City of Fresno Employees Retirement System

Actuarial Valuation and Review as of June 30, 2015



This report has been prepared at the request of the Board of Retirement to assist in administering the Fund. This valuation report may not otherwise be copied or reproduced in any form without the consent of the Board of Retirement and may only be provided to other parties in its entirety. The measurements shown in this actuarial valuation may not be applicable for other purposes.

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November 30, 2015

Board of Retirement City of Fresno Employees Retirement System 2828 Fresno Street, Suite 201 Fresno, California 93721-1327

Dear Board Members:

We are pleased to submit this Actuarial Valuation and Review as of June 30, 2015. It summarizes the actuarial data used in the valuation, establishes the funding requirements for fiscal 2016-2017 and analyzes the preceding year's experience.

This report was prepared in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices at the request of the Board to assist in administering the City of Fresno Employees Retirement System. The census information and financial information on which our calculations were based was prepared by the Retirement System. That assistance is gratefully acknowledged. The actuarial calculations were completed under the supervision of Andy Yeung, ASA, MAAA, FCA, Enrolled Actuary.

The measurements shown in this actuarial valuation may not be applicable for other purposes. Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements (such as the end of an amortization period); and changes in plan provisions or applicable law.

We are Members of the American Academy of Actuaries and we meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion herein. To the best of our knowledge, the information supplied in the actuarial valuation is complete and accurate. Further, in our opinion, the assumptions as approved by the Board are reasonably related to the experience of and the expectations for the Retirement System.

We look forward to reviewing this report at your next meeting and to answering any questions. Sincerely,

Segal Consulting, a Member of The Segal Group, Inc.

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Paul Angelo, FSA, MAAA, FCA, EA Senior Vice President and Actuary Andy Yeung, ASA, MAAA, FCA, EA

Vice President and Actuary

SECTION 1

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Purpose

This report has been prepared by Segal Consulting to present a valuation of the City of Fresno Employees Retirement System as of June 30, 2015. The valuation was performed to determine whether the assets and contributions are sufficient to provide the prescribed benefits. The contribution requirements presented in this report are based on:

- > The benefit provisions of the Retirement System, as administered by the Board of Retirement;
- > The characteristics of covered active members, DROP participants, inactive vested members, and retired members and beneficiaries as of June 30, 2015, provided by the Retirement System;
- > The assets of the System as of June 30, 2015, provided by the Retirement System;
- > Economic assumptions regarding future salary increases and investment earnings; and
- > Other actuarial assumptions, regarding employee terminations, retirement, death, etc.

One of the general goals of an actuarial valuation is to establish contributions which fully fund the Retirement System's liabilities, and which, as a percentage of payroll, remain as level as possible for each generation of active members. Annual actuarial valuations measure the progress toward this goal, as well as test the adequacy of the contribution rates.

As of June 30, 2015, there is a surplus (or prefunded actuarial accrued liability) as the System has valuation value of assets in excess of the actuarial accrued liability. However, because the valuation value of assets is only 109.2% of the actuarial accrued liability (and so is less than the required 110%), there is no actuarial surplus available to reduce the City's and the members' COLA contributions and to fund new PRSB benefits. The determination of actuarial surplus as of June 30, 2015 as well as for the last valuation as of June 30, 2014 is provided in Appendix B of this report.

In preparing this valuation, we have employed generally accepted actuarial methods and assumptions to evaluate the Retirement System's assets, liabilities and future contribution requirements. Our calculations are based upon member data and financial information provided to us by the Retirement System's staff. This information has not been audited by us, but it has been reviewed and found to be consistent, both internally and with prior year's information.

The contribution requirements are determined as a percentage of payroll. The System's employer rates provide for both normal cost and a contribution to amortize any unfunded or overfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. Any change in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) that arises due to actuarial gains or losses or due to plan amendments at each valuation is amortized over its own declining 15-year period (with the exception of any change due to temporary retirement incentives which is amortized over its own declining period of up to 5 years). Any change in UAAL that arises from changes in actuarial assumptions or methods will be amortized over its own declining 25-year period. When there is any "actuarial surplus" (the funded ratio is over 110%), the portion of surplus in excess of 110% will be amortized over a non-declining 25-year period.

Please note that the Actuarial Standards Board has adopted Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 4 that provides guidance for actuaries to follow when valuing pension liabilities. For a plan such as that offered by the Retirement System that utilizes the actuarial surplus to provide contribution rate offsets and a PRSB benefit, we are required to indicate in the valuation report that the impact of the application of any future actuarial surplus on the future financial condition of the plan has not been explicitly measured in the valuation. Furthermore, under the revised ASOP No. 4 that becomes effective starting with this valuation as of June 30, 2015, we have to consider using alternative procedures (such as stochastic modeling) for "gain sharing provisions that trigger benefit increases when investment returns are favorable but do not trigger benefit decreases when investment returns are unfavorable." Based on our analysis, we do not believe the System's actuarial surplus distribution provisions would necessarily fall under the new guidelines of ASOP No. 4 so as to require quantification. This is based on the observation that only a portion of the surplus is available for distribution (on an amortized basis over 25 years) when the funded status of the System is over 110% in a particular valuation but surplus distribution will be suspended immediately in the following valuation if the funded status falls below 110% in the following valuation. Nonetheless, it should be understood that there is still a financial impact associated with the surplus distribution provision. The Board may wish to consider authorizing a supplemental study as part of the upcoming triennial experience study before the next valuation as of June 30, 2016 so that the potential impact can be quantified.

The rates calculated in this report may be adopted by the Board for the fiscal year that extends from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017.

Significant Issues in Valuation Year

The following key findings were the result of this actuarial valuation:

Reference: Pg. 19

- ➤ In the June 30, 2014 valuation, the ratio of the valuation value of assets to actuarial accrued liabilities was 104.6%. In this June 30, 2015 valuation, the funding ratio has increased to 109.2%. The funding ratios as of June 30, 2014 and 2015 if measured using the market value of assets instead of the valuation value of assets are 114.3% and 112.2%, respectively.
- > With this valuation, we are recommending a change in the method that has been used by Segal (and by the Retirement System's prior actuaries) since the inception of the DROP in setting the normal cost rate for members enrolled in the DROP as of June 30, 2015. Currently, rather than calculating the normal cost rates explicitly for those members by using their demographic profile (e.g., age at entry into the Retirement System, composition of male and female, etc.) their normal cost rates are assumed to be equal to those of the other active members not enrolled in the DROP. By changing from this implicit to an explicit approach where normal cost is calculated for all active members, the aggregate employer normal cost rate decreases by 0.20% of payroll and the actuarial accrued liability decreases by \$0.3 million. There is no impact on the employee normal cost rate.

Reference: Pg. 28

The Retirement System's prefunded actuarial accrued liability (PAAL) as of June 30, 2014 was \$43 million on a valuation value of assets basis. In this year's valuation, the PAAL has increased to \$89 million on a valuation value of assets basis.



The Plan had a net actuarial experience gain of about \$42.3 million. A reconciliation of the System's PAAL is provided in Section 3, Exhibit H.

- ➤ This valuation concludes the three-year phase-in of the impact of the 2013 changes in assumptions on the employer contribution rate calculated in the June 30, 2013 valuation that began with fiscal year 2014/2015. Contributions established in this valuation for 2016/2017 reflect the final year, or 100% of the final employer contribution rate impact.
- The aggregate employer rate calculated in this valuation has increased from 12.04% of payroll as of June 30, 2014 to 12.77% of payroll as of June 30, 2015. This is a net result of: (i) the difference between the actual and the estimated 2015/2016 plan year contributions, (ii) phasing in another one-third of the impact on contributions from the 2013 changes in actuarial assumptions, and (iii) changes in membership demographics, offset somewhat by (iv) the change in method for valuing DROP member normal cost. A reconciliation of the Retirement System's aggregate employer rate is provided in Section 2, Subsection D (see Chart 14).
- The aggregate member rate calculated in this valuation has increased from 8.93% of payroll to 8.95% of payroll. The change in the aggregate member rate is due to changes in member demographics. A reconciliation of the Retirement System's aggregate member rate is provided in Section 2, Subsection D (see Chart 15). After around February 2011, active members who signed up for the DROP are required to continue their employee contributions; however, those contributions are deposited into the members' DROP accounts and therefore not available to fund the value of the retirement benefit earned up to the date of the DROP. Therefore, those contributions that will be deposited into the DROP accounts are disregarded in this valuation.
- ➤ As indicated in Section 2, Subsection B (see Chart 7) of this report, the total unrecognized investment gain as of June 30, 2015 is \$28.0 million (as compared to an unrecognized gain of \$92.6 million in the June 30, 2014 valuation). This deferred investment gain will be recognized in the determination of the actuarial value of assets for funding purposes in the next few years.
- > The unrecognized investment gains of \$28.0 million represent 2.4% of the market value of assets. Unless offset by future investment losses or other unfavorable experience, the recognition of the \$28.0 million market gains is expected to have an impact on the System's future funded ratio and the aggregate employer contributions. To illustrate this potential impact, if the deferred investment gains were recognized immediately in the valuation value of assets:
 - the funded percentage would increase from 109.2% to 112.2%, and
 - the aggregate employer contribution rate for 2016/2017 would decrease from 12.77% of payroll to 11.79% of payroll.
- > The actuarial valuation report as of June 30, 2015 is based on financial information as of that date. Changes in the value of assets subsequent to that date are not reflected. Declines in asset values will increase the actuarial cost of the Plan, while increases will decrease the actuarial cost of the Plan.

Reference: Pg. 16

Reference: Pg. 6



Impact of Future Experience on Contribution Rates

Future contribution requirements may differ from those determined in the valuation because of:

- 1) difference between actual experience and anticipated experience;
- 2) changes in actuarial assumptions or methods;
- 3) changes in statutory provisions; and
- 4) difference between the contribution rates determined by the valuation and those adopted by the Board.

	June	30, 2015	June 30, 2014		
Employer Contribution Rates:		Estimated		Estimated	
• •	Total Rate	Annual Amount ⁽¹⁾	Total Rate	Annual Amount ⁽¹⁾	
Normal Cost Rate	12.26%	\$14,005	12.41%	\$14,177	
UAAL Rate	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	
Surplus Offset	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	
Contribution (Excess)/Shortfall from Prior Fiscal Year	0.51%	581	-0.02%	-23	
Adjustment for Phase-In of Assumption Changes	0.00%	<u>0</u>	<u>-0.35%</u>	<u>-400</u>	
Required Contributions	12.77%	\$14,586	12.04%	\$13,754	
Average Member Contribution Rates:		Estimated		Estimated	
_	Total Rate	Annual Amount ⁽²⁾	Total Rate	Annual Amount ⁽²⁾	
All Members ⁽³⁾	8.95%	\$8,180	8.93%	\$8,162	
Funded Status:					
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$960,364		\$950,274		
Valuation Value of Assets (VVA)	\$1,049,093		\$993,641		
Market Value of Assets (MVA) ⁽⁴⁾	\$1,077,094		\$1,086,198		
Funded Percentage on VVA basis	109.2%		104.6%		
Prefunded/(Unfunded) Actuarial Accrued Liability on VVA basis	\$88,729		\$43,367		
Funded Percentage on MVA basis	112.2%		114.3%		
Prefunded/(Unfunded)Actuarial Accrued Liability on MVA basis	\$116,730		\$135,924		
Key Economic Assumptions:					
Interest Rate	7.50%		7.50%		
Inflation Rate	3.25%		3.25%		
Across-the-Board Salary Increase	0.50%		0.50%		

⁽¹⁾ Based on projected fiscal year 2016-2017 annual payroll for active non-DROP and DROP members of \$114,236.



⁽²⁾ Based on projected fiscal year 2016-2017 annual payroll for members not in the DROP of \$91,394.

⁽³⁾ These are the average rates after applying the surplus (if any) to offset the COLA rates. See Section 4, Appendix A for the basic and COLA rates before the surplus offset.

⁽⁴⁾ Excludes non-valuation reserves.

SECTION 1: Valuation Summary for the City of Fresno Employees Retirement System

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	Percentage Change
Active Members:			
Non-DROP			
Number of members	1,524	1,512	0.8%
Average age	47.1	47.7	N/A
Average service	10.8	11.3	N/A
Projected total compensation (1)	\$88,090,729	\$87,842,034	0.3%
Average projected compensation	\$57,802	\$58,097	-0.5%
DROP			
Number of members	364	347	4.9%
Average age	60.3	59.9	N/A
Average service	22.7	23.1	N/A
Projected total compensation (1)	\$22,015,866	\$21,100,432	4.3%
Average projected compensation	\$60,483	\$60,808	-0.5%
Retired Member and Beneficiaries:			
Number of members:			
Service retired	1,275	1,242	2.7%
Disability retired	139	141	-1.4%
Beneficiaries	376	366	2.7%
Total	1,790	1,749	2.3%
Average age	70.5	70.5	N/A
Average monthly benefit (2)	\$1,962	\$1,964	-0.1%
Vested Terminated Members:			
Number of vested terminated members (3)	263	243	8.2%
Average age	46.2	45.4	N/A
Summary of Financial Data (dollar amounts in thousands):			
Market value of assets (4)	\$1,169,927	\$1,167,157	0.2%
Return on market value of assets	2.89%	17.11%	N/A
Actuarial value of assets	\$1,141,926	\$1,074,600	6.3%
Return on actuarial value of assets	9.24%	9.86%	N/A
Valuation value of assets	\$1,049,093	\$993,641	5.6%
Return on valuation value of assets	7.98%	8.99%	N/A

⁽¹⁾ June 30, 2014 payroll was projected payroll for plan year 2014-2015. June 30, 2015 payroll was projected payroll for plan year 2015-2016.



⁽²⁾ Excludes supplemental benefits (if any) paid from PRSB and benefits derived from DROP account balances.

⁽³⁾ Includes terminated members due a refund of member contributions.

⁽⁴⁾Includes non-valuation reserves.

Important Information about Actuarial Valuations

In order to prepare an actuarial valuation, Segal Consulting ("Segal") relies on a number of input items. These include:

- **Plan benefits** Plan provisions define the rules that will be used to determine benefit payments, and those rules, or the interpretation of them, may change over time. It is important to keep Segal informed with respect to plan provisions and administrative procedures, and to review the plan description in this report to confirm that Segal has correctly interpreted the plan of benefits.
- > <u>Participant data</u> An actuarial valuation for a plan is based on data provided to the actuary by the Retirement System. Segal does not audit such data for completeness or accuracy, other than reviewing it for obvious inconsistencies compared to prior data and other information that appears unreasonable. It is important for Segal to receive the best possible data and to be informed about any known incomplete or inaccurate data.
- **Assets** This valuation is based on the market value of assets as of the valuation date, as provided by the Retirement System.
- Actuarial assumptions In preparing an actuarial valuation, Segal projects the benefits to be paid to existing plan participants for the rest of their lives and the lives of their beneficiaries. This projection requires actuarial assumptions as to the probability of death, disability, withdrawal, and retirement of each participant for each year. In addition, the benefits projected to be paid for each of those events in each future year reflect actuarial assumptions as to salary increases and cost-of-living adjustments. The projected benefits are then discounted to a present value, based on the assumed rate of return that is expected to be achieved on the plan's assets. There is a reasonable range for each assumption used in the projection and the results may vary materially based on which assumptions are selected. It is important for any user of an actuarial valuation to understand this concept. Actuarial assumptions are periodically reviewed to ensure that future valuations reflect emerging plan experience. While future changes in actuarial assumptions may have a significant impact on the reported results, that does not mean that the previous assumptions were unreasonable.

The user of Segal's actuarial valuation (or other actuarial calculations) should keep the following in mind:

- > The valuation is prepared at the request of the Retirement System. Segal is not responsible for the use or misuse of its report, particularly by any other party.
- > An actuarial valuation is a measurement of the plan's assets and liabilities at a specific date. Accordingly, except where otherwise noted, Segal did not perform an analysis of the potential range of future financial measures. The actual long-term cost of the plan will be determined by the actual benefits and expenses paid and the actual investment experience of the plan.



- > If the Retirement System is aware of any event or trend that was not considered in this valuation that may materially change the results of the valuation, Segal should be advised, so that we can evaluate it.
- > Segal does not provide investment, legal, accounting, or tax advice. Segal's valuation is based on our understanding of applicable guidance in these areas and of the plan's provisions, but they may be subject to alternative interpretations. The Retirement System should look to their other advisors for expertise in these areas.

As Segal Consulting has no discretionary authority with respect to the management or assets of the Retirement System, it is not a fiduciary in its capacity as actuaries and consultants with respect to the Retirement System.

A. MEMBER DATA

The Actuarial Valuation and Review considers the number and demographic characteristics of covered members, including active members, vested terminated members, retired members and beneficiaries. This section presents a summary of significant statistical data on these member groups.

More detailed information for this valuation year and the preceding valuation can be found in Section 3, Exhibits A, B, and C.

A historical perspective of how the member population has changed over the past ten valuations can be seen in this chart.

CHART 1
Member Population: 2006 – 2015

Year Ended June 30	Active Members ⁽¹⁾	Vested Terminated Members ⁽²⁾	Retired Members and Beneficiaries	Ratio of Non-Actives to Actives
2006	2,319	172	1,256	0.62
2007	2,422	190	1,306	0.62
2008	2,509	195	1,358	0.62
2009	2,490	188	1,400	0.64
2010	2,283	184	1,503	0.74
2011	1,993	212	1,622	0.92
2012	1,900	221	1,672	1.00
2013	1,839	233	1,710	1.06
2014	1,859	243	1,749	1.07
2015	1,888	263	1,790	1.09

⁽¹⁾ Includes DROP members.

⁽²⁾ Includes terminated members due a refund of member contributions.



Non-DROP Active Members

Plan costs are affected by the age, years of service and compensation of active members. In this year's valuation, there were 1,524 non-DROP active members with an average age of 47.1 years, average years of service of 10.8 and average compensation of \$57,802. The 1,512 non-DROP active members in the prior valuation had an average age of 47.7 years, average years of service of 11.3 and average compensation of \$58,097.

Inactive Members

In this year's valuation, there were 263 members with a vested right to a deferred or immediate vested benefit or entitled to a return of their member contributions versus 243 in the prior valuation.

These graphs show a distribution of non-DROP active members by age and by years of service.

CHART 2
Distribution of Non-DROP Active Members by Age as of June 30, 2015

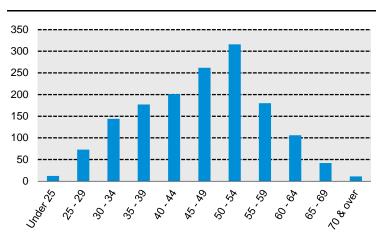
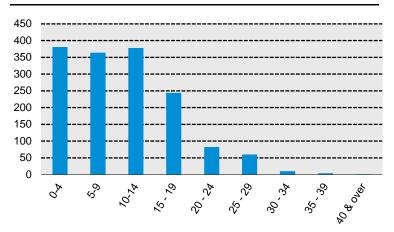


CHART 3
Distribution of Non-DROP Active Members by Years of Service as of June 30, 2015





DROP Active Members

In this year's valuation there were 364 DROP active members with an average age of 60.3 years, average years of service of 22.7, and average compensation of \$60,483. The 347 DROP active members in the prior valuation had an average age of 59.9 years, average years of service of 23.1, and average compensation of \$60,808.

Retired Members and Beneficiaries

As of June 30, 2015, 1,414 retired members and 376 beneficiaries were receiving total monthly benefits of \$3,511,538. For comparison, in the previous valuation, there were 1,383 retired members and 366 beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits of \$3,435,107.

These graphs show a distribution of the current retired members based on their monthly amount and age, by type of pension.



CHART 4

Distribution of Retired Members (Excl. Beneficiaries) by Type and by Monthly Amount as of June 30, 2015

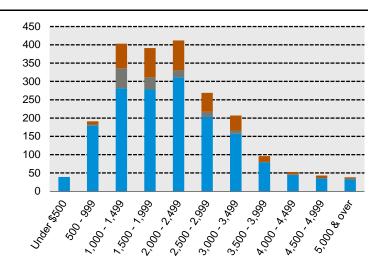
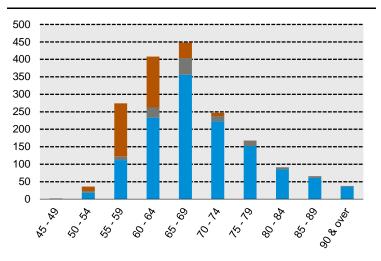


CHART 5

Distribution of Retired Members (Excl. Beneficiaries) by Type and by Age as of June 30, 2015

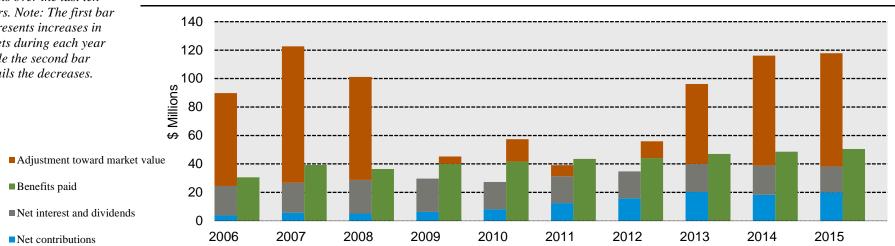


B. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Retirement plan funding anticipates that, over the long term, both contributions and net investment earnings (less investment fees and administrative expenses) will be needed to cover benefit payments. Retirement plan assets change as a result of the net impact of these income and expense components. The adjustment toward market value shown in the chart is the "non-cash" earnings on investments implicitly included in the actuarial value of assets. Additional financial information, including a summary of these transactions for the valuation year, is presented in Section 3, Exhibits D and E.

The chart depicts the components of changes in the actuarial value of assets over the last ten years. Note: The first bar represents increases in assets during each year while the second bar details the decreases.

CHART 6 Comparison of Increases and Decreases in the Actuarial Value of Assets for Years Ended June 30, 2006-2015





It is desirable to have level and predictable plan costs from one year to the next. For this reason, the Board of Retirement has approved an asset valuation method that gradually adjusts to market value. Under this valuation method, the full value of market fluctuations is not recognized in a single year and, as a result, the asset value and the plan costs are more stable.

The amount of the adjustment to recognize market value is treated as income, which may be positive or negative. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are treated equally and, therefore, the sale of assets has no immediate effect on the actuarial value of assets.

The determination of the Actuarial and Valuation Value of Assets are provided on the following page.

CHART 7

Determination of Actuarial and Valuation Value of Assets for Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Plan Year Ending	Total Actual Market	Expected	Investment	Deferred	Deferred
	June 30	Return	Return	Gain/(Loss) (2)	Factor	Return
	2012 (1)			\$(27,488,412)	0.25	\$(6,872,103)
	2013	\$121,116,558	\$73,358,069	47,758,489	0.4	19,103,396
	2014	172,772,730	75,714,372	97,058,358	0.6	58,235,015
	2015	33,309,388	86,391,535	(53,082,147)	0.8	(42,465,717)
1.	Total Deferred Return					\$28,000,591
2.	Net Market Value					1,169,926,556
3.	Actuarial Value of Asse	ts (Item 2 – Item 1)				\$1,141,925,965
4.	Ratio of Actuarial Value	e to Market Value				97.6%
5.	Non-Valuation Reserves	and Other Adjustments				
	a. DROP Reserve					\$93,332,000
	b. PRSB Reserve					0
	c. City Surplus Reserve	(3)				(499,000)
	d. Total					92,833,000
6.	Valuation Value of Asse	ets (Item 3 – Item 5d)				\$1,049,092,965

The chart shows the determination of the actuarial value of assets as of the valuation date.

Deferred return as of June 30, 2015 recognized in each of the next four years:

6/30/2016	\$11,474,838
6/30/2017	18,346,940
6/30/2018	8,795,242
6/30/2019	(10,616,429)
	\$28,000,591

⁽¹⁾ Based on action taken by the Board in 2013, the net deferred loss of \$27,488,412 as of June 30, 2012 was combined and will be recognized in four level amounts beginning with the June 30, 2013 valuation.

⁽²⁾ Administrative expenses are treated as benefit payments and are excluded from the calculation of actual versus expected income.

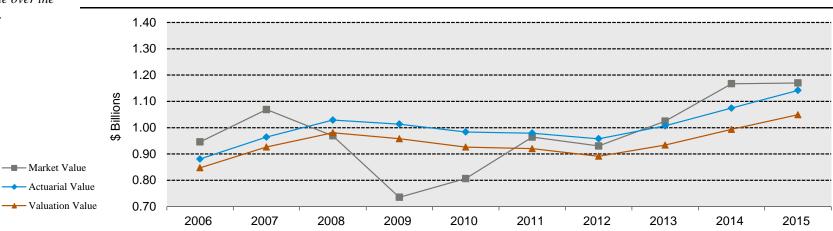
⁽³⁾ The City Surplus Reserve is treated as an asset; it represents the City's prior shortfall contributions due to the difference between the actual versus the estimated contributions for 2014/2015. This difference is taken into account in developing the contribution rate requirement for 2016/2017. See Steps (4) and (14) in Table 2 of Appendix B for calculations.

The market value, actuarial value, and valuation value of assets are representations of the Retirement System's financial status. As investment gains and losses are gradually taken into account, the actuarial value of assets tracks the market value of assets, but with less volatility. The valuation value of assets is the actuarial value, excluding any non-valuation reserves. The valuation value of assets is significant because the Retirement System's liabilities are compared to these assets to determine what portion, if any, remains unfunded. Amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is an important element in determining the contribution requirement.

This chart shows the change in market value, actuarial value and valuation value over the past ten years.

CHART 8

Market Value, Actuarial Value and Valuation Value of Assets as of June 30, 2006–2015





C. ACTUARIAL EXPERIENCE

To calculate the required contribution, assumptions are made about future events that affect the amount and timing of benefits to be paid and assets to be accumulated. Each year actual experience is measured against the assumptions. If overall experience is more favorable than anticipated (an actuarial gain), the contribution requirement will decrease from the previous year. On the other hand, the contribution requirement will increase if overall actuarial experience is less favorable than expected (an actuarial loss).

Taking account of experience gains or losses in one year without making a change in assumptions reflects the belief that the single year's experience was a short-term development and that, over the long term, experience will

return to the original assumptions. For contribution requirements to remain stable, assumptions should approximate experience.

If assumptions are changed, the contribution requirement is adjusted to take into account a change in experience anticipated for all future years.

The total experience gain was \$42.3 million, including a gain of \$4.7 million from investments (after smoothing) and a gain of \$37.5 million from all other sources. The net experience variation from individual sources other than investments was 3.9% of the actuarial accrued liability. A discussion of the major components of the actuarial experience is on the following pages.

This chart provides a summary of the actuarial experience during the past year.

CHART 9

Actuarial Experience for Year Ended June 30, 2015

1.	Net gain/(loss) from investments (1)	\$4,724,000
2.	Net gain/(loss) from other experience (2)	<u>37,541,000</u>
3.	Net experience gain/(loss): $(1) + (2)$	\$42,265,000

⁽¹⁾ Details in Chart 10.

⁽²⁾ See Items (6b) through (6e) in Section 3, Exhibit H.

Investment Rate of Return

A major component of projected asset growth is the assumed rate of return. The assumed return should represent the expected long-term rate of return, based on the Retirement System's investment policy. For valuation purposes, the assumed rate of return on the valuation value of assets was 7.50% (based on the June 30, 2014 valuation). The actual rate of return on a valuation basis for the 2014/2015 plan year was 7.98%.

Since the actual return for the year was greater than the assumed return, the Retirement System experienced an actuarial gain during the year ended June 30, 2015 with regard to its investments.

This chart shows the gain/(loss) due to investment experience.

CHART 10
Investment Experience for Year Ended June 30, 2015 – Market Value, Actuarial Value and Valuation Value of Assets

	Market Value	Actuarial Value	Valuation Value
1. Actual return	\$33,309,388	\$97,866,370	\$78,386,652
2. Average value of assets	\$1,151,887,131	\$1,059,329,558	\$982,173,417
3. Actual rate of return: $(1) \div (2)$	2.89%	9.24%	7.98%
4. Assumed rate of return	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
5. Expected return: (2) x (4)	\$86,391,535	\$79,449,717	\$73,663,006
6. Actuarial gain/(loss): (1) – (5)	<u>\$(53,082,147)</u>	<u>\$18,416,653</u>	<u>\$4,723,646</u>



Because actuarial planning is long term, it is useful to see how the assumed investment rate of return has followed actual experience over time. The chart below shows the rate of return on a market, actuarial and valuation basis for the last ten years.

CHART 11
Investment Return – Market Value, Actuarial Value and Valuation Value: 2006 – 2015

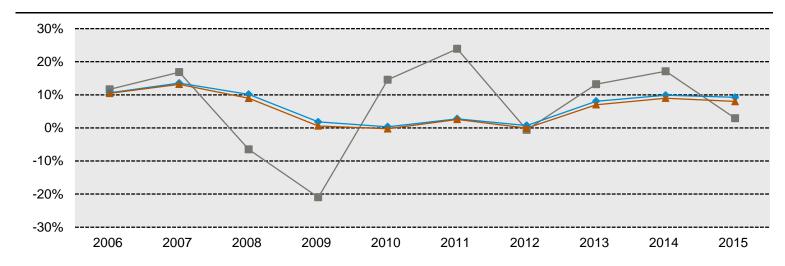
	Market Investme		Actuaria Investme		Valuation Value Investment Return	
Year Ended June 30	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
2006	\$100,177,718	11.66%	\$85,932,037	10.63%	\$81,292,494	10.44%
2007	156,545,863	16.85%	116,910,064	13.53%	109,598,151	13.17%
2008	(68,481,857)	(6.50%)	96,073,943	10.13%	81,711,433	8.95%
2009	(199,694,398)	(20.97%)	18,308,120	1.81%	5,743,642	0.59%
2010	104,511,346	14.54%	3,460,859	0.35%	(2,390,978)	(0.25%)
2011	188,925,406	23.88%	26,707,381	2.76%	23,379,931	2.56%
2012	(5,620,568)	(0.59%)	7,136,014	0.74%	(635,732)	(0.07%)
2013	121,116,558	13.21%	76,037,664	8.05%	61,830,441	7.01%
2014	172,772,730	17.11%	97,805,639	9.86%	82,881,705	8.99%
2015	33,309,388	2.89%	97,866,370	9.24%	78,386,652	7.98%
ive-Year Annualized Ave	rage Return	10.93%		6.07%		5.24%
en-Year Annualized Ave	rage Return	6.37%		6.61%		5.84%

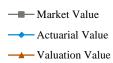


Subsection B described the actuarial asset valuation method that gradually takes into account fluctuations in the market value rate of return. The effect of this is to stabilize the actuarial rate of return, which contributes to leveling pension plan costs.

CHART 12

Market, Actuarial and Valuation Rates of Return for Years Ended June 30, 2006 - 2015







Other Experience

There are other differences between the expected and the actual experience that appear when the new valuation is compared with the projections from the previous valuation. These include:

- > actual turnover among the participants,
- > retirement experience (earlier or later than expected),
- > mortality (more or fewer deaths than expected),
- > the number of disability retirements,
- > salary increases different than assumed,
- > DROP experience different than assumed, and
- > COLA increases different than assumed.

The net gain from this other experience for the year ended June 30, 2015 amounted to \$37.5 million which is 3.9% of the actuarial accrued liability. See Section 3, Exhibit H for a detailed development of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

D. EMPLOYER AND MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

Employer contributions consist of two components:

Normal Cost

The annual contribution rate that, if paid annually from a member's first year of membership through the year of retirement, would accumulate to the amount necessary to fully fund the member's retirement-related benefits. Accumulation includes annual crediting of interest at the assumed investment earning rate. The contribution rate is expressed as a level percentage of the member's compensation.

Contribution to the Unfunded
Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)

The annual contribution rate that, if paid annually over the UAAL amortization period, would accumulate to the amount necessary to fully fund the UAAL. Accumulation includes annual crediting of interest at the assumed investment earning rate. The contribution (or rate credit in the case of a prefunded actuarial accrued liability) is calculated to remain as a level percentage of future active member payroll (including payroll for new members as they enter the Retirement System) assuming a constant number of active members. In order to remain as a level percentage of payroll, amortization payments (credits) are scheduled to increase at the annual rate of 3.75% (i.e., 3.25% inflation plus 0.50% real across-the-board salary increase). Effective with the June 30, 2013 valuation, any new UAAL established on each subsequent valuation as a result of actuarial gains or losses or plan amendments are amortized over separate 15-year declining periods (with the exception of temporary retirement incentives which are amortized over its own declining period of up to 5 years). Any new UAAL established as a result of changes in actuarial assumptions or methods at each valuation is amortized over separate 25-year declining periods. Any actuarial surplus (when the funded ratio is over 110%) will be amortized over a nondeclining 25-year period.

The recommended employer contributions are provided on Chart 13.

Member Contributions Provide for an average annuity at age 55 equal to 1/150 of FAS for each of the first 25 years of service and 1/300 for each year in excess of 25 (§3-523).

CHART 13
Recommended Employer Contribution Rates (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	June	30, 2015	June 30, 2014	
All Categories Combined	<u>Rate</u>	Estimated Annual Amount ⁽¹⁾	<u>Rate</u>	Estimated Annual Amount ⁽¹⁾
Normal Cost	12.26%	\$14,005	12.41%	\$14,177
UAAL	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Surplus Offset	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Contribution (Excess)/Shortfall from Prior Fiscal Year	0.51%	581	-0.02%	-23
Adjustment for Phase-In of Assumption Changes	0.00%	<u>0</u>	-0.35%	<u>-400</u>
Total Contribution	12.77%	\$14,586	12.04%	\$13,754

⁽¹⁾ Amounts are in thousands and are based on projected fiscal year 2016 – 2017 annual payroll for active non-DROP and DROP members (also in thousands):

Payroll \$114,236



The employer contribution rates as of June 30, 2015 are based on all of the data described in the previous sections, the actuarial assumptions described in Section 4, and the Plan provisions adopted at the time of preparation of the Actuarial Valuation. They include all changes affecting future costs, adopted benefit changes, actuarial gains and losses and changes in the actuarial assumptions.

Reconciliation of Recommended Employer Contribution

The chart below details the changes in the recommended employer contribution from the prior valuation to the current year's valuation.

The chart reconciles the employer contribution from the prior valuation to the amount determined in this valuation.

CHART 14
Reconciliation of Recommended Employer Contribution from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015 (Dollars in Thousands)

		Contribution Rate	Estimated Amount (1)
1.	Recommended Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2014	12.04%	\$13,754
	a. Reverse effect of 2014/2015 plan year contribution offset included in the above rate (payable 2015/2016)	0.02%	\$23
	b. Reverse effect of 2015/2016 adjustment for phase-in of employer's contribution rate impact due to changes in actuarial assumptions	0.35%	\$400
	c. Normal Cost Rate as of June 30, 2014	12.41%	\$14,177
2.	Effect of actuarial experience during 2014/2015 on Normal Cost Rate		
	a. Effect of changes in membership demographics	0.05%	\$57
	b. Effect of change in method for valuing DROP member normal cost	-0.20%	<u>-\$229</u>
	c. Normal Cost Rate as of June 30, 2015	12.26%	\$14,005
3.	Effect of the difference between the actual and the estimated 2015/2016 plan year		
	contribution	<u>0.51%</u>	<u>\$581</u>
4.	Recommended Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2015	12.77%	\$14,586

⁽¹⁾ Based on projected fiscal year 2016 – 2017 annual payroll of \$114,236 for active non-DROP and DROP members.

The member contribution rates as of June 30, 2015 are based on all of the data described in the previous sections, the actuarial assumptions described in Section 4, and the Plan provisions adopted at the time of preparation of the Actuarial Valuation. They include all changes affecting future costs, adopted benefit changes, actuarial gains and losses and changes in the actuarial assumptions.

Reconciliation of Recommended Member Contribution The chart below details the changes in the recommended member contribution rate from the prior valuation to the current year's valuation.

The chart reconciles the member contribution from the prior valuation to the amount determined in this valuation.

CHART 15 Reconciliation of Recommended Member Contribution from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015 (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Contribution Rate	Estimated Amount (1)
Average Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2014	8.93%	\$8,162
Effect of changes in membership demographics	0.02%	<u>\$18</u>
Average Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2015	8.95%	\$8,180

⁽¹⁾ Based on projected fiscal year 2016 – 2017 annual payroll for members NOT in the DROP of \$91,394.

CHART 16

Breakdown of Normal Cost Rate

As requested by the Retirement System, we have provided a breakdown of the Normal Cost to fund each type of benefit.

	June 30, 2015
Service Retirement	15.39%
Vested Deferred Retirement and Contribution Refunds	2.72%
Death-In-Service	0.23%
Disability	<u>1.08%</u>
Total Normal Cost	19.42%
Less	
Employee Contributions (1)	<u>7.16%</u>
Equals	
Net Employer Normal Cost	12.26%

⁽¹⁾ The offset for employee contributions is less than the aggregate employee rate because it expresses the employee contribution dollar amount as a percent of projected fiscal year 2016-2017 annual payroll for all active members (non-DROP and DROP) of \$114,236 instead of annual payroll for only active non-DROP members of \$91,394.

E. FUNDED RATIO

A critical piece of information regarding the Plan's financial status is the funded ratio. This ratio compares the valuation value of assets and market value of assets to the actuarial accrued liabilities of the plan. High ratios indicate a well-funded plan with assets sufficient to pay most benefits. Lower ratios may indicate recent changes to benefit structures, funding of the plan below actuarial requirements, poor asset performance, or a variety of other changes.

The chart below depicts a history of the funded ratio for the plan.

The funded status measures shown in this valuation are appropriate for assessing the need for or amount of future contributions. However, they are not necessarily appropriate for assessing the sufficiency of Plan assets to cover the estimated cost of settling the Plan's benefit obligations. As the chart below shows, the measures are different depending on whether the valuation or market value of assets is used.

CHART 17
Funded Ratio for Plan Years ending June 30, 2006 - 2015

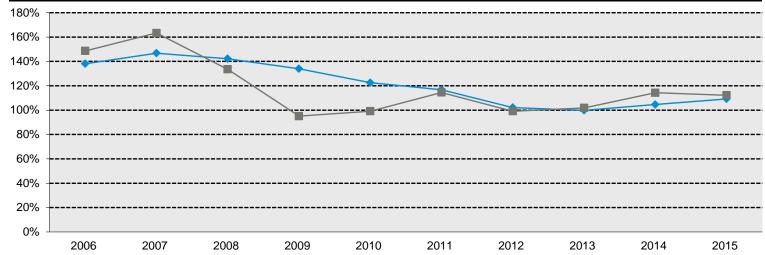




CHART 18
Schedule of Funding Progress (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Valuation Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Prefunded/ (Unfunded) AAL/(UAAL) (a) – (b)	Funded Ratio (%) (a) / (b)	Covered Payroll (c)	Prefunded AAL/ (UAAL) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (%) [(a) – (b)] / (c)
6/30/2006	\$847,516	\$613,913	\$233,603	138.1	\$111,379	209.7
6/30/2007	926,525	931,305	295,220	146.8	122,232	241.5
6/30/2008	980,961	689,833	291,128	142.2	133,110	218.7
6/30/2009	958,032	715,250	242,782	133.9	139,274	174.3
6/30/2010	926,370	756,258	170,112	122.5	131,224	129.6
6/30/2011	920,217	791,105	129,112	116.3	117,577	109.8
6/30/2012	891,366	871,958	19,408	102.2	112,307	17.3
6/30/2013	933,722	934,947	(1,225)	99.9	111,854	(1.1)
6/30/2014	993,641	950,274	43,367	104.6	108,942	39.8
6/30/2015	1,049,093	960,364	88,729	109.2	110,107	80.6

F. VOLATILITY RATIOS

Retirement plans are subject to volatility in the level of required contributions. This volatility tends to increase as retirement plans become more mature.

The Asset Volatility Ratio (AVR), which is equal to the market value of assets divided by total payroll, provides an indication of the potential contribution volatility for any given level of investment volatility. A higher AVR indicates that the plan is subject to a greater level of contribution volatility. This is a current measure since it is based on the current level of assets.

For the Retirement System, the current AVR is about 10.6. (1) This means that a 1% asset gain/(loss) (relative to the assumed investment return) translates to about 10.6% of one-year's payroll. Since the Retirement System amortizes actuarial gains and losses over a period of 15 years, there would be a 0.9% of payroll decrease/(increase) in the required contribution for each 1% asset gain/(loss) if the Retirement System has an unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

The Liability Volatility Ratio (LVR), which is equal to the Actuarial Accrued Liability divided by payroll, provides an indication of the longer-term potential for contribution volatility for any given level of investment volatility. This is because, over an extended period of time, the plan's assets should track the plan's liabilities. For example, if a plan is 50% funded on a market value basis, the liability volatility ratio would be double the asset volatility ratio and the plan sponsor should expect contribution volatility to increase over time as the plan becomes better funded.

The LVR also indicates how volatile contributions will be in response to changes in the Actuarial Accrued Liability due to actual experience or to changes in actuarial assumptions.

For the Retirement System, the current LVR is about 8.7. This is about 18% lower than the AVR. Therefore, we would expect that contribution volatility will decrease over the long term.

CHART 19 Volatility Ratios for Years Ended June 30, 2009 – 2015

Year Ended June 30	Asset Volatility Ratio	Liability Volatility Ratio
2009	5.3	5.1
2010	6.1	5.8
2011	8.2	6.7
2012	8.3	7.8
2013	9.2	8.4
2014	10.7	8.7
2015	10.6	8.7

⁽¹⁾ The AVR has been calculated without any adjustment for the non-valuation reserves.



This chart shows how

the asset and liability volatility ratios have varied over time.

EXHIBIT A

Table of Plan Coverage

	Year Endo	Year Ended June 30				
Category	2015	2014	– Change Fron Prior Year			
Active members in valuation						
Non-DROP						
Number	1,524	1,512	0.8%			
Average age	47.1	47.7	N/A			
Average service	10.8	11.3	N/A			
Projected total compensation	\$88,090,729	\$87,842,034	0.3%			
Projected average compensation	\$57,802	\$58,097	-0.5%			
Member account balances	\$85,644,497	\$85,712,459	-0.1%			
Total active vested members	1,143	1,252	-8.7%			
DROP						
Number	364	347	4.9%			
Average age	60.3	59.9	N/A			
Average service	22.7	23.1	N/A			
Projected total compensation	\$22,015,866	\$21,100,432	4.3%			
Projected average compensation	\$60,483	\$60,808	-0.5%			
Vested terminated members						
Number	263	243	8.2%			
Average age	46.2	45.4	N/A			
Retired members						
Number in pay status	1,275	1,242	2.7%			
Average age	69.8	69.7	N/A			
Average monthly benefit (1)	\$2,169	\$2,169	0.0%			
Disabled members						
Number in pay status	139	141	-1.4%			
Average age	67.9	67.0	N/A			
Average monthly benefit (1)	\$1,903	\$1,911	-0.4%			
Beneficiaries						
Number in pay status	376	366	2.7%			
Average age	73.9	74.6	N/A			
Average monthly benefit (1)	\$1,280	\$1,290	-0.8%			

⁽¹⁾ Excludes supplemental benefits (if any) paid from PRSB and benefits derived from DROP account balances.



EXHIBIT B

Members in Active Service and Projected Average Compensation

By Age, Years of Service as of June 30, 2015 – Non-DROP Active Members Only

	Years of Service									
Age	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 & over
Under 25	12	12								
	\$38,161	\$38,161								
25 - 29	73	64	8	1						
	47,455	46,000	\$58,282	\$53,986						
30 - 34	144	86	44	14						
	53,507	50,717	58,168	55,993						
35 - 39	177	58	62	51	6					
	56,343	53,239	55,036	60,911	\$61,023					
40 - 44	201	46	49	63	43					
	55,582	51,957	56,244	54,959	59,619					
45 - 49	262	39	47	82	64	18	12			
	59,045	54,801	61,057	58,339	59,513	\$68,517	\$53,066			
50 - 54	316	37	75	65	57	39	37	6		
	61,407	60,342	61,814	59,519	59,589	63,756	64,290	\$67,544		
55 - 59	180	24	40	56	34	13	9	3	1	
	61,720	77,779	55,696	60,389	60,495	63,601	57,812	56,135	\$60,956	j
60 - 64	106	10	31	27	29	6		1	2	
	59,892	62,384	56,245	68,218	52,042	66,199		74,990	78,915	·
65 - 69	42	4	6	19	5	5	1		1	. 1
	58,176	86,361	46,050	58,875	47,174	48,587	89,238		48,580	\$86,390
70 & over	11	1	2		6	1	1			
	49,374	72,410	76,264		39,609	38,207	42,320			
Total	1,524	381	364	378	244	82	60	10	4	- 1
	\$57,802	\$53,858	\$57,967	\$59,264	\$58,093	\$63,719	\$61,124	\$64,866	\$66,841	\$86,390

Note: Excludes 364 active members in DROP with projected average compensation of \$60,483.



SECTION 3: Supplemental Information for the City of Fresno Employees Retirement System

EXHIBIT C
Reconciliation of Member Data – June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015

1	Non-DROP Active Members	DROP Members	Vested Terminated Members	Pensioners	Disableds	Beneficiaries	Total
Number as of June 30, 2014	1,512 (1)	347 (1)	243	1,242	141	366	3,851
New members	166	0	0	0	0	0	166
Terminations – with vested righ	nts -42	0	42	0	0	0	0
Contributions Refunds	-32	0	-11	0	0	0	-43
DROP Entry	-57	57	0	0	0	0	0
Retirements	-31	-38	-8	77	0	0	0
New disabilities	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0
Return to work	12	0	-7	-5	0	0	0
Died with or without beneficiar	y -4	-2	-1	-39	-3	10 (3)	-39
Data adjustments	0	0	5	1	0	0	6
Number as of June 30, 2015	1,524 (2)	364 (2)	263	1,275	139	376	3,941

⁽¹⁾ There was a total of 1,859 actives (including non-DROP and DROP members) at the beginning of the plan year.

⁽²⁾ There was a total of 1,888 actives (including non-DROP and DROP members) at the end of the plan year.

⁽³⁾ This is the net <u>increase</u> in the number of beneficiaries after subtracting the number of beneficiaries who died during the year.

SECTION 3: Supplemental Information for the City of Fresno Employees Retirement System

EXHIBIT D
Summary Statement of Income and Expenses on an Actuarial Value Basis

	Year Ended J	lune 30, 2015	Year Ended June 30, 2014		
Contribution income:					
Employer contributions	\$12,326,570		\$11,439,981		
Employee contributions	8,750,214		7,945,519		
Less administrative expenses	<u>-1,070,996</u>		<u>-1,086,164</u>		
Net contribution income		\$20,005,788		\$18,299,336	
Investment income:					
Interest, dividends and other income	\$23,626,316		\$25,743,132		
Adjustment toward market value	79,682,304		77,266,002		
Less investment fees	<u>-5,442,250</u>		<u>-5,203,495</u>		
Net investment income		97,866,370		97,805,639	
Total income available for benefits		\$117,872,158		\$116,104,975	
Less benefit payments:					
Benefit payments	-\$49,072,063		-\$47,367,501		
Post retirement supplemental benefits	0		-9,050		
Refunds of contributions	<u>-1,473,650</u>		-1,203,979		
Net benefit payments		-\$50,545,713		-\$48,580,530	
Change in reserve for future benefits		\$67,326,445		\$67,524,445	

Note: Results may not total properly due to rounding.



SECTION 3: Supplemental Information for the City of Fresno Employees Retirement System

EXHIBIT E
Summary Statement of Assets

	Year Ended	June 30, 2015	Year Ended June 30, 2014		
Cash equivalents		\$811,145		\$613,344	
Accounts receivable:					
Receivables for investments sold	\$25,496,064		\$6,709,195		
Interest and dividends	4,011,488		3,641,720		
Other receivables	22,316,073		<u>17,181,270</u>		
Total accounts receivable		51,823,625		27,532,185	
Investments:					
Domestic and international equity	\$644,581,660		\$685,148,197		
Government and corporate bonds	305,976,385		287,094,781		
Real estate	145,190,784		131,280,719		
Emerging market equity	37,235,138		20,771,126		
Collateral held for securities lent	123,566,012		116,502,167		
Other investments	35,560,559		45,140,208		
Total investments at market value		1,292,110,538		1,285,937,198	
Total assets		\$1,344,745,308		\$1,314,082,727	
Less accounts payable:					
Collateral held for securities lent	-\$123,566,012		-\$116,502,167		
Payable for investments and foreign currency purchased	-49,327,281		-29,168,236		
Other liabilities	-1,925,459		<u>-1,255,231</u>		
Total accounts payable		-\$174,818,752		-\$146,925,634	
Net assets at market value		<u>\$1,169,926,556</u>		\$1,167,157,093	
Net assets at actuarial value		<u>\$1,141,925,965</u>		\$1,074,599,520	
Net assets at valuation value		<u>\$1,049,092,965</u>		\$993,640,520	

Note: Results may not total properly due to rounding.



EXHIBIT F

Actuarial Balance Sheet

An overview of the System's funding is given by an Actuarial Balance Sheet. In this approach, we first determine the amount and timing of all future payments that will be made by the System for current participants. We then discount these payments at the valuation interest rate to the date of the valuation, thereby determining their present value. We refer to this present value as the "liability" of the Plan.

Second, we determine how this liability will be met. These actuarial "assets" include the net amount of assets already accumulated by the System, the present value of future member contributions, the present value of future employer normal cost contributions, and the present value of future employer amortization payments.

Actuarial Balance Sheet (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Assets	<u>Total</u>
1. Total valuation assets	\$1,049,093
2. Present value of future member normal cost	51,707
3. Present value of future employer normal cost	87,479
4. Unfunded/(prefunded) actuarial accrued liability	-88,729
5. Total current and future assets	\$1,099,550
Liabilities	
6. Present value of benefits already granted, excludes current active DROP	\$507,117
7. Present value of benefits for current active DROP	162,036
8. Present value of benefits to be granted	430,397
9. Total liabilities	\$1,099,550



EXHIBIT G

Summary of Reported Asset Information as of June 30, 2015

	Reserves \$(000)
Employer Advance/Retired Reserves	\$976,873
Active Member Reserves	100,221
DROP Reserve (1)	93,332
Reserve for PRSB (1)	-
Reserve for City Surplus (1),(2)	(499)
Net Assets Held in Trust for Benefits	\$1,169,927

Note: Results may not add due to rounding



⁽¹⁾ Non-valuation reserve

⁽²⁾ The negative City Surplus Reserve is treated as an asset; it represents the City's prior shortfall contributions due to the difference between the actual versus the estimated contributions for 2014/2015. This difference is taken into account in developing the contribution rate requirement for 2016/2017.

EXHIBIT H

Development of Unfunded / (Prefunded) Actuarial Accrued Liability as of June 30, 2015

		(Dollar amounts in Thousands)
1	Unfunded/(prefunded) actuarial accrued liability at beginning of year	-\$43,367
2	Gross Normal Cost at middle of year	22,165
3	Expected employer and member contributions	-21,751
4	Interest (whole year on (1) plus half year on $(2) + (3)$)	<u>-3,237</u>
5	Expected unfunded/(prefunded) actuarial accrued liability at end of year	-\$46,190
6	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to all changes:	
	Experience (gain)/loss	
	a. (Gain)/loss from investment	-\$4,724
	b. Difference between actual and expected contributions primarily due to the phase-in	699
	c. Lower than expected salary increases from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015	-11,537
	d. Lower than expected COLA benefit increases for continuing retirees and DROP	-18,383
	e. Other experience (gain)/loss	<u>-8,320</u>
	f. Subtotal	-42,265
	Other (gain)/loss	
	g. Change in method for valuing DROP member normal cost	-274
7	Actual unfunded/(prefunded) actuarial accrued liability at end of year (5) + (6f) + (6g)	-\$88,729



EXHIBIT I Section 415 Limitations

Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) specifies the maximum benefits that may be paid to an individual from a defined benefit plan and the maximum amounts that may be allocated each year to an individual's account in a defined contribution plan.

A qualified pension plan may not pay benefits in excess of the Section 415 limits. The ultimate penalty for noncompliance is disqualification: active participants could be taxed on their vested benefits and the IRS may seek to tax the income earned on the plan's assets.

In particular, Section 415(b) of the IRC limits the maximum annual benefit payable at the Normal Retirement Age to a dollar limit indexed for inflation. That limit is \$210,000 for 2015 and 2016. Normal Retirement Age for these purposes is age 62. These are the limits in simplified terms. They must generally be adjusted based on each participant's circumstances, for such things as age at retirement, form of benefits chosen and after tax contributions.

Benefits in excess of the limits may be paid through a qualified governmental excess plan that meets the requirements of Section 415(m).

Legal Counsel's review and interpretation of the law and regulations should be sought on any questions in this regard.

Contributions rates determined in this valuation have not been reduced for the Section 415 limitations. Actual limitations will result in gains as they occur.

EXHIBIT J

Definitions of Pension Terms

The following list defines certain technical terms for the convenience of the reader:

Assumptions or Actuarial Assumptions:

The estimates on which the cost of the Plan is calculated including:

- (a) <u>Investment return</u> the rate of investment yield that the Plan will earn over the long-term future net, in this case, of investment and administrative expenses.
- (b) <u>Mortality rates</u> the death rates of employees and pensioners; life expectancy is based on these rates;
- (c) <u>Retirement rates</u> the rate or probability of retirement at a given age; and
- (d) <u>Turnover rates</u> the rates at which employees of various ages are expected to leave employment for reasons other than death, disability, or retirement.

Normal Cost:

The amount of contributions required to fund the level cost allocated to the current year of service.

Actuarial Accrued Liability For Actives:

The equivalent of the accumulated normal costs allocated to the years before the valuation date.

Actuarial Accrued Liability For Pensioners:

The single sum value of lifetime benefits to existing pensioners. This sum takes account of life expectancies appropriate to the ages of the pensioners and the interest that the sum is expected to earn before it is entirely paid out in benefits.

Unfunded (Prefunded) Actuarial Accrued Liability:

The extent to which the actuarial accrued liability of the Plan exceeds (or is exceeded by) the assets of the Plan. There are many approaches to paying off the unfunded or prefunded actuarial accrued liability, from meeting the interest accrual only to amortizing it over a specific period of time.



Amortization of the Unfunded (Prefunded) Actuarial Accrued Liability:

Payments made over a period of years equal in value to the Plan's unfunded or

prefunded actuarial accrued liability.

Investment Return: The rate of earnings of the Plan from its investments, including interest, dividends and

capital gain and loss adjustments, computed as a percentage of the average value of the fund. For actuarial purposes, the investment return often reflects a smoothing of the actual market rate of return to avoid significant swings in the value of assets from

one year to the next.

EXHIBIT I		
Summary of Actuarial Valuation Results		
The valuation was made with respect to the following data supplied to us:		
1. Retired members as of the valuation date (including 376 beneficiaries in pay status)		1,79
2. Members inactive during year ended June 30, 2015 with vested rights		26
3. Members active during the year ended June 30, 2015		1,88
DROP members	364	
Fully vested non-DROP members	1,143	
Not vested	381	
The actuarial factors as of the valuation date are as follows (amounts in 000s):		
Assets		
 Valuation value of assets (\$1,169,927 at market value ⁽¹⁾ as reported by the Retirement System and \$1,141,926 at actuarial value ⁽¹⁾) 		\$1,049,09
2. Present value of future normal costs		
Employee	\$51,707	
Employer	<u>87,479</u>	
Total		\$139,18
3. Prefunded actuarial accrued liability		-88,72
4. Present value of current and future assets		\$1,099,55
Liabilities		
5. Present value of future benefits		
Retired members and beneficiaries	\$507,117	
Inactive members with vested rights	44,233	
DROP members	162,036	
Active non-DROP members	<u>386,164</u>	
Total		\$1,099,55

⁽¹⁾ Includes non-valuation reserves.



EXHIBIT I (continued)

Summary of Actuarial Valuation Results

Th	e determination of the recommended contribution is as follows (amounts in 000s):	Dollar Amount	% of Payroll (1)
1.	Total normal cost	\$22,185	19.42%
2.	Expected employee contributions	<u>8,180</u>	<u>7.16%</u>
3.	Employer normal cost: $(1) + (2)$	\$14,005	12.26%
4.	Surplus offset	0	0.00%
5.	Contribution (excess)/shortfall from prior year	<u>581</u>	0.51%
6.	Total recommended employer contributions: $(3) + (4) + (5)$	\$14,586	12.77%
7.	Projected payroll ⁽¹⁾	\$114,236	

⁽¹⁾ Based on projected fiscal year 2016 – 2017 annual payroll for active non-DROP and DROP members shown in (7).



EXHIBIT II

Actuarial Assumptions and Actuarial Cost Method

Rationale for Assumptions: The information and analysis used in selecting each assumption that has a significant

effect on this actuarial valuation is shown in the July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2012 Actuarial Experience Study and June 30, 2013 Economic Actuarial Assumptions

Report both dated April 30, 2013.

Actuarial Assumptions

Post – Retirement Mortality Rates:

Healthy: RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females)

projected with scale AA to 2021 set back one year.

Disabled: RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females)

projected with scale AA to 2021 set forward three years.

The tables shown above contain about a 10% margin, based on actual to expected deaths, as an appropriate to reasonably reflect future mortality, based on a review of mortality experience as of the measurement date.

Employee Contribution Rates

and Optional Benefits: For healthy members: RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table projected with

scale AA to 2021 set back one year weighted 65% male and 35% female.

For beneficiaries: RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table projected with scale

AA to 2021 set back one year weighted 35% male and 65% female.

For disabled members: RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table projected with scale AA to 2021 set forward three years weighted 65% male and 35% female.



Termination Rates Before Retirement:

Rate (%)

Mortality

Age	Male	Female
25	0.03	0.01
30	0.04	0.02
35	0.06	0.04
40	0.09	0.05
45	0.11	0.07
50	0.14	0.11
55	0.21	0.20
60	0.42	0.40
65	0.84	0.78

All pre-retirement deaths are assumed to be non-service connected.

Rate (%)
Disability

Age	All Members
20	0.00
25	0.00
30	0.01
35	0.06
40	0.16
45	0.32
50	0.49
55	0.67
60	1.20
65	1.50

All disabilities are assumed to be non-service connected.



Termination Rates Before Retirement (Continued):

Total Termination (Less than 5 years of service)

Service	<u>Rate (%)</u>
0 - 1	12.00
1 - 2	8.00
2 - 3	6.00
3 - 4	5.00
4 - 5	3.50

100% of members are assumed to elect a withdrawal of contributions.

No termination is assumed after a member is assumed to retire.

Total Termination (5 or more years of service)

<u>Rate (%)</u>
7.50
7.50
6.90
6.05
5.30
4.70
0.00

40% of members are assumed to elect a withdrawal of contributions.

The remaining members are assumed to elect a deferred vested benefit.

No vested termination is assumed after a member is assumed to retire.

Retirement Rates:

Thereafter

Members are assumed to remain in DROP for 6 years.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate (%)</u>
50	2.00
51	2.00
52	3.00
53	3.00
54	5.00
55	6.00
56	6.00
57	6.00
58	6.00
59	6.00
60	8.00
61	10.00
62	10.00
63	11.00
64	18.00
65	20.00
66	20.00
67	25.00
68	40.00
69	50.00
70	100.00
DROP Assumptions:	Male and Female (after attaining age 55)
First Year Eligible	30%
Second Year Eligible	15%
Third Year Eligible	10%
Fourth Year Eligible	10%
Fifth Year Eligible	10%



Retirement Age and Benefit for Deferred Vested Members

For current deferred vested members, the retirement assumption is age 56.

We assume that no future deferred vested members will continue to work for a

reciprocal employer.

Future Benefit Accruals:

1.0 year of service per year.

Unknown Data for Members:

Same as those exhibited by members with similar known characteristics. If not

specified, members are assumed to be male.

Inclusion of Deferred Vested

Members:

All deferred vested members are included in the valuation.

Percent Married: 80% of male members; 55% of female members.

Age of Spouse: Wives are 3 years younger than their husbands.

Net Investment Return: 7.50%, net of administration and investment expenses.

Employee Contribution

Crediting Rate:

7.50%, assumed in the valuation.

Consumer Price Index: Increase of 3.25% per year, retiree COLA increases due to CPI are limited to

maximum at 3.25% per year.



Salary Increases:

Annual Rate of Compensation Increase

Inflation: 3.25% per year; plus 0.50% across-the-board salary increase; plus the following Merit and Promotion increases based on completed years of service.

Years of Service	Annual Increase
0	8.00%
1	6.25%
2	4.75%
3	3.75%
4	3.15%
5	2.15%
6	1.20%
7	1.00%
8	0.90%
9+	0.50%

Actuarial Methods

Actuarial Cost Method: Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method. Entry age is the age at the member's hire date.

Normal Cost and Actuarial Accrued Liability are calculated on an individual basis and

are based on costs allocated as a level percentage of compensation.

Actuarial Value of Assets: The Actuarial Value of Assets is determined by phasing in any difference between

actual market return and expected return on market value over 5 years. Deferred gains and losses as of June 30, 2012 have been combined and will be recognized in four

equal annual amounts over a period of four years from that date.

Valuation Value of Assets: The Actuarial Value of Assets reduced by the value of the non-valuation reserves.

Change in Actuarial Assumptions or Methods:

In prior valuations, the normal cost rates for members enrolled in the DROP had been assumed to be the same as those other active members not enrolled in the DROP. With this valuation, their normal cost rates have been calculated explicitly using their demographic profile. Other than that, there have been no changes in actuarial assumptions or methods since the previous actuarial valuation.



EXHIBIT III

Summary of Plan Provisions

This exhibit summarizes the major provisions of the Retirement System included in the valuation. It is not intended to be, nor should it be interpreted as, a complete statement of all plan provisions.

Membership Eligibility:	Permanent full-time employees except sworn Fire and Police personnel.	
Final Compensation for		
Benefit Determination:	Highest average consecutive thirty-six months of compensation earnable calculated using the rate of pay in effect at the time of the retirement (§3-501).	
Service:	Years of service (Yrs).	
Service Retirement Eligibility:	Age 50 with 5 years of service (§3-540).	



Service Retirement (Continued):

Benefit Formula Per Year of Service

2% times each of first 25 years of service plus 1% for any years of service in excess of 25, multiplied by the following factor at retirement age (§3-541):

<u>Age</u>	Factor	<u>Age</u>	Factor
55	1.00	61	1.14
56	1.02	62	1.18
57	1.04	63	1.22
58	1.06	64	1.26
59	1.08	65	1.30
60	1.10	65+	Add 0.01 each quarter year after age 65

Effective January 28, 2008, members may retire at age 50 with a reduced early retirement benefit. The reduced early retirement benefit is calculated to be actuarially equivalent to the service retirement benefit payable at age 55.

Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP):

Eligibility Same as Service Retirement.

Benefits under DROP

DROP benefits (calculated using age, service, and salary at the commencement date of participation in DROP) will be credited to a DROP account with interest at rates determined by the Board. Members will no longer be required to make member contributions. After around February 2011, active members who signed up for the DROP are required to continue their employee contributions; however, those contributions are deposited into the members' DROP accounts and therefore not available to fund the value of the retirement benefit earned up to the date of the DROP. Therefore, those contributions that will be deposited into the DROP accounts are disregarded in this valuation. Members may participate in DROP for up to ten years (§3-566).



Ordinary or Service Connected Disability:

Eligibility Ten years of service (§3-546).

Benefit Formula Greater of 1.8% * FAS * Yrs, 33.33% of FAS, or Service Retirement benefit

(§3-547).

Pre-Retirement Death:

All Members

Eligibility None.

Benefit Refund of employee contributions with interest, plus one month of final compensation

for each year of service, to a maximum of six month's compensation (§3-537).

Vested Members

A1. Eligibility At least five years of service but ineligible for Service Retirement at death (§3-552).

B1. Benefit 50% of Service Retirement Benefit as if the member were age 55 based on years of

service at death (§3-552).

OR

A2. Eligibility Eligible for Service Retirement.

B2. Benefit 50% of Service Retirement Benefit based on benefit due on member's date of death

(§3-552).

Death After Retirement:	
<u>All Members</u>	
Service or	
Disability Retirement	50% of member's unmodified allowance continued to eligible spouse/domestic partner (§3-550).
Withdrawal Benefits:	
Less than Five Years of Service	Refund of accumulated employee contributions with interest.
Five or More Years of Service	If contributions left on deposit, entitled to earned benefits commencing at any time after eligible to retire (§3-535).
Post-retirement	
Cost-of-Living Benefits:	Future changes based on Consumer Price Index to a maximum of 5% per year (§3-553).

Member Contributions:	Please refer to Appendix A for specific rates.
	Provide for an average annuity at age 55 equal to 1/150 of FAS for each of the first 25 years of service and 1/300 for each year in excess of 25 (§3-523).
City Contributions:	Effective with the June 30, 2013 valuation, any new UAAL established on each subsequent valuation as a result of actuarial gains or losses or plan amendments are amortized over separate 15-year declining periods (with the exception of temporary retirement incentives which are amortized over its own declining period of up to 5 years). Any new UAAL established as a result of changes in actuarial assumptions or methods at each valuation is amortized over separate 25-year declining periods. When there is any "actuarial surplus" (the funded ratio is over 110%), the portion of surplus in excess of 110% will be amortized over a non-declining 25-year period.
Post Retirement	
Supplemental Benefits (PRSB):	PRSB may be paid to retired DROP participants, eligible retirees, and beneficiaries (§3-567). This benefit has been excluded from this valuation.

NOTE:

The summary of major plan provisions is designed to outline principal plan benefits as interpreted for purposes of the actuarial valuation. If the Retirement System should find the plan summary not in accordance with the actual provisions, the Retirement System should alert the actuary so they can both be sure the proper provisions are valued.

Appendix A

Member Contribution Rates

Breakdown of member rate between basic and COLA calculated in the June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 valuation:

June 30, 2015 Actuarial Valuation

June 30, 2014	Actuarial	Valuation
---------------	-----------	-----------

	BA	ASIC		A, Before us Offset	Surplu	ıs Offset	TO	OTAL	В	ASIC		A, Before us Offset	Surpl	us Offset	TC	TAL
	<u>Rate</u>	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)
All Members	5.93%	\$5,420	3.02%	\$2,760	0.00%	\$0	8.95%	\$8,180	5.92%	\$5,411	3.01%	\$2,751	0.00%	\$0	8.93%	\$8,162

⁽¹⁾ Amounts are in thousands and are based on the following projected fiscal year 2016 – 2017 annual payroll for members NOT in the DROP (also in thousands):

Payroll (excluding DROP members) \$91,394



Appendix A
Member Contribution Rates (Continued)

Members' Contribution Rates based on the June 30, 2015 Actuarial Valuation as a percentage of payroll

Entry Age	Basic	COLA	Surplus Offset	Total
16	3.35%	1.71%	0.00%	5.06%
17	3.45%	1.76%	0.00%	5.21%
18	3.55%	1.81%	0.00%	5.36%
19	3.66%	1.87%	0.00%	5.53%
20	3.77%	1.92%	0.00%	5.69%
21	3.89%	1.98%	0.00%	5.87%
22	4.02%	2.05%	0.00%	6.07%
23	4.15%	2.11%	0.00%	6.26%
24	4.28%	2.18%	0.00%	6.46%
25	4.43%	2.26%	0.00%	6.69%
26	4.58%	2.33%	0.00%	6.91%
27	4.74%	2.42%	0.00%	7.16%
28	4.91%	2.50%	0.00%	7.41%
29	5.10%	2.60%	0.00%	7.70%
30	5.29%	2.70%	0.00%	7.99%
31	5.39%	2.75%	0.00%	8.14%
32	5.49%	2.80%	0.00%	8.29%
33	5.59%	2.85%	0.00%	8.44%
34	5.70%	2.90%	0.00%	8.60%
35	5.80%	2.96%	0.00%	8.76%
36	5.91%	3.01%	0.00%	8.92%
37	6.02%	3.07%	0.00%	9.09%
38	6.14%	3.13%	0.00%	9.27%
39	6.26%	3.19%	0.00%	9.45%
40	6.38%	3.25%	0.00%	9.63%



Reporting Information for the City of Fresno Employees Retirement System **SECTION 4:**

Appendix A **Member Contribution Rates (Continued)**

Entry Age	Basic	COLA	Surplus Offset	Total
41	6.51%	3.32%	0.00%	9.83%
42	6.64%	3.38%	0.00%	10.02%
43	6.78%	3.45%	0.00%	10.23%
44	6.93%	3.53%	0.00%	10.46%
45	7.08%	3.61%	0.00%	10.69%
46	7.23%	3.68%	0.00%	10.91%
47	7.38%	3.76%	0.00%	11.14%
48	7.54%	3.84%	0.00%	11.38%
49	7.65%	3.90%	0.00%	11.55%
50	7.71%	3.93%	0.00%	11.64%
51	7.76%	3.95%	0.00%	11.71%
52	7.76%	3.95%	0.00%	11.71%
53	7.69%	3.92%	0.00%	11.61%
54	7.54%	3.84%	0.00%	11.38%

7.50% per annum Interest: Mortality:

RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table projected with scale AA to

2021 set back one year weighted 65% male and 35% female

See Exhibit II in Section 4 Salary Increase: COLA:

3.25% per annum

Non-Refundability Factor: 95.35%



Appendix B Allocation of Actuarial Surplus

	June 30			
	2015	2014		
Table 1: Calculation of Actuarial Surplus				
(1) Valuation Value of Assets	\$1,049,092,965	\$993,640,520		
(2) Actuarial Accrued Liability	960,364,000	950,274,000		
(3) Surplus: $(1) - (2)$, not less than zero	88,728,965	43,366,520		
(4) Contingency Reserve: 10% of (2), not more than (3)	88,728,965	43,366,520		
(5) Actuarial Surplus: (3) – (4)	0	0		

There is no Actuarial Surplus available for distribution in the June 30, 2015 or June 30, 2014 valuation.



Appendix B
Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (Continued)

		Fisc	al Year 2016-	-2017	Fiscal Year 2015-2016			
Table	2: City Contribution Requirements	Basic	COLA	Total	Basic	COLA	Total	
(1)	a. City Normal Cost Rate	9.50%	2.76%	12.26%	9.66%	2.75%	12.41%	
	b. City UAAL Rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
	c. Adjustment for Phase-In of Assumption Changes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.35%	0.00%	-0.35%	
	d. City Contribution Rate after Adjustment for Phase-In of Assumption Changes	9.50%	2.76%	12.26%	9.31%	2.75%	12.06%	
(2)	Projected Annual Payroll	\$114,236,000	\$114,236,000	\$114,236,000	\$110,107,000	\$110,107,000	\$110,107,000	
(3)	City Allocation of Fiscal Year Distributable Actuarial Surplus	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(4)	City Surplus Reserve Account							
	(From Prior Years)	0	0	0	-499,000	0	-499,000	
(5)	½ Year Interest on (4)	0	0	0	-18,713	0	-18,713	
(6)	Total Contribution Offsets Available $(3) + (4) + (5)$	0	0	0	-517,713	0	-517,713	
(7)	Total Contribution Required (1d) x (2)	10,852,420	3,153,000	14,005,420	10,250,961	3,027,943	13,278,904	
(8)	Unused Offset $(6) - (7)$, not less than 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(9)	Offset Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(10)	Additional Offset Required $(7) - (6) - (9)$, not less than 0, from Prepaid Contribution Account	10,852,420	3,153,000	14,005,420	10,768,674	3,027,943	13,796,617	
(11)	Contribution Rate Adopted by the City for FY 2014/2015						12.04%	
(12)	Projected City Contributions Based on Rate Adopted by the City (11) * (2)				10,228,940	3,027,943	13,256,883	
(13)	Net Additional City Contribution Before Application of Prepaid Employer Contribution Account (10) – (12)	10,852,420	3,153,000	14,005,420	539,734	0	539,734	
(14)	City's Prepaid Employer Contribution Account Balance (Negative Account Balance Represents Contribution Shortfall)	-559,974	0	-559,974	0	0	0	
(15)	½ Year Interest on (14)	-20,999	0	-20,999	0	0	0	
	City's Fiscal Year Contribution After Application of	-20,999	U	-20,999		U	U	
(10)	Prepaid Employer Contribution Account (13) – (14) – (15), not less than 0	11,433,393	3,153,000	14,586,393	539,734	0	539,734	
(17)	Projected Residual Prepaid Employer Contribution Account at Year End. (14) + (15) – (13), Adjusted with ½ Year Interest (Negative Account Balance Represents Contribution Shortfall)					_	55 0.05 :	
	Contribution Shortfall based on the projection of the preparation			0	-559,974	0	-559,974	

⁽¹⁾ Contribution shortfall based on the projection of the prepaid contribution account balance



Appendix B (continued) Allocation of Actuarial Surplus

		Jun	e 30
		2015	2014
Table 3: Calculations for	or PRSB and PRSB Reserve Account:		
(1) PRSB Allocation	of Distributable Actuarial Surplus	\$0	\$0
(2) PRSB Reserve A	ecount (as of Valuation Date)	\$0	\$0
(3) Estimated July 1	to December 31 PRSB Payments	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
(4) Total amount ava	ilable for PRSB $(1) + (2) - (3)$	\$0	\$0
(5) 95% x (4)		\$0	\$0
(6) Number of eligib	le participants (Retirees & Beneficiaries)	1,764	1,726
(7) Monthly PRSB B	enefit for next calendar year	\$0.00	\$0.00
(5) / (6) / 12			
(8) Target Monthly I	enefit ⁽¹⁾	\$1,176.00	\$1,084.00
(9) Benefit Shortfall	(8) - (7)	\$1,176.00	\$1,084.00
(10) Estimated PRSB	Reserve Account as of end of next calendar year: (4) – (6) x (7) x 12	\$0	\$0

⁽¹⁾ Under section 3-567(f)(4)(iii)(2) of the Municipal Code, we understand that the PRSB reserve shall be used to increase the PRSB benefit to the extent necessary to pay the monthly health insurance premium.

Appendix C

UAAL Amortization Schedule as of June 30, 2015 (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Date Established	Source	Initial Amount	Outstanding Balance	Years Remaining	Annual Payment
Grand Total	June 30, 2015	UAAL	N/A	<u>N/A</u> N/A	N/A	<u>N/A</u> <u>N/A</u>

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