

*New York City Police Department
Police Officers' Variable
Supplements Fund*

Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004
Independent Auditors' Report

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICE OFFICERS' VARIABLE SUPPLEMENTS FUND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)	2-5
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2005 AND 2004:	
Statements of Plan Net Assets	6
Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets	7
Notes to Financial Statements	8-20

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Trustees of the
New York City Police Department Police Officers'
Variable Supplements Fund

We have audited the accompanying statements of Plan net assets of The New York City Police Department Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (the "Plan") as of June 30, 2005 and 2004, and the related statements of changes in Plan net assets for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Plan'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 consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, 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, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Plan net assets as of June 30, 2005 and 2004, and the changes in Plan net assets for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the financial statements, but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit this information and express no opinion on it.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

October 24, 2005

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICE OFFICERS' VARIABLE SUPPLEMENTS FUND

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2005 AND 2004

The narrative discussion and analysis of the financial activities of The New York City Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (the "Fund" or the "Plan") for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 is presented by management as an introduction to the basic financial statements. It is meant to assist the reader in understanding the Fund's financial statements by providing an overall review of financial activities during the year and the effects of significant changes, as well as a comparison with the prior year's activities and results.

Overview of Basic Financial Statements

The following discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Plan's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are:

- The **Statement of Plan Net Assets** presents the financial position of the Plan at fiscal year end. It indicates the assets available for payment of future benefits and any current liabilities that are owed as of the statement date. Investments are shown at fair value. All other assets and liabilities are determined on an accrual basis.
- The **Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets** presents the result of activities during the year. All changes affecting the assets and the liabilities of the Plan are reflected on an accrual basis when the activity occurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flow. In that regard, changes in the fair values of investments are included in the year's activity as net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments.
- The **Notes to Financial Statements** provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes present information about the Plan's accounting policies, significant account balances and activities, material risks, obligations, contingencies, and subsequent events, if any.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Pronouncements ("GASB").

Financial Highlights

- The Fund's total assets exceeded its liabilities by \$1 billion and by \$968.7 million as of June 30, 2005 and 2004 respectively.
- The Fund's net assets held in trust for benefits increased by \$67.8 million or 7% compared to fiscal year 2004 and increased by \$55.2 million or 6% compared to fiscal Year 2003.
- Benefit payments totaled \$66 million for fiscal year 2005 compared to fiscal year 2004. This reflects an increase of 18%. A total of \$56.1 million paid in fiscal year 2004 represented an increase of 16% over fiscal year 2003.

Financial Analysis

The Statements of Plan Net Assets for fiscal years 2005 and 2004 showed total assets exceeding total liabilities by \$1 billion and \$968.7 million. This represents total fund net assets held in trust for benefits. This amount is available to cover the Fund's obligation to pay benefits to the Fund's members. This year the Fund net assets held in trust for benefits increased by \$67.8 million or 7% compared to fiscal year 2004. Last year the Fund increased by \$55.2 million or 6% compared to fiscal year 2003. The investment portfolio performed better in the current years compared to the prior years due to an upward trend in the Economy. The Fund's Investment portfolio increased by 7% during fiscal year 2005 and by 8% during fiscal year 2004. With the improvement of the economy the performance of the investment portfolio has been increased.

The Fund's 2005 outstanding liabilities of \$300 million, increased by 13%, compared to fiscal year 2004. As of fiscal year ended 2004 liabilities increased to \$265 million or by 11% compared to fiscal year 2003. Total liabilities consist of outstanding securities lending transactions of 66%, accrued benefits payable 12%, and payable for investment securities purchased of 22% for fiscal year 2005.

Additions

The overall activities of the Fund shown in the Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets are reflected in the difference between total additions and total deductions resulting in a net increase of \$67.8 million for the fiscal year 2005 and \$55.2 million for the fiscal year 2004. The following items represent the components of this difference: net investment gain of \$133.8 million, and benefit payments of \$66 million for 2005 and net investment gain of \$111.3 million, and benefit payments of \$56.1 million for 2004.

Deductions

All administrative and investment expenses are paid by The City of New York and not charged to the Fund. For fiscal year 2005, deductions totaled \$66 million, \$56.1 million was paid in fiscal year 2004 and for fiscal year 2003 the total amount was \$48.2 million. This shows an increase of \$9.9 million or 18% this year compared to the prior fiscal year and \$7.9 million or 16% in 2004 compared to 2003. In addition, benefit payments increased this year primarily as a result of an increase in the number of retirees added to this plan and the increase in benefit payments.

Funding and Plan Benefits

The New York Police Pension Fund ("POLICE") is the source of funding for the Fund.

For fiscal years 2005, 2004 and 2003 there were no transfers from POLICE to the Fund.

Eligible retirees were entitled to a benefit of \$11,000 for calendar year 2005 payable during December 2005. This benefit rate increases by \$500 per year to \$12,000 per year by Calendar year 2007. These benefits are reduced for certain supplementations and automatic cost-of-living adjustments from Police.

All data pertaining to benefits and other information concerning the fund is discussed in detail in the notes to the financial statements.

The ACNY provides that Police transfer to the Fund an amount equal to certain excess earning on equity investments, limited to the unfunded accumulated benefit obligation ("ABO") of the Fund. Excess earnings are defined as the amount by which earnings on equity investments of Police exceed what those earnings would have been had such funds been invested at a yield comparable to that available from fixed-income

securities (Hypothetical Fixed Income Security Earnings) less any cumulative deficiencies. The fund also receives credit for investment earnings on fund assets.

The calculation of the Hypothetical Fixed Income Security Earnings requires the determination of the Hypothetical Interest Rate ("HIR"), which is computed by the Comptroller (Note 4).

Effective fiscal year 2000, the Actuary recommended revision to the calculation of the HIR. This change in methodology would make the HIR for Police consistent with Chapter 255 of the Laws of 2000 (Chapter 255/00) that modified the methodology for the HIR used for developing the Transferable Earnings Payable from the New York City Employees' Retirement System ("NYCERS") to certain VSFs.

Specifically, in recognition that 30-years U.S. Treasury Securities may become less plentiful in the future and subject to market distortion, the Actuary proposed to determine the HIR for fiscal year 2000 and later by taking an average of the monthly yields of 10-year U.S. Treasury Notes as published in Federal Reserve Statistical Bulletin H.15 and increasing it by 15%.

At its March 14, 2001 meeting, the Board of Trustees of the Police adopted this revised methodology for use in connecting with the calculation of the HIR for fiscal year 2000 and later.

Investments

The Board of Trustees of the Fund, in accordance with existing laws, has the authority to determine the manner in which the assets of the funds are invested. Investments are made by The New York City Comptroller, who acts as custodian of the assets. The primary object of the Fund is to provide benefits for its members and provide for growth in membership and also be prepared for inflation. Investments are made with the objective of minimizing risks and maintaining a high competitive return. Diversification has increased investment results and provided security for the assets of the retirement system. The Comptroller of the City of New York utilizes several investment advisors to manage long-term debt and equity portfolios. Advisors must obtain prior approval before each purchase or sale of a particular security. Investments are valued at fair value. Purchase and sales of Securities are reflected on the trade date. No investment in any one security represents 5% or more of plan net assets held in trust for benefits.

Assets are invested long-term for the benefit of the fund's participants and their beneficiaries. All investments are managed by registered investments advisors, pursuant to applicable laws and to guidelines issued by the Comptroller. Collectively the investments utilize one domestic equity manager, six domestic fixed-income managers and five international equity managers. Assets are allocated in accordance with plans adopted periodically by the Fund's Board of Trustees. The percentage in each category is determined based on a study indicating the probable rates of return and levels of risk for various assets' allocations. The actual allocation may vary from this policy mix as market values shift and as investments are added or terminated.

The Fund is expected to earn a higher long-term rate of return than short-term cash accounts, due to the long-term nature of its liabilities and the diversification of its investment holdings. For the ten-year period ended June 30, 2005, the fund had an annualized return of 8.5%. Investments in assets that are expected to produce higher returns are also subject to greater volatility and may also produce negative returns. That was the case in fiscal year 2005, which has been a good one for investors. Investments in stock markets within and outside the United States have generally gain value. For example, the Russell 3000 index, a broad measure of the U.S. stock market, gained 8.1% during this period, and the Europe, Australia and Far East (EAFE) Index, the most commonly used measure of performance in developed international markets, gained 14%. Less developed international markets gained 15.3%. The index used by the Fund for these fixed income investments returned 8.2% for the year, while lower-rated bonds ended the year essentially gained 11.8% in value. The returns of the Fund have been consistent with these broad market trends and as a result, the asset

allocation followed by the pension funds produced a combined return of a gain of 9.5%. For the three-year period ended June 30, 2005 the combined return was a gain of 9.4%, and for the five-year period it was gain of 1.6%. Our above-average allocation to stocks has also meant that in the short-run the Fund's return has been greater than many public funds, which gained an average of 10.0% for the past year.

Cash temporarily idle during the year is subject to conservative investment restrictions, and was invested in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agency securities, commercial paper, medium term notes, and repurchase agreements. The average maturity of the investments is 107 days. The Fund earned an average yield of 1.5% which compares with the average yield of 1.3% on three month Treasury Bills and 1.36% for a representative institutional money market fund. The Fund earned \$123,000 in its short-term accounts during FY 2005.

During the quarter of fiscal year 2006 The Russell 3000 index gained 4.02% and the EAFE international index gained 10.38%. The New York City bond index lost 0.8%. No prediction can be made as to the returns that will be achieved during the next fiscal year.

Security Lending Transactions

The Board of Trustees permits the Fund to lend its securities to brokers, dealers and others with an agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. In return, it receives collateral in the form of cash, treasury and US Government Securities at 100% to 105% of the principal, plus accrued interest for reinvestment.

Contact Information

This financial report is designed to provide our members and their beneficiaries and others with a general overview of the Fund's finances and show accountability for money it receives. Questions concerning any data provided in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the Chief Accountant, New York City Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund, 233 Broadway, 25th floor, New York, NY 10279.

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**NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICE OFFICERS'
VARIABLE SUPPLEMENTS FUND**

**STATEMENTS OF PLAN NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2005 AND 2004**

	2005	2004
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 72,187	\$ 198,284
Receivables:		
Receivables from investment securities sold	23,357,383	10,383,725
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	<u>3,797,679</u>	<u>3,997,370</u>
Total receivables	<u>27,155,062</u>	<u>14,381,095</u>
Investments, at fair value (Notes 2 and 3):		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	33,568,173	9,363,178
Short-term investments	16,466,924	10,428,120
Discount notes	2,997,870	6,694,570
Debt securities:		
U.S. government	156,950,189	156,753,240
Corporate	157,205,354	162,657,656
Foreign	5,301,130	6,279,847
Equity securities	480,818,128	498,489,310
Mutual fund - international equity	255,919,134	206,753,375
Collateral from securities lending transactions (Note 2)	<u>199,459,726</u>	<u>161,623,298</u>
Total investments	<u>1,308,686,628</u>	<u>1,219,042,594</u>
Total assets	<u>1,335,913,877</u>	<u>1,233,621,973</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	88,757	2,076,578
Payable for investment securities purchased	64,760,037	71,725,661
Accrued benefits payable (Note 2)	35,193,438	29,540,436
Securities lending transactions (Note 2)	<u>199,459,726</u>	<u>161,623,298</u>
Total liabilities	<u>299,501,958</u>	<u>264,965,973</u>
PLAN NET ASSETS HELD IN TRUST FOR BENEFITS	<u>\$ 1,036,411,919</u>	<u>\$ 968,656,000</u>

See notes to financial statements.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICE OFFICERS' VARIABLE SUPPLEMENTS FUND

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PLAN NET ASSETS YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2005 AND 2004

	2005	2004
ADDITIONS		
Investment income (Note 2):		
Interest income	\$ 16,500,287	\$ 14,813,628
Dividend income	11,462,061	8,274,913
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	<u>105,463,457</u>	<u>88,081,540</u>
Total investment income	133,425,805	111,170,081
Less investment expenses	<u>3,113</u>	<u>46,105</u>
Net income	<u>133,422,692</u>	<u>111,123,976</u>
Securities lending transactions:		
Securities lending income	4,647,111	1,048,626
Securities lending fees	<u>(4,306,497)</u>	<u>(903,796)</u>
Net securities lending income	<u>340,614</u>	<u>144,830</u>
Net investment income	<u>133,763,306</u>	<u>111,268,806</u>
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefit payments (Note 1)	<u>66,007,387</u>	<u>56,105,843</u>
INCREASE IN PLAN NET ASSETS	67,755,919	55,162,963
PLAN NET ASSETS HELD IN TRUST FOR BENEFITS		
Beginning of year	<u>968,656,000</u>	<u>913,493,037</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 1,036,411,919</u>	<u>\$ 968,656,000</u>

See notes to financial statements.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICE OFFICERS' VARIABLE SUPPLEMENTS FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2005 AND 2004

1. PLAN DESCRIPTION

The New York City (the "City") Police Pension Fund administers both the Police Officers' Variable Supplements Fund (the "Fund" or the "Plan") and the Police Superior Officers' Variable Supplements Fund ("PSOVSF"). The Fund operates pursuant to the provisions of Title 13, Chapter 2 of the Administrative Code of The City of New York ("ACNY") and provides supplemental benefits to retired Police Officers. To be eligible to receive Fund benefits, Police Officers must retire, on or after October 1, 1968, and be receiving a service retirement benefit from the New York City Police Pension Fund ("POLICE").

Except for service retirement, Fund benefits are forfeitable upon separation from service.

The Fund is included in the Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds section of the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

The PSOVSF is maintained as a separate fund and is not included in these financial statements.

Under current law, the Fund is not to be construed as constituting a pension or retirement system. Instead, it provides defined supplemental payments, other than pension or retirement system allowances, in accordance with applicable statutory provisions. While the City guarantees these payments, the New York State Legislature has reserved to itself and the State of New York (the "State") the right and power to amend, modify, or repeal the Fund and the payments it provides.

At June 30, 2004 and 2003, the dates of the Fund's most recent actuarial valuations, the Fund's membership consisted of:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Retirees currently receiving payments	9,131	8,738
Active members*	<u>21,961</u>	<u>22,079</u>
Total	<u>31,092</u>	<u>30,817</u>

* Represents the number of actively employed Police Officers as of the June 30 valuation dates.

The Fund provides a guaranteed level of supplemental benefits for Police Officers who retire (or have retired) as Police Officers on service retirement with at least 20 years of service as follows:

- (a) For those who retired prior to July 1, 1988, the annual supplemental benefit was \$2,500 in Calendar Year 1988. For those who retired during Calendar Year 1988, the benefit was a proportion of \$2,500. The benefit increases \$500 each year thereafter to a maximum of \$12,000 in the Calendar Year 2007 and thereafter.

For those who were members of POLICE prior to July 1, 1988 and who retire after Calendar Year 1988, the benefit for the first year of retirement is a proportion of the annual increased amount computed as described above for the year of retirement and the full amount thereafter.

- (b) For those who become members of POLICE on or after July 1, 1988, the annual supplemental benefit is \$2,500 for the first twelve months of retirement, increasing by \$500 each year until a maximum of \$12,000 is payable in the twentieth and later years of retirement. This was modified by Chapter 503 of the Laws of 1995 as discussed below.

Chapter 503 of the Laws of 1995 ("Chapter 503/95") provides that police officers who became members of the Fund on or after July 1, 1988 will receive the maximum \$12,000 benefit beginning Calendar Year 2008.

In the past, the New York State Legislature, in recognition of inflation, has increased retirement benefits to retirees of its public pension systems. Any increase in Supplementation or automatic Cost-of-Living Adjustments ("COLA") payable from POLICE for retirees of the Fund under legislation enacted after 1988 will reduce benefits payable from the Fund until the later of: (a) age 62, or (b) Calendar Year 2007 (the twentieth year of retirement or January 1, 2008, if earlier, in the case of new members on and after July 1, 1988).

Chapter 119 of the Laws of 1995 ("Chapter 119/95") provides additional benefits for Supplementation payable from POLICE on and after December 1, 1996 for certain retirees of POLICE effective as elected by the City Council on October 25, 1995.

Chapter 390 of the Laws of 1998 ("Chapter 390/98") provides additional benefits for Supplementation payable from POLICE on and after September 1, 1998 (with a second increase commencing September 1, 1999).

Chapter 125 of the Laws of 2000 ("Chapter 125/00") provides Supplementation benefits from POLICE for certain retirees who retired before Calendar Year 1997 effective September 2000. In addition, Chapter 125/00 provides future COLA increases from POLICE beginning September 2001 and on each subsequent September to eligible retirees.

Chapter 125/00 also provides for a five-year phase-in schedule for funding the additional actuarial liabilities created by benefits provided by Chapter 125/00.

Chapter 278 of the Laws of 2002 ("Chapter 278/02") requires the Fund's Chief Actuary of the Office of the Actuary (the "Actuary") to revise the phase-in period from five years to ten years for funding the additional actuarial liabilities of POLICE created by the benefits provided by this law.

Chapter 278/02 provides that, for the June 30, 2000 actuarial valuation of POLICE, the Actuary is required to recognize, on a theoretical basis, only 10% of the additional actuarial liabilities created by the benefits provided by Chapter 125/00 for determining Fiscal Year 2001 POLICE Employer contributions.

For each of the next eight June 30 actuarial valuations (i.e., June 30, 2001 to June 30, 2008), the Actuary is required to recognize progressively increasing percentages (i.e., 20% to 90%) of the additional actuarial liabilities attributable to Chapter 125/00 for determining the Fiscal Year 2002 to Fiscal Year 2009 POLICE Employer contributions.

For the June 30, 2009 and later actuarial valuations, the Actuary is required to recognize the full amount of the additional actuarial liabilities attributable to Chapter 125/00 for determining Fiscal Years 2010 and later POLICE Employer contributions.

Note, the actuarial liabilities shown herein reflect the full impact of offset for Supplementation benefits and COLA payable under Chapter 125/00. The actuarial liabilities do not reflect the phase-in schedule of Chapter 278/02 for funding the additional actuarial liabilities created by the benefits provided by Chapter 125/00.

Chapter 216 of the Laws of 2002 ("Chapter 216/02") provides that participants of the Fund who retire from POLICE on and after January 1, 2002 with 20 or more years of service are entitled to an additional one-time special lump sum payment in the first year following retirement equal to the cumulative Fund benefits that would have been paid after January 1, 2002 had they retired at the completion of their 20th year of service.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting - The Fund is accounted for on an accrual basis where the measurement focus is on the flow of economic resources. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred.

Method Used to Value Investments - Investments are valued at fair value. Trading securities are stated at the last reported sales price on a national securities exchange on the last business day of the fiscal year. Securities purchased pursuant to agreements to resell are carried at the contract price, exclusive of interest, at which the securities will be resold. Fair value is defined as the quoted market value on the last trading day of the period, except for the Short-Term Investment Fund (the "STIF") (a money market fund) and the International Investment Funds (the "IIF"). The IIF's are privately traded funds, which are managed by various investment managers on behalf of the Plan. Plan management determines fair value of the IIF's based on information provided by the various investment managers. Management records the STIF at cost, which approximates fair value.

Purchases and sales of securities are reflected on the trade date. Gains or losses on sales of securities are based on the average cost of securities.

Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Interest income is recorded as earned on an accrual basis.

No investment in any one security represents 5% or more of the Fund's net assets held in trust for benefits.

Contributions - POLICE is the source of funding for the Fund. Section 13-232 of the ACNY states, among other things, how amounts transferred into the Fund shall be computed.

Income Taxes - Income earned by the Fund is not subject to Federal income tax.

Accrued Benefits Payable - Accrued benefits payable represent either: (1) benefits due and unpaid from the preceding payment date of December 15; or (2) benefits deemed incurred and unpaid (an accrual for a portion of the current Calendar Year benefit) for the Fiscal Year-end of June 30.

Securities Lending Transactions - State Statutes and the Fund Board of Trustees policies permit the Fund to lend its securities (the underlying securities) to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The Fund's custodian lends the following types of securities: short-term securities; common stock; long-term corporate bonds; U.S. Government and U.S. Government agency bonds; asset-backed securities; and international equities and bonds held in collective investment funds. In return, it receives collateral in the form of cash and treasury and U.S. Government agency securities at 100% to 105% of the principal plus accrued interest for reinvestment. At year-end, the Fund had no custodian credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the Fund owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the Fund. The contracts with the fund custodian require borrowers to indemnify the Fund if the borrowers fail to return the securities and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities loaned or fail to pay the Fund for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan. All securities loans can be terminated on demand within a period specified in each agreement by either the Fund or the borrowers. Cash collateral is invested in the lending agents' short-term investment pools, which have a weighted average maturity of 90 days. The underlying securities (fixed income) which comprise these pools have an average maturity of ten years.

The securities lending program in which the Fund participates only allows pledging or selling securities in the case of borrower default. Accordingly, the Fund is fully indemnified against any loss of value between the securities loaned and the securities held as collateral.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 28, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Securities Lending Transactions*, requires that securities loaned as assets be reported in the statements of plan net assets. Cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions and investments made with that cash are reported as assets. Securities received as collateral are also reported as assets if the government entity has the ability to pledge or sell them without a borrower default. Liabilities resulting from these transactions are reported in the statements of fund net assets. Accordingly, the Fund recorded the investments purchased with the cash collateral as collateral from securities lending transactions with a corresponding liability as securities lending transactions.

New Accounting Standards Adopted - In fiscal year 2005, the Plan adopted one new statement issued by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

— Statement No. 40 *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 3

Statement No. 40 establishes and modifies disclosure requirement related to investment risks, which includes credit risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. The implementation of Statement No. 40 expands note disclosure regarding the Plan's investments and their related investment and deposit risks. Under Statement No. 40, the Plan is required to disclose information (if applicable) covering four principal areas:

- Investment credit risk disclosures, including credit quality information issued by rating agencies;
- Interest rate disclosures that include investment maturity information, such as weighted average maturities or specific identification of the securities;
- Interest rate sensitivity for investments that are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates;
- Foreign exchange exposures that would indicate the foreign investment's denomination.

3. INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS

The Comptroller of The City of New York (the "Comptroller") acts as an investment advisor to the Plan. In addition, the Plan employs an independent investment consultant as an investment advisor. The Plan utilizes several investment managers to manage the long-term debt and equity portfolios. The managers are regularly reviewed, with regard to both their investment performance and for their adherence to investment guidelines.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The criteria for Plan investments are as follows:

The Plan does not have any investments in any one entity that represent 5% or more of plan net assets.

The legal requirements for Plan investments are as follows:

- (a) Fixed income, equity and other investments may be made as permitted by New York State RSSL §§ 176-178(a) and Banking Law § 235, the New York City Administrative Code, and the Legal Investments for New York Savings Banks list as published by The New York State Banking Department, subject to Note 3(b).
- (b) Investments up to 15% of total pension fund assets may be made in instruments not expressly permitted by the State RSSL.

Citibank, N.A. was the primary custodian for substantially all of the securities of the Plan for the periods prior to March 31, 2004. Bank of New York ("BONY") became custodian on April 1, 2004 to present.

Cash deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for up to \$100,000 per Plan member and are, therefore, fully insured.

The information reflected in the Credit Ratings and in the Years to Maturity is derived from the Custodian's Risk and Performance Analytics Reporting System. Such information is prepared as a result of the Custodian's Risk Management Analysis.

Credit Risk—The quality ratings of investments, by percentage of the rated portfolio, as described by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations are as follows:

Investment Type *	S&P Quality Ratings									Total
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	CCC & Below	Short term	Not Rated	
June 30, 2005										
U.S. Government	12.65 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.65 %
Corporate	32.56 %	6.43 %	9.65 %	9.84 %	8.73 %	8.21 %	0.25 %	-	0.42 %	76.09 %
Yankee Bonds	0.30 %	1.37 %	3.55 %	2.98 %	1.63 %	1.34 %	0.01 %	-	0.08 %	11.26 %
Short Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of Rated Portfolio	45.51 %	7.80 %	13.20 %	12.82 %	10.36 %	9.55 %	0.26 %	0.00 %	0.50 %	100.00 %
June 30, 2004										
U.S. Government	16.93 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50 %	0.11 %	17.54 %
Corporate	34.98 %	3.27 %	8.87 %	9.53 %	7.97 %	6.36 %	0.21 %	-	0.23 %	71.42 %
Yankee Bonds	0.43 %	0.29 %	3.62 %	2.41 %	0.79 %	1.17 %	0.03 %	-	-	8.74 %
Short Term	0.63%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.67%	2.30 %
Total	52.97 %	3.56 %	12.49 %	11.94 %	8.76 %	7.53 %	0.24 %	0.50 %	2.01 %	100.00 %

* U.S. Treasury Bonds, Notes and Treasury-inflation protected securities are obligations of the U.S. government or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and therefore not considered to have credit risk and are not included above.

Custodial Credit Risk—Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured and uncollateralized. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the Plan will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the Plan and are held by either the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the Plan's name.

Consistent with the Plan's investment policy, the investments are held by the Plan's custodian and registered in the Plan's name.

All of the Plan's deposits are insured and/or collateralized by securities held by a financial institution separate from the Plan's depository financial institution.

All of the Plan's securities are held by the Plan's custodial bank in the Plan's name.

Interest Rate Risk—Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of investments could be adversely affected by the change in interest rates. The lengths of investment maturities (in years), as shown by the percent of the rated portfolio, are as follows:

Years to Maturity

Investment Type
June 30, 2005

Investment Maturities

	Fair Value	Less than one year	One to five years	Six to ten years	More than ten years
U.S. Government	15.91 %	-	1.02 %	6.53 %	8.36 %
Corporate	76.53 %	0.39 %	26.42 %	8.00 %	41.72 %
Yankee Bonds	7.56 %	0.75 %	2.92 %	1.50 %	2.39 %
Short Term	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.00 %	1.14 %	30.36 %	16.03 %	52.47 %

June 30, 2005

	Fair Value	Less than one year	One to five years	Six to ten years	More than ten years
U.S. Government	15.99 %	1.47 %	1.59 %	4.02 %	8.91 %
Corporate	75.32 %	0.24 %	26.31 %	10.74 %	38.03 %
Yankee Bonds	6.88 %	0.11 %	3.13 %	1.73 %	1.91 %
Short Term	1.81%	1.81 %	-	-	-
Total	100.00 %	3.63 %	31.03 %	16.49 %	48.85 %

Securities Lending Transactions

Credit Risk – The quality ratings of investments held as collateral for Securities Lending are as follows:

Investment Type and Fair Value of Securities Lending Transactions

S&P Quality Ratings

(in thousands)

June 30, 2005

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	CCC& Below	Short term	Not Rated	Total
Government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate	37,095	28,644	20,166	-	-	-	-	27,252	95	113,252
Yankee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,242	-	4,242
Short Term	24,346	30,627	6,128	-	-	-	-	11,010	9,855	81,966
Total	\$ 61,441	\$ 59,271	\$ 26,294	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,504	\$ 9,950	\$ 199,460
Percent of Securities Lending Portfolio	30.80 %	29.72 %	13.18 %	-	-	-	-	21.31 %	4.99 %	100.00 %

June 30, 2004

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	CCC& Below	Short term	Not Rated	Total
Government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 258	\$ -	\$ 258
Corporate	31,278	42,791	29,398	-	-	-	-	12,440	-	115,907
Yankee	-	501	-	-	-	-	-	171	-	672
Short Term	2,468	4,410	7,496	-	-	-	-	3,237	27,175	44,786
Total	\$ 33,746	\$ 47,702	\$ 36,894	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,106	\$ 27,175	\$ 161,623
Percent of Securities Lending Portfolio	20.88 %	29.51 %	22.83 %	-	-	-	-	9.97 %	16.81 %	100.00 %

Interest Rate Risk—The lengths of investment maturities (in years) of the collateral for Securities Lending are as follows:

Years to Maturity
Investment Type
(in thousands)
June 30, 2005

	Investment Maturities				
	Fair Value	Less than one year	One to five years	Six to ten years	More than ten years
Government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate	113,252	38,590	74,662	-	-
Yankee	4,242	1,847	2,394	-	-
Short Term	81,966	50,080	31,886	-	-
Total	\$ 199,460	\$ 90,517	\$ 108,942	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Securities Lending Portfolio	100.00 %	45.38 %	54.62 %	-	-

June 30, 2004

	Fair Value	Less than one year	One to five years	Six to ten years	More than ten years
	Government	\$ 258	\$ 258	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate	115,906	18,231	97,675	-	-
Yankee	672	171	501	-	-
Short Term	44,787	37,291	7,496	-	-
Total	\$ 161,623	\$ 55,951	\$ 105,672	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Securities Lending Portfolio	100.00 %	34.62 %	65.38 %	-	-

4. FUNDING

The ACNY provides that POLICE transfer to the Fund an amount equal to certain excess earnings on equity investments, limited to the unfunded Accumulated Benefit Obligation (“ABO”) of the Fund. Excess earnings are defined as the amount by which earnings on equity investments of POLICE exceed what those earnings would have been had such funds been invested at a yield comparable to that available from fixed-income securities (“Hypothetical Fixed Income Security Earnings”) less any cumulative deficiencies. The Fund also receives credit for investment earnings on Fund assets.

The calculation of the Hypothetical Fixed Income Security Earnings requires the determination of the Hypothetical Interest Rate (“HIR”), which is computed by the Comptroller.

For Fiscal Year 2005, the expected excess earnings of POLICE are estimated to be equal to zero and, therefore, no transfer will be due from POLICE to the Fund as of June 30, 2005.

For Fiscal Year 2004, the expected excess earnings of POLICE were estimated to be equal to zero and, therefore, no transfer was due from POLICE to the Fund as of June 30, 2004.

In addition, Chapter 247 of the Laws of 1988 states that if the assets of the Fund are less than the amount required to pay the retirees' guaranteed scheduled annual supplemental benefit payments, then the City is required by law to fund the difference. However, it is not anticipated that the City will be required to contribute directly to the Fund.

The amount shown below as the ABO is the measure of the present value of supplemental benefits estimated to be payable in the future as a result of employee service-to-date. The ABO is calculated as the actuarial present value of credited projected benefits, prorated on service and is intended to help users assess the funded status of the Fund on a going-concern basis, assess progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due and make comparisons among variable supplements funds.

Actuarial valuations are performed annually as of June 30.

A comparison of the ABO as calculated by the Actuary with the Fund net assets held in trust for benefits as calculated by the Actuary as of June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003 follows:

	Amounts as of June 30	
	2004	2003
	(In Millions)	
Accumulated benefit obligation for:		
Retirees currently receiving benefits	\$ 832.5	\$ 750.2
Active members	<u>386.9</u>	<u>392.1</u>
Total accumulated benefit obligation*,**	1,219.4	1,142.3
Net assets held in trust for benefits***	<u>968.7</u>	<u>913.5</u>
Unfunded accumulated benefit obligation	<u>\$ 250.7</u>	<u>\$ 228.8</u>

* The June 30, 2004 and 2003 ABOs decreased by approximately \$112.7 million and \$139.4 million, respectively, compared to those projected prior to the enactment of Chapters 119/95, 390/98 and 125/00.

** These total ABOs have been reduced by accrued benefits payable. This basis of reporting the total ABO is consistent with that used to report Plan net assets held in trust for benefits in these financial statements, but may differ from the bases used for other purposes.

*** See Note 2 for valuation of investments in the calculation of Fund net assets held in trust for benefits.

For purposes of the June 30, 2004 and 2003 actuarial valuations of the Fund, Chapter 125/00 has been taken into account in the determination of the unfunded ABO relative to the Supplementation benefit increases that began Fiscal Year 2001 and to the automatic COLA benefits estimated to begin Fiscal Year 2002 and each future year (Note 1).

The actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2004 used to determine the ABO is based on the same actuarial assumptions and methods as were used in the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2003.

Section 13-270 and 13-280 of the ACNY provide that the Boards of Trustees of the Fund and the PSOVSF shall adopt, upon the recommendation of the Actuary, actuarial assumptions as to interest rate, mortality of retirees and estimated number of active members of POLICE in service as of each June 30 who will retire for service with 20 or more years of service as Police Officers and Police Superior Officers, for use in making annual valuations of liabilities.

The following actuarial assumptions represent the recommendations of the Actuary that were used in the actuarial calculations to determine the ABO as of June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003:

	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003
Investment rate of return	8.0% per annum ⁽¹⁾	8.0% per annum ⁽¹⁾
Post-retirement mortality	Tables adopted by POLICE during Fiscal Year 2000.	Tables adopted by POLICE during Fiscal Year 2000.
Active service: withdrawal, death, disability.	Tables adopted by POLICE during Fiscal Year 2000.	Tables adopted by POLICE during Fiscal Year 2000.
Service retirement	Tables adopted by POLICE during Fiscal Year 2000.	Tables adopted by POLICE during Fiscal Year 2000.
Percentage of all active POLICE members estimated to retire for service with 20 or more years of service as Police Officers	50%.	50%.
Percentage of all active Police Superior Officers estimated to retire for service with 20 or more years of service as Police Superior Officers	100%.	100%.
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	1.3% per annum. ⁽¹⁾	1.3% per annum. ⁽¹⁾
Actuarial Asset Valuation Method	Fair market value.	Fair market value.

⁽¹⁾ Developed assuming a long-term Consumer Price Inflation assumption of 2.5% per year.

5. INVESTMENT ADVISORS

The Comptroller of the City (the "Comptroller") utilizes several investment advisors to manage long-term debt and equity portfolios. Advisors must obtain prior approval before each purchase or sale of a particular security. To be eligible for consideration, investments must meet criteria set forth in governing laws and regulations.

6. RELATED PARTIES

Administrative expenses are paid by the City. The Comptroller provides certain administrative services to the Fund. The Actuary is appointed to be the technical advisor to the Fund and the Office of the Actuary provides related actuarial services to the Fund. The City's Corporation Counsel provides legal services to the Fund. The City also provides other administrative services.

The Comptroller has been appointed by law as custodian for the monies and assets of the Plan with revocable discretionary authority. Securities are held by certain banks under custodial agreements with the Comptroller.

7. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

From time to time, the Fund has a number of claims pending against it and has been named as defendant in a number of lawsuits. The Fund also has certain other contingent liabilities. Management of the Fund, on the advice of legal counsel, believes that such proceedings and contingencies generally do not have a material effect on the Plan net assets or changes in the Plan net assets of the Fund. Under the State statutes and City laws that govern the functioning of the Fund, increases in the obligation of the Fund to members and beneficiaries ordinarily result in increases to the future potential obligations of POLICE.

8. OTHER ACTUARIAL INFORMATION

Actuarial Audit - Pursuant to Section 96 of the New York City Charter, a study of the actuarial assumptions used to value liabilities of the five actuarially-funded New York City Retirement Systems ("NYCRS") is conducted by an independent actuarial firm every two years. The most recent study was published by Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company ("GRS") dated October 2003 and analyzed experience for Fiscal Years 1998 through 2001. The Actuary has proposed changes to the actuarial assumptions and methods applicable to the determination of Fiscal Year 2006 Employer contributions to the NYCRS.

Revised Actuarial Assumptions and Methods - In accordance with the ACNY and with appropriate practice, the Boards of Trustees of the five actuarially-funded NYCRS are to periodically review and adopt actuarial assumptions proposed by the Actuary for use in the determination of Employer contributions.

Based upon a review of the October 1999 Watson Wyatt and Company ("Wyatt") study, the Actuary proposed changes to certain actuarial assumptions and methods to be used by the NYCRS for Fiscal Years beginning on and after July 1, 1999 (i.e., Fiscal Year beginning 2000).

Where required, the Board of Trustees of POLICE adopted those changes to the actuarial assumptions and methods that required Board approval and the State Legislature and the Governor enacted Chapter 85 of the Laws of 2000 to provide for those changes of the actuarial assumptions and methods that required legislation, including the investment rate of return assumption of 8.0% per annum.

For the actuarial valuations of the Fund from June 30, 1999 to June 30, 2004, the Actuary used actuarial assumptions that were adopted during Fiscal Year 2000 by the Board of Trustees of POLICE.

After reviewing results of the October 2003 GRS study, the Actuary issued a Report entitled "Proposed Changes in Assumptions and Methods for Determining Employer Contributions for Fiscal Years Beginning on and After July 1, 2005 for the New York City Police Pension Fund" dated August 24, 2005.

The Board of Trustees of POLICE has adopted the Actuary's proposed changes in actuarial assumptions and methods that require Board approval. Those changes to the actuarial assumptions and methods that require legislation, the legislation is pending the actions of the State Legislature and the Governor.

For actuarial valuations of the Fund beginning June 30, 2005, it is anticipated that the Actuary will utilize the actuarial assumptions that were adopted during Fiscal Year 2006 by the Board of Trustees of POLICE.

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