EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

of the County of Milwaukee

2009 Annual Report of the Pension Board

as of December 31, 2009

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EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (ERS)

Milwaukee County

July 12, 2010

Retirement System Members:

We are pleased to present the 2009 Annual Report of your Pension Board. The Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") experienced a positive investment return for the year of 20.4%. As a result, net assets available for pension benefits increased $624.7 million. This increase includes $457.8 million in actual County contributions. Total assets at the end of the year were $1.823 billion. For further detailed information regarding ERS's performance, please see the management's discussion and analysis, financial statements and footnotes that follow.

The description of ERS, included in this report, highlights major plan provisions. County Ordinances, labor agreements, Pension Board rules and Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements prevail over the contents of this report. If you have any questions, please call the ERS office at 414-278-4142.

Members considering retirement within the next few years are reminded to watch for announcements from the County for retirement information programs. Please call the ERS office at 414-278-4207 for further information regarding these programs. If you are interested in meeting with a retirement counselor to discuss retirement, please schedule an appointment by calling 414-278-4207.

Several options are available to members who retire or otherwise leave County service with respect to their pension benefits. Before terminating employment, you should become fully informed of the various opportunities available to you so you can make the best choice for your situation.

Each year, Milwaukee County distributes benefit statements reflecting balances as of the end of the previous year. Remember to keep your beneficiary designations current by informing the Retirement System Office of any changes. Retired members should also notify the ERS office in writing of any changes in residence or address so that your benefit payments and year-end 1099R statements are properly mailed.

The Pension Board is requiring all new retired members to sign up for direct deposit of their benefits. Please join with us in this effort to reduce costs and increase the efficiencies of the delivery of your retirement benefits.

The Pension Board

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Members of the Pension
Board of the Employees' Retirement
System of the County of Milwaukee:

We have audited the accompanying statements of plan net assets of the Employees' Retirement System of the County of Milwaukee (the "Retirement System") as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related statements of changes in plan net assets for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Retirement System's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the plan net assets of the Retirement System as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the changes in its plan net assets for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Schedules of Funding Progress, Employer Contributions, and Notes to Required Supplementary Information as listed in the table of contents are not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures to the 2009 and 2008 information which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

The ten-year historical trend and related information on pages 20 - 21 has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
July 12, 2010

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Management's Discussion and Analysis
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Management is pleased to provide this overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Employees' Retirement System of the County of Milwaukee ("ERS", or the "Retirement System") for the year ended December 31, 2009. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented in conjunction with the Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

PLAN NET ASSETS

- Plan net assets for ERS increased $624,726 as of 12/31/09 vs. 12/31/08 following a decrease of ($468,697) as of 12/31/08 vs. 12/31/07. The financial markets recovered significantly from a turbulent 2008. For the year, the retirement system experienced a positive return of 20.4%. Milwaukee County made a one-time contribution of $397.8 million in April and the plan received $29.0 million from a legal settlement in July, Milwaukee County is holding $1.0 million for possible legal expenses from this settlement.
- The rate of return on total assets of the pension retirement system, net of investment expenses, was 20.4%, (22.1%), and 6.3% for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.
- Receivables increased $51,188 as of 12/31/09 vs. 12/31/08 due primarily to an increase in forward foreign exchange contracts and decreased ($16,134) as of 12/31/08 vs. 12/31/07 due primarily to a decrease in receivables from Milwaukee County for pension contributions.
- Other assets increased $20,056 as of 12/31/09 vs. 12/31/08 and decreased ($66,625) as of 12/31/08 vs. 12/31/07 due largely to changes in securities lending – collateral of $19,198 and ($68,095), respectively. In addition, there was an increase of $859 and $1,469 as of 12/31/09 and 12/31/08, respectively, for funds spent on the development and implementation of a new pension software system. The conversion to the new software system occurred in late 2008.
- Starting in 2009, ERS began buying and selling financial futures contracts to improve the performance of the fund. The Retirement System purchases contracts that approximate the amount of cash held by US equity managers and cash used to pay benefits and expenses.
- Other liabilities increased $67,092 as of 12/31/09 vs. 12/31/08 due primarily to an increase in forward foreign exchange contracts.

ADDITIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO PLAN NET ASSETS

- Total additions increased $1,095,355 in 2009 vs. 2008 and decreased ($472,523) in 2008 vs. 2007. The 2009 increase is due primarily to the one-time contribution of $397,800 and $316,509 in net investment income. The 2008 decrease was due primarily to a reduction in net investment income of ($457,868).
- Benefit payments increased $1,185 and $4,170 in 2009 and 2008 respectively. The 2009 increase was due to a $3.6 million increase in monthly benefits and a decrease of ($2.5) million in lump-sum payments. In 2008 monthly benefits increased $3.5 million and lump-sum benefits increased $0.7 million.
- As of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the funding ratio (actuarial value of the assets divided by the actuarial accrued liability) for the plan was 93.3%, 95.7% and 80.4%, respectively. The funding ratio gives an indication of how well the liabilities of the pension plan are funded. The higher the funding ratio, the better the plan is funded. The ratio increases due to investment gains and pension contributions and declines due to investment losses, increases in the plan benefits, large pension payouts and underpayment of pension annual required contributions.

The Pension Board of ERS ("the Board") has the responsibility for the overall performance of the Pension Fund. The Board's principal means to achieve this goal is by (a) determining an asset allocation policy which is expected to provide the long-term rate of return sufficient to fund benefits while minimizing the risk of loss through diversification (b) selecting an appropriate number of investment managers to manage the assets within an asset class and monitoring the performance of such investment managers relative to specified benchmarks, and (c) implementing cost containment measures intended to reduce the investment fees and costs associated with investing the Fund's assets. The Board is the fiduciary of the Fund and is responsible for carrying out the investment functions solely in the interest of the members and benefit recipients.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Retirement System's financial statements. The financial section is comprised of four components: (1) financial statements, (2) notes to the financial statements, (3) required supplementary information, and (4) other supplementary schedules.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Financial Statements. There are two financial statements presented for the plan. The Statement of Plan Net Assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 indicates the net assets available to pay future benefits and gives a snapshot of the financial assets available for pension benefits at a particular point in time. The Statement of Changes in Net Plan Assets for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 provides a view of the additions and deductions to the plan for the years presented.

Notes to financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

Required supplementary information. The required supplementary information consists of a Schedule of Funding Progress and a Schedule of Employer Contributions and related notes concerning the funding status of the plan. These schedules provide historical trend information, which contributes to understanding the changes in the funded status of the plan over time.

Other supplementary schedules. The additional schedules (Ten-Year Historical Trend Information, Net Fund Assets, Actual County Contributions, Active Membership Statistics, Retirements and Survivors) are presented for the purpose of additional analysis.

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Retirement System's Net Assets	12/31/2009	12/31/2008	12/31/2007	Difference	% Change
Assets					
Cash and short-term investments	$327,962	$17,886	$17,290	$310,672	1796.8%
Receivables	93,437	42,249	58,383	35,054	60.0%
Investments, at fair value	1,468,387	1,138,691	1,593,971	(125,584)	(7.9%)
Other assets	62,569	42,513	109,139	(46,570)	(42.7%)
Total Assets	1,952,355	1,241,339	1,778,783	173,572	(9.8%)
Liabilities					
Security lending obligations	56,643	37,445	105,540	(48,897)	(46.3%)
Other liabilities	73,172	6,080	6,732	66,440	986.9%
Total Liabilities	129,815	43,525	112,272	17,543	15.6%
Net assets available for benefits	$1,822,540	$1,197,814	$1,666,511	$156,029	9.4%

Retirement System's Changes in Net Assets	2009	2008	2007	Difference	% Change
Additions					
Employer contributions	$457,789	$34,841	$49,291	$408,498	828.7%
Member contributions	132	140	345	(213)	(61.7%)
Investment income (loss)	316,509	(355,906)	101,962	214,547	210.4%
Total Additions	774,430	(320,925)	151,598	622,832	410.8%
Deductions					
Benefit payments	(145,345)	(144,161)	(139,991)	(5,354)	3.8%
Administrative expenses	(4,359)	(3,588)	(3,235)	(1,124)	34.8%
Withdrawals	0	(23)	(57)	57	(100.0%)
Total Deductions	(149,704)	(147,772)	(143,283)	(6,421)	4.5%
Changes in net assets available for benefits	624,726	(468,697)	8,315	616,411	7413.0%
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits:					
Beginning of year	1,197,814	1,666,511	1,658,196	(460,382)	(27.8%)
End of year	$1,822,540	$1,197,814	$1,666,511	$156,029	9.4%

Requests for financial information:

The financial report is designed to provide the Board, our membership, taxpayers, investment managers and creditors with a general overview of ERS finances and to demonstrate ERS's accountability for the funds under its stewardship. Please address any questions about this report or requests for additional financial information to:

Milwaukee County ERS
901 N. 9th Street Room 210-C
Milwaukee, WI 53233

(See independent auditor's report)

STATEMENTS OF PLAN NET ASSETS

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS:		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	$ 327,962,070	$ 17,885,705
RECEIVABLES		
County of Milwaukee	31,647,343	35,350,254
Accrued interest and dividends	5,344,556	5,562,445
Miscellaneous receivables	522,586	623,309
Due from sale of investments	2,937,734	615,238
Receivable for foreign exchange contracts	52,985,010	97,819
TOTAL RECEIVABLES	93,437,229	42,249,065
INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE		
Domestic common and preferred stocks	397,634,106	310,135,553
Corporate bonds and convertible debentures	514,876,896	513,170,471
International common and preferred stocks	345,155,240	168,794,648
Real estate investment trusts	42,241,529	31,828,295
Federal agency and mortgage-backed certificates	68,791,936	53,468,718
U.S. Government and state obligations	53,047,974	19,440,788
International fixed income	24,433,194	23,777,543
Private Equity	22,205,660	18,074,438
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	1,468,386,535	1,138,690,454
OTHER ASSETS		
Software development costs, net (See Note 2)	5,926,724	5,068,137
Securities lending - collateral (See Note 5)	56,642,666	37,445,041
	62,569,390	42,513,178
TOTAL ASSETS	1,952,355,224	1,241,338,402
LIABILITIES:		
Securities lending - collateral (See Note 5)	56,642,666	37,445,041
Miscellaneous payables	5,159,458	3,673,673
Payable for securities purchased	13,120,995	1,446,340
Payable to OBRA Retirement Plan	1,038,607	861,293
Payable for foreign exchange contracts	53,853,613	98,086
TOTAL LIABILITIES	129,815,339	43,524,433
NET ASSETS HELD IN TRUST FOR PENSION BENEFITS	$1,822,539,885	$1,197,813,969

(A schedule of funding progress is presented on page 18)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PLAN NET ASSETS

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008
ADDITIONS:		
CONTRIBUTIONS		
County of Milwaukee	$ 457,789,154	$ 34,840,886
Plan participants	131,766	140,209
	457,920,920	34,981,095
INVESTMENT INCOME (LOSS)		
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value	287,625,117	(385,422,662)
Interest and dividends	31,951,596	31,851,976
Security lending income	272,646	2,390,509
Other income	239,376	920,606
Total investment income (loss)	320,088,735	(350,259,571)
Less: Securities lending rebates and fees	(91,564)	(1,849,054)
Investment expense	(3,488,070)	(3,797,663)
Net investment income (loss)	316,509,101	(355,906,288)
TOTAL ADDITIONS, NET OF LOSSES	774,430,021	(320,925,193)
DEDUCTIONS:		
Benefits paid to retirees and beneficiaries	(145,345,520)	(144,184,222)
Administrative expenses	(4,358,585)	(3,587,780)
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	(149,704,105)	(147,772,002)
NET CHANGE IN PLAN NET ASSETS:	624,725,916	(468,697,195)
NET ASSETS HELD IN TRUST FOR PENSION BENEFITS:		
Beginning of year	1,197,813,969	1,666,511,164
End of year	$1,822,539,885	$1,197,813,969

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

(1) Description of Retirement System –

The following brief description of the provisions of the Employees' Retirement System of the County of Milwaukee ("ERS" or the "Retirement System") is provided for financial statement purposes only. Participants should refer to Section 201.24 of the General Ordinances of Milwaukee County and their respective bargaining agreement for more complete information.

The Retirement System is a single-employer plan that was created to encourage qualified personnel to enter and remain in the service of the County of Milwaukee (the "County") by providing for a system of retirement, disability and death benefits to or on behalf of its employees. Under Chapter 201 of the Laws of Wisconsin for 1937, the County was mandated to create the Retirement System as a separate legal entity. The County did so by passing Section 201.24 of the General Ordinances of Milwaukee County. The authority to manage and control the Retirement System is vested in the Pension Board of ERS (the "Board"). The Board consists of nine members – three members appointed by the County Executive (subject to confirmation by the County Board of Supervisors), three employee members elected by the employee members, two members appointed by the County Board chairperson and one retiree-elected member.

The Board created two (2) committees to assist in the administration of the Board's duties. The Investment Committee reviews the investment portfolio on a monthly basis, endorses strategies and submits investment recommendations to the Board. The Audit Committee reviews legal issues, Ordinance adherence and submits recommendations to the Board regarding the annual audit and the Annual Report of the Pension Board.

	As of December 31	
Members –	2009	2008
Retiree and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	7,292	7,308
Vested and terminated employees not yet receiving benefits	1,659	1,397
Current employees	4,808	4,837
Total participants	13,759	13,542

Contributions –

The Retirement System is substantially noncontributory. However, members meeting certain criteria have the option to contribute to membership accounts. In addition, the County contributes to membership accounts of most employee participants enrolled prior to 1971.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008 member account balances were $3,957,136 and $4,102,492 respectively.

Contributions due from the County to the Retirement System consist of amounts sufficient to fund the annual normal cost and interest on and amortization of the unfunded or overfunded actuarial accrued liability. A substantial portion of the current year's contribution is paid to the Retirement System in the following year.

The County makes contributions to the Retirement System based upon the Annual Required Contribution ("ARC") and legal requirements, at the discretion of the County Board. An actuary hired by the Pension Board establishes the ARC. Data used in the determination of the ARC is based upon the prior fiscal year's demographics. The actual contribution made to the pension plans is set during the County's budget process and may differ from the ARC as a result of changes in plan provisions implemented subsequent to establishment of the ARC and budgetary restraints. During the year, the Retirement System accrues those contributions that the County has included in its current year's budget. For 2009 and 2008, the County contribution recorded by the Retirement System was $29,636,619 more than and $18,222,724 less than the ARC for 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Benefits –

The normal retirement benefit is a monthly pension for the life of the member beginning at normal retirement age. For deputy sheriff members with less than 15 years of creditable service, the normal retirement age is 57 or age 55 with 15 years of service. For all other members the normal retirement age is 60, although some labor agreements require a minimum of 5 years creditable service at age 60. Active members are also eligible to retire when their age added to their years of creditable service equals 75 (the "Rule of 75"). The County Ordinance and Labor Agreements require an employee to be a member prior to a stated date in order to qualify for the "Rule of 75." In general, the normal retirement benefit payable to a member whose membership began prior to January 1, 1982, is equal to 2.5% for deputy sheriffs and elected officials, and 2% for all other members, of the member's three-year final average monthly salary, as defined in the Ordinance and labor agreements as the three highest consecutive years, multiplied by the number of years of credited service. The amount of normal retirement benefits payable for a member whose membership began after

January 1, 1982 is as follows: 2.5% for deputy sheriffs, deputy sheriff lieutenants, deputy sheriff ECPs and DA investigators hired before July 1, 1995; 2% for deputy sheriffs, deputy sheriff lieutenants, deputy sheriff ECPs and DA investigators hired after June 30, 1995; 2% for elected officials; 2% for firefighters and non-represented firefighters beginning January 1, 1999; and 1.5% for all other members, of the member's five-year final average monthly salary, as defined in the Ordinance and labor agreements, multiplied by the number of years of credited service. Each year after retirement, the amount of monthly benefit is increased by an amount equal to 2% of the benefit paid for the first full month of retirement subject to the maximum benefit limits provided for by the IRS. The maximum benefit, excluding any post-retirement increases, payable to a member cannot exceed the sum of 80% of the member's final average monthly salary.

As of January 1, 2001, certain plan changes became effective, except for represented deputy sheriffs. These changes are noted below:

- The County will pay the accrued sick allowance in full upon retirement for those members hired prior to January 1, 1994. Previously, a member received both a cash payment from the County and pension service credit for a portion of the accrued sick allowance. The full payout of the sick allowance has subsequently been amended to a partial payout with various effective dates and payout percentages for the non-represented employees and each of the unions but no service credit is granted.
- A bonus of 7.5% per year, up to a maximum of 25%, is added to the final average salary for those employees whose membership in the ERS began before January 1, 1982, or July 1, 1995 for a non-represented deputy sheriff.
- All service credit earned after January 1, 2001 is credited with an additional .5% multiplier for those employees whose membership in the Retirement System began after December 31, 1981, or June 30, 1995 for a non-represented deputy sheriff. Also, for each year of pension service earned after January 1, 2001, eight (8) years of service earned prior to January 1, 2001 shall be credited with an additional .5% multiplier.
- A "back drop" payment option was established that permits an employee to receive a lump-sum cash payment and a monthly pension benefit upon retirement. The lump-sum cash payment is the total of the monthly pension benefits, adjusted for COLA increases, that a member would be entitled to from a prior date ("back drop date") to the date that the member terminates employment plus compounded interest. The back drop date must be at least one calendar year prior to the termination date and the member must have been eligible to retire as of that date. The member will be entitled to a COLA adjusted monthly pension benefit based on the back drop date once the member terminates employment.
- A member is vested upon attaining 5 years of creditable pension service.

The following changes were made effective as of the stated dates:

- As of January 1, 2010 for non-represented employees (excluding Elected Officials and Deputy Sheriffs), the multiplier was reduced from 2.0% to 1.6% for current members' future service & future hires' total service and the normal retirement age was increased to 64 for future hires only.
- Non-represented employees and elected officials hired on or after March 15, 2002 are not eligible to receive the back drop pension benefit. Employees represented by a labor agreement must also be hired prior to the date specified in the labor agreement to be eligible to receive the the back drop benefit.
- Elected Officials are not eligible to receive the additional .5% pension benefit multiplier after March 15, 2002.
- Effective January 1, 2003, the pension benefit for employees who became members after December 31, 1981 shall be based upon a final average salary equal to the three highest consecutive years of earnings instead of the five highest consecutive years of earnings, except for represented deputy sheriffs.

A member who meets the requirements for an accidental or ordinary disability benefit is entitled to an amount equal to the normal retirement benefit, but not less than 60% of a member's final average salary for accidental disability. Fifteen years of credited service is required to apply for ordinary disability.

A represented deputy sheriff whose membership began prior to January 1, 1982 is vested upon attaining six years of creditable pension service. A represented deputy sheriff whose membership began after December 31, 1981 is vested upon attaining ten years of creditable pension service.

Most members are immediately vested upon attaining age 60. A vested member is eligible for a deferred pension beginning as of the member's normal retirement date.

A member who is 55 years of age and has 15 years of credited service may elect to receive early reduced retirement benefits. The member would be entitled to a benefit equal to the normal retirement benefit with a lifetime reduction of 5% for each year prior to the normal retirement date.

Upon the death of an employee member and usually after one year of service, which varies by labor agreement, a spouse with one dependent child, as defined in the Ordinance, will receive 40% of the deceased member's salary, reduced by an amount equal to Social Security benefits payable to the spouse. An additional 10% of salary, reduced by Social Security benefits, is paid for each dependent child. The total benefit, if there are more than five eligible children, generally cannot exceed 90% of the prior salary level. The total benefit includes Social Security benefits. Upon attaining age 60, the spouse will receive 50% of the normal retirement benefit based upon service projected to age 60 of the employee member. If there is no spouse or child, the death benefit payable to a designated beneficiary is equal to 50% of the deceased member's final average salary, but not to exceed $2,000. Deputy sheriffs are covered by special provisions if their death occurs as a result of an accident in actual performance of duty.

A member who attains eligibility for a normal retirement benefit may elect a protective survivorship option of 100% or 50% (discussed below). In the absence of an election, a surviving spouse will be paid a survivorship pension of 100%. For a survivorship pension to be paid to a designated beneficiary, other than a surviving spouse, the election must be filed in writing on a form prescribed by the Board.

Currently, employee members may choose between several benefit payment options when retiring. The available options are:

- Maximum This option is a pension benefit that is payable over the life of the member and ceases upon the member's death;
- Membership Account Refund This option is an actuarially reduced pension benefit that ceases upon the death of the member. This option, however, guarantees that the member will receive the total balance in his/her Membership Account as of the retirement date. The Membership Account balance is reduced each month by an actuarial determined amount. Any balance remaining upon the member's death will be paid to the member's beneficiary. Generally, only members hired prior to 1971 have a Membership Account and, therefore, are the only employees eligible for this option;
- 25% This option is an actuarially reduced pension benefit that is payable over the life of the member. Upon the member's death, 25% of the pension benefit is payable over the life of a named beneficiary, if living;
- 50% This option is an actuarially reduced pension benefit that is payable over the life of the member. Upon the member's death, 50% of the pension benefit is payable over the life of a named beneficiary, if living;
- 75% This option is an actuarially reduced pension benefit that is payable over the life of the member. Upon the member's death, 75% of the pension benefit is payable over the life of a named beneficiary, if living;
- 100% This option is an actuarially reduced pension benefit that is payable over the life of the member. Upon the member's death, 100% of the pension benefit is payable over the life of a named beneficiary, if living;
- 10-Year Certain This option is an actuarially reduced pension benefit payable over the life of the member but is guaranteed for a period of 10 years, in the event that the member should die within 10 years after the retirement date.
- Board Discretion This option is at the discretion of the Board and is the payment of a benefit in a form other than those set forth above provided that payments in such other form shall be the actuarial equivalent of the benefit otherwise payable. The Board assesses an administrative charge for each calculation performed under this option.

Benefits of $145.3 million and $144.2 million were paid in 2009 and 2008, respectively, including periodic pension benefit payments of $136.6 million and $133.0 million respectively and back drop lump-sum pension payments of $8.7 million and $11.2 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

GASB Statement No. 50

In fiscal year 2008, the Retirement System implemented provisions of GASB 50. GASB 50 requires that information about the funded status of the pension plan as of the most recent actuarial valuation be disclosed in notes to the financial statements. Additionally, GASB 50 requires disclosure of information about actuarial methods and assumptions used in valuations on which reported information about the Annual Required Contribution ("ARC") and the funded status and progress are based. The required schedules of funding progress immediately following the notes to the financial statements present multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of the plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Basis of Accounting –

The accompanying financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employee and employer contributions are recognized as revenues in the period in which employee services are performed and expenses are recorded when the corresponding liabilities are incurred.

Investments –

Investments, primarily stocks, bonds, certain government loans and mortgage-backed certificates, are stated at quoted fair value. Temporary cash investments are valued at cost, which approximates fair value. Investments in venture capital partnerships are valued at estimated fair value, as provided by the Retirement System's venture capital investment manager. Investment transactions are recorded on the trade date. Realized gains and losses are computed based on the average cost method.

A summary of investments at cost is as follows:

	As of December 31	
	2009	2008
Corporate bonds and convertible debentures	$ 495,494,743	$ 503,872,014
Domestic common and preferred stocks	348,524,545	373,629,850
International common and preferred stocks	422,425,979	290,031,892
Federal agency and mortgage backed certificates	65,689,489	51,122,139
Real estate investment trusts	41,246,553	47,165,019
Private equity	27,360,080	25,119,623
International fixed income	22,473,854	23,911,871
Cash and cash equivalents	327,937,734	17,889,603
U.S. Government and state obligations	52,201,561	16,810,852
Total investments at cost	$1,803,354,538	$1,349,552,863

Valuation of International Securities –

Securities and other assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollar amounts on the date of valuation. Purchases and sales of securities and income items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollar amounts on the respective dates of such transactions.

Software Development Costs –

Capitalized software development costs respresent direct costs related to the development and implementation of software programs utilized in the Retirement System. The amounts are being amortized over ten years using the straight-line method. Amortization expense is included in Administrative Expenses in the accompanying Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets.

	As of December 31	
	2009	2008
	(in thousands of dollars)	
Software development costs		
Beginning balance:	$ 5,068	$ 3,599
Acquisitions	1,358	1,469
Ending balance	$ 6,426	$ 5,068
Accumulated amortization		
Beginning balance:	$ -	$ -
Amortization expense	499	-
Ending balance	$ 499	$ -
Software development costs, net	$ 5,927	$ 5,068

Expenses –

Administrative expenses incurred by the County related to the Retirement System are payable by the Retirement System to the County. Such expenses totaled $1,312,156 and $1,031,291 in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Reclassification of Prior Year Amounts –

Certain amounts in the prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Use of Estimates –

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(3) Income taxes –

Management has submitted to the Internal Revenue Service, as part of a Voluntary Compliance Program, any compliance issues that have been discovered through a self-administered review where the provisions contained in the Internal Revenue Code, the County Pension Ordinances or Pension Rules differ from actual practice. Management is waiting for a response from the Internal Revenue Service regarding what action will be required to bring the pension system into compliance in all of its practices in order to maintain its tax-qualified status.

(4) Contributions Required and Contributions Made –

The Retirement System's funding policy provides for periodic County contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll, are sufficient to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. Payroll contribution rates are determined using the Aggregate Entry Age Normal method of funding. The Retirement System also uses the level percentage of payroll method to amortize the unfunded liability over a 30 year period in 2009. The significant actuarial assumptions used to compute the contribution requirements are the same as those used to compute the pension benefit obligation.

County contributions totaling $457,789,154 and $34,840,886 were recorded in 2009 and 2008, respectively. The 2009 contribution was well above the ARC due to a one-time contribution of $397.8 million and the settlement of a lawsuit for $29.0 million. The 2008 contribution was below the ARC. See the Schedule of Employer Contributions in the Required Supplementary Information. Not including the one-time contribution of $397.8 million, the 2009 contribution was 25.3% of annual covered payroll and the 2008 contribution was 14.9% of annual covered payroll.

The 2009 and 2008 contributions reflected in the accompanying statements were actuarially determined as of January 1, 2008 and 2007. These amounts were included in the County's 2009 and 2008 budgets. The Retirement System's financial statements as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 reflected the unpaid portion of the 2009 and 2008 contributions as a contribution receivable.

Significant actuarial assumptions used include (a) a rate of return on the investment of present and future assets of 8.0%, compounded annually in 2009 and 2008, (b) projected payroll growth increases averaging 3.5% per year compounded annually in 2009 and 2008, attributed to inflation, seniority and merit, and (c) post-retirement benefit increases of 2.0% per year for both 2009 and 2008.

(5) Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosure –

As provided by state legislative act and County Ordinance, the Board has exclusive control and management responsibility of the Retirement System's funds and full power to invest the funds. In exercising its fiduciary responsibility, the Board is governed by the "prudent person" rule in establishing investment policy. The "prudent person" rule, requires the exercise of that degree of judgment, skill and care under the circumstances then prevailing which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of the principal. The Board has adopted a Statement of Investment Policy to formally document investment objectives and responsibilities. This policy establishes guidelines for permissible investments of the Retirement System. The Retirement System's investments are subject to various risks. Among them are credit risk, concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk. Each of these risks is discussed in more detail below.

Concentration of Credit Risk –

Concentration of credit risk is a risk of loss that may be attributed to the magnitude of the Retirement System's investment in a single issuer, generally investments in any one issuer that represents five (5) percent or more of total investments. Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments are excluded from this definition. The Retirement System has no investments in one issuer other than U.S. Government securities and mutual funds that exceed five (5) percent of the total investments.

Credit Risk –

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The credit risk of a debt instrument is measured by nationally recognized statistical rating agencies such as Moody's Investors Services ("Moody's"), Standard and Poor ("S & P") and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch's"). With the exception of the Loomis Sayles - High Yield and the Mellon Capital Management Aggregate Bond portfolios, bonds purchased and owned in each portfolio must have a minimum quality rating of Baa3 (Moody's) or BBB- (S & P or Fitch's). The average quality of each portfolio must be A or better. For Loomis Sayles - High Yield, bonds must have a minimum quality rating of B3 (Moody's) or B- (S & P or Fitch's) at the time of purchase. The fixed income securities for the Mellon Capital Management Aggregate Bond portfolio should have a minimum quality rating of A, with the exception of 15% of the portfolio which may have a minimum quality rating of BBB. The credit quality ratings of investments in fixed income securities by Moody's, a nationally recognized statistical rating agency, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 are as follows: (amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Moody's Quality Ratings	12/31/09 Fair Value	12/31/08 Fair Value
AAA	$13,773	$19,958
AA1	1,328	3,981
AA2	4,012	1,779
AA3	5,770	4,072
A1	8,755	7,574
A2	12,006	34,140
A3	11,396	9,342
BAA1	26,680	19,878
BAA2	17,953	21,971
BAA3	23,948	29,812
BA1	11,580	4,336
BA2	5,412	4,211
BA3	12,572	14,303
B1	19,447	12,969
B2	10,767	5,535
B3	9,299	1,378
CAA1	9,894	7,936
CAA2	1,490	397
CAA3	238	–
CA	3,020	394
C	–	1,023
NR	21,051	19,417
Total Credit Risk Fixed Income Securities	**$230,391**	**$224,406**
U.S. Government and Agencies	121,840	72,910
Units of Participation (Not Rated)	308,919	312,542
Total Investment in fixed income	**$661,150**	**$609,858**

Of the $21.1 million not rated by Moody's as of December 31, 2009, $10.4 million is rated by Standard & Poor's as investment grade. Moody's quality rating of BAA3 or above is considered investment grade. Another $4.3 million was rated by Standard & Poor's but below investment grade. $6.4 million is also not rated by Standard & Poor's. As of December 31, 2008 $0.5 million was not rated by either Moody's or any other rating agency.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits and Investments

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event a financial institution or counterparty fails, the Retirement System will not be able to recover the value of its deposits, investments or securities. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the Retirement System's name and are held by the counterparty.

No formal policy exists on custodial risk. However, substantially all assets of the Retirement System are held in its name. Repurchase agreements held by the Retirement System are essentially collateralized overnight loans, with the securities held by Wells Fargo, the counterparty, as collateral. These securities are held by Wells Fargo but not in the name of the Retirement System. As of December 31, 2009, the underlying collateral for the Retirement System's repurchase agreements in the amount of $2,048,033 was exposed to custodial risk as it was held outside the name of the trust.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, all deposits with banks are fully insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation or the State Deposit Guarantee Fund.

The following table presents the Retirement System's total cash, deposits and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2009 and 2008: (amounts are in thousands of dollars)

Schedule of Cash and Cash Equivalent Investments

	12/31/09		12/31/08	
	Carrying Value	Bank Balance	Carrying Value	Bank Balance
Cash held by various investment managers	$18,598	$18,598	$ 495	$ 495
Deposits with banks	332	451	440	459
Foreign currency	160	160	122	122
Repurchase agreement	–	2,048	–	1,870
Money market deposits	308,872	308,872	16,829	16,829
Total Deposits	$327,962	$330,129	$17,886	$19,775

The difference between the carrying value and bank balances are due to outstanding checks and deposits not yet processed by the bank. Deposits in excess of a predetermined amount are maintained in overnight repurchase agreements and transferred to a bank checking account as checks are presented for payment.

Foreign Currency Risk –

Foreign currency is the risk that changes in currency exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or deposit.

The Retirement Systems exposure to foreign currency risk derives from its positions in foreign currency denominated international equity and fixed income investments. Its exposure to foreign currency as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 is as follows: (amounts are in thousands of dollars)

	12/31/2009			
Currency Unit	Equity and Private Equity	Fixed Income and Convertible Debenture	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Total
Australian Dollar	$ 4,362	$ 1,856	$ -	$ 6,218
Brazilian Real	517	1,393	-	1,910
British Pound Sterling	3,414	-	-	3,414
Canadian Dollar	480	3,473	-	3,953
Euro Currency Unit	3,838	-	22	3,860
Hong Kong Dollar	6,263	-	-	6,263
Japanese Yen	5,313	-	26	5,339
Mexican New Peso	-	2,357	-	2,357
New Zealand Dollar	-	1,126	-	1,126
Norwegian Krone	449	2,003	–	2,452
Singapore Dollar	1,226	181	-	1,407
South Korean Won	-	1,288	-	1,288
Swedish Krona	184	-	-	184
Swiss Franc	340	-	111	451
Thailand Baht	-	1,479	-	1,479
Totals	**$ 26,386**	**$ 15,156**	**$ 159**	**$ 41,701**

	12/31/2008			
Currency Unit	Equity and Private Equity	Fixed Income and Convertible Debenture	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Total
Australian Dollar	$ 2,912	$ 1,604	$ -	$ 4,516
Brazilian Real	-	1,001	-	1,001
British Pound Sterling	1,392	-	-	1,392
Canadian Dollar	497	3,016	-	3,513
Euro Currency Unit	2,887	-	13	2,900
Hong Kong Dollar	4,112	-	-	4,112
Iceland Krona	-	979	-	979
Japanese Yen	5,971	-	-	5,971
Mexican New Peso	-	2,175	-	2,175
New Zealand Dollar	-	214	-	214
Singapore Dollar	787	178	-	965
South Korean Won	-	1,219	-	1,219
Swedish Krona	306	-	-	306
Swiss Franc	274	-	108	382
Thailand Baht	-	1,393	-	1,393
Totals	**$ 19,138**	**$ 11,779**	**$ 121**	**$ 31,038**

Interest Rate Risk –

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair market value of an investment. Duration is a measure of an investment's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The higher the duration, the greater the changes in fair value when interest rates change. The Option-Adjusted Duration for a security is the percentage price sensitivity to interest rate changes of 100 basis points (or 1.0%). For example, an Option-Adjusted Duration of 5.20 means that the price of the security should fall approximately 5.20% for a 1.0% rise in the level of interest rates. Conversely, the price of a security should rise approximately 5.20% for a 1.00% fall in the level of interest rates. Interest rate changes will affect securities with negative durations in the opposite direction. The Option-Adjusted Duration method of measuring duration takes into effect the embedded options on cash flows.

The Retirement System does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing exposure to losses arising from increasing interest rates with the exception of the cash equivalent portfolio. The investment policy limits the duration of individual securities held in the cash equivalent portfolio to 2.5 years. In addition, the duration of the entire cash equivalent portfolio should be between 1 and 2 years.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Retirement System had the following Option-Adjusted Durations for the fixed income investments: (amounts are in thousands of dollars)

	12/31/09		12/31/08	
Fixed Income Sector	Fair Value	Option Adjusted Duration	Fair Value	Option Adjusted Duration
ABS-Airplane Receivables	$ 2,290	0.36	$ 3,511	0.45
ABS-Car Loan	684	1.68	1,098	0.87
ABS-Credit Cards	1,378	2.55	1,564	1.80
ABS-Equipment	199	0.44	220	1.58
ABS-Home Equity	595	0.00	327	0.01
Automobiles & Components	126	3.25	78	4.08
Banking & Finance	42,112	4.45	30,257	4.80
BSDT Reserve Deposit Accts.	40	0.00	337	0.00
Capital Goods	185	2.82	177	3.65
Chemicals	65	6.53	63	7.09
CMO - Conduit	3,031	3.20	-	0.00
CMO-U.S. Agencies	1,871	5.63	1,116	5.49
CMO-Comm/Corp	12,214	0.97	15,686	1.42
Commingled Fds Cash Equivalents	310,883	0.05	38,637	0.08
Convertible Bonds	7,049	3.85	5,640	1.20
Convertible Preferred	397	2.31	-	0.00
FHLMC Multiclass	20,197	3.11	17,011	3.51
FHLMC Pools	6,165	2.08	3,678	2.41
FNMA Pools	17,301	2.63	14,218	2.67
FNMA REMIC	17,246	3.67	13,680	3.58
Food Beverage & Tobacco	435	10.75	376	10.63
Food Products	100	6.23	93	6.74
GNMA Multi Family Pools	111	0.99	-	0.00
GNMA Single Family Pools	837	0.01	-	0.00
Govt of Canada-Direct	3,473	2.15	2,622	1.87
Health Care	7,669	2.21	6,632	5.49
Houselhold Products	107	5.19	91	5.80
House Related	7,511	5.28	5,243	4.66
Industrial	46,527	5.50	43,456	5.49
Insurance	1,993	9.43	2,258	8.87
International Corporate Bonds	5,345	1.07	4,874	1.13
International Government Bonds	5,671	4.60	3,285	3.90
Mining	1,730	11.09	1,562	11.13
News/Media	5,997	11.88	6,414	12.02
Oil & Gas	10,644	6.59	12,266	7.39
Other Corporate Bonds	392	8.68	681	4.28
Paper & Forest Products	1,139	3.88	981	0.61
Pvt Placements-More than 1 yr	11,102	5.25	8,037	5.59
Retail	2,535	10.37	2,065	9.12
Supranational Issues	1,056	8.79	1,373	11.46
Taxable Municipals	1,522	8.06	1,126	7.08
Technology	954	5.69	1,144	4.98
Transportation	6,308	3.66	5,323	3.93
Treasury Bills - Less Than 1 Year	16,076	0.57	-	0.00
U.S. Agencies	4,907	2.36	2,955	1.51
U.S. Governments	53,048	6.16	19,441	7.49
Utility-Electric	13,945	5.27	14,511	5.94
Utility-Gas	1,149	5.69	2,526	6.21
Utilty-Telephone	21,413	6.30	16,123	7.17
Whole Loan - CMO	169	0.00	-	0.00
Yankee Bonds	1,154	8.50	795	6.45
Other*	309,076		313,600	
Total	**$ 988,123**		**$ 627,151**	

*For 2009 this represents $308,919 in units of participation and $157 FHLMC Pools for which the duration was not available. For 2008 this represents $312,542 invested in a bond mutual fund, $819 GNMA Single Family Pools and $249 CMO Comm/Corp for which the duration was not available.

Security Lending –

Section 201.24 (9.1) of the General Ordinances of Milwaukee County and Board policies permit ERS to lend its securities to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. ERS participates in such a security lending program through its custodian, the Bank of New York Mellon, acting as ERS's securities lending agent. ERS requires collateral from the borrower in the form of cash or securities. Collateral for domestic issues is set at 102% of the fair value of the securities loaned at the time of the initial transaction. If the value falls to 100% of the fair value of the securities loaned, additional collateral is obtained to reestablish collateral at 102% of the fair value of securities loaned. Collateral for international securities is maintained at a level of 105% of the fair value of securities loaned at all times. The securities lending program guidelines attempt to preserve capital while earning a moderate rate of return. Earnings from securities lending, after all fees are paid, are split on a percentage basis with the custodian. For 2009 and 2008, the net investment income realized from security lending was $181,082 and $541,455, respectively.

ERS also invested in several commingled funds managed by Mellon Capital Management that participated in securities lending programs. The earnings and losses attributable to the commingled funds' securities lending programs are combined with the commingled funds' performance and are not reported separately in ERS's financial statements.

Securities loaned and the collateral held were as follows: (amounts are in thousands of dollars)

	As of December 31			
	2009		2008	
Securities Lent for Cash Collateral	Securities Lent	Collateral	Securities Lent	Collateral
Fixed income	$ 21,125	$ 21,655	$ 15,063	$ 15,487
Domestic stocks	27,806	28,870	16,833	17,110
REITS	5,886	6,118	4,777	4,848
Subtotal	54,817	56,643	36,673	37,445
Securities Lent for Securities Collateral				
Fixed income	-	-	976	1,010
Domestic stocks	93	107	32	38
Subtotal	93	107	1,008	1,048
Grand Total	$ 54,910	$ 56,750	$ 37,681	$ 38,493
Percent Collateral to Securities Loaned		103.35%		102.16%

The collateral received from security lending transactions are recorded as assets at quoted fair value of the financial statement date. The Retirement System records an identical amount as a liability, representing the obligation of the Retirement System to return the collateral at the time the borrower of the Retirement System's securities return those securities.

The collateral received from securities lending transactions includes cash of $56,642 and $37,445 and U.S. Treasury securities of $107 and $1,048 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Under the terms of the securities lending agreement, the Retirement System has the right to sell or pledge the cash collateral. The non-cash collateral in the amount of $107 and $1,048 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, is controlled by the custodian and, correspondingly, is not reflected in the Statement of Net Assets Available for Plan Benefits.

At year-end, the Retirement System has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the Retirement System owes the borrowers exceed the amounts the borrowers owe the Retirement System. The contract with the Retirement System's custodian requires it to indemnify the Retirement System if a borrower fails to return the securities (and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or fails to pay the Retirement System for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan.

(6) Financial Instruments With Off-Balance Sheet Risks –

A currency forward is a contractual agreement between two parties to pay or receive amounts of foreign currency at a future date in exchange for another currency at an agreed-upon exchange rate. Forward commitments are entered into with the foreign exchange department of a bank located in a major money market. These transactions are entered into in order to hedge risks from exposure to foreign currency rate fluctuations. Recognition of realized gain or loss depends on whether the currency exchange rate has moved favorably or unfavorably to the contract holder upon termination of the contract. Prior to termination of the contract, the Retirement System records the amount receivable or payable at fair value, with the unrealized gain or loss reported as a component of net appreciation in fair value. All contracts are short-term in duration and mature within 90 days.

Financial Instruments With Off-Balance Sheet Risks

	Cost	Market Value	Gain/(Loss)
As of December 31, 2009			
Currency forward receivables	**$53,751**	**$52,985**	**$ (766)**
Currency forward payables	**(53,751)**	**(53,854)**	**(103)**
Total gain (loss)			**$ (869)**
As of December 31, 2008			
Currency forward receivables	**$ 98**	**$ 98**	**$ -**
Currency forward payables	**(98)**	**(98)**	**-**
Total gain (loss)			**$ -**

ERS invests in financial futures contracts in order to improve the performance of the fund. The Retirement System purchases contracts that approximate the amount of cash held by US equity investment managers and cash used to pay benefits and expenses. Financial futures contracts are agreements to buy or sell a specified amount at a specified delivery or maturity date for an agreed upon price.

The market values of the futures contracts vary from the original contract price, a gain or loss is recognized and paid to or received from the clearinghouse. Financial futures represent an off balance sheet obligation, as there are no balance sheet assets or liabilities associated with those contracts. The cash or securities to meet these obligations are held in the investment portfolio. All contracts are short-term in duration and mature within 90 days.

ERS is subject to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counter parties to financial futures and forward contracts. ERS generally only enters into transactions with credit worthy institutions. The Retirement System is exposed to market risk, the risk that future changes in market conditions may make an instrument less valuable. Exposure to market risk is managed in accordance with risk limits set by ERS management and by buying or selling futures or forward contracts. The cash or securities to meet these obligations are held in the investment porfolio.

	December 31, 2009 Amount (in thousands of dollars)
US Equity Managers	
Cash Held	
Pension Obligation Bonds	$ 144,607
US Equity Investment Managers	8,196
	152,803
Futures Purchased	
S&P 500 (US Equity)	149,945
Futures Above\(Below) Cash	$ (2,858)
Market Value	$ 121

	December 31, 2009 Amount (in thousands of dollars)
Cash Used to Pay Benefits and Expenses	
Cash Held	$ 35,605
Futures Purchased	
Barclays AGG (Fixed Income)	13,421
S&P 500 (US Equity)	13,773
MSCI EAFE (International Equity)	7,216
	34,410
Futures Above\(Below) Cash	$ (1,195)
Market Value	$ (223)
Market Value, net	**$ (102)***

*Futures contracts are included in domestic common and preferred stocks of the Statement of Plan Net Assets.

(7) Commitments and Contingencies –

The Retirement System is involved in litigation and certain other disputes arising during the normal course of operations. Management does not believe the settlement of such matters will have a material impact on the Retirement System's financial statements.

(8) OBRA 1990 Retirement System of the County of Milwaukee –

The County established the OBRA 1990 Retirement System of the County of Milwaukee (OBRA) to cover seasonal and certain temporary employees who are not enrolled in the Retirement System. Assets of the OBRA are commingled for investment purposes with the assets of the Retirement System. As the assets of the Retirement System are legally available to pay benefits of either the ERS or OBRA and all assets have been commingled. The Retirement System and OBRA are considered a single plan for financial reporting purposes. Net assets identified for OBRA benefits as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, were as follows:

	(Unaudited) 2009	(Unaudited) 2008
Assets		
Cash	**$ 327**	**$ 1,928**
Contributions receivable from County	**660,925**	**522,000**
Assets held by Retirement System	**377,355**	**337,365**
Total assets	**$1,038,607**	**$ 861,293**
Liabilities		
Taxes payable	$ -	$ 1,370
Total liabilities	$ -	$ 1,370
Net assets available for benefits	**$1,038,607**	**$ 859,923**

Changes in net assets available for benefits for OBRA for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, were as follows:

	(Unaudited)	
	2009	**2008**
Contributions from County	**$660,925**	**$522,000**
Investment income (loss)	**173,545**	**(298,101)**
Investment and administrative expenses	**(627,953)**	**(589,308)**
Benefits paid	**(27,833)**	**(129,473)**
Net increase (decrease) in assets available for benefits	**$178,684**	**($494,882)**

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, there were 11,309 and 10,939 participants with vested benefits in OBRA. The actuarial accrued liability of OBRA at December 31, 2009 and 2008, was $5,068,513 and $4,451,626, respectively, leaving net assets available less than the actuarial accrued liability of ($4,029,906) and ($3,591,703), respectively. These amounts are not reflected in the required supplementary information tables that follow the notes to the financial statements.

(9) Funded Status and Actuarial Information

The Retirement System engages an independent actuarial firm to perform an annual actuarial valuation. The funded status of the Retirement System as of January 1, 2010, the most recent actuarial valuation date, is as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)- Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
$1,956,444	$2,097,332	$140,888	93.3%	$237,040	59.4%

The schedules of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information (RSI) immediately following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial values of the plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the AALs for benefits.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates about the future. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. These calculations reflect long-term perspectives and use techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility.

Following is a listing of the actuarial method significant assumptions used to determine the Annual Required Contribution (ARC) for the current year:

Valuation date	1/1/2010
Actuarial cost method	Aggregate Entry Age Normal
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market
Amortization methods:	
Contribution variance	Level dollar, closed
Administrative expenses	Level dollar, closed
All other unfunded liability	Level percent of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization periods:	
Contribution variance	5 years
Administrative expenses	10 years
All other unfunded liability	30 years
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	8.00%
Projected salary increases	3.50%
Post-retirement benefit increases	2%, simple

(10) Subsequent events

The Retirement System has evaluated subsequent events occuring through July 12, 2010. The date the financial statements were available to be issued for events requiring recording or disclosure in the Retirement System's financial statements. Management feels that no material events occurred that would require disclosure.

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Funding Progress
(in thousands of dollars)

Actuarial valuation date	Actuarial value of assets (a)	Actuarial accrued liability– AAL (b)	Funded ratio (a/b)	(Overfunded) Unfunded AAL– (UAAL) (b-a)	Covered payroll (c)	UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll ((b-a)/c)
12/31/09	$1,956,444	$2,097,332	93.3%	$140,888	$237,040	59.4%
* 12/31/08	1,968,518	2,057,377	95.7%	88,859	233,820	38.0%
12/31/07	1,627,288	2,024,923	80.4%	397,635	227,364	174.9%
12/31/06	1,525,532	1,931,220	79.0%	405,688	223,005	181.9%
12/31/05	1,454,302	1,909,321	76.2%	455,019	225,722	201.6%
12/31/04	1,424,918	1,782,884	79.9%	357,966	209,796	170.6%

* Includes the anticipated impact from the $397.8 million in pension obligation bonds that was actually received by the plan during plan year 2009.

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

Schedule of Employer Contributions for the Year Ended December 31,

Fiscal Year	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2009	$30,355,535	1,508.1%*
2008	53,063,610	65.7%
2007	52,395,263	94.1%
2006	52,638,196	52.1%
2005	37,607,940	94.2%
2004	33,248,204	105.7%

*Actual contribution includes $397.8 million in pension obligation bonds and $29.0 million from a lawsuit settlement.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

(1) Description –

The historical trend information is presented as required supplementary information. This information is intended to help users assess the Retirement System's funding status on a going-concern basis, assess progress made in accumulating assets to pay benefits when due, and make comparisons with other public employee retirement systems.

(2) Actuarial Assumptions and Methods –

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuations as of January 1, 2010, for the plan year ending December 31, 2009. The actuarial valuations consider the changes effective January 1, 2010. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

(See independent auditor's report)

Valuation date	1/1/10
Actuarial Cost Method	Aggregate Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level percent of payroll, closed
Equivalent Single Amortization Period	14 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothing of difference between total expected return versus actual return
Actuarial Assumptions:	
COLA	2% of original pension benefits
Investment rate of return*	8.0%
Projected payroll growth*	3.5%
Mortality	Sex-distinct up – 1994 Mortality Table (for healthy pensioners) RP 2000 Disabled Mortality Table (for disabled pensioners

*Includes inflation at 3.0%

(3) Significant Factors Affecting Trends in Actuarial Information –

The changes regarding the increases in the Annual Compensation limit and the Annual benefit limit for years 2006-2010 are subject to the passage of the Ordinance Amendments by the County Board.

2010 Changes in Plan Provisions or Actuarial Assumptions Since Prior Year -

- Multiplier was reduced from 2.0% to 1.6% for non-represented employees, except Elected Officials and Deputy Sheriffs.
- Retirement age for non-represented new hires was increased to 64.

2009 Changes in Plan Provisions or Actuarial Assumptions Since Prior Year -

- Increased annual compensation limit to $245,000.
- Increased annual benefit limit to $195,000.

2008 Changes in Plan Provisions or Actuarial Assumptions Since Prior Year –

- Changed maximum period for back drop period to earliest unreduced benefit.
- Increased annual compensation limit to $230,000.
- Increased annual benefit limit to $185,000.

2007 Changes in Plan Provisions or Actuarial Assumptions Since Prior Year –

- Changed disability assumption from assuming 100% of disabilities are Ordinary to 10% Ordinary and 90% Accidental for represented employees and 95% Ordinary and 5% Accidental for non-represented employees.
- Changed the back drop assumption from 70% of eligible employees elect a back drop with an average back drop period of four years to 75% of eligible employees elect a backdrop, where 75% are assumed to take the maximum period available to them and 25% take half the maximum period available.
- Increased annual compensation limit to $225,000.
- Increased annual benefit limit to $180,000.

2006 Changes in Plan Provisions or Actuarial Assumptions Since Prior Year –

- Increased annual compensation limit to $220,000.
- Increased annual benefit limit to $175,000.
- Decreased in the discount rate to 8.0%.
- Increased in backdrop utilization assumption from 50% to 70%.

(See independent auditor's report)

TEN-YEAR HISTORICAL TREND INFORMATION

REVENUES BY SOURCE AND EXPENSES BY TYPE
(Unaudited)

Revenues by Source

Fiscal Year	Participant Contributions	County Contributions(1)	Investment Income (Loss)(2)	Total
2009	$131,766	$457,789,154	$319,997,171	$777,918,091
2008	140,209	34,840,886	(352,108,625)	(317,127,530)
2007	344,782	49,291,072	106,442,068	156,077,922
2006	545,258	27,435,154	207,804,929	235,785,341
2005	360,283	35,415,185	128,528,748	164,304,216
2004	711,322	35,143,178	188,633,703	224,488,203
2003	704,758	33,980,592	292,669,096	327,354,446
2002	436,682	2,579,984	(78,508,968)	(75,492,302)
2001	265,567	2,646,523	(28,309,035)	(25,396,945)
2000	180,729	629,279	(14,726,721)	(13,916,713)

Expenses by Type

Fiscal Year	Benefits(3)	Investment and Administrative Expenses(4)	Withdrawals	Total
2009	$145,345,520	$7,846,655	$-0-	$153,192,175
2008	144,160,665	7,385,443	23,557	151,569,665
2007	139,990,962	7,715,976	56,626	147,763,564
2006	130,730,539	6,622,923	13,571	137,367,033
2005	148,307,335	6,294,816	36,963	154,639,114
2004	161,368,700	6,302,951	154,522	167,826,173
2003	111,109,514	5,662,380	12,999	116,784,893
2002	118,078,160	5,301,678	30,230	123,410,068
2001	94,842,239	5,389,064	233,732	100,465,035
2000	85,664,789	5,320,195	257,600	91,242,584

FOOTNOTES ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS:

(1) Contributions are set during the County's budget process and are made at the discretion of the County Board.

(2) Includes interest and dividends, net appreciation (depreciation) of fair value, net security lending income and other income.

(3) Included in the benefits for 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002 are back drop lump-sum payments of $8.7, $11.2, $10.5, $5.5, $25.7, $55.1, $11.0 and $23.1 million, respectively.

(4) The increase in investment and administrative expenses of $2,526 during the past ten years was due to increases in the following expenses:

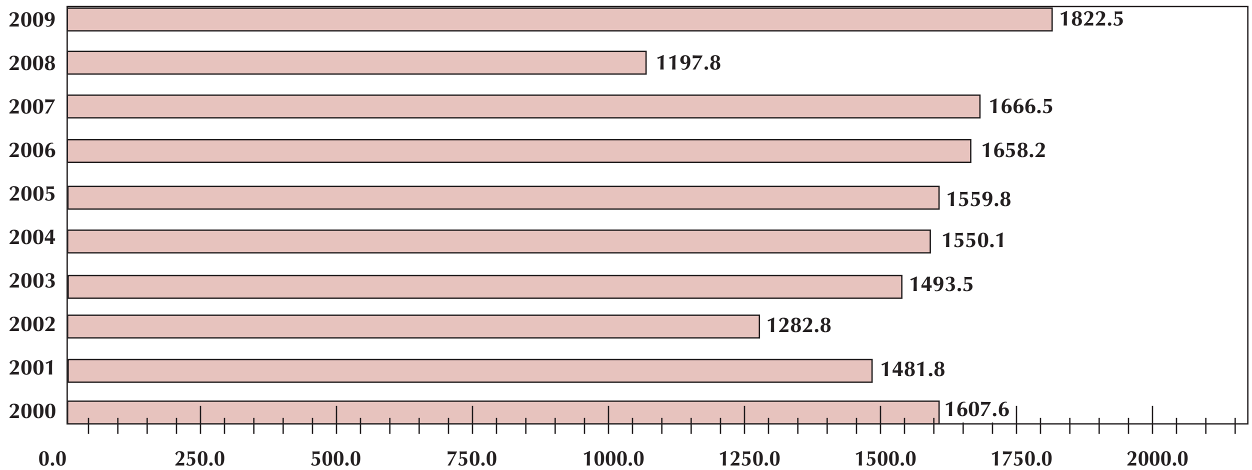
- Outside consultants expense rose $799 with most of this increase occurring in 2008 and 2007. This expense dropped ($159) from 2008 to 2009. This is due to the completion of most of the work on the new pension computer system as of January 1, 2009.
- The increase in legal and corporate counsel fees of $742 is mainly due to buyback/buyin issues, RFP preparation and analysis, tax issues and various other legal matters.
- Insurance expense increased $258, however this expense has been declining for the last five years.
- Salaries and wages increased $566 due primarily to an increase in staff and higher charges for fringe benefits.
- The increase of $218 in temporary help is due to unfilled positions and temporary projects.
- Computer system expenses increased $900. ERS started using its new computer system as of 1/1/09. Amortization of $499 and hosting expense of $250 caused most of this increase.

The following expenses declined:

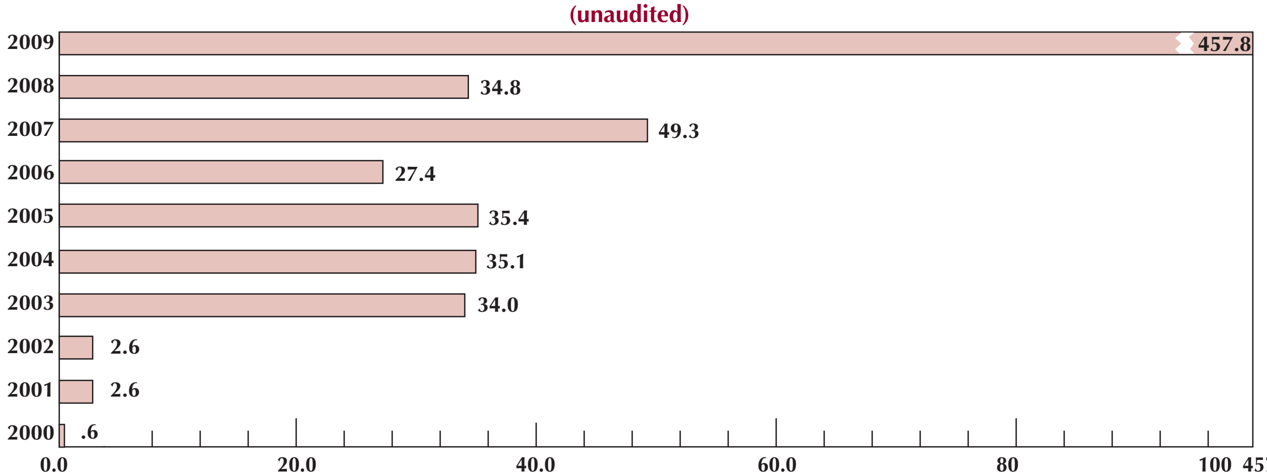
- Investment manager, custodial and cash management fees declined ($731) due to the decrease in the size of the fund and a new pricing schedule for custodial services.

Most of the other expenses experienced small increases that were offset by an increase of administrative expenses assessed to the OBRA retirement system. Those administrative expenses are assessed in accordance with a predetermined formula that is based upon the number of participants and the asset size of the OBRA retirement system that has been uniformly applied since the inception of OBRA in addition to any direct legal and actuarial costs.

NET FUND ASSETS FAIR VALUES 2009-2000 (in millions of dollars) (unaudited)



ACTUAL COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS (in millions of dollars) (unaudited)



ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS (Unaudited)

	2009
Members as of January 1	6,234*
Changes During the Year:	
New enrollments	320
Rehires	46
Nonvested terminations	(139)
Retirements	(266)
Deaths in active service	(15)
New deferred beneficiaries	0
Data adjustments	287
Members as of December 31	6,467*

*The total includes vested inactive members of 1,397 and 1,659 as of the beginning of the year and end of the year respectively.

RETIREMENTS AND SURVIVORS (Unaudited)

	Retirements Granted								Survivors & Benefi-ciaries	Total
	Maxi-mum Pension	Option								
		Refund	100%	75%	50%	25%	10-yr.	Other		
January 1, 2009	2,800	566	1,234	190	1,128	307	127	39	917	7,308
Changes During the Year:										
Adjustments (actuary)*	84	(5)	13	2	4	-	(1)	16	(99)	14
Retirements	161	-	47	7	16	23	12	-	52	318
Pensioner deaths	(108)	(47)	(50)	(2)	(60)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(77)	(348)
December 31, 2009	2,937	514	1,244	197	1,088	328	137	54	793	7,292

*Adjustments as a result of reclassifications made to beginning balances by the actuary due to new information received.

CONSULTANTS

as of December 31, 2009

Legal Advisors

Milwaukee County
Corporation Counsel
William Domina

Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren s.c.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Foley & Lardner
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Actuary

Buck Consultants
Chicago, Illinois

Disbursing Agent

County Treasurer

Custodian/Securities Agent

BNY/Mellon Trust
Boston, Massachusetts

Medical Board

Medical Associates

Investment Consultant

Marquette Associates, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

Cash Management Manager

Mellon Trust
Boston, Massachusetts

Cash Equitization Manager

BNY Mellon BETA Management
San Francisco, California

Private Equity Managers

Adams Street Partners
Chicago, Illinois

Progress Investment Management Company
San Francisco, California

U.S. Equity Investment Managers

AQR Capital Management, LLC
Greenwich, Connecticut

Artisan Partners
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Fiduciary Management Associates, LLC
Chicago, Illinois

Robeco Investment Management
(formerly Boston Partners Asset Management)
Boston, Massachusetts

Mellon Capital Management
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Reinhart Partners, Inc.
(formerly Reinhart & Mahoney Capital Management)
Mequon, Wisconsin

Fixed-Income Investment Managers

Loomis, Sayles & Company, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts

JPMorgan Investment Management
Columbus, Ohio

Mellon Capital Management
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

International Investment Managers

Barings Asset Management, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts

Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co.
Boston, Massachusetts

Real Estate Investment Trusts

ING Clarion Real Estate Securities
Radnor, Pennsylvania

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