West Palm Beach Police Pension News

A West Palm Beach Police Pension Fund Publication – Inaugural Edition

Issue 1

Date of Issue:

First Quarter 2009

Inside this issue…….

The Board of Trustees present you with the inaugural pension newsletter

QUARTERLY PENSION FUND SUMMARY

Each quarter, this section of the newsletter will outline investment details for the most recent time period. This is a long term investment program and should be considered when reviewing quarterly returns.

On December 31, 2008 our fund had a total market value of $142,707,676. Unfortunately, for the quarter the fund lost $18,671,828. For the quarter the total fund return was -12.2%, which beat our blended benchmark return which was -14.7%. In the previous quarter the fund return was -8.5%.

For the quarter the average allocation of our fund was 53.4% invested in stocks, 38.2% in bonds, 8.4% other investments, 4.9% hedge funds and the balance in cash equivalents (i.e., short term liquid interest bearing investments similar to money market funds.

Our ongoing target for investment in stocks is 65% of the total fund.

Calendar Year to Date

For the calendar year the total fund return was -22.9%, while its benchmark return was -25.4%. The stock return was -36.8%, while the benchmark return was -38.9%. The bond return was 5.3%, while the benchmark return was 4.9%.

Major Economic Indicators

For the fourth quarter of 2008, the best performing sector among S&P 500 stocks was consumer staples which was down 17.66% and the worst sector was financials, which was down 56.95%.

Among the major economic indicators, the Consumer Price Index (CPI-Urban) rose 0.1% for the twelve months ended in December. In the fourth quarter, the seasonally adjusted annual CPI fell 12.7%. The Producer Price Index (PPI) for finished goods fell 0.9% for twelve-month period ended in December.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is 7.2% in December compared to 6.1% in September. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) decreased at an annual rate of 0.5% for the third quarter of 2008, compared with an increase of 2.8% in the second quarter of 2008.

During the fourth quarter of 2008 the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee established a target range for the federal funds rate of 0.00% - 0.25%. The federal funds rate is the interest rate that banks charge each other for overnight loans.

From the Board of Trustees

Dear Pension Members:

Office: Effective January 1, 2009, the Board of Trustees established a new Office of Retirement. It is currently housed within the Palm Beach PBA, located at 2100 North Florida Mango Road, West Palm Beach, Florida 33409. The office is open Monday-Friday, 9-2 PM*. Our phone number is 561.471.0802.

New Administration: The Board of Trustees retained the services of a new Plan Administrator, Dave Williams. Dave comes to the Fund as a retired police officer, and has 23 years of pension administration experience. He and his administrative assistant Maryann are ready and able to serve your pension needs. Due to the expected demand, appointments are suggested.

Newsletters: We would like to present you with your first copy of the West Palm Beach Police Pension Newsletter. The purpose of the newsletter is to open lines of communication with you the member. Contained in each publication is the latest financial and pension news.

The newsletter will be published on a quarterly basis. We will mail out newsletters to retirees and send active members copies via the internal mail system. Additionally, the newsletters will also be posted to the new web site.

Web Site: In terms of the web site, our new site address is www.wpbppf.com. The site is a work in progress and is still under active construction. When finished, the site will contain a vast amount of information about the Fund. We will strive to constantly update the site and post the latest pension information for your review.

One area of the site is for member's only. You may access your Share and DROP account data on this page. To access this area, you will have to complete an internet access request form. That form may be found on the forms page of the web site.

Changes: Retirees, when the time comes for you to change your Tax Withholding, Direct Deposit or Address, remember we need to notify our bank by the 15th of the month, for the change to be effective the following month. Furthermore, should insurance changes be required the cut-off date of the 15th still applies.

Fees: Share and DROP members are assessed an administrative fee to cover the costs related to the professional investment management fees and other professional administrative expenses. That fee is subject to change annually and is set by the Board's Actuary. Beginning October 1, 2008, the annual fee was set at 60 basis points, or 15 basis points per quarter. This fee DOES NOT go to the Plan Administrator and simply put, reimburses the Fund for the expenses of managing your DROP and Share Account. (*See page 6 for a definition of basis points*)

Survey: Finally, enclosed in this newsletter you will find a pension satisfaction survey. Essentially, the Board of Trustees would like to see what you feel about the services provided by the prior administration, and create a baseline of satisfaction of the pension administration. Our intentions are genuine and your input is valued by us. We are asking that you complete the survey and return it in the self-addressed stamped envelope.

Thank you for your continued support, we hope that the changes that have been made and those to follow will better serve you.

* excluding holidays, vacation and sick days

Long Term Fund Summary

Since March 31, 2007, the total fund had an average rate of return of –10.4%, compared to our benchmark which returned –13.3% during that same time period.

For the last five years the total fund had an average rate of return of 1.1% per year, which out-performed the overall combined stock and bond benchmark return of 0.8%.

Since March 31, 2007, stocks averaged –20.2% and bonds averaged 6.8%, while their benchmarks averaged –22.9% and 5.9%.

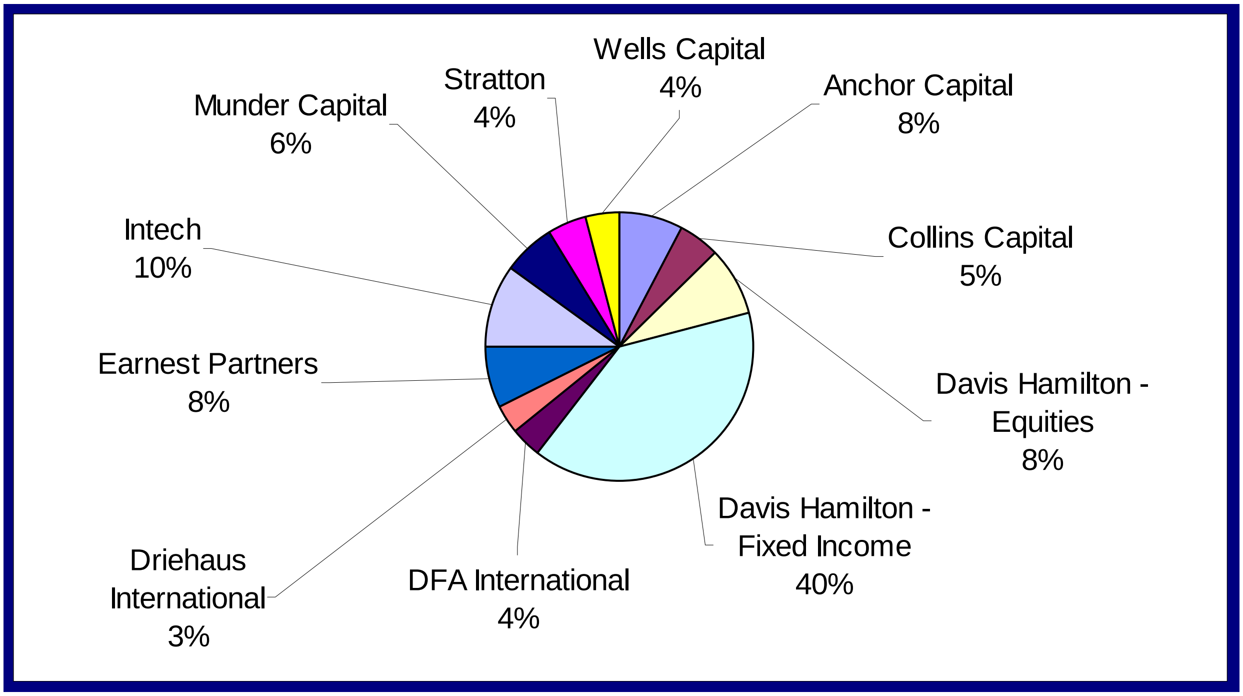
For the last three years stocks had an average return of –8.3%, while bonds averaged 5.9%. These returns also beat out our benchmark which returned –8.9% and 5.5% respectively.

TOP 10 STOCKS

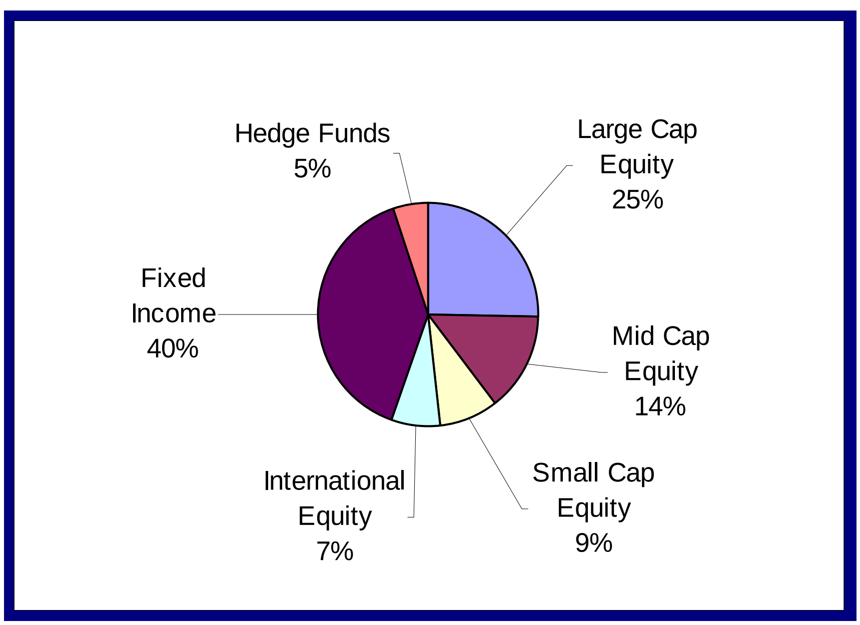
Intech *Large Cap Core*	DAVIS, HAMILTON & JACKSON *Large Cap Growth*	Earnest Partners *Large Cap Value*	Munder Capital *Mid Cap Growth*
Exxon Mobil	Microsoft	Express Scripts	GS Financial
AT&T	Danaher	Apollo Group	NorthEast Utilities
General Electric	Wal-Mart Stores	Occidental Petroleum	Annaly Capital Mgt.
Proctor & Gamble	IBM	IBM	Airgas Inc.
Chevron	Cisco	Wells Fargo & Co.	Equitable Resources
IBM	Bard (C.R)	Yum! Brand	O'Reilly Auto Inc.
Wal-Mart Stores	Hewlett-Packard	Apache Corp.	ProAssurance
Hewlett-Packard	Apache	Intel Corp	Axis Holdings
Johnson & Johnson	Walt Disney	General Dynamics	TD Ameritrade
Coca-Cola	PepsiCo	Exelon Corp.	NorthWestern Corp.

Track the Fund

Division of Assets by Manager as of December 31, 2008



Plan Asset Allocation as of December 31, 2008



What Does *Asset Allocation* Mean?

An investment strategy that aims to balance risk and reward by apportioning a portfolio's assets according to an individual's goals, risk tolerance and investment horizon.

The three main asset classes - equities, fixed-income, and cash and equivalents - have different levels of risk and return, so each will behave differently over time.

Our investment guidelines may be viewed on-line at www.wpbppf.com

Retiree Corner

Congratulations to our latest Retirees

Charles Reed ***01-31-2009***

Guillermo Perez ***02-14-2009***

Congratulations to our latest DROP Member

Kerry Roaf ***10-30-2008***

Welcome New Pension Members

Gustavo De La Cruz

Daniel Dillard

James Graham

Wendy Samaroo

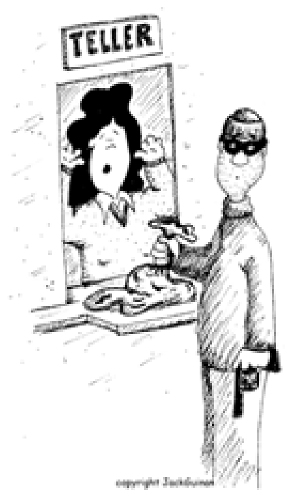
Matthew Steinberg

Angel Vargas

Donald Walsh

We all wish you continued success!

The Closing Bell by JackGuinan



"Sorry, but I can't give you any money without government approval."

Basis Point - BPS

The relationship between percentage changes and basis points can be summarized as follows: 1% change = 100 basis points, and 0.01% = 1 basis point.

The Bite of Madoff

In recent months, it appears that Bernard Madoff has become a household name. His name and scam has been big talk amongst pension boards across the country.

In December 2008, your Board of Trustees learned that our Fund also became a victim of the Madoff scam. Our exposure came from a Hedge Fund managed by Collins Capital. The loss was in excess of $800,000.00. While that is a substantial amount, financially it is a small fraction of the overall Fund.

The Board of Trustees acted prudently and swiftly to address the situation. To date, Saxena & White, a law firm specializing in securities litigation has been retained. The firm is aggressively pursuing recovery on behalf of the Fund. Furthermore, The Board has filed the necessary documents to close out the Collins Capital Account.

As we all have learned, other public pension plans also fell victim. Municipal pension managers across the US have lost millions through investments tied to Bernard Madoff.

The Baltimore Police and Fire Pension Fund lost $3.5 million on Madoff investments, according to pension chairman Stephan Fugate. He says New York-based UBP Asset Management invested about 5% of the $73 million it held for the pension fund with Madoff.

The City of New Orleans Employees' Retirement System placed about $400,000 with Madoff through three funds of funds, says Jerry Davis, chairman of the trustee board, Bloomberg reports.

About $175,000 was invested with Swiss bank Union Bancaire Privee, which invested with Madoff through Ascot Partners. The same amount was invested with Meridian Capital Partners through Tremont, says Davis. A very small amount was invested with Silver Creek Partners, another Madoff feeder fund.

New Mexico's Educational Retirement Board had exposure of $9.7 million to Madoff, CIO Bob Jacksha says. The amount represents about 0.2% of the fund's $6.5 billion and was invested through Austin Capital Management's Safe Harbor Fund, Bloomberg reports.

Meanwhile, the pension fund of the town of Fairfield, Connecticut had about $42 million invested with Madoff through the Maxam Absolute Return Fund. The town's joint pension boards voted to terminate its contract with NEPC, which advised the town on its pension fund investments, MSNBC reports.

NEPC has been the pension fund's consultant since 2006. The decision came after a three-hour closed-door meeting

Fairfield's First Selectman Kenneth Flatto says the pension board is determined to protect the fund and its retirees' interests. The town first began investing in the Madoff fund in 1995. It has made a net investment in the fund of $17 million. The remainder of the town's loss is through gains Madoff said were made on the investment.

Before the Madoff scandal hit, Fairfield believed its pensions were overfunded. Now, the pension funds may need a $1.4-million cash infusion from the municipal budget. It will be the first contribution the town has made to the pension funds in the last decade, MSNBC reports.

Fairfield has also authorized its town attorney to hire outside counsel to investigate and pursue claims to recover Madoff-related losses, reports MSNBC.

Diversification

The Board of Trustees have adopted an investment policy. One of the cornerstones of the policy is diversification. In situations such as with Madoff, following that policy protects the Fund, which is the ultimate goal.

Diversification is a risk management technique that mixes a wide variety of investments within a portfolio.

The rationale behind this technique contends that a portfolio of different kinds of investments will, on average, yield higher returns and pose a lower risk than any individual investment found within the portfolio.

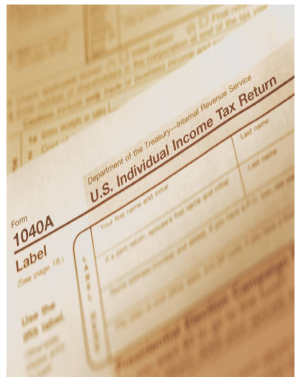
Diversification strives to smooth out unsystematic risk events in a portfolio so that the positive performance of some investments will neutralize the negative performance of others.

Therefore, the benefits of diversification will hold only if the securities in the portfolio are not perfectly correlated.

Letter of Determination Being Sought

Early last year, the Internal Revenue Service hosted a roundtable discussion with representatives of the government plan community to start a dialogue to improve compliance with Internal Revenue Code requirements for qualified plans. IRS is encouraging government plans to take advantage of its determination letter program.

(Cycle C, the first period during which government plans can file for a determination letter on their qualified status under IRS's staggered schedule for obtaining determination letters, opened February 1, 2008 and runs through January 31, 2009.) Further, IRS wants government plans to take advantage of mechanisms under Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System for correcting plan errors and to make plans aware of its increasing emphasis on enforcement.



Through this dialogue, IRS hopes to learn more about issues facing government plans, their level of compliance with IRC (Internal Revenue Code) provisions, barriers to compliance they face and ways IRS can work with these plans to lower or remove barriers and improve compliance. Once it educates itself about these plans and how they operate, IRS plans to increase its enforcement activity.

Your Board of Trustees utilized the professional services of our Board Attorney, Bonni Jensen, of Hanson, Perry, Jensen, P.A. to conduct a comprehensive review of our current ordinance and procedures to ensure compliance with all federal laws.

The ultimate goal of the Board is to seek the issuance of a letter of determination by the IRS and maintain our "qualified plan status".

You may recall a recent letter that was sent out regarding this matter. "Notice to interested parties". That too was a part of this process.

We will keep you posted.

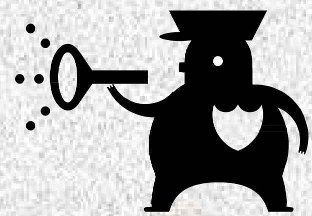
STATE AND LOCAL PLANS HELP ECONOMY

Benefits received from state and local defined benefit plans during 2006 generated $358 Billion in economic output nationwide and $57 Billion in tax revenue and supported 2.5 million jobs that paid workers a total of $92 Billion, according to a National Institute on Retirement Security study, reported in pionline.com. The findings show that defined benefit plans help stabilize the economy because pension beneficiaries continue spending, even when the economy is bad. The study focused on economic activity generated by expenditure of pension benefits in 2006. Among other findings: every dollar from state and local pension plans resulted in $2.36 in input in 2006. Also, every dollar contributed by taxpayers to state and local plans resulted in $11.45 in economic output during that year. State and local plans had about 26 million participants and beneficiaries in 2006, with beneficiaries receiving an average payment of $20,867. NIRS is a non-profit group that promotes retirement security.

The complete study is available on its website, http://www.nirsoline.org.

STOCK SPOTLIGHT

Harsco (Ticker = HSC)



Sector: Industrials

Industry: Industrial Machinery

Market Capitalization: $2.4 Billion

Construction Access Equipment

Harsco is the leading provider of access equipment to the commercial and infrastructure construction industries. Though the weak economy will lead to slower commercial construction activity in comparison to the strong levels of recent years, the company is poised to benefit from a variety of infrastructure stimulus spending plans announced around the globe. Operating margins will also benefit from lower oil and steel prices, as these two inputs represent a sizable portion of total expenses. This high quality company sports a solid balance sheet and is in a position to start a sizable new stock repurchase program at attractive levels following the decline in stock price in recent months.

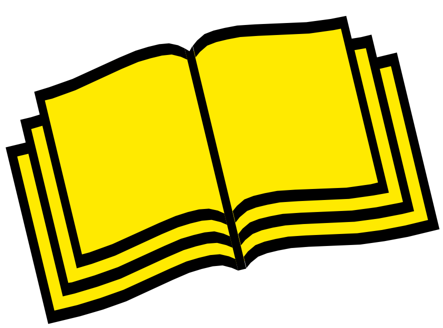
Average Cost in West Palm Beach Police Portfolio: $24.56 per share, currently trading at $27.68.

TWENTY FOUR THINGS ABOUT TO BECOME EXTINCT IN AMERICA

Unlike David Letterman's top-ten list, here is one person's opinion about 24 things that will (or have) become extinct in America:

24. Yellow Pages	23. Classified Ads	22. Movie Rental Stores	21. Dial-up Internet Access
20. Phone land lines	19. Chesapeake Bay Blue Crabs	18. VCRs	17. Ash Trees
16. Ham Radio	15. The Swimming Hole	14. Answering Machines	13. Cameras with film
12. Incandescent Bulbs	11. Stand-Alone Bowling Alleys	10. The Milkman	9. Hand-Written Letters
8. Wild Horses	7. Personal Checks	6. Drive-in Theaters	5. Mumps and Measles
4. Honey Bees	3. News Magazines & TV News	2. Analog TV	1. The Family Farm

Interesting and saddening. Let's all hope and pray that the defined benefit plans do not become number 25.



Davis Hamilton Jackson

4th Quarter 2008 Equity Market Commentary

Prices of virtually all asset types and across all geographies fell dramatically during the final quarter of 2008, reflecting the global recession's impact on supply/demand balances. Stock prices were no exception, with the S&P 500 Index declining 21.9% for the three months ending December 31. This marks the worst quarterly price performance for the Index since the second quarter of 1932 and closes out the worst year for the benchmark since 1931.

Volatility remained high during the period as investors reacted to a seemingly endless stream of negative news including credit crises, foreclosures, bankruptcies, government bailouts, Middle East conflicts, and fraudulent investment schemes. A changing Presidential administration injected additional uncertainty. The environment took its toll on corporate earnings, with projected S&P 500 Index earnings for 2008 falling 30% from $98.74 per share at the outset of the year to $68.78 per share at year end.

For the quarter, large capitalization stocks outperformed small capitalization stocks, with the Russell Top 200 Index down 20.6% versus a loss of 26.1% for the Russell 2000 Index. Middle capitalization stocks, as measured by the Russell Midcap Index, declined 27.3% during the quarter.

Value stocks very narrowly outperformed growth stocks. The Russell 1000 Value Index declined by 22.2% compared to a loss of 22.8% for the Russell 1000 Growth Index. Over the trailing twelve month period ending December 31, value stocks outperformed growth by 159 basis points.

The dramatic equity market decline was broad-based, with stocks across all capitalization ranges and investment styles experiencing declines greater than 20%, a reflection of investors deciding to step away from the equity markets in the short-term and await a calmer market environment rather than attempting to identify which segments of the market would fare the best in this extremely volatile market.

The sell-off in equities was also broad-based at the sector level, as all ten economic sectors of the S&P 500 Index delivered negative returns. In the Russell 1000 Growth Index, all ten economic sectors experienced double-digit declines for the quarter.

The Telecommunications sector was the best performing sector in the S&P 500 Index (down 1.5%). Utilities (down 10.9%) and Health Care (down 12.4%) were the next best performing sectors in the S&P 500.•Within the Russell 1000 Growth Index, Utilities was also the best performing sector (down 12.7%). Consumer Staples (down 14.1%) was the next best performing sector in the Russell 1000 Growth, followed by Health Care (down 15.0%).oStocks within traditionally defensive sectors such as Consumer Staples, Health Care, and Utilities held up best in comparison tothe sell-offs in riskier groups.

Within the S&P 500, the weakest sectors were Financials (down 36.6%), Materials (down 30.9%), and Information Technology (down 25.6%).•Within the Russell 1000 Growth Index, the weakest sectors were Financials (down 35.8%), Energy (down 35.0%), and Materials (down 27.2%).

Financials were particularly hard hit given sensitivity to the equity markets as well as concerns that capital constraints and tighter regulatory oversight will limit future growth prospects. Energy and other commodity-related groups felt the impact of a further 50% decline in the price of crude oil over the course of the quarter.

For the full calendar year 2008, the S&P 500 Index and the Russell 1000 Growth Index were down 37.0% and 38.4%, respectively.

This marked the second worst calendar year in the history of the S&P 500, second only to the 43.3% decline in the year 1931. For the Russell 1000 Growth, the 2008 return was the worst since the Russell indices were established in 1984.

Down, but certainly not out!

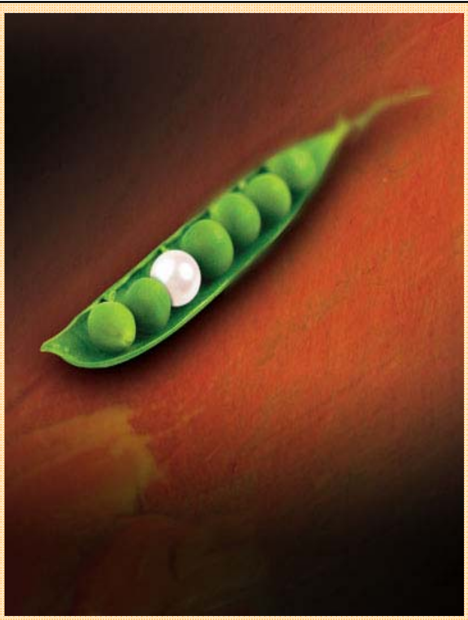
In recent months, Linda South, Secretary of Department of Management Services, wrote a letter to all members of the Florida Retirement System (FRS). We would like to share that content with you and compare its similarity to our local system.

Ms. South emphasized that the vast majority of state employees are in the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan, which is a defined benefit plan (DB). Members of a DB plan know well in advance what their retirement benefits will be upon retirement. Our local system is also a defined benefit plan, similar to the FRS.

The State Board of Administration (SBA) manages the investments in the DB plan. According to SBA, the overwhelming majority of assets are conservatively invested for the long term in highly diversified portfolios. SBA reports 1.76% of plan assets were invested in high profile companies like Lehman Brothers, AIG, Washington Mutual, Merrill Lynch and Bank of America. Our local system also had exposure in this arena, but due to our diversification it was negligible to the overall value of the system.

SBA's professional investment staff and external investment managers work for members in a relationship of trust and confidence to manage money properly during historical periods of financial stress. SBA recognizes that such periods continue to occur due to the normal ebb and flow of global economic and financial forces. As an example, despite deep declines in global stock markets in 2001 and 2002, the conservative, diversified approach continues to keep the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan healthy. A similar long term progression has also been experienced by our system.

During these financial times, Ms. South wanted members to understand that under Florida law, accrued FRS pension plan benefits are guaranteed, regardless of investment performance. That foregoing statement is true for virtually every municipal plan in Florida, including all fire and police plans that participate in Chapters 175 and 185, just like our system.



Benchmark

In each publication, we will try to explain certain investment terms that as fund members, you may not be familiar with. On page one, we cited returns compared to our benchmark.

What Does *Benchmark* Mean?

A standard against which the performance of a security, mutual fund or investment manager can be measured. Generally, broad market and market-segment stock and bond indexes are used for this purpose.

When evaluating the performance of any investment, it's important to compare it against an appropriate benchmark. In the financial field, there are dozens of indexes that analysts use to gauge the performance of any given investment including the S&P 500, the Dow Jones Industrial Average, the Russell 2000 Index and the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index.

EXPANDED TAX BREAK AVAILABLE FOR 2009 FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYERS

Internal Revenue Service has announced that taxpayers who qualify for the first-time homebuyer credit and purchase a home this year before December 1 have a special option available for claiming the tax credit either on their 2008 tax returns due April 15 or on their 2009 tax returns next year. Qualifying taxpayers who buy a home this year before December 1 can get up to $8,000 or $4,000 for married filing separately. IRS has posted a revised version of Form 5405, First-Time Homebuyer Credit, on irs.gov. The revised form incorporates provisions from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Instructions for revised Form 5405 provide additional information on who can and cannot claim the credit, income limitations and repayment of the credit. This year, qualifying taxpayers who buy a home before December 1, 2009 can claim the credit on either the 2008 or 2009 tax returns. They do not have to repay the credit, provided the home remains their main home for 36 months after the purchase date. They can claim 10% of the purchase price up to $8,000 or $4,000 for married individuals filing separately. The amount of the credit begins to phase out for taxpayers whose adjusted gross income is more than $75,000 or $150,000 for joint filers. For purposes of the credit, one is considered to be a first-time homebuyer if he, and his spouse if married, did not own any other main home during the three-year period ending on the date of purchase. IRS has also alerted taxpayers that the new law does not affect people who purchased a home after April 8, 2008 and on or before December 31, 2008. For these taxpayers who are claiming the credit on their 2008 tax returns, the maximum credit remains 10% of the purchase price up to $7,500, or $3,750 for married individuals filing separately. In addition, the credit for these 2008 purchases must be repaid in 15 equal installments over 15 years, beginning with the 2010 tax year. IR-2009-014 (February 25, 2009).

This is not to be considered as tax advice, and you should consult with your tax advisor should you have any questions.

The Board would like to “thank” Steve Cypen for this information.

PUBLIC RETIREE’S INVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

U.S. Representative Gary Ackerman (D-NY), Senior Member of the House Financial Services Committee, has introduced H.R. 710, the “Public Retiree’s Investment Act of 2009.” The legislation would provide a vehicle for billions of dollars in private capital to be injected into banks and financial institutions, mitigating the need for additional taxpayer bailouts of the financial sector, while simultaneously guaranteeing public pension funds a steady rate of return. The measure, introduced to curtail the ongoing economic meltdown and lack of credit market liquidity, would allow public employee pension plans throughout the nation that choose to invest in banks and financial institutions to earn a guaranteed rate of interest (8.5% per year) fully backed by the United States Treasury. The goal is for the legislation to open the door for banks and financial institutions initially to receive up to $50 Billion in private capital for loans and mortgages, while public pension funds simultaneously secure an acceptable and guaranteed return on their investments despite dismal market conditions. Initial enthusiasm on the part of public employee pension funds suggests their willingness to put significantly more money into the program. Under the bill, money from public pension funds will only be invested with banks and financial institutions that are currently on the federal government’s Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) list and that intend to use the funds in order to expedite making credit available to customers. The legislation would also help offset losses suffered by public pension funds whose portfolios have plunged due to poor economic conditions. Without the bill, many of these plans would look to local governments and taxpayers -- already strained severely by the economic crisis -- to cover their obligations to millions of public employees. In addition to guaranteeing the interest rate, the principal amount of the investments would also be backed by the Treasury Department. Approximately 25 million Americans participate in public employee pension plans. They include plans for state and municipal employees such as police officers, firefighters, teachers and sanitation workers.

Office & Mailing Address
2100 North Florida Mango Road
West Palm Beach, Florida 33409

Phone: 561.471.0802
Fax: 561.471.5027

E-mail Comments and suggestions to:

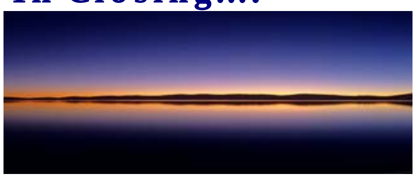
Email: info@wpbppf.com

Ask yourself one question…..

Are my loved ones protected?

If you have never completed a beneficiary form, or your beneficiary form is outdated due to a life change complete a new one TODAY!

In Closing….



In Memory -

With great sadness, the Board of Trustees announce the loss of the following members:

William Barnes, Age 88

Mark Roode, Age 47

Our thoughts go out to the Barnes & Roode families.

Share & DROP Statements

Just a brief note about Share & DROP statements. The Board must wait until the rate of return is received for the previous quarter, before statements can be mailed out or posted to the web. That date is generally a month after the previous quarter closes out. No matter what rate of return you have selected, this procedure applies.

Share & DROP Members

Just as a reminder, if you are a DROP Member or a vested Share member (ten or more years), you may change your method of earnings applied to your account on an annual basis.

Your options are to receive the rate of return of the fund, or a fixed rate of return, currently set at 8.25% annually (less administrative expenses).

You have until September 30th of each year to change the rate of return you receive, with an October 1 effective date.

If you wish to change your option for next October 1, 2009 kindly call the Office of Retirement for the proper form, or go on-line to the forms page at www.wpbppf.com.

Summary Plan Description

In speaking to members of the fund, we have learned that you may not have received a copy of the Summary Plan Description. You may call the Office of Retirement for a copy or go on-line.

Distributions (Share & DROP)

The open enrollment period to select or change your Share of DROP distributions are in February (for an April 1 distribution) and August (for an October 1 distribution).

Therefore, should you require a change or to set-up a new distribution, the next enrollment period is August 2009, for a distribution date of October 1, 2009.