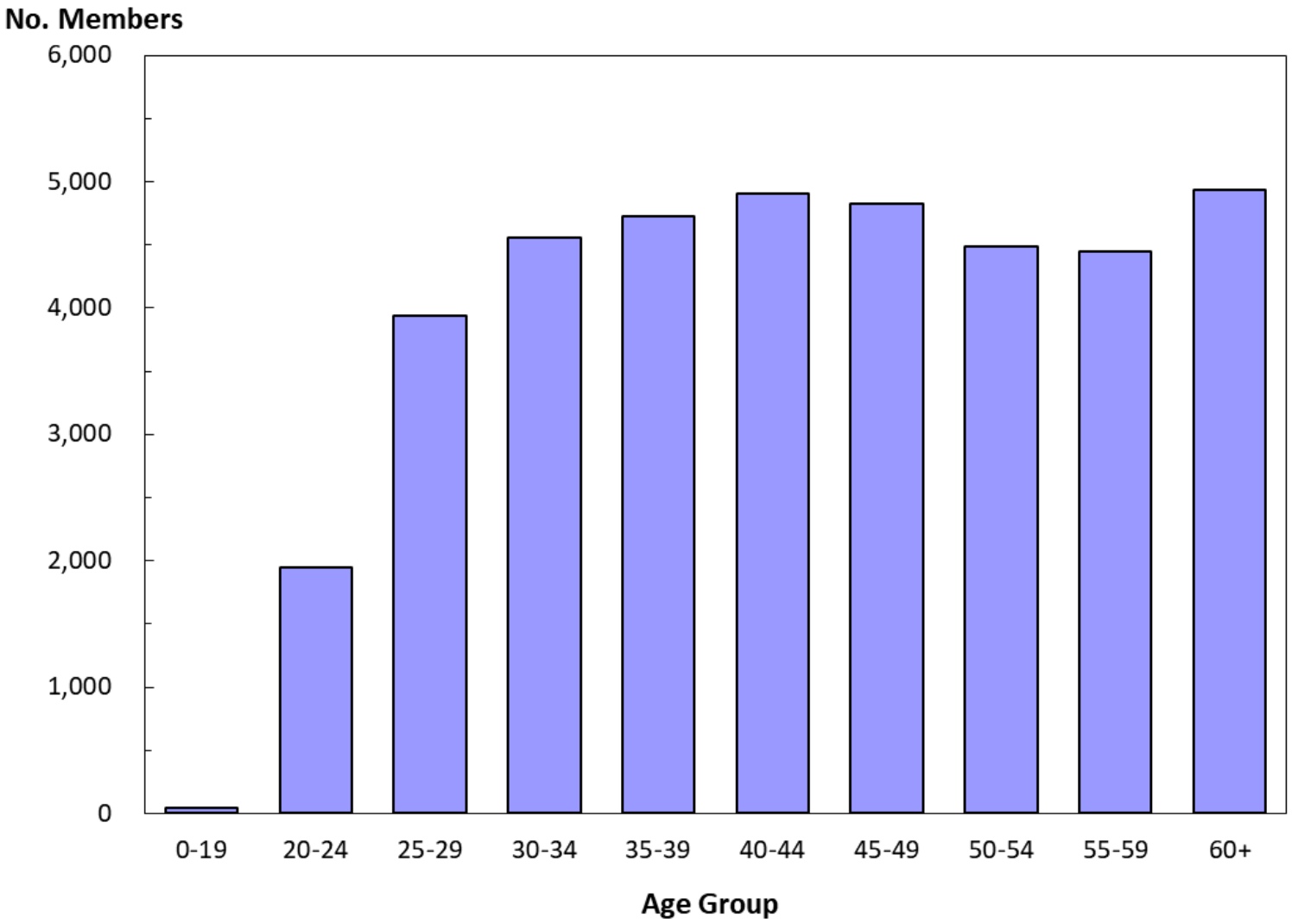
Active Members by Group



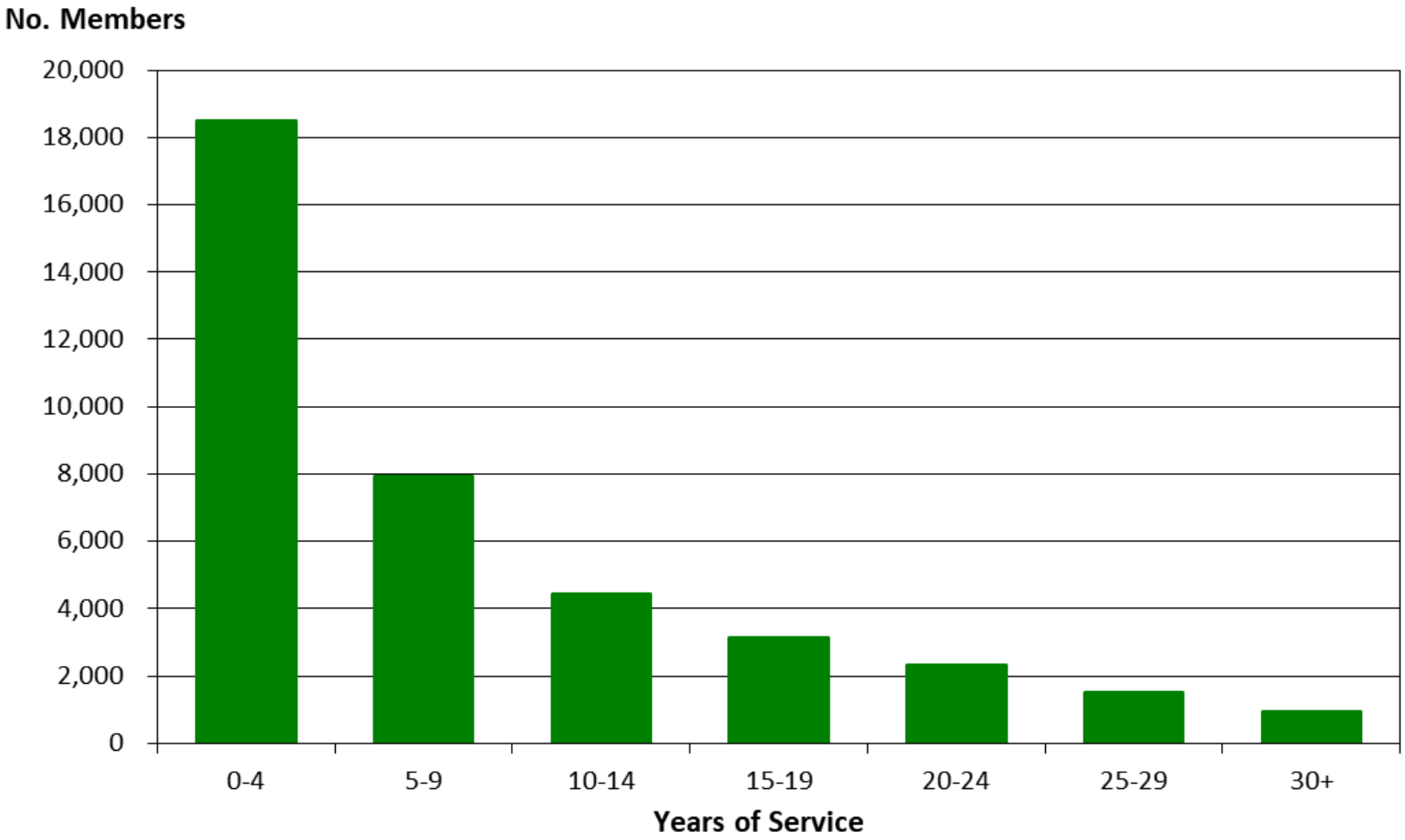
Annual Payroll by Group



Distribution of Active Members by Age as of February 28, 2026



Distribution of Active Members
by Service as of February 28, 2026



General Members - Men
Active as of February 28, 2026
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	35							35	$ 1,615,530
20-24	803	2						805	39,693,695
25-29	1,070	220	3					1,293	71,367,323
30-34	955	412	114	2				1,483	89,710,677
35-39	886	425	269	63	4			1,647	107,009,770
40-44	737	438	284	233	112	8		1,812	127,417,341
45-49	695	361	269	228	232	110	3	1,898	139,877,710
50-54	574	272	248	209	202	184	51	1,740	129,940,828
55-59	602	337	229	214	208	165	160	1,915	141,172,780
60	92	60	38	39	37	29	34	329	23,921,448
61	119	73	46	36	33	20	28	355	24,117,370
62	109	53	33	38	31	24	28	316	21,824,917
63	79	47	45	35	21	17	28	272	18,723,650
64	61	47	34	30	23	19	24	238	16,355,717
65	61	58	17	16	21	12	19	204	14,292,768
66	38	26	24	16	12	6	13	135	9,249,661
67	30	24	12	10	8	8	10	102	6,897,218
68	22	21	14	3	4	7	10	81	5,037,179
69	21	17	8	5	7	5	2	65	4,455,725
70 & Over	94	61	42	31	18	10	23	279	15,715,551
Totals	**7,083**	**2,954**	**1,729**	**1,208**	**973**	**624**	**433**	**15,004**	**$1,008,396,858**

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

Age:	45.3 years
Benefit Service:	8.9 years
Annual Pay:	$67,209

General Members - Women
Active as of February 28, 2026
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	$ 274,920
20-24	472	1						473	21,571,753
25-29	935	114	0					1,049	51,985,432
30-34	822	363	35	1				1,221	65,935,724
35-39	684	345	190	32	0			1,251	71,585,220
40-44	662	351	221	147	47	1		1,429	85,845,340
45-49	673	355	214	168	122	46	2	1,580	96,929,294
50-54	582	292	189	164	108	125	36	1,496	93,161,516
55-59	582	364	242	158	166	118	100	1,730	105,559,800
60	77	62	47	33	23	20	21	283	16,720,072
61	88	68	53	32	21	27	18	307	18,333,309
62	81	63	48	23	28	29	27	299	17,534,639
63	73	67	30	26	20	23	16	255	14,462,190
64	60	46	35	19	21	12	17	210	12,024,309
65	45	47	29	22	25	13	17	198	11,471,578
66	37	32	21	15	17	4	11	137	7,219,094
67	29	17	13	15	9	8	12	103	5,965,400
68	17	22	16	6	10	2	8	81	4,432,522
69	11	7	9	6	6	6	3	48	2,500,079
70 & Over	65	25	41	32	18	10	16	207	10,058,924
Totals	**6,001**	**2,641**	**1,433**	**899**	**641**	**444**	**304**	**12,363**	**$713,571,115**

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

Age:	46.3 years
Benefit Service:	8.4 years
Annual Pay:	$57,718

Police Members
Active as of February 28, 2026
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	1							1	$ 41,451
20-24	310	0						310	18,586,700
25-29	914	126	0					1,040	66,089,710
30-34	741	418	65	0				1,224	84,485,501
35-39	512	364	250	44	0			1,170	86,514,015
40-44	342	236	216	206	43	0		1,043	84,590,940
45-49	233	130	137	171	164	42	0	877	74,471,819
50-54	193	100	89	88	137	161	27	795	69,919,515
55-59	160	67	56	60	68	68	76	555	47,510,917
60	13	10	7	11	4	4	9	58	4,623,700
61	18	8	7	6	5	7	11	62	5,223,023
62	11	8	1	1	2	2	4	29	2,129,217
63	10	10	4	2	2	1	2	31	2,481,532
64	7	8	4	1	0	1	1	22	1,667,470
65	7	5	2	1	2	0	4	21	1,656,756
66	2	3	1	1	2	0	1	10	957,976
67	6	3	2	2	1	1	2	17	1,212,032
68	4	3	0	0	2	0	2	11	819,042
69	2	3	0	1	0	1	1	8	627,350
70 & Over	7	4	4	4	3	1	6	29	2,133,277
Totals	**3,493**	**1,506**	**845**	**599**	**435**	**289**	**146**	**7,313**	**$555,741,943**

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

Age: 40.3 years
Benefit Service: 8.5 years
Annual Pay: $75,994

Fire Members
Active as of February 28, 2026
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	3							3	$ 157,679
20-24	259	0						259	15,079,972
25-29	354	71	0					425	26,460,824
30-34	278	173	34	0				485	33,217,446
35-39	231	187	112	19	0			549	41,414,732
40-44	126	129	110	128	35	0		528	44,195,006
45-49	57	78	53	105	65	15	0	373	33,842,909
50-54	71	34	29	63	80	68	14	359	35,585,821
55-59	37	22	13	32	36	35	22	197	19,323,750
60	2	1	1	0	3	4	7	18	1,821,626
61	1	2	0	1	2	1	3	10	916,579
62	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	16	1,612,005
63	2	3	1	1	2	1	4	14	1,344,243
64	0	1	3	2	1	3	3	13	1,519,444
65	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	11	1,099,612
66	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	169,503
67	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	376,900
68	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	61,328
69	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	294,167
70 & Over	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	162,973
Totals	**1,425**	**705**	**359**	**357**	**230**	**131**	**65**	**3,272**	**$258,656,519**

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

Age:	39.3 years
Benefit Service:	9.2 years
Annual Pay:	$79,052

Public Safety Members
Active as of February 28, 2026
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	1							1	$ 52,764
20-24	98	2						100	5,341,311
25-29	117	19	0					136	8,396,046
30-34	93	43	7	0				143	9,483,595
35-39	58	22	18	7	0			105	7,391,144
40-44	31	18	23	12	8	0		92	7,251,909
45-49	37	16	9	13	17	5	0	97	7,286,577
50-54	27	15	13	21	9	7	1	93	7,173,419
55-59	19	7	3	10	7	4	1	51	4,087,361
60	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	285,587
61	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	6	392,165
62	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	5	441,681
63	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	8	681,658
64	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	5	413,693
65	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	175,682
66	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	313,488
67	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	185,468
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	67,406
70 & Over	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	177,164
Totals	**493**	**149**	**79**	**71**	**45**	**17**	**6**	**860**	**$59,598,118**

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

Age: 38.6 years
Benefit Service: 7.0 years
Annual Pay: $69,300

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	
2-28-2017	681	1,078	33,633	$1,555,729,666	$46,256	2.3%	2.7%
2-28-2018	704	1,116	34,053	1,616,895,524	47,482	2.7	2.2
2-28-2019	730	1,141	34,523	1,682,772,357	48,744	2.7	1.5
2-29-2020	789	1,207	35,248	1,787,038,817	50,699	4.0	2.3
2-28-2021	801	1,225	35,380	1,816,911,441	51,354	1.3	1.7
2-28-2022	812	1,245	35,029	1,880,488,829	53,684	4.5	7.9
2-28-2023	829	1,272	35,691	2,033,390,262	56,972	6.1	6.0
2-29-2024	851	1,317	36,967	2,256,438,464	61,039	7.1	3.2
2-28-2025	861	1,339	38,014	2,450,123,029	64,453	5.6	2.8
2-28-2026	870	1,359	38,812	2,595,964,553	66,886	3.8	2.4
10-Year Compound Average						**4.0%**	**3.3%**

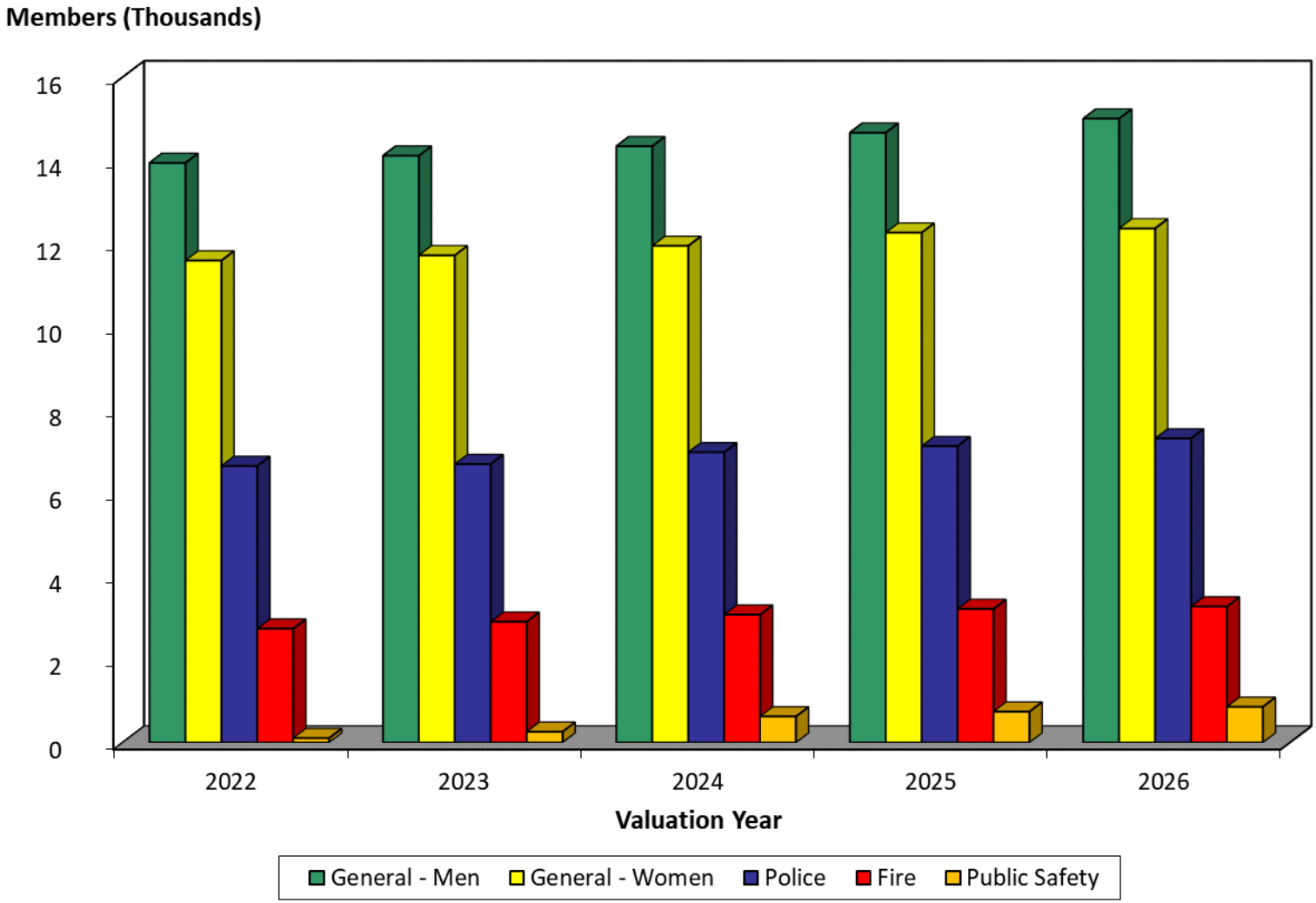
Active Members in Valuations - Group Averages (Averages Not Used in Valuations; Computed and Shown Because of General Information Value)

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	2017	13,906	46.4	10.8	$ 48,193	+1.7	+2.7
	2018	14,010	46.4	10.6	49,407	+2.5	+2.2
	2019	13,972	46.3	10.6	50,592	+2.4	+1.5
	2020	14,257	46.2	10.3	52,495	+3.8	+2.3
	2021	14,230	46.1	10.3	53,051	+1.1	+1.7
	2022	13,939	46.2	10.3	55,204	+4.1	+7.9
	2023	14,111	45.9	9.8	58,123	+5.3	+6.0
	2024	14,340	45.8	9.5	62,063	+6.8	+3.2
	2025	14,665	45.5	9.2	65,237	+5.1	+2.8
	2026	15,004	45.3	8.9	67,209	+3.0	+2.4
General - Women	2017	11,313	46.9	9.8	39,875	+2.7	+2.7
	2018	11,441	46.8	9.7	41,008	+2.8	+2.2
	2019	11,579	46.7	9.5	42,086	+2.6	+1.5
	2020	11,753	46.6	9.3	43,675	+3.8	+2.3
	2021	11,744	46.7	9.3	44,356	+1.6	+1.7
	2022	11,591	46.7	9.1	46,422	+4.7	+7.9
	2023	11,717	46.5	8.8	49,158	+5.9	+6.0
	2024	11,943	46.5	8.6	52,481	+6.8	+3.2
	2025	12,262	46.2	8.4	55,526	+5.8	+2.8
	2026	12,363	46.3	8.4	57,718	+3.9	+2.4

Active Members in Valuations - Group Averages (Averages Not Used in Valuations; Computed and Shown Because of General Information Value) (Concluded)

Group	Valuation at 2-28	No. of Members	Group Averages (In Years) Age	Service	Annual Payroll Average	Change	Inflation Increase % (C.P.I)
Police	2017	6,101	40.2	9.3	$ 49,765	+2.4	+2.7
	2018	6,181	40.3	9.2	51,151	+2.8	+2.2
	2019	6,456	40.2	9.3	52,767	+3.2	+1.5
	2020	6,530	40.3	9.4	55,450	+5.1	+2.3
	2021	6,591	40.3	9.2	55,939	+0.9	+1.7
	2022	6,652	40.2	8.9	58,800	+5.1	+7.9
	2023	6,696	40.2	8.8	63,512	+8.0	+6.0
	2024	6,979	40.1	8.6	68,525	+7.9	+3.2
	2025	7,129	40.1	8.5	72,676	+6.1	+2.8
	2026	7,313	40.3	8.5	75,994	+4.6	+2.4
Fire	2017	2,313	40.6	10.8	56,569	+2.0	+2.7
	2018	2,421	40.2	10.4	57,563	+1.8	+2.2
	2019	2,516	40.2	10.6	58,795	+2.1	+1.5
	2020	2,645	40.1	10.3	60,706	+3.3	+2.3
	2021	2,715	40.0	10.0	61,711	+1.7	+1.7
	2022	2,739	40.0	10.1	64,423	+4.4	+7.9
	2023	2,906	39.7	9.5	67,245	+4.4	+6.0
	2024	3,077	39.2	9.1	71,751	+6.7	+3.2
	2025	3,214	39.1	9.1	75,945	+5.8	+2.8
	2026	3,272	39.3	9.2	79,052	+4.1	+2.4
Public Safety	2020	63	38.8	8.0	42,150	+0.0	+2.3
	2021	100	39.2	7.2	48,285	+14.6	+1.7
	2022	108	38.6	6.5	49,455	+2.4	+7.9
	2023	261	40.0	8.0	63,371	+28.1	+6.0
	2024	628	39.4	7.5	64,736	+2.2	+3.2
	2025	744	38.9	7.4	67,692	+4.6	+2.8
	2026	860	38.6	7.0	69,300	+2.4	+2.4

Active Members by Group
2022-2026

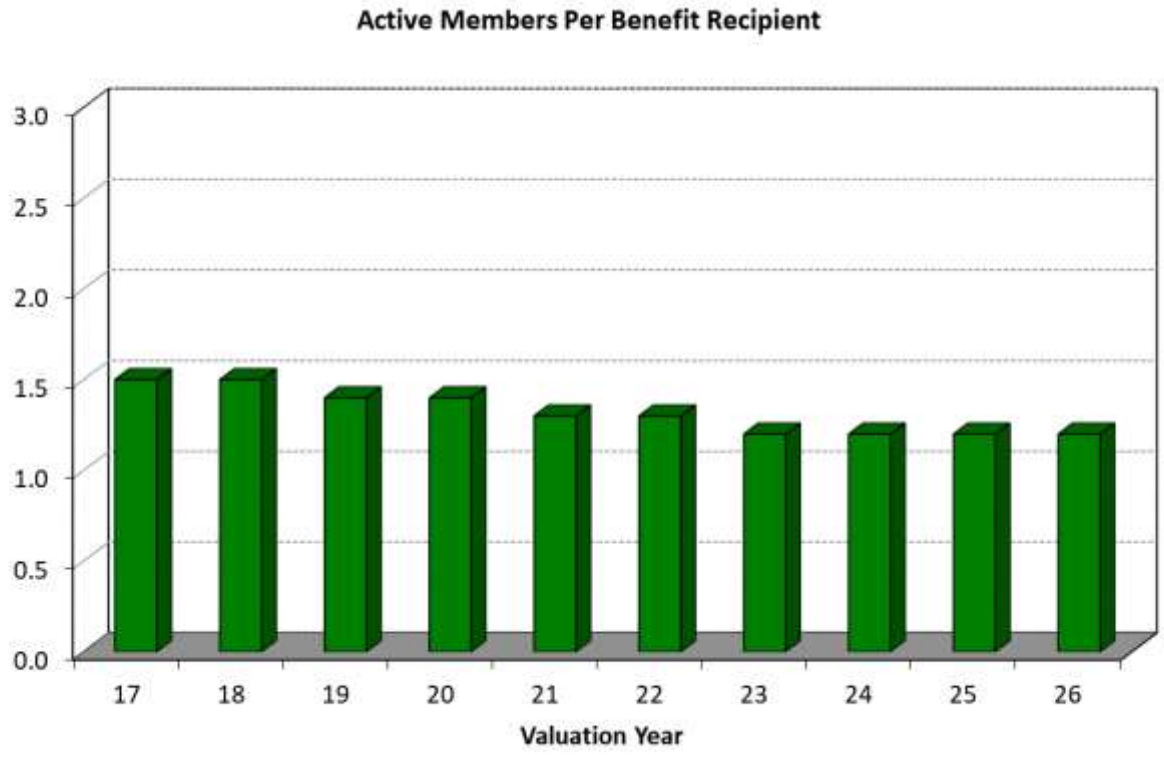


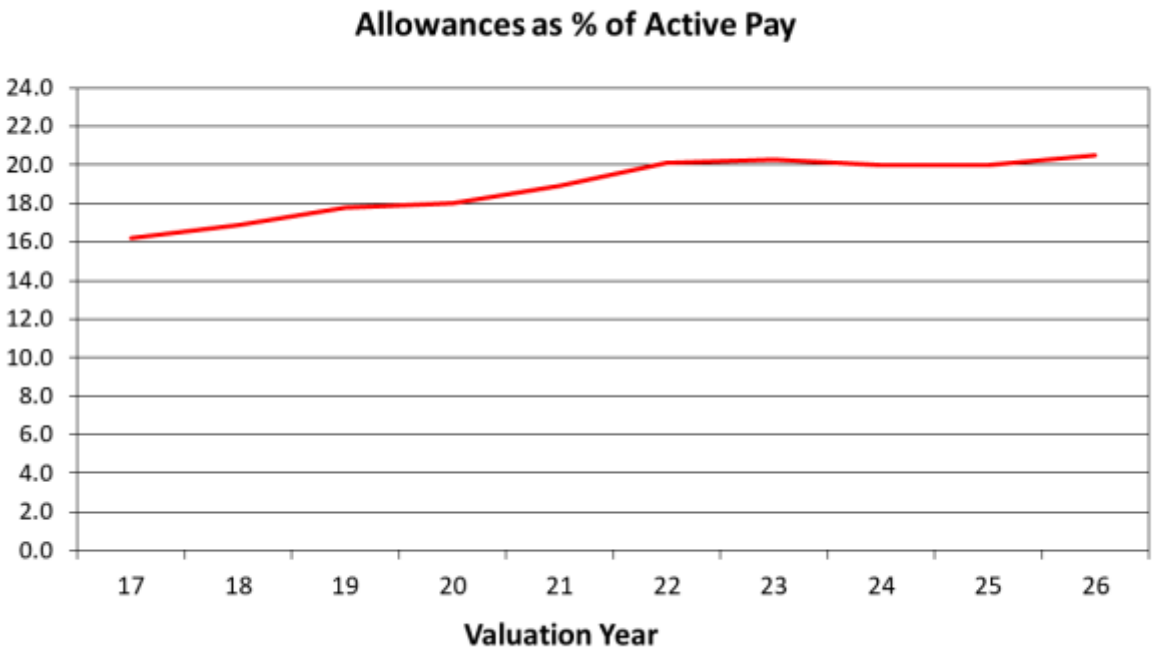
Retirants and Beneficiaries Added to and Removed from Rolls
10-Year Comparative Statement

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
2-28-2017	1,817	$24,889,736	686	$ 6,826,899	21,780	$251,511,120	7.7%	$ 11,548	1.5	16.2%
2-28-2018	1,898	30,005,238	760	7,909,356	22,918	273,607,002	8.8	11,939	1.5	16.9
2-28-2019	1,909	33,269,236	691	7,232,130	24,136	299,644,108	9.5	12,415	1.4	17.8
2-29-2020	1,914	30,831,382	762	8,309,766	25,288	322,165,724	7.5	12,740	1.4	18.0
2-28-2021	2,105	32,183,547	972	10,464,999	26,421	343,884,272	6.7	13,016	1.3	18.9
2-28-2022	2,200	44,035,181	908	10,337,555	27,713	377,581,898	9.8	13,625	1.3	20.1
2-28-2023	2,151	46,643,689	869	10,709,454	28,995	413,516,133	9.5	14,262	1.2	20.3
2-29-2024	2,145	48,577,257	866	10,612,021	30,274	451,481,369	9.2	14,913	1.2	20.0
2-28-2025	2,210	51,115,331	893	11,659,394	31,591	490,937,306	8.7	15,540	1.2	20.0
2-28-2026	2,224	55,019,575	1,017	13,809,430	32,798	532,147,451	8.4	16,225	1.2	20.5

* *Includes post-retirement adjustments.*

Retirants and Beneficiaries
Comparative Data





Retirants and Beneficiaries on Rolls as of February 28, 2026 by Disbursing Fund and Type of Benefit Being Paid

Type of Benefit	Number#	Annual Allowances
Service Early & Deferred		
Life Option	14,669	$231,081,815
Option A	5,713	101,875,281
Option B	3,948	91,575,263
Option C	3,439	39,805,907
Beneficiary Receiving	2,188	23,090,814
Totals	29,957	487,429,080
Duty Disability		
Life Option	535	14,503,036
Option A	161	3,713,130
Option B	131	3,589,891
Option C	77	1,583,082
Totals	904	23,389,139
Non-Duty Disability		
Life Option	369	5,069,570
Option A	194	2,483,827
Option B	86	1,238,160
Option C	83	920,084
Totals	732	9,711,641
Beneficiary Receiving	288	2,948,984
Total Disability	1,924	36,049,764
Death-In-Service		
Spouse Receiving	917	8,668,607
Children Receiving	0	0
Totals	917	8,668,607
Totals	**32,798**	**$532,147,451**

 # Legacy retirees with optional forms of payment not typical to LAGERS are included above with similar benefit types. Currently, there are fifty-seven service retirees with 100% Joint and Survivor included with Option A, ten service retirees with 66 2/3% Joint and Survivor included with Option B and three service retirees with various certain and life periods included with Option C.

SECTION G

COMPUTED EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS: SUMMARY OF COMPUTED INDIVIDUAL RATES

Computed Employer Contributions: 0% Member Contribution Rate by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026

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	2	8	5	21	36
Police	1	0	1	7	9
Fire	0	0	0	2	2
Public Safety	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	8	6	31	48
Benefit Program L-3					
General	7	1	8	25	41
Police	1	1	2	15	19
Fire	0	0	1	2	3
Public Safety	0	0	0	3	3
Total	8	2	11	45	66
Benefit Program LT-4(62)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-4(65)					
General	0	0	0	1	1
Police	0	0	0	1	1
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	2	2
Benefit Program LT-5(62)					
General	1	0	0	0	1
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	1
Benefit Program LT-5(65)					
General	1	1	0	1	3
Police	0	1	0	2	3
Fire	1	0	0	0	1
Public Safety	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2	2	0	4	8

Computed Employer Contributions: 0% Member Contribution Rate by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026 (Continued)

Group	Number of Valuation Groups				
	Under 2.00%	2.00-4.99%	5.00-7.99%	Over 8.00%	Totals
Benefit Program L-6					
General	4	0	2	151	157
Police	2	0	1	70	73
Fire	0	0	2	38	40
Public Safety	0	0	0	13	13
Total	6	0	5	272	283
Benefit Program L-7					
General	2	4	22	152	180
Police	1	1	7	41	50
Fire	0	0	2	10	12
Public Safety	0	0	1	4	5
Total	3	5	32	207	247
Benefit Program LT-8(62)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-8(65)					
General	0	2	0	14	16
Police	1	0	0	12	13
Fire	1	0	1	7	9
Public Safety	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2	2	1	34	39
Benefit Program L-9					
General	2	0	1	4	7
Police	0	0	1	2	3
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	2	6	10
Benefit Program LT-10(65)					
General	0	1	1	6	8
Police	0	1	0	1	2
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	1	7	10

Computed Employer Contributions: 0% Member Contribution Rate by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026 (Concluded)

Group	Number of Valuation Groups				
	Under 2.00%	2.00-4.99%	5.00-7.99%	Over 8.00%	Totals
Benefit Program L-11					
General	0	0	0	5	5
Police	0	0	0	2	2
Fire	0	0	0	8	8
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	15	15
Benefit Program L-12					
General	1	1	2	35	39
Police	0	1	0	17	18
Fire	0	0	0	9	9
Public Safety	0	0	0	2	2
Total	1	2	2	63	68
Benefit Program LT-14(65)					
General	0	0	0	9	9
Police	0	1	1	2	4
Fire	0	0	0	2	2
Public Safety	0	0	0	2	2
Total	0	1	1	15	17
Totals*	**28**	**24**	**61**	**701**	**814**

* *There are fifty-three 0% Member Contribution Rate groups presently without active members. They are not included in the totals.*

Computed Employer Contributions: 2% Member Contribution Rate by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026

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	0	2	3	0	5
Police	0	1	1	1	3
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	4	1	8
Benefit Program L-3					
General	0	0	0	1	1
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	1
Benefit Program LT-4(62)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-4(65)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-5(62)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-5(65)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Computed Employer Contributions: 2% Member Contribution Rate by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026 (Continued)

Group	Number of Valuation Groups				
	Under 2.00%	2.00-4.99%	5.00-7.99%	Over 8.00%	Totals
Benefit Program L-6					
General	0	0	1	5	6
Police	0	0	0	4	4
Fire	0	0	0	3	3
Public Safety	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	1	13	14
Benefit Program L-7					
General	0	0	1	3	4
Police	0	0	1	1	2
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	2	4	6
Benefit Program LT-8(62)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-8(65)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program L-9					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-10(65)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Computed Employer Contributions: 2% Member Contribution Rate by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026 (Concluded)

Group	Number of Valuation Groups				
	Under 2.00%	2.00-4.99%	5.00-7.99%	Over 8.00%	Totals
Benefit Program L-11					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program L-12					
General	0	0	0	4	4
Police	0	0	0	2	2
Fire	0	0	0	1	1
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	7	7
Benefit Program LT-14(65)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Totals*	**0**	**3**	**7**	**26**	**36**

* *There is one 2% Member Contribution Rate group presently without active members. It is not included in the totals.*

Computed Employer Contributions: 4% Member Contribution Rate by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026

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	23	16	10	11	60
Police	5	8	6	1	20
Fire	0	1	0	1	2
Public Safety	0	2	1	0	3
Total	28	27	17	13	85
Benefit Program L-3					
General	11	8	15	13	47
Police	2	8	6	7	23
Fire	1	1	1	1	4
Public Safety	0	0	0	1	1
Total	14	17	22	22	75
Benefit Program LT-4(62)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-4(65)					
General	0	2	0	1	3
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	0	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
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-5(65)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Computed Employer Contributions: 4% Member Contribution Rate by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026 (Continued)

Group	Number of Valuation Groups				
	Under 2.00%	2.00-4.99%	5.00-7.99%	Over 8.00%	Totals
Benefit Program L-6					
General	1	1	12	85	99
Police	4	4	3	37	48
Fire	1	2	0	18	21
Public Safety	0	0	0	9	9
Total	6	7	15	149	177
Benefit Program L-7					
General	5	18	14	31	68
Police	2	5	5	7	19
Fire	0	0	2	7	9
Public Safety	0	0	0	2	2
Total	7	23	21	47	98
Benefit Program LT-8(62)					
General	1	0	0	0	1
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	1
Benefit Program LT-8(65)					
General	1	1	1	4	7
Police	1	0	1	0	2
Fire	0	0	1	0	1
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	3	4	10
Benefit Program L-9					
General	1	2	0	3	6
Police	0	0	1	0	1
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	1	3	7
Benefit Program LT-10(65)					
General	0	0	0	2	2
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	2	2

Computed Employer Contributions: 4% Member Contribution Rate by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026 (Concluded)

Group	Number of Valuation Groups				
	Under 2.00%	2.00-4.99%	5.00-7.99%	Over 8.00%	Totals
Benefit Program L-11					
General	0	0	0	1	1
Police	0	0	0	3	3
Fire	0	0	0	3	3
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	7	7
Benefit Program L-12					
General	1	0	3	10	14
Police	1	0	1	5	7
Fire	0	0	0	3	3
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	4	18	24
Benefit Program LT-14(65)					
General	0	0	1	1	2
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	1	2
Totals*	**61**	**79**	**84**	**267**	**491**

* *There are thirty-seven 4% Member Contribution Rate groups presently without active members. They are not included in the totals.*

Computed Employer Contributions: 6% Member Contribution Rate by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026

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	0	1	1	1	3
Police	0	0	0	1	1
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	1	0	0	1
Total	0	2	1	2	5
Benefit Program L-3					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-4(62)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-4(65)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-5(62)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-5(65)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Computed Employer Contributions: 6% Member Contribution Rate by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026 (Continued)

Group	Number of Valuation Groups				
	Under 2.00%	2.00-4.99%	5.00-7.99%	Over 8.00%	Totals
Benefit Program L-6					
General	0	0	2	1	3
Police	0	0	1	0	1
Fire	0	0	0	1	1
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	3	2	5
Benefit Program L-7					
General	0	1	0	2	3
Police	0	0	1	0	1
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	1	1	2
Total	0	1	2	3	6
Benefit Program LT-8(62)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-8(65)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program L-9					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program LT-10(65)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Computed Employer Contributions: 6% Member Contribution Rate by Valuation Groups as of February 28, 2026 (Concluded)

Group	Number of Valuation Groups				
	Under 2.00%	2.00-4.99%	5.00-7.99%	Over 8.00%	Totals
Benefit Program L-11					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Benefit Program L-12					
General	0	0	0	1	1
Police	0	0	0	1	1
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	2	2
Benefit Program LT-14(65)					
General	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**0**	**3**	**6**	**9**	**18**

SECTION H

LOW-DEFAULT-RISK OBLIGATION MEASURE

Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure

INTRODUCTION

In December 2021, the Actuarial Standards Board (ASB) adopted a revision to Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 4, *Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Costs or Contributions*. The revised ASOP No. 4 requires the calculation and disclosure of a liability referred to by the ASOP as the "Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure" (LDROM). The rationale that the ASB cited for the calculation and disclosure of the LDROM was included in the Transmittal Memorandum of ASOP No. 4 and is presented below (emphasis added):

> "The ASB believes that the calculation and disclosure of this measure provides **appropriate, useful information for the intended user regarding the funded status of a pension plan**. The calculation and disclosure of this additional measure is **not intended to suggest that this is the "right" liability measure** for a pension plan. However, the ASB does believe that **this additional disclosure provides a more complete assessment of a plan's funded status and provides additional information regarding the security of benefits that members have earned as of the measurement date.**"

COMPARING THE ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND THE LDROM

One of the fundamental financial objectives of LAGERS is to finance each member's retirement benefits over the period from the member's date of hire until the member's projected date of retirement (entry age actuarial cost method) as a level percentage of payroll. To fulfill this objective, the discount rate that is used to value the accrued liabilities of LAGERS is set equal to the **expected return** on the System's diversified portfolio of assets (referred to sometimes as the investment return assumption). For LAGERS, the investment return assumption is 7.00%.

The LDROM is meant to approximately represent the lump sum cost to a plan to purchase low-default-risk fixed income securities whose resulting cash flows essentially replicate in timing and amount the benefits earned (or the costs accrued) as of the measurement date. **The LDROM is very dependent upon market interest rates at the time of the LDROM measurement. The lower the market interest rates, the higher the LDROM, and vice versa.** The LDROM results presented in this report are based on the projected unit credit actuarial cost method and discount rates based upon the February 2026 Treasury Yield Curve Spot Rates (monthly average). The 1-, 5-, 10- and 30-year rates follow: 3.54%, 3.71%, 4.19% and 4.98%.

Presented below are the actuarial accrued liability and the LDROM as of February 28, 2026 for LAGERS:

Benefits Financed by Type of Fund	Valuation Accrued Liabilities	LDROM
EAF and MDF	$ 6,371,563,102	$ 8,109,132,254
CRF*	69,050,746	123,342,030
BRF#	6,008,682,604	7,538,057,098

** Valuation accrued liabilities represents entry age actuarial accrued liability.*
 # Valuation accrued liabilities excludes any reserve for future adverse experience.

Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure

COMMENTARY REGARDING THE LDROM

Some ways in which the LDROM can assist the LAGERS Board of Trustees and participating employers in a decision-making process include:

(1) It provides information to potentially allow for better risk management for LAGERS.
(2) It places the appropriateness of potential employer contribution rate reductions or benefit enhancements in a better context.
(3) It provides more complete information regarding the benefit security of the membership's benefits earned as of the measurement date.

Given the structure of LAGERS, bullet (2) most likely has the greatest decision useful aspect for employers. For example, given the importance of benefit security to any retirement system, an employer may wish to consider the difference between the LDROM and the valuation accrued liabilities in determining if additional contributions to LAGERS in excess of those presented in this report are reasonable.

Potentially Allows for Better Risk Management: Once a member retires, assets are transferred from an individual employer's EAF (and potentially the MDF and/or the CRF) to the BRF. At this point, any deviations between actual and assumed experience becomes the responsibility of all of the employers. This is one of the reasons that the Board maintains a Reserve for Future Experience for the BRF. If the BRF has a UAAL (e.g., February 28, 2009), in the absence of any investment, mortality or COLA gains, a portion of future interest credits to the EAF would need to be redirected to the BRF if the BRF's UAAL were to be financed. The LDROM and liability driven investing (LDI) are closely related concepts. One way to reduce the potential of a UAAL in the BRF is to immunize (i.e., LDI) a portion of the BRF's liability. This would require a cash flow matching method to value that portion of the BRF's liability. This means that the actuary would not use the System's investment return assumption for this portion of the liability, but the yield curve resulting from the fixed income portfolio that is being used to immunize the liability. The value of the assets (i.e., fixed income portfolio) and the value of the immunized liability would move in tandem with any changes (up or down) in future interest rates. The result being that the immunized portion of the BRF's liability would reduce the potential of producing a new UAAL in the BRF. However, the fixed income portfolio would still have the minor potential for credit default risk.

Places the Appropriateness of Potential Employer Contribution Rate Reductions or Benefit Enhancements in a Better Context: Many PERS have adopted a funding policy. Many funding policies already take into account the System's funded ratio (based upon the AAL) when considering whether to allow for benefit enhancements or contribution rate reductions. For example, a System may not allow for a benefit enhancement if the funded ratio does not exceed a certain threshold. Similarly, a System may not allow for an employer contribution rate reduction in some circumstances. For example, a reduction to the employer normal cost contribution may not be allowed until the System reaches a funded ratio of 120%. Given the fact that most criteria are based upon the expectation of earning the investment return assumption, a System may want to consider extending these criteria to a funded ratio based upon the LDROM in addition to the AAL.

Provides more Complete Information Regarding the Benefit Security of the Membership's Benefits Earned as of the Measurement Date: Too often a high funded ratio (e.g., 100% funded) on an AAL basis is interpreted as benefit security for the participants. The fact that this funded ratio is based upon an expected measure is many times overlooked. If the AAL and LDROM measures are relatively close, then the System at least has the opportunity to make benefits payable in the future more secure.

SECTION I

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. In accordance with Section 70.605, subsection 14 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, the Board adopts the actuarial assumptions after receiving the advice of its actuary. The assumptions used in performing the valuations were adopted by the Board in conjunction with a five-year investigation for the period ending February 28, 2025. A report of this investigation was issued March 5, 2026. The actuarial assumptions represent estimates of future experience.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS -

The investment return rate used in making the valuations was 7.00% per year, compounded annually (net after investment 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 3.00%, the 7.00% investment return rate translates to an assumed real rate of return of 4.00%. The price inflation component of the investment return rate and the wage inflation rate is assumed to be 2.40%.

Pay increase assumptions for individual active members are shown for sample ages on pages I-4 and I-5. Part of the assumption for each age is for merit and/or seniority increase, and the other 3.00% recognizes wage inflation.

The active member payroll is assumed to increase 3.00% annually, which is the portion of the individual pay increase assumptions attributable to wage inflation.

Post-retirement increases are assumed to be 2.00%, compounded annually.

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

NON-ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS -

The ***healthy retiree mortality tables***, for post-retirement mortality, used in evaluating allowances to be paid were 115% of the PubG-2016 Retiree Mortality Table for males and females. The **disabled retiree mortality tables**, for post-retirement mortality, used in evaluating allowances to be paid were 115% of the PubNS-2016 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table for males and females. The **pre-retirement mortality tables** used were 75%/50% (Male/Female) of the PubG-2016 Employee Mortality Table for males and females of General groups. The **pre-retirement mortality tables** used were 100%/90%/100% (Police/Fire/Public Safety) of the PubS-2016 Employee Mortality Table for males and females of Police, Fire and Public Safety groups. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2021 mortality improvement scale to the above described tables. Related values are shown on page I-3.

The probabilities of age and service retirement are shown on page I-3.

The probabilities of withdrawal from service and death-in-service are shown for sample ages on pages I-4 and I-5. It is assumed that all members contributing the 2% member contribution rate and terminating with less than 5 years of service, and a percentage (General and Public Safety: 30% grading to 10%, Other: 35% grading to 5%; grading from age 25 to early retirement age) of members terminating after attaining 5 or more years of service, withdraw their contributions and forfeit any vested employer-financed benefit. It is assumed that all members contributing the 4% member contribution rate and terminating with less than 5 years of service, and a percentage (General and Public Safety: 40% grading to 15%, Other: 40% grading to 10%; grading from age 25 to early retirement age) of members terminating after attaining 5 or more years of service, withdraw their contributions

and forfeit any vested employer-financed benefit. It is assumed that all members contributing the 6% member contribution rate and terminating with less than 5 years of service, and a percentage (General and Public Safety: 50% grading to 20%, Other: 45% grading to 15%; grading from age 25 to early retirement age) of members terminating after attaining 5 or more years of service, withdraw their contributions and forfeit any vested employer-financed benefit.

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; and

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

Unfunded accrued liabilities (UAL) are amortized by level (principal & interest) percent-of-payroll contributions. Actuarial gains or losses for each employer resulting from experience prior to February 28, 2014 are amortized over various closed periods ranging from 15 to 30 years. Actuarial gains or losses for each employer resulting from experience on or after February 28, 2014 are amortized over closed 15-year periods. Benefit changes adopted by employers are amortized over a closed 20-year period. Adoption of the Non-Contributory Refund provision is amortized over a closed 15-year period. Initial unfunded accrued liabilities for new employers joining LAGERS are amortized over closed 30-year periods. If a valuation group's UAL (excluding the UAL associated with benefit changes) is negative, the valuation group's separate amortization bases (excluding the amortization bases associated with benefit changes) will be combined into one amortization base. This amortization base will be amortized over the greater of (i) the valuation group's remaining initial amortization period and (ii) 15 years.

Contribution rates for the Casualty Reserve Fund (CRF) are determined using a modified terminal funding method. Contribution rates are periodically adjusted based on the trend of the balance of the CRF. The funding objective of the CRF is to finance disability and death-in-service benefits not covered by the entry age normal cost financing of these benefits. The CRF is expected to represent 40% of the financing of the benefits.

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.

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.

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

The Actuarial 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 actuarial value of assets is not permitted to deviate from the market value of assets by more than 20%.

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.

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

Future Life Expectancy
(115% of the PubG-2016 Healthy Retiree Mortality Table)

Sample Ages	Future Life Expectancy (Years)*	
	Men	Women
50	34.42	37.25
55	29.59	32.36
60	24.92	27.52
65	20.46	22.79
70	16.22	18.25
75	12.30	14.02
80	8.88	10.26

* *Applicable to calendar year 2026. Values for future years are determined by the above rates and the MP-2021 scale.*

Percent of Eligible Active Members Retiring within the Next Year

	Without Rule of 80 Eligibility				With Rule of 80 Eligibility			
	General*		Police/Public		General		Police/Public	
Ages	Men	Women	Safety*	Fire*	Men	Women	Safety	Fire
50			2.50%	2.25%	25.0%	15.0%	30.0%	25.0%
51			2.50	2.25	20.0	15.0	30.0	25.0
52			3.00	2.25	20.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
53			3.00	2.25	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
54			3.50	2.25	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
55	3.00%	3.00%	15.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
56	3.00	3.00	13.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
57	3.00	3.00	13.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
58	3.00	3.00	13.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
59	3.00	3.00	13.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
60	10.0	10.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	35.0	35.0
61	10.0	10.0	13.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	35.0	35.0
62	22.0	15.0	25.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	35.0	45.0
63	18.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	15.0	35.0	45.0
64	18.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	35.0	45.0
65	28.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	35.0	30.0	100.0	100.0
66	28.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	30.0		
67	28.0	25.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	30.0		
68	22.0	25.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	30.0		
69	20.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	30.0		
70	30.0	30.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
71	30.0	30.0						
72	30.0	30.0						
73	30.0	30.0						
74	30.0	30.0						
75	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/Public Safety (Excluding Death-in-Service) - 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*	Disability	Other	Merit & Seniority	Base (Economy)	Increase Next Year
ALL	0			22.00%			
	1			19.00			
	2			17.00			
	3			14.00			
	4			13.00			
25	5 & Over	0.03%	0.06%	10.10	4.30%	3.00%	7.30%
30		0.04	0.09	8.00	3.40	3.00	6.40
35		0.05	0.11	6.10	2.80	3.00	5.80
40		0.07	0.16	4.50	2.30	3.00	5.30
45		0.09	0.22	3.30	1.70	3.00	4.70
50		0.11	0.32	2.70	1.30	3.00	4.30
55		0.16	0.50	2.10	1.00	3.00	4.00
60		0.25	0.75	1.20	0.80	3.00	3.80
65		0.36		0.00	0.30	3.00	3.30

** Applicable to calendar year 2026. Rates in future years are determined by the above rates and the MP-2021 scale.*

General/Public Safety (Excluding Death-in-Service) - 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*	Disability	Other	Merit & Seniority	Base (Economy)	Increase Next Year
ALL	0			24.00%			
	1			22.00			
	2			19.00			
	3			16.00			
	4			14.00			
25	5 & Over	0.01%	0.01%	13.20	4.30%	3.00%	7.30%
30		0.01	0.03	11.80	3.40	3.00	6.40
35		0.02	0.05	9.20	2.80	3.00	5.80
40		0.02	0.08	6.80	2.30	3.00	5.30
45		0.03	0.13	5.10	1.70	3.00	4.70
50		0.04	0.20	3.90	1.30	3.00	4.30
55		0.06	0.28	2.60	1.00	3.00	4.00
60		0.10	0.40	1.40	0.80	3.00	3.80
65		0.15		0.00	0.30	3.00	3.30

** Applicable to calendar year 2026. Rates in future years are determined by the above rates and the MP-2021 scale.*

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

Police/Public Safety (Death-in-Service Only)
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*	Disability	Other	Merit & Seniority	Base (Economy)	Increase Next Year
ALL	0			19.00%			
	1			18.00			
	2			17.00			
	3			15.00			
	4			14.00			
25	5 & Over	0.04%	0.11%	11.80	4.40%	3.00%	7.40%
30		0.05	0.13	9.20	3.50	3.00	6.50
35		0.06	0.18	7.10	2.90	3.00	5.90
40		0.08	0.25	5.60	2.40	3.00	5.40
45		0.09	0.38	4.10	1.90	3.00	4.90
50		0.12	0.59	2.60	1.40	3.00	4.40
55		0.17	0.99	1.40	1.10	3.00	4.10

* *Male rates applicable to calendar year 2026. Rates in future years are determined by the above rates and the MP-2021 scale.*

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*	Disability	Other	Merit & Seniority	Base (Economy)	Increase Next Year
ALL	0			13.00%			
	1			11.00			
	2			10.00			
	3			9.00			
	4			8.00			
25	5 & Over	0.03%	0.08%	6.80	4.90%	3.00%	7.90%
30		0.04	0.08	4.80	3.80	3.00	6.80
35		0.05	0.18	3.40	2.90	3.00	5.90
40		0.07	0.39	2.70	2.10	3.00	5.10
45		0.08	0.70	2.20	1.70	3.00	4.70
50		0.10	1.12	1.70	1.30	3.00	4.30
55		0.15	1.67	0.90	0.90	3.00	3.90

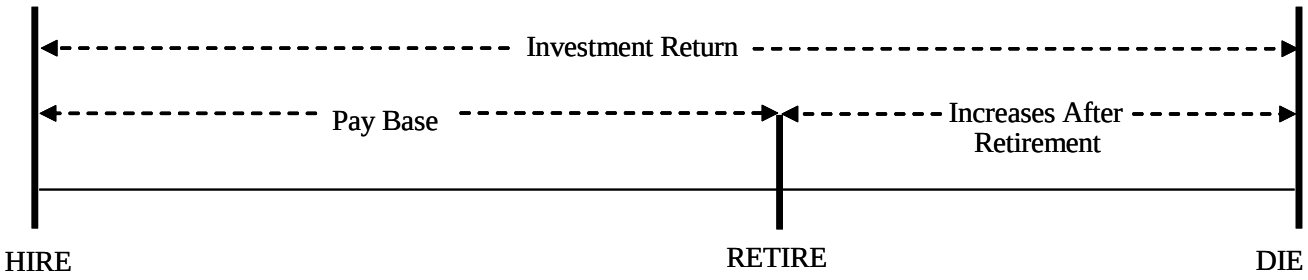
* *Male rates applicable to calendar year 2026. Rates in future years are determined by the above rates and the MP-2021 scale.*

The pay increase assumptions are age based only, and not service based. It was assumed the 20% of General and Public Safety members, 70% of Police members and 75% of Fire members becoming disabled were duty related.

Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions

Benefit Service	Exact fractional service on the decrement date is used to determine the amount of benefit payable.
Decrement Operation	The mortality and disability decrements do not operate during the first five years of service. The withdrawal decrement does not operate during retirement eligibility. The disability decrement does not operate during normal retirement eligibility.
Decrement Relativity	Decrement rates are used directly from the experience study, without adjustment for multiple decrement table effects.
Decrement Timing	Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.
Deferred Members' Retirement Age	It was assumed that deferred members would retire at the later of age 60 (55 for Police, Public Safety or Fire) or their attained age.
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.
Expenses	Assumed investment return is net of investment expenses. Assumed administrative expenses are added to the Normal Cost and were 0.4% of payroll.
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.
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.
Post-Retirement Increases	Assumed to be 2.00%, compounded annually.

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 investment return (which is the portion of total return remaining after price inflation) is in the area of 3% to 5% annually.

Historical Economic Data

Over the last 30 years, for the sample funds A, B, and C that are listed below, real return on average has exceeded the 3% to 5% range. However, for parts of this period, real return was actually negative. It is difficult to maintain a long-term portfolio allocation during periods of negative real return.

Annual Investment Return % (including Income) expressed as Real Return (Remainder after Price Inflation)

No. Years Ended December	Inflation (CPI)	Cash Equiv. (T-Bills)	Bonds (Long Term) US Treasury	Bonds (Long Term) Corporate (VCLT)	Stocks (S & P 500)	Real Return for Sample Fund A	Real Return for Sample Fund B	Real Return for Sample Fund C
1/2020	1.4	(0.9)	16.2	11.9	17.0	13.4	14.0	14.4
1/2021	7.0	(7.0)	(12.0)	(8.7)	21.7	(0.4)	6.0	10.9
1/2022	6.5	(5.0)	(35.9)	(32.0)	(24.6)	(28.2)	(26.4)	(24.9)
1/2023	3.4	1.7	(0.1)	7.8	22.9	9.3	13.1	16.2
1/2024	2.9	2.3	(9.2)	(4.8)	22.1	2.7	8.5	13.0
1/2025	2.7	1.5	2.6	4.5	15.2	6.8	9.2	11.0
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
5/2015	1.5	(1.5)	6.0	4.8	11.1	6.8	8.0	8.7
5/2020	1.9	(0.8)	5.9	8.1	13.3	8.2	9.5	10.5
5/2025	4.5	(1.3)	(11.8)	(7.6)	9.9	(2.8)	1.1	4.2
30/2025	**2.5**	**(0.2)**	**2.1**	**3.1**	**7.9**	**4.5**	**5.6**	**6.3**

Sample Funds (only three of many reasonable samples)

	A	B	C
Cash Equiv.: T-Bills	10 %	10 %	10 %
Bonds: US Treasury	30	20	10
Bonds: Corporate	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 that would be necessary for the indexing of benefits with inflation after retirement probably cannot be realized during periods 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 economic 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 (Concluded)

The Survey of Professional Forecasters, which is 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 this Survey. With respect to price inflation, their median projections are published quarterly for the annual-average Headline CPI over the next 10 years. Headline CPI is the total CPI, as opposed to Core CPI, which excludes food and energy prices. The following table presents the Survey's quarterly projections through the fourth quarter of 2025.

Quarterly Median Projections of the 10-Year Annual-Average Headline CPI-U Inflation (Philadelphia Federal Reserve)

2023-1	2023-2	2023-3	2023-4	2024-1	2024-2	2024-3	2024-4	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	2025-4
2.37%	2.36%	2.40%	2.40%	2.24%	2.33%	2.30%	2.23%	2.30%	2.35%	2.31%	2.38%

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia – Survey of Professional Forecasters Quarterly ("medianLevel.xlsx", worksheet "CPI10")

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) regularly publishes its Budget and Economic Outlook. This report includes a forecast of annual CPI-U (for All Urban Consumers). The following table presents the CBO's forecast for calendar years 2026 – 2036, as published in its report dated February, 2026.

Consumer Price Index Forecast (CBO)

2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	Compound Average
2.90%	2.50%	2.40%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.38%

Source: Congressional Budget Office – The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2026 to 2036, Appendix D, Table D-1

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 2025 annual report.

Social Security Trustees' Ultimate CPI-W Assumption for the Last 65 Years of the Long-Range (75-Year) Projection Period

Low-cost	3.00%
Intermediate	2.40%
High-cost	1.80%

Source: Social Security Trustees' 2025 Annual Report, June 18, 2025, p. 11

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 (2025 Annual Yields)

Term	Nominal	Inflation-Indexed	Implied Inflation
10-year	4.29%	1.96%	2.33%
20-year	4.78%	2.33%	2.45%
30-year	4.78%	2.51%	2.27%

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, H.15 Selected Interest Rates for January 15, 2026

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
2-28-2017	1,078	$314,000	729.727	$291	$40
2-28-2018	1,116	323,000	745.866	289	39
2-28-2019	1,141	332,000	757.204	291	38
2-29-2020	1,207	341,000	774.886	283	37
2-28-2021	1,225	350,000	787.872	286	36
2-28-2022	1,245	359,000	849.887	288	34
2-28-2023	1,272	368,000	901.182	289	32
2-29-2024	1,317	377,000	929.598	286	31
2-28-2025	1,339	350,000	955.829	261	27
2-28-2026	1,359	360,000	978.904	265	27

* *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.*

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September 10, 2026

Mr. Bill Betts
Executive Director
Missouri Local Government
Employees Retirement System
701 West Main Street
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Dear Mr. Betts:

Please find enclosed 15 copies of the ***Compiled Report of the February 28, 2026 annual actuarial valuations*** for the participating employers of the Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System.

Sincerely,
Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company

Mita D. Drazilov, ASA, FCA, MAAA

MDD:rmg:sc
Enclosures

cc: Darby Christian, Williams-Keepers, LLC

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