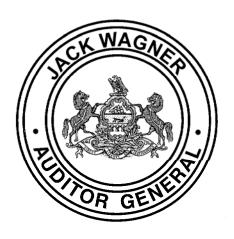
CITY OF EASTON AGGREGATED PENSION TRUST FUND NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

COMPLIANCE AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD

JANUARY 1, 2007, TO DECEMBER 31, 2008



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BACKGROUND

On December 18, 1984, the Pennsylvania Legislature adopted the Municipal Pension Plan Funding Standard and Recovery Act (P.L. 1005, No. 205, as amended, 53 P.S. § 895.101 et seq.). The act established mandatory actuarial reporting and funding requirements and a uniform basis for the distribution of state aid to Pennsylvania's public pension plans. Section 402(j) of Act 205 specifically requires the Auditor General, as deemed necessary, to make an audit of every municipality which receives general municipal pension system State aid and of every municipal pension plan and fund in which general municipal pension system State aid is deposited.

Pension plan aid is provided from a 2 percent foreign casualty insurance premium tax, a portion of the foreign fire insurance tax designated for paid firefighters and any investment income earned on the collection of these taxes. Generally, municipal pension plans established prior to December 18, 1984, are eligible for state aid. For municipal pension plans established after that date, the sponsoring municipality must fund the plan for three plan years before it becomes eligible for state aid. In accordance with Act 205, a municipality's annual state aid allocation cannot exceed its actual pension costs.

In addition to Act 205, the City of Easton Aggregated Pension Trust Fund is also governed by implementing regulations adopted by the Public Employee Retirement Commission published at Title 16, Part IV of the Pennsylvania Code and applicable provisions of various other state statutes including, but not limited to, the following:

- Act 147 Special Ad Hoc Municipal Police and Firefighter Postretirement Adjustment Act, Act of December 14, 1988 (P.L. 1192, No. 147), as amended, 53 P.S. § 896.101 et seq.
- Act 177 General Local Government Code, Act of December 19, 1996 (P.L. 1178, No. 177), as amended, 53 Pa.C.S. § 101 et seq.
- Act 317 The Third Class City Code, Act of June 23, 1931 (P.L. 932, No. 317), as amended, 53 P.S. § 35101 et seq.
- Act 399 Optional Third Class City Charter Law, Act of July 15, 1957 (P.L. 901, No. 399), as amended, 53 P.S. § 41101 et seq.

Effective January 2, 2008, the City of Easton changed its form of government from Act 399, the Optional Third Class City Charter Law, to Act 177, the Home Rule Charter Law.

BACKGROUND – (Continued)

The City of Easton Aggregated Pension Trust Fund acts as a common investment and administrative agent for the city's police, firemen's and officers' and employees' defined benefit pension plans. The police pension plan is governed by Chapter 110, Article II of the city's codified ordinances. The firemen's pension plan is governed by Chapter 110, Article V of the city's codified ordinances. The officers' and employees' pension plan is governed by Chapter 100, Article III of the city's codified ordinances for employees hired prior to January 1, 1979. The plans are also affected by the provisions of collective bargaining agreements between the city and its police officers, firefighters and officers and employees.

The Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Easton Northampton County Easton, PA 18042

We have conducted a compliance audit of the City of Easton Aggregated Pension Trust Fund for the period January 1, 2007, to December 31, 2008. The audit was conducted pursuant to authority derived from Section 402(j) of Act 205 and in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* applicable to performance audits issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform our audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objective. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objective.

The objective of the audit was to determine if the aggregated pension trust fund was administered in compliance with applicable state laws, regulations, contracts, administrative procedures, and local ordinances and policies.

Our audit was limited to the areas related to the objective identified above. The City of Easton contracted with an independent certified public accounting firm for annual audits of the City of Easton Aggregated Pension Trust Fund's financial statements which are available at the city's offices. Those financial statements were not audited by us and, accordingly, we express no opinion or other form of assurance on them.

City officials are responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the City of Easton Aggregated Pension Trust Fund is administered in compliance with applicable state laws, regulations, contracts, administrative procedures, and local ordinances and policies. In conducting our audit, we obtained an understanding of the city's internal controls as they relate to the city's compliance with those requirements and that we considered to be significant within the context of our audit objective, and assessed whether those significant controls were properly designed and implemented. Additionally, we tested transactions, assessed official actions, performed analytical procedures and interviewed selected officials to the extent necessary to satisfy the audit objective.

The results of our tests indicated that, in all significant respects, the City of Easton Aggregated Pension Trust Fund was administered in compliance with applicable state laws, regulations, contracts, administrative procedures, and local ordinances and policies, except as noted in the following findings further discussed later in this report:

Aggregated Pension Trust Fund

Finding No. 1 — Incorrect Data On Certification Form AG 64 Resulting In An Excess Reimbursement Of Special 2002 Ad Hoc Postretirement Adjustment

Finding No. 2 – Incorrect Data On Certification Form AG 385 Resulting In A Net Overpayment Of State Aid

Police Pension Plan

Finding No. 3 – Inconsistent Benefit Provisions And Provision Of Pension Benefits Not In Compliance With The Third Class City Code

Firemen's Pension Plan

Finding No. 4 - Provision Of Benefits Not In Compliance With The Third Class City Code

The accompanying supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis. We did not audit the information and, accordingly, express no form of assurance on it.

The contents of this report were discussed with officials of the City of Easton and, where appropriate, their responses have been included in the report.

December 10, 2009

JACK WAGNER Auditor General

Aggregated Pension Trust Fund

Finding No. 1 – Incorrect Data On Certification Form AG 64 Resulting In An Excess
Reimbursement Of Special 2002 Ad Hoc Postretirement Adjustment

<u>Condition</u>: The city overstated the total non-employee contributions made to all pension plans on Certification Form AG 64 filed for 2009.

Criteria: Section 502.1(a)(2) of Act 147 states, in part:

The determination of the reimbursable amount of the amortization contribution requirement attributable to the special ad hoc postretirement adjustment under Chapter 4 in any year shall be calculated as the amortization contribution requirement attributable to the special ad hoc postretirement adjustments under Chapter 4 and reflected in the determination of the financial requirements of the pension plan under Chapter 3 of the Municipal Pension Plan Funding Standard and Recovery Act for the immediate prior year less the product of that amortization contribution requirement multiplied by the ratio of the amount of general municipal pension system State aid allocated to the retirement system in the immediate prior year to the total amount of municipal contributions made to the retirement system from all sources other than employee contributions in the immediate prior year.

<u>Cause</u>: Plan officials failed to establish adequate internal control procedures to ensure the accuracy of the data certified.

<u>Effect</u>: The data submitted on this certification form is used to calculate the reimbursement due the city for ad hoc postretirement adjustments granted pursuant to Chapter 4 of Act 147. The effect of the incorrect certification of pension data on the city's reimbursement is identified below:

Re	imbursement	Rei	mbursement		Excess
	Claimed Due		Rei	mbursement	
	_		_	,	_
\$	56,028	\$	52,721	\$	3,307

Finding No. 1 – (Continued)

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that the total excess reimbursement, in the amount of \$3,307, be returned to the Commonwealth. A check in this amount, with interest compounded annually from date of receipt to date of repayment, at a rate earned by the pension plan, should be made payable to: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and mailed to: Department of the Auditor General, Municipal Pension & Fire Relief Programs Unit, 11 Stanwix Street, Suite 1450, Pittsburgh, PA 15222. A copy of the interest calculation must be submitted along with the check.

We also recommend that, in the future, plan officials comply with the instructions that accompany Certification Form AG 64, to assist them in accurately reporting the required pension data.

Management's Response: Municipal officials agreed with the finding without exception.

<u>Finding No. 2 – Incorrect Data On Certification Form AG 385 Resulting In A Net Overpayment Of State Aid</u>

<u>Condition</u>: The city certified 1 ineligible firefighter (2 units) in 2008 on Certification Form AG 385. In addition, the city failed to certify 1 eligible nonuniformed employee (1 unit) in 2009 on Certification Form AG 385.

<u>Criteria</u>: Pursuant to Act 205, at Section 402(e)(2), in order to be eligible for certification, an employee must have been employed on a full-time basis for at least six consecutive months and must have been participating in a pension plan during the certification year.

<u>Cause</u>: Plan officials failed to establish adequate internal control procedures to ensure the accuracy of the data certified.

Finding No. 2 – (Continued)

<u>Effect</u>: The data submitted on these certification forms is used, in part, to calculate the state aid due to the city for distribution to its pension plans. Because the city's state aid allocations were based on unit value, the incorrect certification of pension data affected the city's state aid allocations, as identified below:

Year	Type Of Plan	Units Overstated (Understated)	Unit Value	Ove	ate Aid rpayment erpayment)
<u> 1 Cai</u>	1 1411	(Onderstated)	<u>varue</u>	(Ond)	erpayment)
2008	Firemen's	2	\$ 3,186	\$	6,372
2009	Nonuniformed	(1)	\$ 3,128		(3,128)
	Tota	l Overpayment of	State Aid	\$	3,244

In addition, the city used the overpayment of state aid to pay the minimum municipal obligation (MMO) due to the pension plans; therefore, if the reimbursement to the Commonwealth is made from the pension plans, the plans' MMO will not be fully paid.

Recommendation: We recommend that the net overpayment of state aid, in the amount of \$3,244, be returned to the Commonwealth. A check in this amount, with interest compounded annually from date of receipt to date of repayment, at a rate earned by the pension plan, should be made payable to: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and mailed to: Department of the Auditor General, Municipal Pension & Fire Relief Programs Unit, 11 Stanwix Street, Suite 1450, Pittsburgh, PA 15222. A copy of the interest calculation must be submitted along with the check.

We also recommend that, in the future, plan officials comply with the instructions that accompany Certification Form AG 385 to assist them in accurately reporting the required pension data.

In addition, if the reimbursement to the Commonwealth is made from pension plan funds, we recommend that any resulting MMO deficiency be paid to the pension plan with interest, at a rate earned by the pension plan.

Management's Response: Municipal officials agreed with the finding without exception.

Police Pension Plan

<u>Finding No. 3 – Inconsistent Benefit Provisions And Provision Of Pension Benefits Not In</u> <u>Compliance With The Third Class City Code</u>

Condition: Prior to January 2, 2008, the City of Easton operated pursuant to the Optional Third Class City Charter Law, Act of July 15, 1957 (P.L. 901, No. 399), as amended, 53 P.S. § 41101 et seq. Consequently, the city's aggregated pension trust fund was not subject to the constraints of the Third Class City Code. As noted in the Background Section of this report, the city adopted a home rule charter pursuant to the Home Rule Charter and Optional Plans Law, 53 Pa. C.S. § 2901 et seq. (previously 53 P.S. § 1-101 et seq.), effective January 2, 2008. Therefore, pursuant to this change, the city's pension plans must be in compliance with the Third Class City Code for employees hired after the adoption of the home rule charter. Our audit of the police pension plan has revealed that the city is providing benefits to police officers, who were hired on or after the effective date noted above, that are not in compliance with the Third Class City Code.

In addition, the police pension plan's governing document, City Codified Ordinances at Chapter 110, Article II, contains benefit provisions that conflict with the collective bargaining agreement between the police officers and the city. The inconsistent benefit provisions and the applicable Third Class City Code provisions are illustrated below:

Benefit Provision	Governing Document	Collective Bargaining Agreement	Third Class City Code
Service requirement	The later of the members 50 th birthday and the 20 th anniversary of the date on which employment commenced.	Any covered employee may make application to retire at 20 years of service regardless of age.	A minimum service requirement of at least 20 years of continuous service for a normal retirement benefit and a minimum age of 50 years, if prescribed.
Minimum retirement benefit	The minimum pension payable under this section shall be \$3,000 per year.	Not provided	Not provided

Finding No. 3 – (Continued)

Benefit Provision	Governing Document	Collective Bargaining Agreement	Third Class City Code
Service- related disability	A service-related disability benefit for participants with 12 or fewer years of service regardless of age of such participant, he shall be entitled to receive such portion of pension as his service up to the date of his termination bears to 20 years of service.	Not provided	A service-related disability benefit equal to the normal monthly pension benefit, regardless of the time served.
Monthly pension benefit	A participant shall receive an annual pension equal to 50% of the employee's pensionable compensation. (Pensionable compensation is defined as the annual salary plus degree pay, longevity pay, personal day buyback, holiday pay, scheduled shift differential, and acting rank pay for regularly scheduled shift of a participant on the date in question.)	Any covered employee with 20 years of service shall be entitled to 50% of pensionable compensation.	The basis of the apportionment of the pension shall be determined by the rate of the monthly pay of the member at the date of injury, death, honorable discharge, vesting under section 4302.1 or retirement, or the highest average annual salary which the member received during any five years of service preceding injury, death, honorable discharge, vesting under section 4302.1 or retirement, whichever is the higher, and except as to service increments provided for in subsection (b) of this section, shall not in any case exceed in any year one-half the annual pay of such member computed at such monthly or average annual rate, whichever is the higher.

Finding No. 3 – (Continued)

Benefit		Collective Bargaining	
Provision	Governing Document	Agreement	Third Class City Code
Service increments	The service increment shall be obtained by computing the number of whole years after 20 years of service, including credit for military service as provided in this plan, and multiplying the number of years so computed by 2.5% of pensionable compensation for each year of service to a maximum of 75% of pensionable compensation after 30 years of service. No employment after the participant has reached the age of 60 years shall be included.	Any covered employee with over 20 years of service shall be entitled to additional service increments of 2.5% of pensionable compensation for each additional year of service to a maximum of seventy-five (75%) of pensionable compensation after thirty (30) years of service.	A service increment provision, indicating that additional benefits accrue to age 65 for service exceeding the minimum required for retirement in an amount equal to 1/40 th (2.5%) times the monthly pension benefit for each whole year over the minimum, not to exceed \$100 per month. (Emphasis added)
Member's contributions	A participant is required to contribute 6% of pensionable compensation. Each participant is required to contribute \$1 per month for the service increment contribution until the member has reached age 60.	Pension contributions shall be deducted at 6% of pensionable wages plus fifty cents (\$.50) per week for survivor's benefits.	A member's contribution rate of up to 5% of the officer's compensation, plus service increment contributions. Service increment contributions are payable only to age 65.

Finding No. 3 – (Continued)

Benefit Provision	Governing Document	Collective Bargaining Agreement	Third Class City Code
Nonservice-related disability	A participant who has not less than 15 years of service shall be eligible to receive a normal retirement benefit. If the participant has at least 12 years of service but less than 15 years of service, regardless of age of such participant, he shall be entitled to receive such portion of the normal retirement benefit as his service up to the date of termination bears to 20 years of service.	Not provided	For officers with less than 10 years of service, a pension equal to 25% of his annual compensation. For officers with more than 10 years of service, a pension equal to 50% of annual compensation.

<u>Criteria</u>: On January 24, 2001, the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania issued its opinion in *Municipality of Monroeville v. Monroeville Police Department Wage Policy Committee*. Therein, the court held that Section 2962(c)(5) of the Home Rule Charter and Optional Plans Law, 53 Pa. C.S. § 2962(c)(5), "clearly precludes home rule municipalities from providing pension benefits different from those prescribed in general law including Act 600." The court's holding was in accord with the position taken by this department since at least January 1995. Therefore, for police officers hired on or after January 2, 2008, the pension plan's benefit structure should be in compliance with the provisions of the Third Class City Code.

Furthermore, a governing document which contains clearly defined and updated benefit provisions is a prerequisite for the consistent, sound administration of retirement benefits.

<u>Cause</u>: When the city adopted the Home Rule Charter, municipal officials were unaware that the benefit provisions for police officers hired after that date should be in compliance with the Third Class City Code.

Finding No. 3 – (Continued)

In addition, the city failed to establish adequate internal control procedures to ensure the plan's governing document and the collective bargaining agreement contained consistent benefit provisions.

<u>Effect</u>: Inconsistent plan documents could result in inconsistent or improper benefit calculations and incorrect benefit payments from the pension plan.

Providing excess pension benefits increases the plan's pension costs and reduces the amount of funds available for investment purposes or for the payment of authorized benefits or administrative expenses. Furthermore, the increased costs to the pension plan as a result of the excess pension benefits could result in the receipt of excess state aid in the future and increase the municipal contributions necessary to fund the plan in accordance with Act 205 funding standards.

Furthermore, as previously noted, the plan's governing document contains provisions that could result in plan members receiving pension benefits that are less than what they would be entitled to under the provisions of the Third Class City Code.

Recommendation: We recommend that the city provide pension benefits in accordance with the Third Class City Code for all police officers who began full-time employment on or after January 2, 2008, upon the renewal, extension, or renegotiation of the collective bargaining agreement. To the extent that the city is not in compliance with the Third Class City Code and/or is contractually obligated to provide benefits in excess of those authorized by the Third Class City Code to police officers who began employment on or after January 2, 2008, the excess benefits must be reflected in the Act 205 actuarial valuation reports for the plan and funded in accordance with Act 205 funding standards. Furthermore, such benefits will be deemed ineligible for funding with state pension aid. In such case, the plan's actuary may be required to determine the impact, if any, on the city's future state aid allocations and submit this information to the department.

Furthermore, to the extent that the city has failed to provide benefits which are mandated by the Third Class City Code, we again recommend that the city increase those benefits to the levels prescribed by the code at its earliest opportunity to do so.

We also recommend that municipal officials eliminate the inconsistencies between the plan's governing document and the collective bargaining agreement at their earliest opportunity to do so

<u>Management's Response</u>: The city was given an opportunity to respond to the audit finding; however, no response was received.

Firemen's Pension Plan

Finding No. 4 – Provision Of Benefits Not In Compliance With The Third Class City Code

Condition: Prior to January 2, 2008, the City of Easton operated pursuant to the Optional Third Class City Charter Law, Act of July 15, 1957 (P.L. 901, No. 399), as amended, 53 P.S. § 41101 et seq. Consequently, the city's aggregated pension trust fund was not subject to the constraints of the Third Class City Code. As noted in the Background Section of this report, the city adopted a home rule charter pursuant to the Home Rule Charter and Optional Plans Law, 53 Pa. C.S. § 2901 et seq. (previously 53 P.S. § 1-101 et seq.), effective January 2, 2008. Therefore, pursuant to this change the city's pension plans must be in compliance with the Third Class City Code for employees hired after the adoption of the home rule charter. Our audit of the firemen's pension plan has revealed that the city is providing benefits to firefighters, who were hired on or after the effective date noted above, that are not in compliance with the Third Class City Code, as follows:

Benefit Provision	Governing Document	Third Class City Code	
Monthly pension benefit	The greater of the compensation at the date of retirement or 1/12 of the highest average annual salary during any five years of service preceding retirement. The multiplier percentage set forth correspondent to years of service; 20 years at 50%, 21 years at 52.5%, 22 years at 55%, 23 years at 57.5%, 24 years at 60%, 25 years at 62.5%, 26 years at 65%, 27 years at 67.5%, 28 years at 70%, 29 years at 72.5%, and 30 years at 75%.	A monthly pension benefit of 50% of the higher of the monthly salary at the date of termination or the highest average annual salary during any 5 years of service.	
Definition of salary	A firefighter's total gross annual compensation, including, without limitation, position salary, longevity pay, degree pay, extra-duty pay, and birthday pay.	A definition of salary as "the fixed amount of compensation paid at regular, periodic intervals by the city to the member and from which pension contributions have been deducted.	

Finding No. 4 – (Continued)

Benefit Provision	Governing Document	Third Class City Code	
Member's contributions	A monthly contribution equal to 4.5% of compensation, plus an additional 1% of compensation towards the survivor benefit and an additional \$1 per month for the service increment contribution.	A member's contribution rate of up to 5% of the firefighter's compensation, plus service increment contributions.	
Minimum pension benefit	The pension benefit of any participant who becomes entitled to a pension benefit under the plan shall not be less than \$3,000 annually.	Not provided	
Survivor benefit	Nonservice-related death benefits where participant has 20 or more years of service. The surviving spouse of any participant who has retired or died while in service after having served for a minimum of 20 years, shall during their lifetime receive a pension benefit of the amount which would have been payable had the firefighter been retired and 50 years of age at the time of death.	A survivor's benefit to the surviving spouse of a deceased retiree or employee equal to the amount that the member was receiving or would have been receiving if he was retired, and continuing during the spouse's life.	

<u>Criteria</u>: On January 24, 2001, the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania issued its opinion in *Municipality of Monroeville v. Monroeville Police Department Wage Policy Committee*. Therein, the court held that Section 2962(c)(5) of the Home Rule Charter and Optional Plans Law, 53 Pa. C.S. § 2962(c)(5), "clearly precludes home rule municipalities from providing pension benefits different from those prescribed in general law including Act 600." The court's holding was in accord with the position taken by this department since at least January 1995.

Finding No. 4 – (Continued)

Therefore, for firefighters hired on or after January 2, 2008, the pension plan's benefit structure should be in compliance with the Third Class City Code.

<u>Cause</u>: When the city adopted the Home Rule Charter, municipal officials were unaware that the benefit provisions for firefighters hired after that date should be in compliance with the Third Class City Code.

<u>Effect</u>: Providing excess pension benefits increases the plan's pension costs and reduces the amount of funds available for investment purposes or for the payment of authorized benefits or administrative expenses. Furthermore, the increased costs to the pension plan as a result of the excess pension benefits could result in the receipt of excess state aid in the future and increase the municipal contributions necessary to fund the plan in accordance with Act 205 funding standards.

Furthermore, as previously noted, the plan's governing document contains provisions that could result in plan members receiving pension benefits that are less than what they would be entitled to under the provisions of the Third Class City Code.

Recommendation: We recommend that the city provide pension benefits in accordance with the Third Class City Code for all firefighters who began full-time employment on or after January 2, 2008, upon the renewal, extension, or renegotiation of the collective bargaining agreement. To the extent that the city is not in compliance with the Third Class City Code and/or is contractually obligated to provide benefits in excess of those authorized by the Third Class City Code to firefighters who began employment on or after January 2, 2008, the excess benefits must be reflected in the Act 205 actuarial valuation reports for the plan and funded in accordance with Act 205 funding standards. Furthermore, such benefits will be deemed ineligible for funding with state pension aid. In such case, the plan's actuary may be required to determine the impact, if any, on the plan's future state aid allocations and submit this information to the department.

Furthermore, to the extent that the city has failed to provide benefits which are mandated by the Third Class City Code, we again recommend that the city increase those benefits to the levels prescribed by the code at its earliest opportunity to do so.

<u>Management's Response</u>: The city was given an opportunity to respond to the audit finding; however, no response was received.

SCHEDULES OF FUNDING PROGRESS

Historical trend information about the plan is presented herewith as supplementary information. It is intended to help users assess the plan's funding status on a going-concern basis, assess progress made in accumulating assets to pay benefits when due, and make comparisons with other state and local government retirement systems.

The actuarial information is required by Act 205 biennially, except for distressed pension plans, for which annual reporting was required through January 1, 2003. The historical information, beginning as of January 1, 2003, is as follows:

POLICE PENSION PLAN

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
						Unfunded
			Unfunded			(Assets in
		Actuarial	(Assets in			Excess of)
		Accrued	Excess of)			Actuarial
	Actuarial	Liability	Actuarial			Accrued
Actuarial	Value of	(AAL) -	Accrued	Funded	Covered	Liability as a %
Valuation	Assets	Entry Age	Liability	Ratio	Payroll	of Payroll
Date	(a)	(b)	(b) - (a)	(a)/(b)	(c)	[(b-a)/(c)]
01-01-03	\$ 13,755,910	\$ 17,131,358	\$ 3,375,448	80.3%	\$ 2,852,495	118.3%
01-01-05	13,935,821	18,630,752	4,694,931	74.8%	2,932,571	160.1%
01-01-07	21,007,068	22,814,818	1,807,750	92.1%	3,231,885	55.9%

Note: The market value of the plan's assets at 01-01-03 has been adjusted to reflect the smoothing of gains and/or losses over a 4-year averaging period. This method will lower contributions in years of less than expected returns and increase contributions in years of greater than expected returns. The net effect over long periods of time is to have less variance in contribution levels from year to year.

SCHEDULES OF FUNDING PROGRESS – (Continued)

OFFICERS' & EMPLOYEES' PENSION PLAN

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
						Unfunded
			Unfunded			(Assets in
		Actuarial	(Assets in			Excess of)
		Accrued	Excess of)			Actuarial
	Actuarial	Liability	Actuarial			Accrued
Actuarial	Value of	(AAL) -	Accrued	Funded	Covered	Liability as a %
Valuation	Assets	Entry Age	Liability	Ratio	Payroll	of Payroll
Date	(a)	(b)	(b) - (a)	(a)/(b)	(c)	[(b-a)/(c)]
01-01-03	\$ 11,855,522	\$ 12,229,602	\$ 374,080	96.9%	\$ 886,858	42.2%
01-01-05	10,281,495	12,248,453	1,966,958	83.9%	660,067	298.0%
01-01-07	11,643,036	11,683,507	40,471	99.7%	420,982	9.6%

Note: The market value of the plan's assets at 01-01-03 has been adjusted to reflect the smoothing of gains and/or losses over a 4-year averaging period. This method will lower contributions in years of less than expected returns and increase contributions in years of greater than expected returns. The net effect over long periods of time is to have less variance in contribution levels from year to year.

SCHEDULES OF FUNDING PROGRESS – (Continued)

FIREMEN'S PENSION PLAN

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
						Unfunded
			Unfunded			(Assets in
		Actuarial	(Assets in			Excess of)
		Accrued	Excess of)			Actuarial
	Actuarial	Liability	Actuarial			Accrued
Actuarial	Value of	(AAL) -	Accrued	Funded	Covered	Liability as a %
Valuation	Assets	Entry Age	Liability	Ratio	Payroll	of Payroll
Date	(a)	(b)	(b) - (a)	(a)/(b)	(c)	[(b-a)/(c)]
01-01-03	\$ 9,607,718	\$ 11,151,425	\$ 1,543,707	86.2%	\$ 525,124	294.0%
01-01-05	12,721,876	15,171,211	2,449,335	83.9%	1,823,165	134.3%
01-01-07	17,060,714	17,240,727	180,013	99.0%	2,500,399	7.2%

Note: The market value of the plan's assets at 01-01-03 has been adjusted to reflect the smoothing of gains and/or losses over a 4-year averaging period. This method will lower contributions in years of less than expected returns and increase contributions in years of greater than expected returns. The net effect over long periods of time is to have less variance in contribution levels from year to year.

The comparability of trend information is affected by changes in actuarial assumptions, benefit provisions, actuarial funding methods, accounting policies, and other changes. Those changes usually affect trends in contribution requirements and in ratios that use the actuarial accrued liability as a factor.

Analysis of the dollar amount of the actuarial value of assets, actuarial accrued liability, and unfunded (assets in excess of) actuarial accrued liability in isolation can be misleading. Expressing the actuarial value of assets as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability (Column 4) provides one indication of the plan's funding status on a going-concern basis. Analysis of this percentage, over time, indicates whether the system is becoming financially stronger or weaker. Generally, the greater this percentage, the stronger the plan.

Trends in unfunded (assets in excess of) actuarial accrued liability and annual covered payroll are both affected by inflation. Expressing the unfunded (assets in excess of) actuarial accrued liability as a percentage of annual covered payroll (Column 6) approximately adjusts for the effects of inflation and aids analysis of the plan's progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. Generally, where there is an unfunded actuarial accrued liability, the smaller this percentage, the stronger the plan. However, when assets are in excess of the actuarial accrued liability, the higher the bracketed percentage, the stronger the plan.

SCHEDULES OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EMPLOYER AND OTHER CONTRIBUTING ENTITIES

POLICE PENSION PLAN

Year Ended December 31	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2003	\$ 345,002	100.0%
2004	373,302	100.0%
2005	659,828	100.0%
2006	454,129	100.0%
2007	410,195	100.0%
2008	414,750	100.0%

SCHEDULES OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EMPLOYER AND OTHER CONTRIBUTING ENTITIES

OFFICERS' AND EMPLOYEES' PENSION PLAN

Year Ended December 31	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2003	None	N/A
2004	None	N/A
2005	\$ 26,438	100.0%
2006	51,594	100.0%
2007	58,255	100.0%
2008	60,647	100.0%

SCHEDULES OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EMPLOYER AND OTHER CONTRIBUTING ENTITIES

FIREMEN'S PENSION PLAN

Year Ended December 31	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	
2003	None	N/A	
2004	\$ 88,058	100.0%	
2005	299,602	100.0%	
2006	300,816	100.0%	
2007	286,227	100.0%	
2008	290,276	100.0%	

CITY OF EASTON AGGREGATED PENSION TRUST FUND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION NOTES TO SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES (UNAUDITED)

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

POLICE PENSION PLAN

Actuarial valuation date January 1, 2007

Amortization method Level dollar

Remaining amortization period 20 years

Asset valuation method Fair value

Actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return 8.0%

Projected salary increases 5.0%

CITY OF EASTON AGGREGATED PENSION TRUST FUND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION NOTES TO SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES (UNAUDITED)

OFFICERS' AND EMPLOYEES' PENSION PLAN

Actuarial valuation date January 1, 2007

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal

Amortization method Level dollar

Remaining amortization period 15 years

Asset valuation method Fair value

Actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return 8.0%

Projected salary increases 5.0%

CITY OF EASTON AGGREGATED PENSION TRUST FUND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION NOTES TO SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES (UNAUDITED)

FIREMEN'S PENSION PLAN

Actuarial valuation date January 1, 2007

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal

Amortization method Level dollar

Remaining amortization period 15 years

Asset valuation method Fair value

Actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return 8.0%

Projected salary increases 5.0%



CITY OF EASTON AGGREGATED PENSION TRUST FUND REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

This report was initially distributed to the following:

The Honorable Edward G. Rendell Governor Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

City of Easton Aggregated Pension Trust Fund Northampton County One South Third Street Easton, PA 18042

The Honorable Salvatore J. Panto, Jr. Mayor

Mr. Tony Bassil City Controller

Mr. Thomas A. Hess City Clerk

Mr. Glenn Steckman City Administrator

Mr. Chris Heagele Director of Finance

This report is a matter of public record. Copies of this report may be obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of the Auditor General, Office of Communications, Room 318 Finance Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120. If you have any questions regarding this report or any other matter, you may contact the Department of the Auditor General by accessing our website at www.auditorgen.state.pa.us.