



STRATEGIC PLAN

Revised September 21, 2011

2011-2016

PHILOSOPHY

The Public Employees' Retirement System will act in accordance with the highest standards of ethics, accountability, efficiency, and openness. We recognize that our members, retirees, and employers are entitled to expect excellence in the conduct of the operation of the Retirement System. To this end, we pledge to conduct our affairs for the exclusive benefit of our members and retirees; to invest the assets of the System in a prudent and well-diversified program; and to deliver service in an accurate, timely, courteous, and efficient manner.

MISSION

It is the mission of the Public Employees' Retirement System to:

- ◆ Provide public workers and their dependents with a retirement program that provides a reasonable base income for retirement or for periods where a disability has removed a worker's earning capacity.

- ◆ Encourage those workers to enter into and remain in government service for such periods of time to give public employers and the people of the State of Nevada the full benefit of their training and experience.

PLANNING PROCESS

The Retirement Board and System staff members are dedicated to serving members, beneficiaries, and employers to the best of their abilities. The goal of the strategic planning process is to ensure that our organization and business processes continue to efficiently and effectively meet the needs of our stakeholders. The

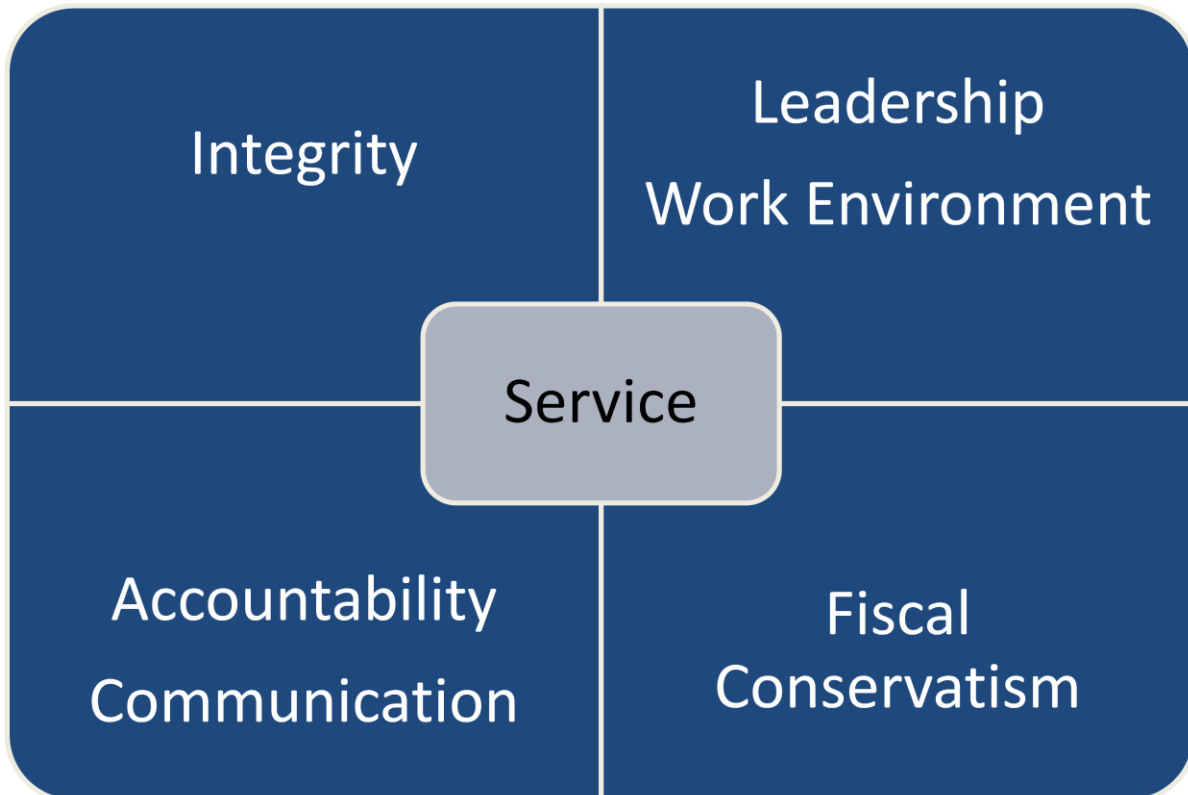
planning process establishes goals and strategies to allow the System to fulfill its mission. The planning process, including this Strategic Plan and the Operational Yearly Plan, sets performance guidelines and measurements to assist in the strategic planning process. Engaging in this process, the System has adopted the following strategic planning and performance monitoring model:



The planning and success monitoring process will be an ongoing loop with the mission at its core.

CORE VALUES

The following chart depicts the relationship of the System's core values:



- ◆ **Service** Provide the most efficient and effective service to our members, retirees, and public employers.
- ◆ **Integrity** Conduct operations in an ethical and fair environment while adhering to the highest standards of professional conduct in our interactions with all stakeholders.
- ◆ **Leadership** Develop strong performance through staff development, technology, and innovative leadership and management strategies.

- ◆ ***Work Environment*** Sustain a work environment that promotes quality, respect, communication, cooperation, trust, and personal development.
- ◆ ***Accountability*** Take responsibility for our actions and results.
- ◆ ***Communication*** Implement education and communication initiatives to ensure broad stakeholder understanding of the System and its operations.
- ◆ ***Fiscal Conservatism*** Maintain a realistic recognition of plan costs to govern the System in a fiscally conservative manner that balances the interests of all stakeholders including members, retirees, employers, and taxpayers.

ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY

The System was established by the Nevada State Legislature in 1947. By July 1, 1949, the System had approximately 3,000 members and 64 retirees. At the end of fiscal year 2010, the System had 183 participating public employers, 102,594 active members, and 43,919 retirees and beneficiaries. The System is comprised of two sub-funds, the Regular sub-fund, consisting of members who are not police or fire employees, and the Police and Firefighter's sub-fund.

The System also administers the Judicial Retirement System and the Legislators' Retirement System. As of July 1, 2010, the Judicial Retirement System had 92 active members, 3 inactive vested members, and 46 retirees and beneficiaries. As of July 1, 2010, the Legislators' Retirement System consisted of 46 active legislators, 12 inactive members entitled to future benefits, and 66 retirees and beneficiaries.

The System is governed by the Retirement Board which consists of the following seven members: Mark R. Vincent, Chair, James Green, Vice-Chair, Chris Collins, Bart T. Mangino, Rusty McAllister, David Olsen, and Katherine Ong. The Executive Officer is responsible for the management of the System. The Executive Officer's responsibilities extend to all functions of the System. The Operations Officer and the Investment Officer support the Executive Officer. The Operational portion of the System is divided into four departments each headed by a director: Accounting, Information Technology, Employer and Production Services, and Member and Retiree Services. The Investment portion of the System includes the Assistant Investment Officer. The Internal Audit Division is responsible directly to the Retirement Board and the Executive Officer.

Retirement Benefits Investment Fund

Senate Bill 457 (SB 457) of the 2007 legislative session amended NRS chapter 355 to create the Retirement Benefits Investment Board (RBIB). The membership of RBIB consists of the members of the Public Employees' Retirement Board, serving *ex officio*. RBIB administers the Retirement Benefits Investment Fund (RBIF) for the investment of money deposited with RBIB by a local government trust fund or by the Public Employees' Benefits Program. Any money received by RBIB is held for investment purposes only and not in any fiduciary capacity as the individual government entities serve as the trustees for those funds.

By statute, the money in RBIF must be invested in the same manner as money in the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, and interest and income earned by RBIF must be credited to the fund, after deduction of any applicable charges. RBIB may assess reasonable charges against RBIF for the payment of the expenses of

administering RBIF. RBIB has the same powers and duties to administer RBIF as those pertaining to the administration of the Public Employees' Retirement Fund by the Public Employees' Retirement Board. The initial deposit to RBIF was made on January 18, 2008.

SB 457 provides for the elective creation of trust funds by local governments for the management of certain retirement benefits. The bill defines retirement benefits as any retirement benefits, other than a pension, and includes, without limitation, life, accident, or health insurance. A trust fund created pursuant to Section 3 of SB 457 must be administered by a board of trustees appointed by the governing body of that local government to act in a fiduciary capacity of the trust. The bill provides the trust fund with three alternative mechanisms for the investment of the assets of the trust, including deposit in the Retirement Benefits Investment Fund. Before a local government trust fund may deposit money in RBIF, legal counsel for that entity must provide an opinion that the investment of assets in RBIF by that entity will not violate the provisions of Section 10 of Article 8 of the Nevada Constitution.

As of June 30, 2011, this fund has five participating public employers and assets of approximately \$136.2 million.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Provide accurate, timely, and understandable service and superior information to retirees, members, and public employers and maintain accurate and accessible accounting records.

- (a) Make benefit payments in accordance with statutory requirements and Board policy.
- (b) Respond to normal-process requests in an accurate and understandable manner and in accordance with established performance expectations.
- (c) Provide high quality customer service and education that enables members and employers to make informed and timely retirement decisions, including a detailed statement of salary, contributions, service, and beneficiary information.
- (d) Apply best practices to safeguard the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of NVPERS' information assets, in support of the business objectives of the System.

2. Administer an investment program designed to achieve the System's investment objectives within the framework of the Nevada Revised Statutes, specific policies, and directives adopted by the Board.
3. Conduct a legislative program that is responsive to the majority interest of members, benefit recipients, and public employers while protecting the fiscal and actuarial integrity of the System.
4. Protect the actuarial integrity of the System and strive for a state of fiscal soundness so that each generation of employees will be able to meet the financial needs of their own retirement and so that no financial burdens will be passed on to future employees for past benefits paid.

STRATEGIES

Investments –

We will administer a program designed to achieve the System's investment objectives within the framework of the Nevada Revised Statutes, specific policies, and directives adopted by the Board. To that end, future efforts will focus on:

1. Maintaining realistic capital market return and risk expectations.
2. Ensuring PERS' asset allocation strategy can reasonably be expected to generate an 8% return while minimizing risk over the long term.
3. Maintaining PERS' disciplined, long term investment strategy in the face of market uncertainty.
4. Researching investment opportunities that are not currently included in the program to determine if their addition would enhance the risk/return profile of the fund.
5. Maintaining a simple, high quality, diversified portfolio.
6. Continuing to employ a consistent, cost effective investment approach.

Operations -

We will provide timely, accurate, and cost effective service to our members and beneficiaries. We will focus on the following:

1. Staff will use the automated workflow system to monitor, measure, and evaluate our response to inquiries from members and retirees in order to identify those areas where service delivery can be improved.

2. Enhanced web functionality will be a priority to improve our service to members, beneficiaries, and employers.
3. Staff will work to enhance system member and retiree communications, through continued growth of the communications initiative, including publications, and on-line and live presentations.
4. Emphasis will be placed on employee training to ensure accurate and understandable customer service.
5. Annually, PERS will receive the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.

Actuarial Management -

Ongoing efforts to manage funding for the System on an actuarial reserve basis will require careful analysis over the horizon of the strategic plan. Economic trends and their effect on funding will be reviewed. Staff will continue to monitor the System's funding policy in order to maintain fiscal responsibility and enhance contribution rate stability.

Legislative -

We will conduct the legislative program adopted by the Board, which is responsive to the majority interest of members, benefit recipients, and public employers while protecting the financial integrity of the System.

Public Relations -

PERS will maintain a reputation of credibility for the System with employers, members, retirees, legislators, and the public.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

Investment Program

PERS' common sense investment philosophy is based on traditional, time tested investment principles. The Board's unwavering commitment to its simple investment approach and disciplined implementation of its long term investment strategy has been the most important factor in the fund's successful long term performance and competitive risk/return profile.

PERS' investment philosophy centers on maintaining diversified exposure to the global capital markets and systematically buying assets low and selling them high. To implement this strategy, we emphasize a simple, low cost structure that relies primarily on asset allocation, rebalancing and index management. There are a number of advantages to this approach, including:

- A common sense investment approach grounded in high quality assets is transparent and easily understood by our members and beneficiaries.
- PERS' philosophy focuses decisions on asset allocation and rebalancing, the areas where we are most skilled and PERS' has a demonstrated competitive advantage.
- In negative capital market environments, there is political and credibility risk in losing money in untested or esoteric strategies. Our members understand if large capitalization U.S. stocks drop in value.

They have a much harder time getting comfortable with losses from portable alpha, hedge funds or other alternative strategies.

- Sophisticated and untested risk measurement systems (many of which are of questionable accuracy) are not needed to monitor a traditionally invested program.
- All of PERS' stock and bond assets are held by the fund's custodian. Real estate assets are owned 100% by PERS. Directly holding assets (as opposed to using commingled funds) enhances asset security, liquidity, and monitoring.
- A simple program is lower cost, providing a quantifiable competitive advantage.

The goal of the investment program is to meet the 8% long-term return objective while exposing the fund to the least possible risk. Successful investing involves developing a thoughtful, focused long-term strategy and consistently implementing that plan over time. Frequent changes can increase costs and reduce efficiency. As a result, while the Board will make changes to management or strategy as is warranted by circumstances, we will focus on making meaningful, less frequent enhancements to the program.

To support effective program improvements in the future, we will continue to emphasize Board investment education and promote a collaborative discussion and decision environment. Emphasis will be placed on continuity of strategy, oversight, management and simplicity of portfolio structure. This will promote more efficient monitoring and ensure any future changes to the plan are accretive to the risk/return profile of the fund.

The Board will continue take a long term view regarding portfolio strategy and maintain emphasis on its consistent, common sense investment approach. This will most likely result in little change to PERS’ existing investment strategy. This approach is expected to serve PERS’ members well going forward.

Cash Flow Management

As the PERS plan matures, the relationship between incoming cash flows and outgoing cash flows evolves. Historically PERS has been a “cash flow positive” fund, where annual contributions exceed benefit payments. In the future, we expect the plan will become “cash flow negative” as outgoing benefit payments will exceed incoming contributions. While this is the natural evolution of a defined benefit pension plan, it is important to understand the implications of this cash flow relationship to the pension plan from a financing and investment perspective. We will explore these issues during the strategic planning period.

Operations Management

System Governance

The current environment of volatile market returns, rising liabilities, growing risk exposure, and increasingly demanding stakeholders has many retirement systems returning to basics in the hopes of improving pension performance and managing risk more effectively. One of the basic principles of superior pension administration begins with review of the governance framework of the pension system, including governance policies, that define clear roles and responsibilities for Board and executive management. The System contracts with a provider of governance review services for fiduciaries in the public pension sector. The System’s existing

governance principles, policies, and charters have been revised to better define the role of the Retirement Board and executive management, guide the conduct and decision-making of the Retirement Board, and document and preserve the System's policies for current and future board members and executive staff. The Board will review the charters and policies on an ongoing and regular basis and revise them as necessary.

Member Communications

Timely and effective fiduciary communication with our members, beneficiaries, and employers is a key element in fulfilling the System's mission. Staff will focus on communication to stakeholders so that they understand the mission and performance of the System as well as the structure and value of retirement benefits. During the strategic horizon, staff will review new technology tools to provide alternative methods of communication with our members, including increased use of online services.

Internal Controls

Board policy requires an independent examination of management's assertion about the effectiveness of the System's internal controls over financial reporting every five years. The examination was performed by a qualified auditor during fiscal year 2011. The auditor opined that management's assertion that the System maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2010, is fairly stated. The next internal controls examination will be conducted during fiscal year 2016 to include financial reporting as of June 30, 2015. In the period between examinations, staff will continue to diligently monitor and update internal controls as

necessary as well as continue to evaluate enterprise-wide risk through an assessment process.

Staffing

Ensuring adequate staffing levels to meet increasing service needs, due to member and retiree population growth, will continue to be a primary goal of operations management. Effectively focusing resources to sustain the high quality work force in the agency will drive our review. We will continue to provide System employees with training in the skill sets, policies, and procedures that enable them to perform their respective duties.

During the 2012-2013 biennium, System employees are subject to mandatory furlough requirements of six days per year. We will continue to ensure we are able to meet member, retiree, and employer needs with this reduced furlough staffing through careful and efficient management of available resources.

In light of the challenges faced by public employers and employees in the current economic environment, staff will assess the need to formalize and enhance the succession planning and retention policies and procedures of the System in order to maximize the System's human resources. Staff will also assess the System's staffing needs, particularly in the areas of internal audit and finance, for possible consideration of positions in the 2015 legislative session.

Disability Retirement and Re-employment Approval Process

The Retirement Act provides a disability retirement program for members. Disability retirements and re-employment by disability retirees must be approved by

the Retirement Board. During the strategic horizon, staff will study the current disability retirement and re-employment process to ensure its continued effectiveness and efficiency given the overall growth of the System and recommend appropriate revisions to the Retirement Board.

Board Appeal Process

The Official Policies of the System provide for appeals to the Board by any member, retired employee, benefit recipient, respective spouse, or any person having a claim against the System. The Retirement Act and applicable case law restricts the Retirement Board's ability to take action in most appeals. During the strategic horizon, staff will study the current appeals process in light of the Retirement Board's constitutional and statutory authority and the interests and expectations of members, retirees, benefit recipients, employers, and other interested parties. Staff will recommend appropriate revisions to the Retirement Board.

Operational Performance Benchmarking

The System participated in a performance benchmarking service whereby customer response, complexity, workload volumes, and activity cost data are compared to other public pension funds participating in the program. The analysis shows that PERS provides a level of service close to the peer average at a substantially lower administration cost than the peer average. PERS will continue to participate in this performance benchmarking service and periodically review methods to improve customer service in a cost efficient manner.

Technology

PERS technology efforts are driven by business goals as well as statutory and pension fund industry mandates. Staff will examine enhancements to member and retiree accessibility through increased use of the Internet. We will enhance and redesign the System's website to provide an interactive experience to effectively communicate with stakeholders, promote usability, and maximize our resources. We will continue to review the standardization of information. Emphasis will be placed on the efficient delivery of information and services to all stakeholders through use of technology.

PERS is dedicated to maintaining a state of the art pension management system that is capable of providing for PERS' operational needs. Staff will continue to evaluate evolving technology and assess System operational needs to enhance the System's communications, efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

Business Continuity

During the last strategic planning cycle, the System developed a fully replicated disaster recovery site. Continuous testing of the functionality of each of the System's departments is conducted by business experts to ensure the site's ongoing availability. During the strategic horizon, expanded testing will include response to different scenarios involving various degrees of business interruption.

Retiree Re-employment

Assembly Bill 555 of the 2001 legislative session modified PERS' re-employment restrictions to provide an exemption for retirees who fill positions

declared to have a critical labor shortage by a public employer. Senate Bill 439 of the 2003 legislative session enhanced the critical labor shortage designation process by requiring employers to re-certify positions as critical after two years. PERS conducted an experience study with data from the effective date of Assembly Bill 555 through June 30, 2004, in order to determine the relative cost of the benefit. The experience study was approved by the Board in December 2004 and was presented to the Interim Retirement and Benefits Committee on January 13, 2005.

Assembly Bill 488 of the 2009 legislative session enacted new retiree re-employment provisions for positions designated as critical labor shortage by the appropriate governing authority for each public employer. The legislation makes clear that the designation is only appropriate in cases of extreme need and provides strict requirements be met to designate such a position. The provisions of Assembly Bill 488 require the System to conduct an experience study for the period July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2014 and deliver the study to the Interim Retirement and Benefits Committee on or before December 31, 2014. The provisions of Assembly Bill 488 expire on June 30, 2015. Staff will continue to monitor trends in retiree re-employment.

EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT

State Issues

Plan Design-Legislative Study

The 2009 legislature reviewed PERS' plan design and made modifications to the benefit structure for new employees hired on or after January 1, 2010. During

fiscal year 2010, the System implemented these modifications and communicated the legislative changes to our members, retirees, and employers.

The 2011 legislature passed Assembly Bill 405 providing that the Interim Retirement and Benefits Committee (IRBC) of the Legislature will conduct a study of retirement and disability benefits for Nevada public employees. The bill reiterates the mission of the System and provides that the study will include alternative structures for providing retirement benefits, including defined contribution plans, cash balance plans, hybrid plans, as well as a review of retirement and disability benefits under the Social Security Act. Among items to be reviewed are costs, portability, income security of each alternative as well as actuarial, financial, work force and public policy impacts for current and future employees, employers and beneficiaries of the System.

The language of the bill recognizes that IRBC will use the independent actuary hired by the Retirement Board to perform any actuarial analysis necessary and appropriates \$250,000 from the State General Fund to conduct the study, as long as matching funds are committed through gifts, donations and grants. The Act recognizes the need for the independent actuary to “ensure insulation of the retirement future of the public workforce of the State from any political pressures.”

The study also requires an analysis of the measures implemented by the Board to monitor losses caused by fraud or misrepresentation in the investment markets and to institute legal action to recover such losses. The study will be delivered to the Legislative Commission and the Commission will submit the report to the 77th session with any recommendations for potential legislation.

Plan Design-Employer Issues

Employers, both public and private, are investigating alternative pension plan designs, for a variety of reasons including reductions in cost and workforce planning. In reviewing this issue, PERS must discharge its fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of our members and of our beneficiaries, while maintaining the fiscal integrity of the fund. During the strategic horizon, we continue to analyze this topic and the long-term effects that a change in plan design would carry. Variables under review include benefit adequacy, plan funding, investment risk, plan leakage, and public policy.

An additional study in the area of “pension portability” remains part of our strategic planning process. The central focus of pension portability is to make our pension plan more flexible to the needs of a mobile workforce. Tailoring benefits to meet the needs of all members will continue to be a priority.

Issues related to OPEB have become a concern to our members, beneficiaries, and employers. In Nevada, the System has been at the forefront of this issue by implementing the Retirement Benefits Investment Fund, as a separate unit, to assist our employers with pre-funding their OPEB liabilities. We will continue to participate in discussions regarding innovative methods to finance these liabilities to the extent that it will benefit our members, beneficiaries, and employers.

Economic and Actuarial Management

The economic downturn of the most recent period may impact budgetary funding for public employers participating in the System. New economic and demographic trends provide challenges to funding and benefit structure. The

confluence of these events requires PERS to monitor this issue and participate as appropriate, specifically as it relates to funding for the System.

Managing the funding issue internally to PERS will be paramount to overall success of the System during these difficult times. Contribution rate stability is a key goal of the System. The System continually reviews trends in actuarial liabilities and maintains a realistic recognition of plan costs in order to govern the plan in a fiscally responsible manner. Constant attention to the System's funding policy allows for solid pension plan governance that balances the interest of plan members, employers, and taxpayers.

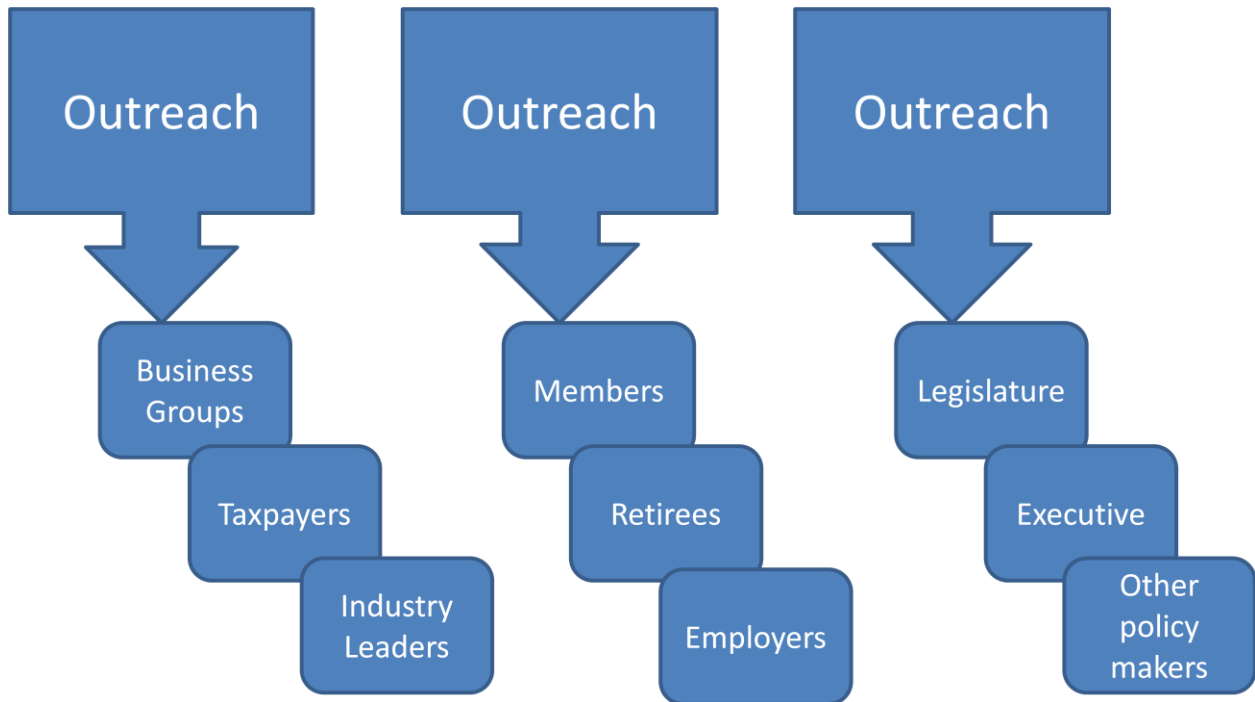
Contributions Rates

Due to recent market events, significant upward pressure on contribution rates will continue throughout the strategic horizon period. Staff anticipates that contribution rates will increase in 2013 as the full effects of the market downturn continue to be absorbed in the actuarial valuations. During this period, staff will work to manage expectations of stakeholders and other interested parties on contribution rates through continued public relations outreach and education regarding the financing and management of the System.

Public Outreach

Timely and effective communication to all interested parties, including policy makers, taxpayers, the public, and the media, regarding the mission and

performance of the System is a key component of our overall communication strategy to demonstrate that the System is effectively and efficiently fulfilling its mission.



Staff will continue to develop outreach strategies to ensure appropriate communication of the System’s mission and performance to all interested parties, including the use of new technology tools to disseminate important information about the System.

National Issues

Sustainability of Benefits and Financing to Ensure Affordability

Public pension plans across the country are focused on the sustainability of benefits and appropriate financing of benefits. The basic financing formula for pension plans is contributions plus income must equal benefits plus expenses. This formula requires pension plans to look to three basic areas when considering

appropriate financing: benefit design, investment return, and contributions. Because of the recent economic downturn, plans are increasingly focusing on contributions and benefits given the financial stress of both employers and employees. During the strategic horizon, staff will continue to assess all strategies in terms of appropriate financing to ensure the affordability of a benefit structure that meets the mission of the System.

Social Investing

During the 2007 legislative session, social investing criteria became an issue for the trust funds. Requests were made that the Board of Trustees consider divestment from certain assets held in trust based upon social grounds. The System opposed these efforts since the fund is a trust and the Board must only invest for the exclusive economic benefit of the members and beneficiaries of the fund. The Nevada Constitution provides the framework for the trust nature of the pension fund. It states:

2. Any money paid . . . **for the purpose of funding and administering a public employees' retirement system . . . , such money must never be used for any other purposes, and they are hereby declared to be trust funds for the uses and purposes herein specified.**

Nevada Constitution, Article 9, section 2.

The Office of the Attorney General issued an opinion stating that Article 9, Section 2 of the Nevada Constitution prohibits the Retirement Board from making investment decisions that further a social interest and that are not in the exclusive interest of the members and beneficiaries of the fund. During the strategic horizon, we will continue to respond to inquiries regarding investing based upon social grounds consistent with our fiduciary duties and the Nevada Constitution.

Calculation of Liabilities

The method for calculating the liabilities associated with public pensions is under debate nationally. The debate centers on the discount rate used to calculate total liabilities. Several national organizations as well as academics are participating in this ongoing dialogue. During the strategic horizon, we will monitor and participate in this debate, as appropriate.

Accounting Issues

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is recognized by the accounting profession as the body that sets generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. GASB periodically reviews all pronouncements that have been effective for at least five years. GASB is currently in the process of reviewing Statements 25 (pension plan) and 27 (participating employer), specific to public pension plans, as these statements have been effective since 1996 and 1997, respectively.

The stated purpose of the project is to consider the need for modification of the current standard to meet the financial reporting objectives of accountability and decision usefulness, including the extent to which interperiod equity has been achieved. During fiscal year 2010, GASB released its Preliminary Views regarding potential changes to GASB 27, relating to employers only. Exposure drafts for changes to GASB 25 and 27 were approved June 2011 and final statements are currently expected to be issued June 2012, with implementation for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2013 for cost-sharing plans.

The proposed modifications to GASB 25 and 27 could have far-reaching implications for the management and financing of public pension plans and for participating employers' financial statements. Current proposed modifications include the discount rate, liability of employers, proportionate share of employers in cost-sharing plans, actuarial methods, measurement of pension expense, deferral and amortization, and note disclosures. During the strategic horizon, we will monitor and provide input to this project, as appropriate, and assess issues associated with implementation of the final standards.

Federal Issues

Federal developments having a potential financial or administrative impact on our pension plan continue to be monitored. Initiatives to effect change in Washington are very fluid and difficult to project over the strategic planning period.

Internal Revenue Code Issues

The public employees' retirement plan is a tax qualified retirement plan as designated by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Maintaining this status is vital to fulfilling the System's mission. To maintain this status, we must respond quickly and accurately to changes in federal laws and regulations from the IRS and Department of Labor.

To ensure continued compliance with federal law, the System filed for an updated determination as to plan qualification from the IRS for the PERS plan and filed for determination letters as to plan qualification for the Judicial Retirement System and the Legislator's Retirement System. The filing for each of the plans was presented to the IRS during the filing period designated for public pension plans.

We will diligently review the impact of IRS regulation changes and seek Retirement Board or legislative action, if appropriate, to respond to such changes. During this strategic horizon, we will analyze and take appropriate action in response to changes to regulations regarding normal retirement age and other issues as they arise.

Social Security

Mandatory Social Security remains a concern during the horizon of the strategic plan. The National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform issued a December 2010 report with the following recommendation regarding Social Security:

RECOMMENDATION 5.8: COVER NEWLY HIRED STATE AND LOCAL WORKERS AFTER 2020. After 2020, mandate that all newly hired state and local workers be covered under Social Security, and require state and local pension plans to share data with Social Security.

Our financial projections indicate that the additional cost in the first year of such a mandate would be cost prohibitive to members and employers. The cost would only escalate over time until all public employees in Nevada participate in Social Security.

PERS continues to oppose mandatory Social Security, but in the event that it is passed, the Retirement System will explore alternative plan designs that, coupled with Social Security, provide future retirees with a reasonable base income upon separation from employment. Alternative plans may be necessary given that simply combining the Social Security contribution rate with the current PERS rate may be cost prohibitive. PERS will continue to monitor mandatory Social Security issues as

well as efforts to modify the Government Pension Offset and the Windfall Elimination Provision.

Securities and Exchange Commission

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has recently increased focus on issues relating to public pensions, including payments by investment advisers to government officials and disclosure of information and transparency in the municipal securities market. On July 1, 2010, the SEC adopted Rule 206(4)-5 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to address "pay-to-play" practices under which direct or indirect payments by investment advisers to state and local government officials are perceived to improperly influence the award of government investment business.

The Rule prohibits an investment adviser from (i) providing advisory services for compensation to a government entity client for two years after the adviser or certain of its executives or employees make a contribution to certain elected officials or candidates, (ii) providing direct or indirect payments to any third party that solicits government entities for advisory business unless this third party is a registered broker-dealer or investment adviser itself subject to "pay-to-play" restrictions, and (iii) soliciting from others, or coordinating, contributions to certain elected officials or candidates or payments to political parties where the adviser is providing or seeking government business.

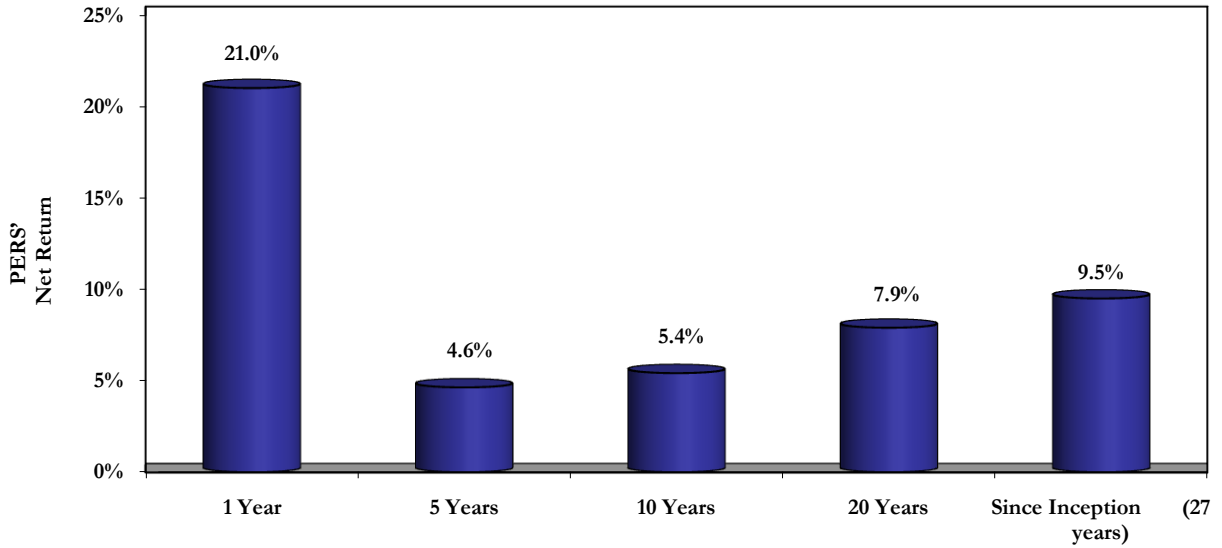
In May 2010, the SEC approved rule changes regarding the quality and timeliness of municipal securities disclosure, through regulations governing those who underwrite or sell municipal securities. The SEC has scheduled a series of field hearings to examine the municipal securities market, including disclosure and transparency, financial reporting and accounting, and investor protection and

education. In addition, the SEC pursued action against a state for securities fraud for failing to disclose in municipal bond offerings certain funding issues with the state's pension plans.

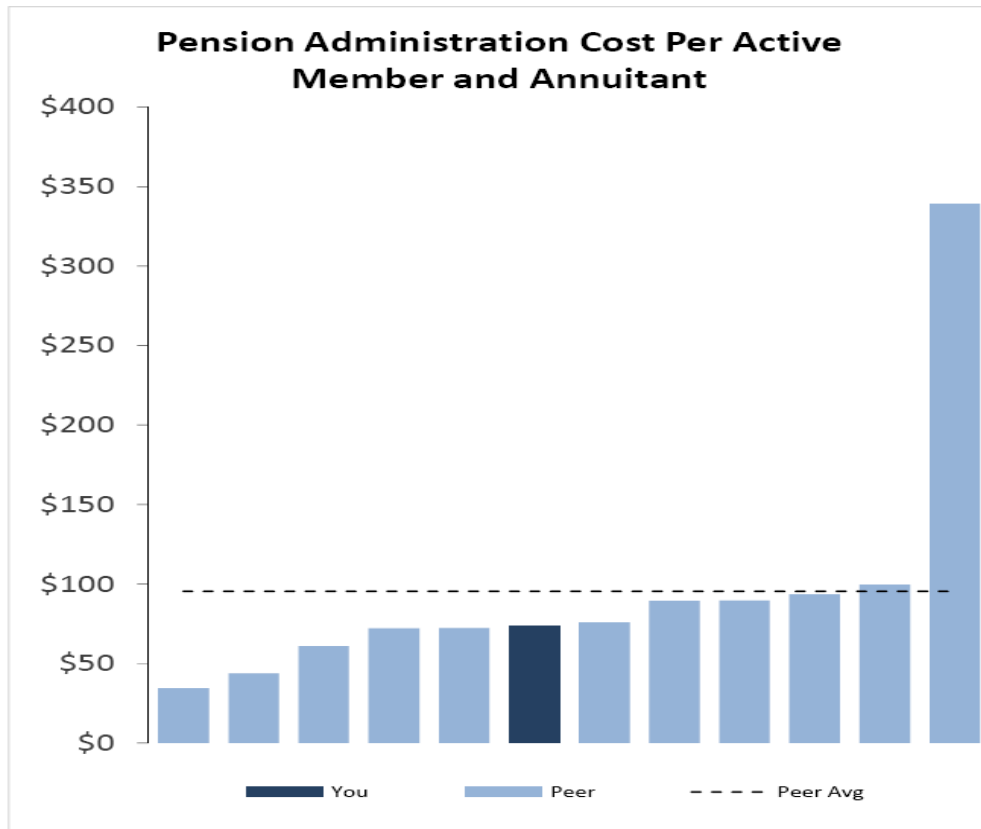
During the strategic horizon, staff will monitor issues relating to SEC projects regarding public pension issues and will take action necessary to ensure Nevada PERS maintains in compliance with any applicable rules or regulations.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

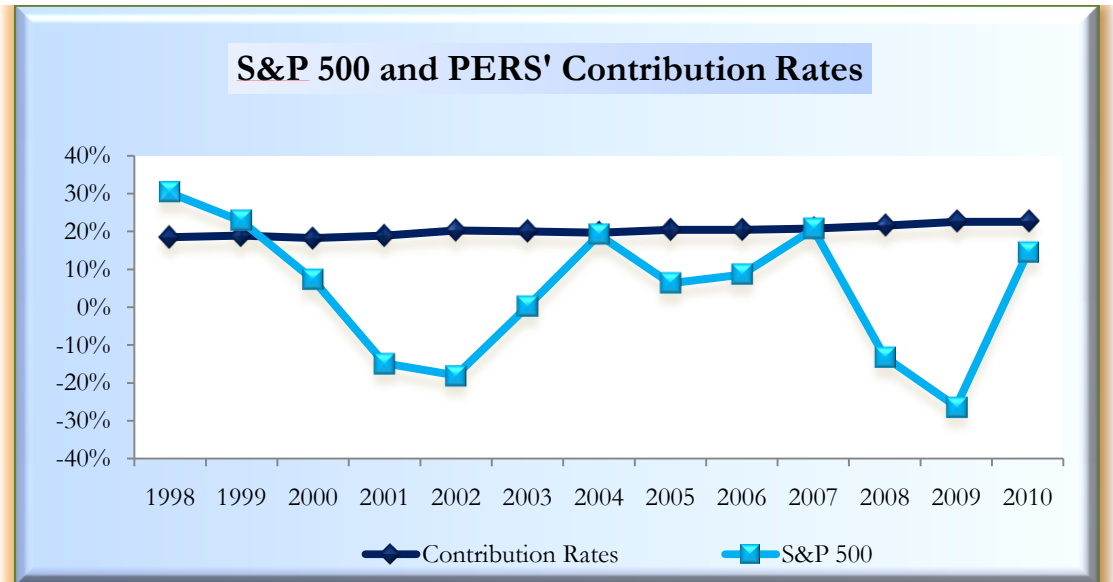
PERS' Investment Return



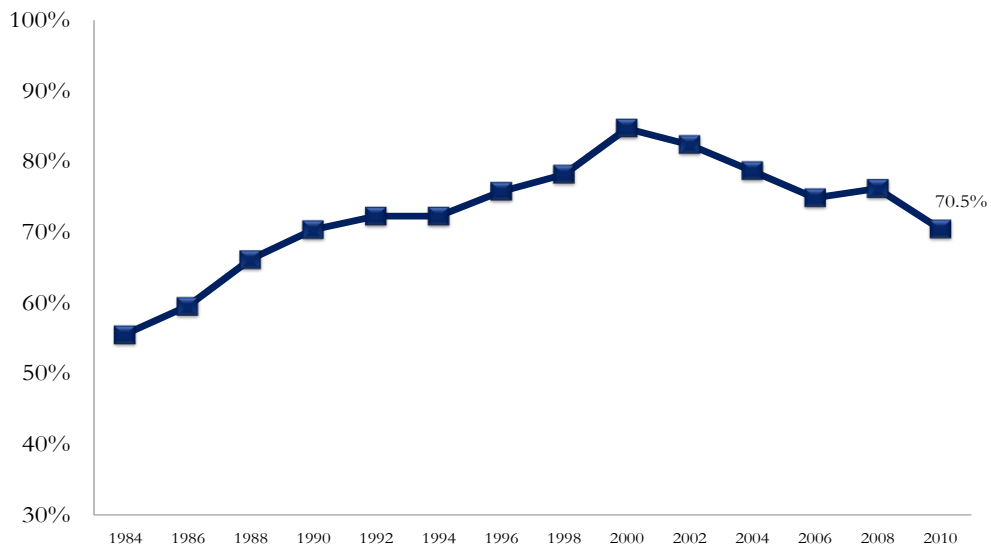
Operational Costs



Contribution Rates and Funding



PERS' Funded Ratio



PERFORMANCE AND CASELOAD INDICATORS

Our performance and caseload indicator projections to fiscal year 2014 are:

MEASUREMENT INDICATORS – FY11 TO FY14

	FY11 Projected	FY11 Actual	FY12 Projected	FY13 Projected	FY14 Projected
1. Active Members**	105,672	100,733	103,755	106,868	110,074
2. Benefit Recipients**	46,554	46,315	49,094	52,040	55,162
3. Benefit Payroll (millions)**	1,444.8	1,412.1	1,567.4	1,739.8	1,931.2
4. Members Receiving Counseling	12,190	13,119	13,906	14,740	15,624
5. Information Programs Offered	150	194	150	150	150
6. Average Response Time for Written Inquiries (days)	10	1.90	10	10	10
7. Written Complaints Received from Benefit Recipients	10	6	10	10	10
8. Portfolio-At Market Value (billions)**	22.1	25.2	27.2	29.4	31.8
9. Total Return on Investments	8.0	21.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
10. Real Return on Investments	4.5	17.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
11. Ratio, Net Assets to Liabilities	71.5	*	72.2	72.9	73.6
12. Average Length of Service for Active Members: Regular	8.6	*	8.6	8.6	8.6
Police/Fire	9.8	*	9.8	9.8	9.8

* - These numbers are not available until the completion of the 2011 actuarial valuation in November 2011.

** - These are estimated and will be finalized after the financial statements and actuarial valuations for FY11 are completed.