

# City of Fresno Employees Retirement System

## **Actuarial Valuation and Review**

As of June 30, 2020



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, unless expressly authorized by Segal. The measurements shown in this actuarial valuation may not be applicable for other purposes.

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November 16, 2020

Board of Retirement  
City of Fresno Employees Retirement System  
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Fresno, California 93721-1327

Dear Board Members:

We are pleased to submit this Actuarial Valuation and Review as of June 30, 2020. It summarizes the actuarial data used in the valuation, analyzes the preceding year's experience, and establishes the funding requirements for fiscal year 2021/2022.

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 staff of the Retirement System. That assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

The actuarial calculations were directed under the supervision of Andy Yeung, ASA, MAAA, FCA and Enrolled Actuary. 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 this 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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul Angelo", written over a horizontal line.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andy Yeung", written over a horizontal line.

Andy Yeung, ASA, EA, MAAA, FCA  
Vice President and Actuary

JY/jl

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# Section 1: Actuarial Valuation Summary

## Purpose and Basis

This report was prepared by Segal to present a valuation of the City of Fresno Employees Retirement System (“the Retirement System” or “the Plan”) as of June 30, 2020. The valuation was performed to determine whether the assets and contribution rates are sufficient to provide the prescribed benefits. The measurements shown in this actuarial valuation may not be applicable for other purposes. In particular, the measures herein are not necessarily appropriate for assessing the sufficiency of Plan assets to cover the estimated cost of settling the Plan’s benefit obligations.

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; and changes in plan provisions or applicable law.

The contribution requirements presented in this report are based on:

- The benefit provisions of the pension plan, 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, 2020, provided by the Retirement System;
- The assets of the Plan as of June 30, 2020, provided by the Retirement System;
- Economic assumptions regarding future salary increases and investment earnings;
- Other actuarial assumptions regarding employee terminations, retirement, death, etc. and
- The funding policy adopted by the Board of Retirement.

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.

In preparing this valuation, we have employed generally accepted actuarial methods and assumptions to evaluate the Retirement System’s liabilities and future contribution requirements. Our calculations are based upon member data and financial information provided to us by the

## Section 1: Actuarial Valuation Summary

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 Retirement System's employer rates provide for both Normal Cost and a contribution to amortize any unfunded or overfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. In this valuation, we have applied the funding policy adopted by the Board.<sup>1</sup> Details of the funding policy are provided in Section 4, Exhibit I on page 62.

The allocation of actuarial surplus may be found in Section 3, Exhibit H starting on page 47. A schedule of current amortization balances and payments may be found in Section 3, Exhibit I on page 52.

The rates calculated in this report may be adopted by the Board for the fiscal year that extends from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022.

The Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 4 provides guidelines for actuaries to follow when measuring pension obligations. For a plan such as that offered by the Retirement System that utilizes the actuarial surplus to provide contribution rate offsets and a Post Retirement Supplemental Benefit (PRSB) benefit, the valuation report must indicate 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, the actuary must 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 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 30 years) when the funded status of the System is over 110% in a particular valuation and that surplus distribution will be suspended immediately if the funded status falls below 110% in the following valuation. Nonetheless, it should be understood that there is still a potential financial impact associated with the surplus distribution provision. The Board may wish to consider authorizing a supplemental study so that the potential impact can be quantified.

<sup>1</sup> A "Comprehensive Actuarial Funding Policy" was jointly adopted on November 7, 2012 by the Retirement Boards for both the City of Fresno Employees Retirement System and the City of Fresno Fire and Police Retirement System. This policy was subsequently amended to lengthen the period used to amortize the actuarial surplus, when assets are greater than 110% of the actuarial accrued liabilities, from 25 years to 30 years starting with the June 30, 2018 valuations.

## Section 1: Actuarial Valuation Summary

### Valuation Highlights

- Pg. 33 1. In the June 30, 2019 valuation, the ratio of the Valuation Value of Assets to Actuarial Accrued Liabilities was 111.9%. In this June 30, 2020 valuation, the funding ratio has decreased to 109.9%. The funding ratios as of June 30, 2019 and 2020 if measured using the Market Value of Assets instead of the Valuation Value of Assets are 112.4% and 105.3%, respectively.
- Pg. 28 2. The Retirement System's prefunded actuarial accrued liability (PAAL) as of June 30, 2019 was \$132.0 million on a valuation value of assets basis. In this year's valuation, the PAAL has decreased to \$114.1 million on a valuation value of assets basis. The Plan had a net actuarial experience loss (primarily as a result of investment experience after smoothing) of \$21.3 million. A reconciliation of the Retirement System's PAAL is provided in Section 2, Subsection E.
- Pg. 47 3. As of June 30, 2020, there is no actuarial surplus as the Retirement System has Valuation Value of Assets that are less than 110% of the actuarial accrued liability. The determination and allocation of actuarial surplus as of June 30, 2020 as well as for the last valuation as of June 30, 2019 is provided in Section 3, Exhibit H of this report.
- Pg. 30 4. The aggregate employer rate increased from 13.03% of payroll to 13.35% of payroll. The reasons for this change in employer rate are: (i) the depletion of the surplus offset, offset somewhat by (ii) a smaller contribution shortfall for the 2020/2021 fiscal year compared to the shortfall in the 2019/2020 fiscal year, and (iii) changes in membership demographics among all active (DROP and non-DROP) members. A reconciliation of the Retirement System's aggregate employer rate is provided in Section 2, Subsection F.
- Pg. 31 5. The aggregate member rate calculated in this valuation has increased from 9.04% of payroll to 9.49% of payroll. The reasons for this change in member rate is primarily due to: (i) the depletion of the surplus offset, offset somewhat by (ii) changes in membership demographics among active non-DROP members. A reconciliation of the Retirement System's aggregate member rate is provided in Section 2, Subsection F.

Effective March 7, 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.

- Pg. 20 6. As indicated in Section 2, Subsection B of this report, the total net unrecognized investment loss as of June 30, 2020 is \$53.0 million (as compared to a net unrecognized investment gain of \$5.0 million as of June 30, 2019). This investment loss will be recognized in the determination of the Actuarial Value of Assets for funding purposes over the next four years.

The unrecognized investment losses represent about 3.9% of the Market Value of Assets. Unless offset by future investment gains or other favorable experience, the recognition of the \$53.0 million in past market losses is expected to have an impact on the Retirement System's future funded ratio and the aggregate employer contributions. To illustrate this potential impact, if the deferred investment losses were recognized immediately in the Valuation Value of Assets:

## Section 1: Actuarial Valuation Summary

- a. the funded percentage would decrease from 109.9% to 105.3%.
- b. the aggregate employer contribution rate for 2021/2022 would remain at 13.35% of payroll due to the prefunded actuarial accrued liability
- c. the aggregate member contribution rate for 2021/2022 would remain at 9.49% of payroll due to the prefunded actuarial accrued liability

For comparison purposes, if all the deferred gains of \$5.0 million in the June 30, 2019 valuation had been recognized immediately in the June 30, 2019 valuation, the funded percentage would have increased from 111.9% to 112.4%, the aggregate employer rate would have decreased from 13.03% of payroll to 12.93% of payroll, and the aggregate member rate would have decreased from 9.04% of payroll to 8.93% of payroll.

7. The actuarial valuation report as of June 30, 2020 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.
8. Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 51 (ASOP 51) requires actuaries to identify and assess risks that “may reasonably be anticipated to significantly affect the plan’s future financial condition”. Examples of key risks listed that are particularly relevant to the Retirement System are asset/liability mismatch risk, investment risk, and longevity risk. The standard also requires an actuary to consider if there is any ongoing contribution risk to the plan, however it does not require the actuary to evaluate the particular ability or willingness of contributing entities to make contributions when due, nor does it require the actuary to assess the likelihood or consequences of future changes in applicable law.

The actuary’s initial assessment can be strictly a qualitative discussion about potential adverse experience and the possible effect on future results, but it may also include quantitative numerical demonstrations where informative. The actuary is also encouraged to consider a recommendation as to whether a more detailed assessment or risk report would be significantly beneficial for the intended user in order to examine particular financial risks. When making that recommendation, the actuary will take into account such factors as the plan’s design, risk profile, maturity, size, funded status, asset allocation, cash flow, possible insolvency and current market conditions.

Since the actuarial valuation results are dependent on a fixed set of assumptions and data as of a specific date, there is risk that emerging results may differ, perhaps significantly, as actual experience is fluid and will not exactly track current assumptions. This potential divergence may have a significant impact on the future financial condition of the plan. However, as we discussed with the Retirement System’s staff, because the Plan is sufficiency well-funded (funded percentage of 109.9%), adverse experience for a short period of time is less likely to result immediately in an unfunded liability compared with plans whose funded percentage is closer to or below 100%. Accordingly, in Section 2, Subsection J of this valuation report we have only included a brief discussion of key risks that may affect the Retirement System. However, should the Plan’s funded percentage fall closer to or below 100%, we will recommend that the Retirement System consider a stand-alone report with a more detailed analysis of the potential range of the impact of risk relative to



## Section 1: Actuarial Valuation Summary

the Plan's future financial condition. At that time, a more detailed assessment of the risks tailored to specific interests or concerns of the Board would provide the Board with a better understanding of the inherent risks and would further discuss and highlight information and risks particular to the Retirement System such as detailed historical experience and key events, growing plan maturity, heightened contribution sensitivity to asset and liability changes, and projected sensitivity to potential future investment returns through selected scenario or stress test projections.

9. It is important to note that this actuarial valuation is based on plan assets as of June 30, 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, market conditions have changed significantly during 2020. The Plan's funded status does not reflect short-term fluctuations of the market, but rather is based on the market values on the last day of the Plan Year. While it is impossible to determine how the pandemic will continue to affect market conditions prior to next year's valuation, Segal is available to prepare projections of potential outcomes upon request.

## Section 1: Actuarial Valuation Summary

### Summary of Key Valuation Results

		June 30, 2020		June 30, 2019	
		Total Rate	Estimated Annual Dollar Amount (\$ in '000s)	Total Rate	Estimated Annual Dollar Amount (\$ in '000s)
<b>Employer Contribution Rates:</b> <sup>1</sup>	• Normal Cost Rate	13.33%	\$21,519	13.37%	\$21,584
	• Surplus Offset	0.00%	0	-0.39%	-630
	• Contribution (Excess)/Shortfall from Prior Fiscal Year	<u>0.02%</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0.05%</u>	<u>81</u>
	Required Contributions	13.35%	\$21,549	13.03%	\$21,035
<b>Aggregate Member Contributions Rates:</b> <sup>2</sup>	• Basic	6.27%	\$8,555	6.29%	\$8,583
	• COLA	3.22%	4,394	3.22%	4,394
	• Surplus Offset	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-0.47%</u>	<u>-641</u>
	Total	9.49%	\$12,949	9.04%	\$12,336

		June 30, 2020 (\$ in '000s)	June 30, 2019 (\$ in '000s)
<b>Actuarial Accrued Liability as of June 30:</b>	• Active non-DROP members	\$307,429	\$287,286
	• Active DROP members	154,439	148,186
	• Retired members and beneficiaries	638,463	618,254
	• Inactive vested members <sup>3</sup>	<u>54,729</u>	<u>52,934</u>
	• Total Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$1,155,060	\$1,106,660
	• Normal Cost for plan year beginning June 30	\$33,382	\$31,084
<b>Assets as of June 30:</b>	• Market Value of Assets (MVA) <sup>4</sup>	\$1,216,143	\$1,243,689
	• Valuation Value of Assets (VVA)	\$1,269,173	\$1,238,651

<sup>1</sup> Based on projected fiscal year 2021/2022 annual payroll for active non-DROP and DROP members of \$161,436.

<sup>2</sup> Based on projected fiscal year 2021/2022 annual payroll for members not in the DROP of \$136,451

<sup>3</sup> Includes inactive members due a refund of contributions.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes non-valuation reserves.

## Section 1: Actuarial Valuation Summary

### Summary of Key Valuation Results (continued)

		June 30, 2020 (\$ in '000s)	June 30, 2019 (\$ in '000s)
<b>Funded Status as of June 30:</b>	• Prefunded/(Unfunded) AAL on MVA basis	\$61,083	\$137,029
	• Funded Percentage on MVA basis	105.3%	112.4%
	• Prefunded/(Unfunded) AAL on VVA basis	\$114,113	\$131,991
	• Funded Percentage on VVA basis	109.9%	111.9%
<b>Key assumptions:</b>	• Net investment return	7.00%	7.00%
	• Price inflation	2.75%	2.75%
	• Payroll growth	3.25%	3.25%

## Section 1: Actuarial Valuation Summary

### Summary of Key Valuation Results (continued)

		June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	Change From Prior Year
<b>Demographic data as of June 30:</b>	<b>Active Non-DROP Members:</b>			
	• Number of members	1,952	1,890	3.3%
	• Average age	44.2	44.5	-0.3
	• Average service	8.1	8.2	-0.1
	• Total projected compensation	\$132,156,485	\$122,353,908	8.0%
	• Average projected compensation <sup>1</sup>	\$67,703	\$64,738	4.6%
	<b>Active DROP Members:</b>			
	• Number of members	336	338	-0.6%
	• Average age	61.2	61.0	0.2
	• Average service	22.2	22.1	0.1
	• Total projected compensation	\$24,198,036	\$23,103,904	4.7%
	• Average projected compensation <sup>1</sup>	\$72,018	\$68,355	5.4%
	<b>Retired Members and Beneficiaries:</b>			
	• Number of members <sup>2</sup>			
	– Service retired	1,500	1,467	2.2%
	– Disability retired	167	166	0.6%
	– Beneficiaries	<u>421</u>	<u>412</u>	2.2%
	– Total	2,088	2,045	2.1%
	• Average age	71.6	71.2	0.4
	• Average monthly benefit <sup>2</sup>	\$2,122	\$2,077	2.2%
<b>Inactive Vested Members:</b>				
• Number of members <sup>3</sup>	342	336	1.8%	
• Average Age	45.3	44.9	0.4	
<b>Total Members:</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>4,609</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> June 30, 2019 payroll was projected payroll for fiscal year 2019/2020. June 30, 2020 payroll was projected payroll for fiscal year 2020/2021.

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes inactive members due a refund of member contributions.

## Section 1: Actuarial Valuation Summary

### Important Information About Actuarial Valuations

An actuarial valuation is a budgeting tool with respect to the financing of future projected obligations of a pension plan. It is an estimated forecast – 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.

In order to prepare a valuation, Segal relies on a number of input items. These include:

<b>Plan of benefits</b>	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. Even where they appear precise, outside factors may change how they operate. It is important to keep Segal informed with respect to plan provisions and administrative procedures, and to review the plan summary included in our report to confirm that Segal has correctly interpreted the plan of benefits.
<b>Participant data</b>	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.
<b>Assets</b>	The valuation is based on the Market Value of Assets as of the valuation date, as provided by the Retirement System. The Retirement System uses a “Valuation Value of Assets” that differs from market value to gradually reflect year-to-year changes in the Market Value of Assets and excludes non-valuation reserves in determining the contribution requirements.
<b>Actuarial assumptions</b>	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, retirement, and DROP election 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.
<b>Models</b>	Segal valuation results are based on proprietary actuarial modeling software. The actuarial valuation models generate a comprehensive set of liability and cost calculations that are presented to meet regulatory, legislative and client requirements. Our Actuarial Technology and Systems unit, comprised of both actuaries and programmers, is responsible for the initial development and maintenance of these models. The models have a modular structure that allows for a high degree of accuracy, flexibility and user control. The client team programs the assumptions and the plan provisions, validates the models, and reviews test lives and results, under the supervision of the responsible actuary.

## Section 1: Actuarial Valuation Summary

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

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

- Differences between actual experience and anticipated experience;
- Changes in actuarial assumptions or methods;
- Changes in statutory provisions; and
- Differences between the contribution rates determined by the valuation and those adopted by the Board.

Some actuarial results in this report are not rounded, but that does not imply precision.

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 Association should look to their other advisors for expertise in these areas.

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

# Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

## A. Member Data

The Actuarial Valuation and Review considers the number and demographic characteristics of covered members, including active members, inactive vested 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.*

### Member Population: 2011 – 2020

Year Ended June 30	Active Members <sup>1</sup>	Inactive Vested Members <sup>2</sup>	Retired Members and Beneficiaries	Total Non-Actives	Ratio of Non-Actives to Actives	Ratio of Retired Members and Beneficiaries to Actives
2011	1,993	212	1,622	1,834	0.92	0.81
2012	1,900	221	1,672	1,893	1.00	0.88
2013	1,839	233	1,710	1,943	1.06	0.93
2014	1,859	243	1,749	1,992	1.07	0.94
2015	1,888	263	1,790	2,053	1.09	0.95
2016	1,958	282	1,858	2,140	1.09	0.95
2017	2,085	304	1,919	2,223	1.07	0.92
2018	2,163	316	1,981	2,297	1.06	0.92
2019	2,228	336	2,045	2,381	1.07	0.92
2020	2,288	342	2,088	2,430	1.06	0.91

<sup>1</sup> Includes DROP members.

<sup>2</sup> Includes inactive members due a refund of member contributions.

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

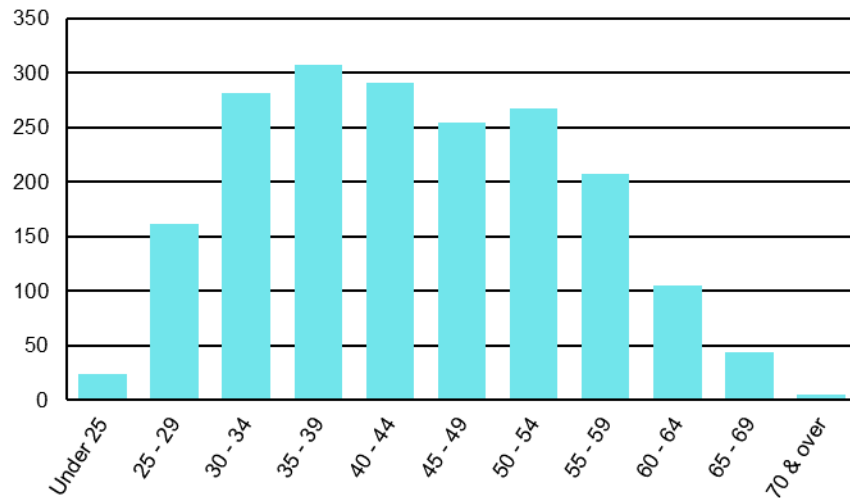
### Non-DROP Active Members

Plan costs are affected by the age, years of service and compensation of active members. In this year's valuation, there were 1,952 non-DROP active members with an average age of 44.2, average years of service of 8.1 years and average compensation of \$67,703. The 1,890 non-DROP active members in the prior valuation had an average age of 44.5, average service of 8.2 years and average compensation of \$64,738.

Among the active members, there were none with unknown age information.

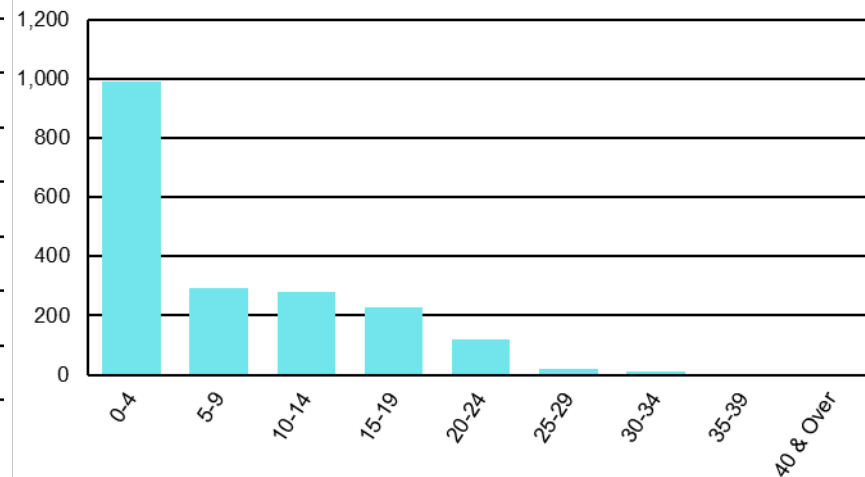
Distribution of Non-DROP Active Members as of June 30, 2020

Non-DROP Actives by Age



Average age	44.2
Prior year average age	44.5
Difference	-0.3

Non-DROP Actives by Years of Service



Average years of service	8.1
Prior year average years of service	8.2
Difference	-0.1

### Inactive Members

In this year's valuation, there were 342 members with a vested right to a deferred or immediate vested benefit versus 336 members in the prior valuation.



## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### DROP Active Members

In this year's valuation, there were 336 DROP active members with an average age of 61.2 years, average years of service of 22.2 and average compensation of \$72,018. The 338 DROP active members in the prior valuation had an average age of 61.0 years, average years of service of 22.1 and average compensation of \$68,355.

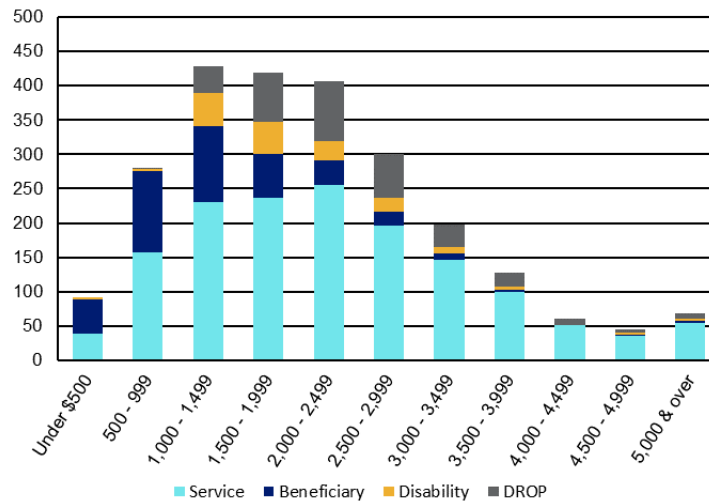
### Retired Members and Beneficiaries

As of June 30, 2020, 1,667 retired members and 421 beneficiaries were receiving total monthly benefits of \$4,431,063. For comparison, in the previous valuation, there were 1,633 retired members and 412 beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits of \$4,246,691.

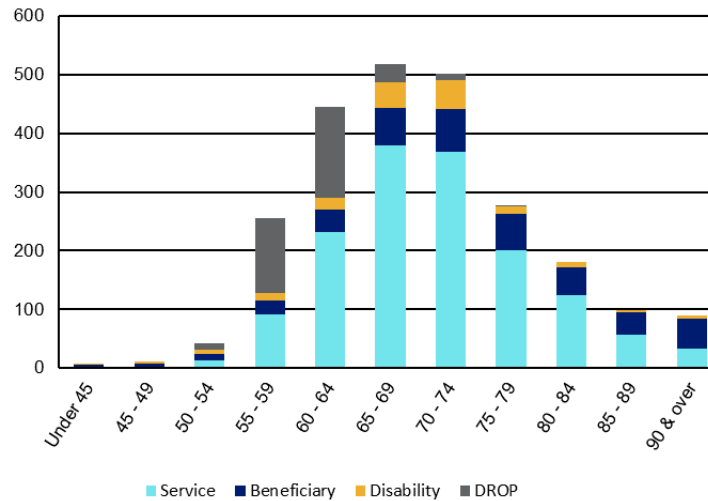
As of June 30, 2020, the average monthly benefit for retired members and beneficiaries is \$2,122, compared to \$2,077 in the previous valuation. The average age for retired members and beneficiaries is 71.6 in the current valuation, compared with 71.2 in the prior valuation.

#### Distribution of DROP Active Members, Retired Members and Beneficiaries as of June 30, 2020

Drop Active Members, Retired Members and Beneficiaries by Type and Monthly Amount



Drop Active Members, Retired Members and Beneficiaries by Type and Age



## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### Historical Plan Population

The chart below demonstrates the progression of the active non-DROP and DROP populations over the last ten years. The chart also shows the growth among the retired population over the same time period.

#### Member Data Statistics: 2011 – 2020

Year Ended June 30	Active Non-DROP Members			Active DROP Members			Retired Members and Beneficiaries		
	Count	Average Age	Average Service	Count	Average Age	Average Service	Count	Average Age	Average Monthly Amount
2011	1,739	47.2	11.1	254	59.8	24.5	1,622	70.3	\$1,861
2012	1,620	47.7	11.5	280	59.8	24.4	1,672	70.2	1,898
2013	1,528	48.0	11.7	311	60.0	23.7	1,710	70.3	1,936
2014	1,512	47.7	11.3	347	59.9	23.1	1,749	70.5	1,964
2015	1,524	47.1	10.8	364	60.3	22.7	1,790	70.5	1,962
2016	1,592	46.3	9.9	366	60.6	22.5	1,858	71.0	1,961
2017	1,715	45.3	8.9	370	60.7	22.2	1,919	70.7	1,997
2018	1,812	44.8	8.4	351	60.8	22.2	1,981	71.0	2,035
2019	1,890	44.5	8.2	338	61.0	22.1	2,045	71.2	2,077
2020	1,952	44.2	8.1	336	61.2	22.2	2,088	71.6	2,122

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

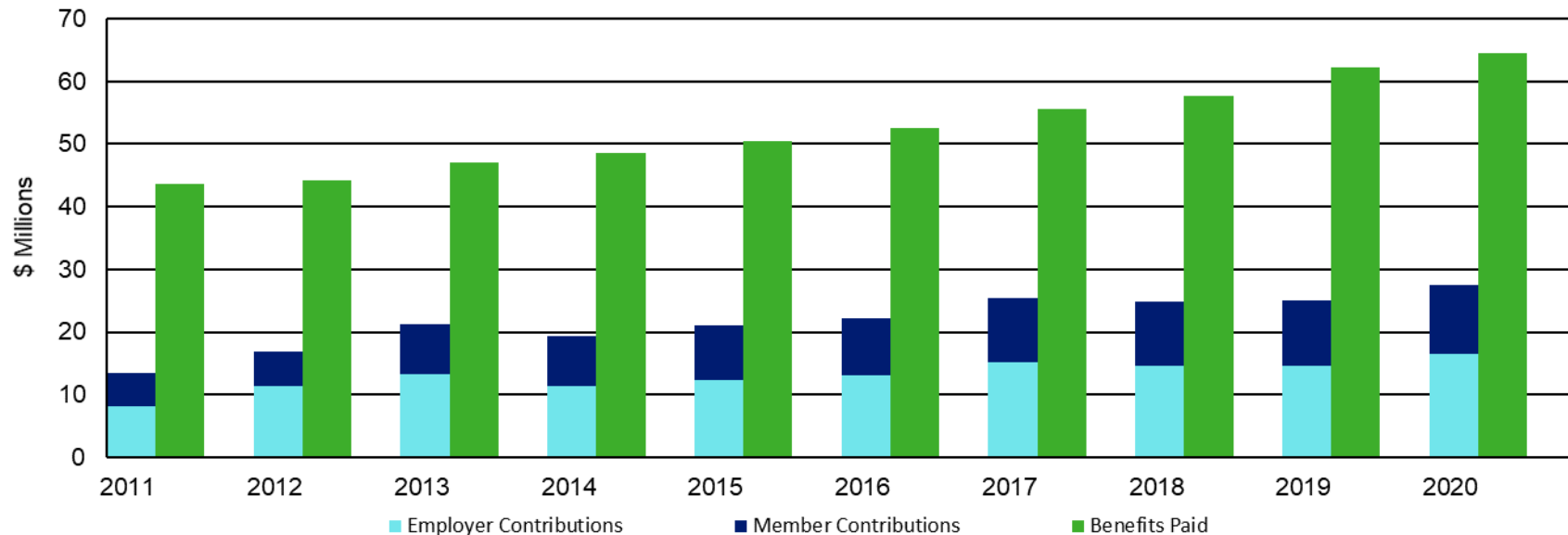
### B. Financial Information

Retirement plan funding anticipates that, over the long term, both contributions and 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.

Additional financial information, including a summary of transactions for the valuation year, is presented in *Section 3, Exhibits D, E, F and G.*

It is desirable to have level and predictable plan costs from one year to the next. For this reason, the Board 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.

Comparison of Contributions with Benefits and Expenses for Years Ended June 30, 2011 – 2020



## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### Determination of Actuarial Value of Assets for Year Ended June 30, 2020

<b>1 Market Value of Assets</b>						<b>\$1,360,836,903</b>
		<b>Actual</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Investment</b>	<b>Deferred</b>	<b>Deferred</b>
<b>2</b>	Calculation of deferred return:	<b>Return</b>	<b>Return</b>	<b>Gain/(Loss)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Factor</b>	<b>Return</b>
<b>a)</b>	Year ended June 30, 2016	\$5,089,099	\$86,555,118	\$(81,466,019)	0.0	\$0
<b>b)</b>	Year ended June 30, 2017	162,373,451	81,745,465	80,627,986	0.2	16,125,597
<b>c)</b>	Year ended June 30, 2018	108,915,466	91,128,763	17,786,703	0.4	7,114,681
<b>d)</b>	Year ended June 30, 2019	69,388,982	96,378,483	(26,989,501)	0.6	(16,193,701)
<b>e)</b>	Year ended June 30, 2020	20,108,723	95,205,016	(75,096,293)	0.8	<u>(60,077,034)</u>
<b>f)</b>	Total deferred return <sup>2</sup>					\$(53,030,457)
<b>3</b>	<b>Actuarial Value of Assets (1) - (2f)</b>					<b>\$1,413,867,360</b>
<b>4</b>	Actuarial Value of Assets as a percentage of Market Value of Assets					103.9%
<b>5</b>	Non-valuation reserves and other adjustments:					
<b>a)</b>	DROP reserve					\$144,777,000
<b>b)</b>	PRSB reserve					0
<b>c)</b>	City surplus reserve <sup>3</sup>					<u>(83,000)</u>
<b>d)</b>	Total					144,694,000
<b>6</b>	<b>Valuation Value of Assets (3) – (5d)</b>					<b>\$1,269,173,360</b>

<sup>1</sup> Administrative expenses are treated as benefit payments and are excluded from the calculation of actual versus expected income.

<sup>2</sup> Deferred return as of June 30, 2020 recognized in each of the next four years:

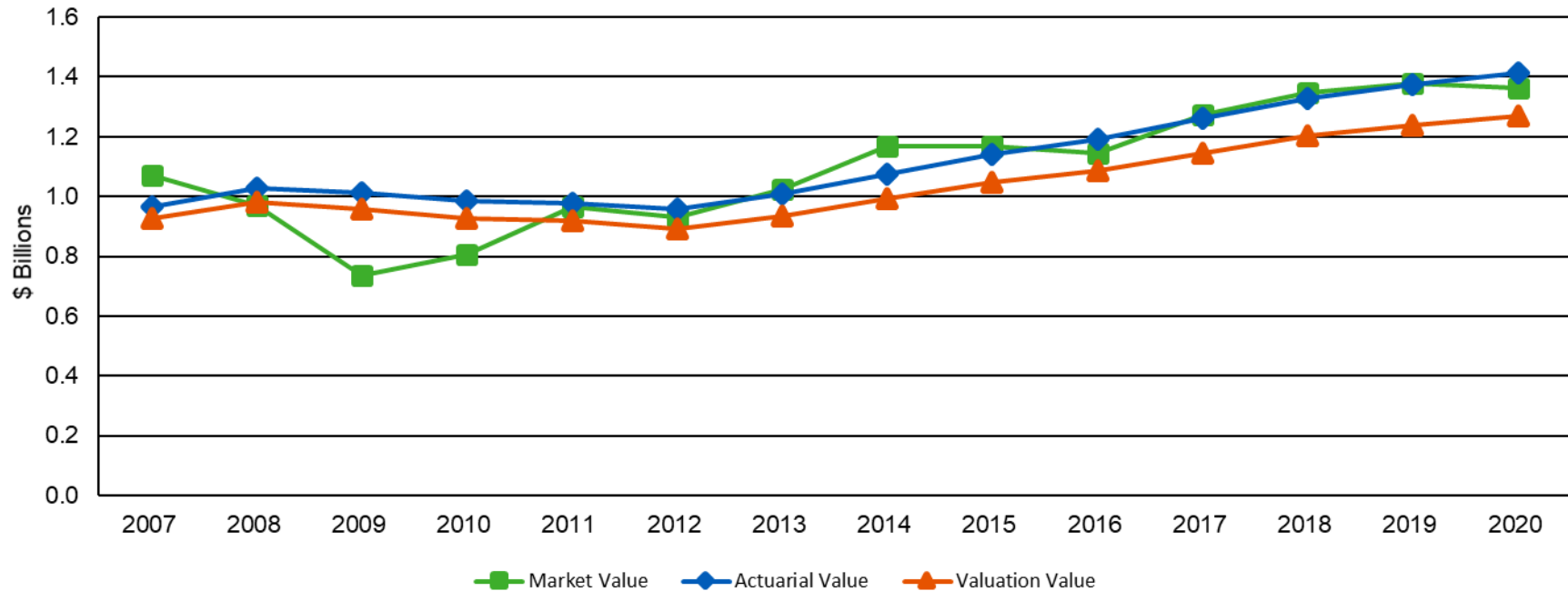
(a)	Amount recognized on June 30, 2021	\$(734,221)
(b)	Amount recognized on June 30, 2022	(16,859,818)
(c)	Amount recognized on June 30, 2023	(20,417,159)
(d)	Amount recognized on June 30, 2024	<u>(15,019,259)</u>
(d)	Total unrecognized return as of June 30, 2020	\$(53,030,457)

<sup>3</sup> 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 2019/2020. This difference is taken into account in developing the contribution rate requirement for 2021/2022. See Steps (4) and (12) in Table 4 of Section 3, Exhibit H for these calculations.

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

The Market Value, Actuarial Value and Valuation Value of Assets are representations of the Plan's financial status. As investment gains and losses are gradually taken into account, the Actuarial Value of Assets tracks the Market Value of Assets. The Valuation Value of Assets is the actuarial value, excluding any non-valuation reserves. The Valuation Value of Assets is significant because the Plan's liabilities are compared to these assets to determine what portion, if any, remains unfunded. Amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (or allocation of the Actuarial Surplus) is an important element in determining the contribution requirement.

Market Value, Actuarial Value, and Valuation Value of Assets as of June 30, 2007 – 2020



## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### C. Actuarial Experience

To calculate any actuarially determined 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 actuarially determined contribution will decrease from the previous year. On the other hand, the actuarially determined contribution 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. This valuation reflects changes in actuarial assumptions adopted by the Board.

The total loss is \$21.3 million, including a loss of \$17.1 million from investments (after smoothing), a gain of \$0.5 million from contribution experience and a loss of \$4.8 million from all other sources. The net experience variation from individual sources other than investments and contributions was 0.4% of the actuarial accrued liability. A discussion of the major components of the actuarial experience is on the following pages.

#### Actuarial Experience for Year Ended June 30, 2020

<b>1</b>	Net loss from investments <sup>1</sup>	\$17,060,000
<b>2</b>	Net gain from contribution experience	(539,000)
<b>3</b>	Net loss from other experience <sup>2</sup>	4,750,000
<b>4</b>	<b>Net experience loss: 1 + 2 + 3</b>	<b>\$21,271,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Details on next page.

<sup>2</sup> See Subsection E for further details. Does not include the effect of plan or assumption changes, if any.

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### Investment Experience

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 Plan's investment policy. The rate of return on the Market Value of Assets was 1.48% for the year ended June 30, 2020.

For valuation purposes, the assumed rate of return on the Valuation Value of Assets is 7.00%. The actual rate of return on a valuation basis for the 2019/2020 plan year was 5.60%. Since the actual return for the year was less than the assumed return, the Plan experienced an actuarial loss during the year ended June 30, 2020 with regard to its investments.

#### Investment Experience for Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Market Value	Actuarial Value	Valuation Value
<b>1</b> Net investment income	\$20,108,723	\$78,177,591	\$68,322,167
<b>2</b> Average value of assets	\$1,360,071,655	\$1,355,033,244	\$1,219,750,956
<b>3</b> Rate of return: <b>1 ÷ 2</b>	1.48%	5.77%	5.60%
<b>4</b> Assumed rate of return	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
<b>5</b> Expected investment income: <b>2 x 4</b>	\$95,205,016	\$94,852,327	\$85,382,567
<b>6</b> Actuarial gain/(loss): <b>1 - 5</b>	<b>\$(75,096,293)</b>	<b>\$(16,674,736)</b>	<b>\$(17,060,400)</b>

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

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 an actuarial and valuation basis compared to the actual market value investment return for the last ten years, including averages over select time periods.

### Investment Return – Market Value, Actuarial Value and Valuation Value: 2011 – 2020

Year Ended June 30	Market Value Investment Return		Actuarial Value Investment Return <sup>1</sup>		Valuation Value Investment Return <sup>1</sup>	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
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%
2016	5,089,099	0.44%	81,736,752	7.26%	61,469,599	5.93%
2017	162,373,451	14.40%	99,924,798	8.50%	91,246,639	8.52%
2018	108,915,466	8.67%	103,313,739	8.31%	94,009,765	8.34%
2019	69,388,982	5.22%	83,753,889	6.39%	74,420,050	6.29%
2020	20,108,723	1.48%	78,177,591	5.77%	68,322,167	5.60%
<b>Most recent five-year geometric average return</b>		<b>5.41%</b>	<b>7.57%</b>		<b>7.10%</b>	
<b>Most recent ten-year geometric average return</b>		<b>8.94%</b>	<b>6.06%</b>		<b>5.49%</b>	

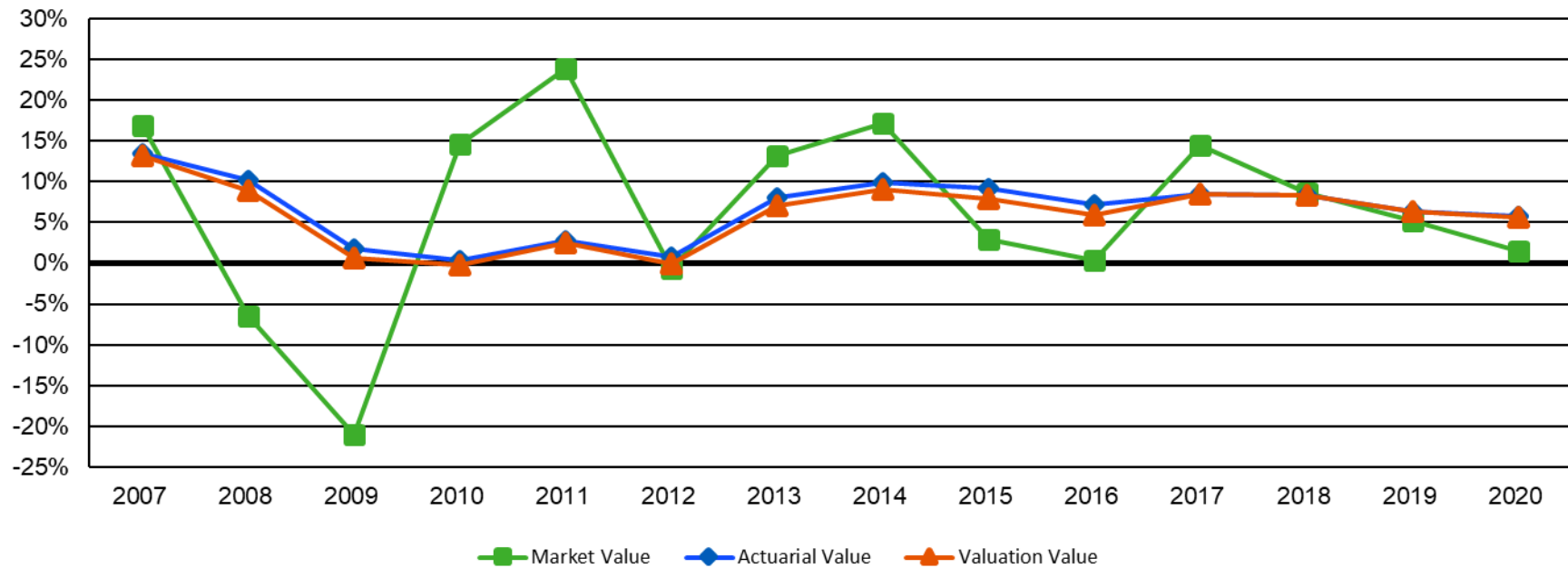
Note: Each year's yield is weighted by the average asset value in that year.



## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

Section 2, Subsection B described the actuarial asset valuation method that gradually recognizes fluctuations in the market value rate of return. The goal of this is to stabilize the actuarial rate of return and to produce more level pension plan costs.

Market, Actuarial and Valuation Rates of Return for Years Ended June 30, 2007 – 2020



## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### Contributions

Contributions for the year ended June 30, 2020 totaled \$26.0 million, compared to the projected amount of \$25.4 million. This resulted in a gain of \$0.6 million for the year, when adjusted for timing.

### Non-Investment 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:

- the extent of turnover among participants,
- retirement experience (earlier or later than projected),
- mortality (more or fewer deaths than projected),
- the number of disability retirements (more or fewer than projected),
- salary increases (greater or smaller than projected),
- DROP experience different than assumed, and
- cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) higher or lower than anticipated.

The net loss from this other experience for the year ended June 30, 2020 amounted to \$4.8 million, which is less than 0.4% of the Actuarial Accrued Liability. This net loss was mainly due to higher than expected individual salary increases for actives combined with other adverse experience, slightly offset by lower than expected COLA increases for retirees and beneficiaries. See Subsection E for a detailed development of the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability.

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### D. Other Changes in the Actuarial Accrued Liability

The Actuarial Accrued Liability as of June 30, 2020 is \$1.16 billion, an increase of \$48.4 million, or 4.4%, from the Actuarial Accrued Liability as of the prior valuation date. The liability is expected to grow each year with Normal Cost and interest, and to decline due to benefit payments made. Additional fluctuations can occur due to actual experience that differs from expected (as discussed in the previous subsection).

#### Actuarial Assumptions

There were no changes in actuarial assumptions since the prior valuation.

Details on actuarial assumptions and methods are in *Section 4, Exhibit I*.

#### Plan Provisions

There were no changes in plan provisions since the prior valuation.

A summary of plan provisions is in *Section 4, Exhibit II*.

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### E. Development of Unfunded/(Prefunded) Actuarial Accrued Liability

Development for Year Ended June 30, 2020

<b>1</b>	<b>Unfunded/(Prefunded) Actuarial Accrued Liability at beginning of year</b>	<b>\$(131,991,000)</b>
2	Total Normal Cost at middle of year	31,084,000
3	Expected employer and member contributions <sup>1</sup>	(25,435,000)
4	Expected 2019/2020 PRSB Allocation, excluding draw down of the PRSB reserve and non-valuation assets	0
5	Interest	(9,042,000)
6	Expected Unfunded/(Prefunded) Actuarial Accrued Liability at end of year	\$(135,384,000)
7	Changes due to:	
	a) Actual contributions greater than expected	\$(539,000)
	b) Investment return less than expected (after “smoothing”)	17,060,000
	c) Individual salary increases higher than expected	2,950,000
	d) COLA increases lower than expected	(3,428,000)
	e) Other experience loss	<u>5,228,000</u>
	Total changes	\$21,271,000
<b>8</b>	<b>Unfunded/(Prefunded) Actuarial Accrued Liability at end of year</b>	<b>\$(114,113,000)</b>

Note: The sum of items 7c through 7e equals the “Net loss from other experience” shown in *Section 2, Subsection C*.

<sup>1</sup> Expected employer and member contributions reflect amount required to be paid after allocation of actuarial surplus, if any.

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### F. Recommended Contribution

The recommended contribution is equal to the employer Normal Cost payment, plus a payment on the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability or the employer's share of the amortization of Actuarial Surplus, plus an adjustment for any contribution excess/shortfall in the prior year. As of June 30, 2020, the average recommended employer contribution is 13.35% of compensation.

The Board sets the funding policy used to calculate the recommended contribution based on layered amortization periods. See *Section 4, Exhibit I* for further details on the funding policy.

The contribution requirement as of June 30, 2020 for fiscal year 2021/2022 is based on the data previously described, the actuarial assumptions and Plan provisions described in Section 4, including all changes affecting future costs adopted at the time of the actuarial valuation, actuarial gains and losses, and changes in the actuarial assumptions.

#### Recommended Employer Contribution for Year Ended June 30

	2020		2019	
	Amount (\$ in '000s)	% of Projected Compensation	Amount (\$ in '000s)	% of Projected Compensation
<b>1</b> Total Normal Cost	\$34,468	21.35%	\$34,499	21.37%
<b>2</b> Expected employee contributions, ignoring surplus offset	<u>(12,949)</u>	<u>(8.02%)</u>	<u>(12,915)</u>	<u>(8.00%)</u>
<b>3</b> Employer Normal Cost: 1 + 2	\$21,519	13.33%	\$21,584	13.37%
<b>4</b> Surplus Offset	0	0.00%	(630)	(0.39%)
<b>5</b> Contribution (excess)/shortfall from prior fiscal year	<u>30</u>	0.02%	<u>81</u>	<u>0.05%</u>
<b>6</b> Total recommended employer contribution: 3 + 4 + 5	\$21,549	13.35%	\$21,035	13.03%
<b>7</b> Projected 2021/2022 compensation for non-DROP and DROP members	<b>\$161,436</b>		<b>\$161,436</b>	

Note: Contributions are assumed to be paid at the middle of the year.

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### Reconciliation of Average Recommended Employer Contribution Rate

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

#### Reconciliation of Recommended Employer Contribution Rate from June 30, 2019 to June 30, 2020

	Contribution Rate	Estimated Annual Dollar Amount <sup>1</sup> (\$ in '000s)
<b>Recommended Employer Contribution as of June 30, 2019 (for 2020/2021 fiscal year)</b>	13.03%	\$21,035
• Reverse effect of 2019/2020 fiscal year contribution offset included in the above rate (payable 2020/2021)	0.05%	81
• Reverse effect of surplus allocated to the City in the 6/30/2019 valuation for the 2020/2021 fiscal year	<u>(0.39%)</u>	<u>(630)</u>
Normal Cost Rate as of June 30, 2019	13.37%	\$21,584
Effect of actuarial experience during 2019/2020 on Normal Cost Rate		
• Effect of changes in membership demographics among all active (DROP and non- DROP) members	(0.04%)	(65)
Normal Cost Rate as of June 30, 2020	13.33%	\$21,519
• Charge for the difference between the actual and the estimated 2020/2021 fiscal year contributions	0.02%	30
• Credit for surplus allocated to the City in the 6/30/2020 valuation to reduce the employer's COLA rate for the 2021/2022 fiscal year	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Recommended Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2020 (for 2021/2022 fiscal year)</b>	<b>13.35%</b>	<b>\$21,549</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on projected fiscal year 2021/2022 annual payroll of \$161,436 for active non-DROP and DROP members.

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### Reconciliation of Average Recommended Member Contribution Rate

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

#### Reconciliation of Average Recommended Member Contribution from June 30, 2019 to June 30, 2020

	Contribution Rate	Estimated Annual Dollar Amount <sup>1</sup> (\$ in '000s)
<b>Average Recommended Member Contribution as of June 30, 2019</b>	<b>9.04%<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$12,336</b>
• Effect of changes in member demographics among active non-DROP members	(0.02%)	(28)
• Effect of a decrease in surplus available to pay employee COLA contributions due to other experience	<u>0.47%</u>	<u>\$641</u>
<b>Average Recommended Member Contribution as of June 30, 2020</b>	<b>9.49%</b>	<b>\$12,949</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on projected fiscal year 2021/2022 annual payroll for members NOT in the DROP of \$136,451.

<sup>2</sup> Includes a COLA offset from allocated surplus of 0.47%.

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### Breakdown of Total Normal Cost

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

Normal Cost	Year Ending June 30	
	2020	2019
Service Retirement	17.61%	17.65%
Vested Deferred Retirement and Contribution Refunds	2.36%	2.32%
Death-In-Service	0.16%	0.17%
Disability	1.22%	1.23%
<b>Total Normal Cost</b>	<b>21.35%</b>	<b>21.37%</b>
Less expected employee contributions, ignoring surplus offset <sup>1</sup>	(8.02%)	(8.00%)
<b>Net Employer Normal Cost</b>	<b>13.33%</b>	<b>13.37%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The offset for employee contributions is less than the aggregate member rate because it excludes the surplus offset (if any) and expresses the employee contribution dollar amount as a percent of projected fiscal year 2021/2022 annual payroll for all active members (non-DROP and DROP) of \$161,436 instead of annual payroll for only active non-DROP members of \$136,451 (dollars in thousands).



## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

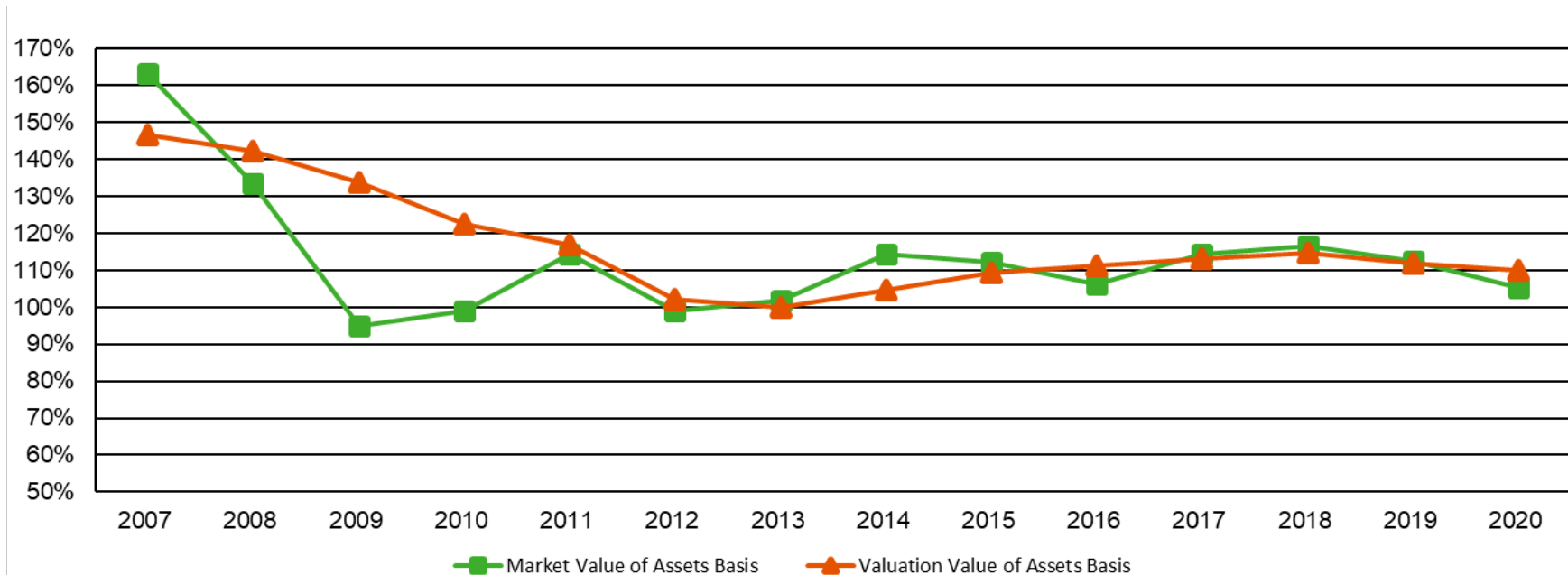
### G. Funded Status

A commonly reported piece of information regarding the Plan's financial status is the funded ratio. These ratios compare the Market Value of Assets (excluding non-valuation reserves) and Valuation Value of Assets to the Actuarial Accrued Liability of the Plan. Higher ratios indicate a relatively well-funded plan, while lower ratios may indicate recent changes to actuarial assumptions, funding of the plan below actuarial requirements, poor asset performance, or a variety of other causes.

The chart below depicts a history of the funded ratio for the Plan. The chart on the next page shows the Plan's schedule of funding progress for the last ten years.

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.

Funded Ratio for Years Ended June 30, 2007 – 2020



## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

Schedule of Funding Progress for Years Ended June 30, 2011 – 2020 (\$ in '000s)

Actuarial Valuation Date as of June 30	Valuation Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Prefunded AAL (UAAL) (b) - (a)	Funded Ratio (%) (a) / (b)	Covered Payroll (c)	Prefunded AAL/(UAAL) as a Percentage of Projected Covered Payroll (%) [(b) - (a)] / (c)
2011	\$920,217	\$791,105	\$129,112	116.3	\$117,577	109.8
2012	891,366	871,958	19,408	102.2	112,307	17.3
2013	933,722	934,947	(1,225)	99.9	111,854	(1.1)
2014	993,641	950,274	43,367	104.6	108,942	39.8
2015	1,049,093	960,364	88,729	109.2	110,107	80.6
2016	1,087,125	976,909	110,216	111.3	113,436	97.2
2017	1,145,061	1,013,684	131,377	113.0	125,915	104.3
2018	1,202,691	1,047,692	154,999	114.8	134,946	114.9
2019	1,238,651	1,106,660	131,991	111.9	145,458	90.7
2020	1,269,173	1,155,060	114,113	109.9	156,355	73.0

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### H. Actuarial Balance Sheet

An overview of the Plan's funding is given by an Actuarial Balance Sheet. In this approach, first the amount and timing of all future payments that will be made by the Plan for current participants is determined. Then these payments are discounted at the valuation interest rate to the date of the valuation, thereby determining the present value, referred to as the actuarial present value of future benefits of the Plan.

Second, this actuarial present value of future benefits is compared to the assets. The "assets" for this purpose include the net amount of assets already accumulated by the Plan, 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 for the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

#### Actuarial Balance Sheet for Year Ended June 30

	2020 (\$ in '000s)	2019 (\$ in '000s)
Actuarial present value of future benefits		
• Present value of benefits already granted, excluding current active DROP	\$638,463	\$618,254
• Present value of benefits for current active DROP	162,654	156,309
• Present value of benefits to be granted	619,349	576,829
<b>Total actuarial present value of future benefits</b>	<b>\$1,420,466</b>	<b>\$1,351,392</b>
Current and future assets		
• Total Valuation Value of Assets	\$1,269,173	\$1,238,651
• Present value of future member normal cost	92,773	85,076
• Present value of future employer normal cost	172,633	159,656
• Unfunded/(Prefunded) actuarial accrued liability	(114,113)	(131,991)
<b>Total of current and future assets</b>	<b>\$1,420,466</b>	<b>\$1,351,392</b>

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### I. 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 measurement since it is based on the current level of assets.

The current AVR is about 8.7. This means that a 1% asset gain or loss (relative to the assumed investment return) translates to about 8.7% of one-year's payroll. Since actuarial gains and losses are amortized over 15 years, there would be a 0.7% 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.

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. The current LVR is about 7.4. This is about 15% lower than the AVR. Therefore, we would expect that contribution volatility will decrease over the long term.

The chart below shows how the asset and liability volatility ratios have varied over time.

#### Volatility Ratios for Years Ended 2011 – 2020

Year Ended June 30	Asset Volatility Ratio	Liability Volatility Ratio
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
2016	10.1	8.6
2017	10.1	8.1
2018	10.0	7.8
2019	9.5	7.6
2020	8.7	7.4

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

### J. Risk Assessment

Since the actuarial valuation results are dependent on a fixed set of assumptions and data as of a specific date, there is risk that emerging results may differ, perhaps significantly, as actual experience is fluid and will not exactly track current assumptions. This potential divergence may have a significant impact on the future financial condition of the plan.

This section does not contain a detailed analysis of the potential range of future measurements, but does include a concise discussion of some of the primary risks that may affect the Plan's future financial condition. As we discussed with the Retirement System's staff, because the Plan is sufficiency well-funded (funded percentage of 109.9%), adverse experience for a short period of time is less likely to result immediately in an unfunded liability compared with plans whose funded percentage is closer to or below 100%. However, should the Plan's funded percentage fall closer to or below 100%, we will recommend that the Retirement System consider a stand-alone report with a more detailed analysis of the potential range of the impact of risk relative to the Plan's future financial condition. At that time, a more detailed assessment of the risks tailored to specific interests or concerns of the Board would provide the Board with a better understanding of the inherent risks and would further discuss and highlight information and risks particular to the Retirement System such as detailed historical experience and key events, growing plan maturity, heightened contribution sensitivity to asset and liability changes, and projected sensitivity to potential future investment returns through selected scenario or stress test projections due to events such as COVID-19.

This section provides descriptions and basic assessments of the primary risks that are likely to have an ongoing influence on the Plan's financial health, as well as a discussion of historical trends and maturity measures:

#### Risk Assessments

- Asset/Liability Mismatch Risk (the potential that future plan experience does not affect asset and liability values in the same way, causing them to diverge)

The most significant asset/liability mismatch risk to the Plan is investment risk, as discussed below. In fact, investment risk has the potential to impact asset/liability mismatch in two ways. The first mismatch is evident in annual valuations: when asset values deviate from assumptions they are typically independent from liability changes. The second mismatch can be caused when systemic asset deviations from assumptions may signal the need for an assumption change, which causes liability values and contribution rates to move in the opposite direction from any change in the expected experience of asset growth rates.

Asset/liability mismatch can also be caused by demographic assumption risk such as longevity, which affects liabilities but have no impact on asset levels. This risk is also discussed below.

- Investment Risk (the risk that investment returns will be different than expected)

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

The investment return assumption is a long-term, static assumption for valuation purposes even though in reality market experience can be quite volatile in any given year. That volatility can cause significant changes in the financial condition of the plan, affecting both funded status and contribution rates. The inherent year-to-year volatility is reduced by smoothing through the Actuarial Value of Assets, however investment experience can still have a sizable impact. As discussed in Section 2, Subsection I, Volatility Ratios, on page 36, a 1% asset gain or loss (relative to the assumed investment return) translates to about 8.7% of one-year's payroll. Since actuarial gains and losses are amortized over 15 years, there would be a 0.7% of payroll decrease/(increase) in the required contribution for each 1% asset gain or loss if the Retirement System has an unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

The single year market value rate of return over the last 10 years has ranged from a low of -0.59% to a high of 23.88%.

- Longevity Risk (the risk that mortality experience will be different than expected)

The actuarial valuation includes current life expectancy assumptions and an expectation of future improvement in life expectancy, which are significant assumptions given the relatively long duration of liabilities for pension plans. Emerging plan experience that does not match these expectations will result in increases or decreases in the actuarially determined contribution over time. This risk can be reduced by using tables appropriate for the Plan (public experience tables) that are weighted by benefit levels, and by using generational mortality projections. The Board approved the use of such tables beginning with the June 30, 2019 valuation based on our recommendation in the most recent triennial experience study dated May 22, 2019.

- Other Risks

In addition to longevity, the valuation includes a variety of other assumptions that are unlikely to match future experience exactly. One example is projected salary scales over time. As salary is central to the determination of benefits paid in retirement, deviations from the projected salary scales could have a material impact on the benefits anticipated for each member. Examples of demographic assumptions include DROP election, retirement, termination and disability assumptions, and will likely vary in significance for different demographic groups (for example, disability assumptions are typically more significant for older members).

Some plans also carry significant contribution risk, defined as the potential for actual future contributions deviating from expected future contributions. However, the City has a proven track-record of making the Actuarially Determined Contributions based on the Board's Actuarial Funding Policy, so contribution risk is minimal.

### Evaluation of Historical Trends

Past experience can help demonstrate the sensitivity of key results to the Plan's actual experience.

## Section 2: Actuarial Valuation Results

- Over the past 10 years, the funded percentage on the Valuation Value of Assets basis has decreased from 116.3% to 109.9%. This is primarily due to recognition of the 2008/2009 investment losses and to the adoption of more conservative investment and mortality assumptions. For a more detailed history see Section 2, Subsection G, Funded Status starting on page 33.
- The average geometric investment return on the Valuation Value of Assets over the last 10 years was 5.49%. This includes a high of a 8.99% return and a low of -0.07%. The average over the last 5 years was 7.10%. For more details see the Investment Return table in Section 2, Subsection C on page 24.
- The primary cause of the lower Prefunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (PAAL) was recognition of the 2008/2009 investment losses, and the strengthening of assumptions through multiple assumption changes. For example, annual actuarial experience since June 30, 2008 due to investments alone has reduced PAAL by about \$260 million in total. The recent change in assumptions reduced the discount rate from 7.25% to 7.00% and updated mortality tables (among other changes), reducing the PAAL by \$21 million. The assumption change in 2016 reduced the discount rate from 7.50% to 7.25%, reducing the PAAL by \$8 million.

### Maturity Measures

In the last 10 years the ratio of members in pay status to active participants has increased from 0.81 to 0.91. An increased ratio indicates that the plan has grown in maturity over time. This is to be expected, but is also informative for understanding plan sensitivity to particular risks. For more details see Section 2, Subsection A, Member Data on page 15.

As pension plans mature, the cash needed to fulfill benefit obligations will increase over time. Therefore, cash flow projections and analysis should be performed to assure that the Plan's asset allocation is aligned to meet emerging pension liabilities. For the prior year, benefits paid were \$37 million more than contributions received. Plans with high levels of negative cash flows may have a need for a larger allocation to income generating assets, which can create a drag on investment return. For more details on historical cash flows see the Comparison of Contributions with Benefits in Section 2, Subsection B, Financial Information on page 19.

A further discussion of plan maturity measures and how they relate to changes in assets and liabilities is included in Section 2, Subsection I, Volatility Ratios starting on page 36.

# Section 3: Supplemental Information

## Exhibit A: Table of Plan Coverage

Category	Year Ended June 30		Change From Prior Year
	2020	2019	
<b>Active members in valuation:</b>			
• Number	1,952	1,890	3.3%
• Average age	44.2	44.5	-0.3
• Average years of service	8.1	8.2	-0.1
• Total projected compensation	\$132,156,485	\$122,353,908	8.0%
• Average projected compensation	\$67,703	\$64,738	4.6%
• Account balances	\$97,041,319	\$92,076,078	5.4%
• Total active vested members	960	925	3.8%
<b>Active DROP members in valuation:</b>			
• Number	336	338	-0.6%
• Average age	61.2	61.0	0.2
• Average service	22.2	22.1	0.1
• Projected total compensation	\$24,198,036	\$23,103,904	4.7%
• Projected average compensation	\$72,018	\$68,355	5.4%
<b>Inactive vested members:</b>			
• Number <sup>1</sup>	342	336	1.8%
• Average age	45.3	44.9	0.4
<b>Retired members:</b>			
• Number in pay status	1,500	1,467	2.2%
• Average age	71.1	70.8	0.3
• Average monthly benefit <sup>2</sup>	\$2,344	\$2,299	2.0%
<b>Disabled members:</b>			
• Number in pay status	167	166	0.6%
• Average age	69.0	68.7	0.3
• Average monthly benefit <sup>2</sup>	\$2,043	\$1,972	3.6%
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>			
• Number in pay status	421	412	2.2%
• Average age	74.4	73.8	0.6
• Average monthly benefit <sup>2</sup>	\$1,364	\$1,326	2.9%

<sup>1</sup> Includes inactive members due a refund of member contributions.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes supplemental benefits paid from PRSB.



## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit B: Members in Active Service as of June 30, 2020 by Age, Years of Service, and Average Projected Compensation

Age	Years of Service									
	Total	0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 & over
Under 25	24	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	\$47,099	\$47,099	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 – 29	162	151	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	55,036	54,075	\$68,222	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 – 34	282	232	44	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
	60,413	58,199	69,446	\$79,784	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 – 39	308	195	67	35	11	--	--	--	--	--
	66,274	61,001	76,760	75,246	\$67,347	--	--	--	--	--
40 – 44	291	143	46	49	46	7	--	--	--	--
	70,274	62,769	78,183	75,255	78,721	\$81,226	--	--	--	--
45 – 49	255	82	36	49	55	32	1	--	--	--
	70,281	64,043	70,750	76,259	72,215	73,147	\$73,797	--	--	--
50 – 54	268	65	32	46	61	48	10	6	--	--
	72,618	62,285	76,439	75,191	72,245	76,835	96,675	\$74,430	--	--
55 – 59	208	57	31	58	34	18	6	3	1	--
	72,608	68,218	74,972	70,819	78,113	77,814	71,144	78,868	\$62,385	--
60 – 64	105	29	19	26	17	6	4	2	2	--
	75,398	70,754	93,429	66,541	74,324	82,223	79,414	66,023	76,570	--
65 – 69	44	14	7	10	5	6	--	--	1	1
	76,801	75,521	75,297	70,513	105,500	54,740	--	--	98,596	\$135,212
70 & over	5	--	1	1	--	2	--	1	--	--
	86,029	--	82,190	111,861	--	67,774	--	100,546	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>\$67,703</b>	<b>\$60,450</b>	<b>\$75,670</b>	<b>\$73,749</b>	<b>\$75,055</b>	<b>\$75,255</b>	<b>\$85,003</b>	<b>\$76,315</b>	<b>\$78,530</b>	<b>\$135,212</b>

Note: Excludes 336 active members in DROP with projected average compensation of \$72,018.

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit C: Reconciliation of Member Data

	Non-DROP Active Members	DROP Members	Inactive Vested Members	Retired Members	Disabled Members	Beneficiaries	Total
<b>Number as of June 30, 2019</b>	<b>1,890<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>338<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>4,609</b>
• New members	233	0	0	0	0	19	252
• Terminations – with vested rights	(52)	0	52	0	0	0	0
• Contribution refunds	(49)	0	(37)	0	0	0	(86)
• DROP entry	(41)	41	0	0	0	0	0
• Retirements	(32)	(39)	(6)	77	0	0	0
• New disabilities	(1)	(1)	(1)	(6)	9	0	0
• Return to work	4	0	(2)	(2)	0	0	0
• Died with or without beneficiary	0	(3)	0	(36)	(8)	(10)	(57)
• Data adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Number as of June 30, 2020</b>	<b>1,952<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>336<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>342</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>4,718</b>

<sup>1</sup> There was a total of 2,228 actives (including non-DROP and DROP members) at the beginning of the fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> There was a total of 2,288 actives (including non-DROP and DROP members) at the end of the fiscal year.

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit D: Summary Statement of Income and Expenses on a Market Value Basis

	Year Ended June 30, 2020	Year Ended June 30, 2019
<b>Net assets at market value at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>\$1,379,415,130</b>	<b>\$1,348,690,633</b>
<b>Contribution income:</b>		
• Employer contributions	\$16,553,928	\$14,627,425
• Member contributions	11,027,519	10,515,533
• Less administrative expenses	<u>(1,748,928)</u>	<u>(1,663,359)</u>
<i>Net contribution income</i>	\$25,832,519	\$23,479,599
<b>Investment income:</b>		
• Interest, dividends and other income	\$23,213,973	\$24,814,588
• Asset appreciation	67,102,303	56,085,150
• Less investment fees	<u>(12,138,685)</u>	<u>(11,510,756)</u>
<i>Net investment income</i>	\$78,177,591	\$69,388,982
<b>Total income available for benefits</b>	<b>\$104,010,110</b>	<b>\$92,868,581</b>
<b>Less benefit payments:</b>		
• Benefits paid	\$(63,591,967)	\$(60,814,434)
• Post retirement supplemental benefits	0	0
• Refunds of contributions	<u>(927,501)</u>	<u>(1,329,651)</u>
<i>Net benefit payments</i>	\$(64,519,468)	\$(62,144,085)
<b>Change in net assets at market value</b>	<b>\$39,490,642</b>	<b>\$30,724,496</b>
<b>Net assets at market value at the end of the year</b>	<b>\$1,360,836,903</b>	<b>\$1,379,415,129</b>

Note: Results may be slightly off due to rounding.

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit E: Summary Statement of Plan Assets

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
<i>Cash equivalents</i>	\$1,403,574	\$3,106,392
<b>Accounts receivable:</b>		
• Receivables for investments sold	\$1,333,335	\$30,714,811
• Interest and dividends	2,492,771	3,436,967
• Others receivables	<u>673,269</u>	<u>3,122,732</u>
<i>Total accounts receivable</i>	\$4,499,375	\$37,274,510
<b>Investments:</b>		
• Domestic and international equity	\$730,475,366	\$638,833,196
• Government and corporate bonds	210,209,084	286,786,322
• Real estate	135,019,443	216,908,223
• Emerging market equity	47,796,689	47,148,575
• Collateral held for securities lent	54,554,346	82,249,052
• Other investments	<u>236,535,070</u>	<u>162,396,249</u>
<i>Total investments at market value</i>	<u>1,414,589,998</u>	<u>\$1,434,321,617</u>
<i>Total assets</i>	\$1,420,492,946	\$1,474,702,519
<b>Accounts payable:</b>		
• Collateral held for securities lent	\$(54,554,346)	\$(82,249,052)
• Payable for investments and foreign currency purchased	(4,048,443)	(11,444,938)
• Other liabilities	<u>(1,220,719)</u>	<u>(1,593,399)</u>
<i>Total accounts payable</i>	\$(59,823,508)	\$(95,287,389)
<b>Net assets at market value</b>	<b>\$1,360,669,438</b>	<b>\$1,379,415,219</b>
<b>Net assets at actuarial value</b>	<b>\$1,413,867,360</b>	<b>\$1,374,376,718</b>
<b>Net assets at valuation value</b>	<b>\$1,269,173,360</b>	<b>\$1,238,650,718</b>

Note: Results may be slightly off due to rounding.

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit F: Summary of Reported Reserve Information as of June 30, 2020

	Reserves (\$ in '000s)
<b>Used in Development of Valuation Value of Assets:</b>	
• Employer Reserves	\$1,100,905
• Active Member Reserves	115,238
<i>Subtotal</i>	\$1,216,143
<b>Not Used in Development of Valuation Value of Assets:</b>	
• DROP Reserves	\$144,777
• Reserves for PRSB	0
• City Surplus Reserve <sup>1</sup>	(83)
<i>Subtotal</i>	\$144,694
<b>Total Market Value of Assets</b>	<b>\$1,360,837</b>

Note: Results may be slightly off due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> 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 2019/2020. This difference is taken into account in developing the contribution rate requirement for 2021/2022.

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit G: Development of the Fund through June 30, 2020

Year Ended June 30	Employer Contributions	Member Contributions	Administrative Expenses	Net Investment Return <sup>1</sup>	Benefit Payments	Market Value of Assets at Year-End	Actuarial Value of Assets at Year-End	Actuarial Value as a Percent of Market Value
2011	\$8,214,569	\$5,275,219	\$1,029,440	\$188,925,406	\$43,580,120	\$964,376,504	\$979,108,334	101.5%
2012	11,373,870	5,507,139	1,087,210	(5,620,568)	44,147,010	930,402,725	957,891,137	103.0%
2013	13,329,655	7,995,145	1,138,182	121,116,558	47,040,344	1,024,665,557	1,007,075,075	98.3%
2014	11,439,981	7,945,519	1,086,164	172,772,730	48,580,530	1,167,157,093	1,074,599,520	92.1%
2015	12,326,570	8,750,214	1,070,996	33,309,388	50,545,713	1,169,926,556	1,141,925,965	97.6%
2016	13,060,088	9,098,286	1,346,189	5,089,099	52,528,821	1,143,299,019	1,191,946,081	104.3%
2017	15,205,360	10,180,589	1,386,778	162,373,451	55,549,905	1,274,121,736	1,260,320,145	98.9%
2018	14,608,659	10,329,475	1,618,767	108,915,466	57,665,936	1,348,690,633	1,329,287,315	98.6%
2019	14,627,425	10,515,533	1,663,359	69,388,982	62,144,085	1,379,415,129	1,374,376,718	99.6%
2020	16,553,928	11,027,519	1,748,928	20,108,723	64,519,468	1,360,836,903	1,413,867,360	103.9%

<sup>1</sup> On a market basis, net of investment fees.

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit H: Allocation of Actuarial Surplus

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
<b>Surplus as of Date of Valuation (Table 1)</b>	\$114,113,360	\$131,990,718
• Actuarial Surplus (Table 1)	\$0	\$21,324,718
• Distributable Actuarial Surplus as of date of valuation (Table 2)	\$0	\$1,179,788
<b>Allocation of Distributable Surplus as of Date of Valuation:</b>		
• Member COLA Contribution Offset (Table 3)	\$0	\$589,894
• City COLA Contribution Offset (Table 3)	\$0	589,894
• Additional City Allocation (Table 3)	\$0	0
• PRSB Allocation (Table 3)	\$0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,179,788</b>

There is no actuarial surplus available to offset any of the member and City COLA contribution requirements for the 2021/2022 fiscal year.

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit H: Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (continued)

Table 1: Calculation of Actuarial Surplus

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
1 Valuation Value of Assets	\$1,269,173,360	\$1,238,650,718
2 Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$1,155,060,000	\$1,106,660,000
3 Surplus: 1 – 2, not less than zero	\$114,113,360	\$131,990,718
4 Contingency Reserve: 10% of 2, not more than 3	\$114,113,360	\$110,666,000
5 Actuarial Surplus: 3 – 4	\$0	\$21,324,718

Table 2: Determination of Distributable Actuarial Surplus

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
1 Actuarial Surplus (Table 1)	\$0	\$21,324,718
2 Amortization of Balance of Actuarial Surplus:		
a) Amortization Period	30	30
b) Amortization Factor	0.055325	0.055325
c) Amortization of Balance of Actuarial Surplus: 1 x 2b	\$0	\$1,179,788



## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit H: Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (continued)

Table 3: Allocation of Distributable Actuarial Surplus

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
<b>1</b> Distributable Actuarial Surplus	\$0	\$1,179,788
<b>2</b> Expected COLA Contributions:		
<b>a)</b> City	\$4,552,000	\$4,235,000
<b>b)</b> Member	<u>4,394,000</u>	<u>4,068,000</u>
<b>c)</b> Total	\$8,946,000	\$8,303,000
<b>3</b> Actual Amount Allocated to Buydown COLA Contributions:		
<b>a)</b> City	\$0	\$589,894
<b>b)</b> Member	<u>0</u>	<u>589,894</u>
<b>c)</b> Total	\$0	\$1,179,788
<b>4</b> Net Distributable Actuarial Surplus: <b>1 – 3c, not less than zero</b>	\$0	\$0
<b>5</b> Additional City Allocation: <b>4 x 2/3</b>	\$0	\$0
<b>6</b> PRSB Allocation: <b>4 – 5</b>	\$0	\$0
<p>The City Allocation (items 3a and 5) (along with any City Surplus Reserve and City Prepaid Contribution Accounts) is available to reduce the City's contributions for the fiscal year that commences one year following the date of the valuation.</p> <p>The PRSB Allocations (along with the PRSB Reserve Account) is available to provide retirees and beneficiaries a monthly PRSB benefit during the calendar year that commences 6 months following the date of the valuation. The benefit is derived in Table 5.</p>		

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit H: Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (continued)

Table 4: City Contribution Requirements

	Fiscal Year 2021/2022			Fiscal Year 2020/2021		
	Basic	COLA	Total	Basic	COLA	Total
1 City Normal Cost Rate	10.51%	2.82%	13.33%	10.55%	2.82%	13.37%
2 Projected Annual Payroll	\$161,436,000	\$161,436,000	\$161,436,000	\$156,354,000	\$156,354,000	\$156,354,000
3 City Allocation of Fiscal Year Distributable Actuarial Surplus	0	0	0	0	589,894	589,894
4 City Surplus Reserve Account (From Prior Years)	0	0	0	(83,000)	0	(83,000)
5 <b>½ Year Interest on 4</b>	0	0	0	(2,905)	0	(2,905)
6 Total Contribution Offsets Available: <b>3 + 4 + 5</b>	0	0	0	(85,905)	589,894	503,989
7 Total Contribution Required <b>1 x 2</b>	16,966,924	4,552,000	21,518,924	16,495,347	4,409,183	20,904,530
8 City Contribution Requirement Prior to Application of Prepaid Employer Contribution Account: <b>7 – 6, not less than Zero</b>	16,966,924	4,552,000	21,518,924	16,581,252	3,819,289	20,400,541
9 Contribution Rate Adopted by the City for FY 2020/2021						13.03%
10 Projected City Contributions Based on Rate Adopted by the City: <b>9 x 2</b>				16,553,637	3,819,289	20,372,926
11 Net Additional City Contribution Before Application of Prepaid Employer Contribution Account: <b>8 – 10</b>	16,966,924	4,552,000	21,518,924	27,615	0	27,615
12 City's Prepaid Employer Contribution Account Balance (Negative Account Balance Represents Contribution Shortfall) <sup>1</sup>	(28,581)	0	(28,581)	0	0	0
13 <b>½ Year Interest on 12</b>	(1,000)	0	(1,000)	0	0	0
14 City's Fiscal Year Contribution After Application of Prepaid Employer Contribution Account: <b>11 – 12 – 13, not less than Zero</b>	16,996,505	4,552,000	21,548,505	27,615	0	27,615
15 Projected Residual Prepaid Employer Contribution Account at Year End (Negative Account Balance Represents Contribution Shortfall): <b>12 + 13 – 11, Adjusted with ½ Year Interest</b>			0	(28,581)	0	(28,581)

<sup>1</sup> Contribution excess based on the projection of the prepaid contribution account balance.

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit H: Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (continued)

Table 5: Calculations for PRSB and PRSB Reserve Account

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
1 PRSB Allocation of Distributable Actuarial Surplus	\$0	\$0
2 PRSB Reserve Account (as of Valuation Date)	\$0	\$0
3 Estimated July 1 to December 31 PRSB Payments	\$0	\$0
4 Total amount available for PRSB: <b>1 + 2 – 3</b>	\$0	\$0
5 <b>95% x 4</b>	\$0	\$0
6 Number of eligible participants (Retirees & Beneficiaries)	2,084	2,047
7 Monthly PRSB Benefit for next calendar year: <b>One-Twelfth of 5 ÷ 6</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
8 Target Monthly Benefit <sup>1</sup>	\$1,350.00	\$1,290.00
9 Benefit Shortfall: <b>8 – 7</b>	\$1,350.00	\$1,290.00
10 Estimated PRSB Reserve Account as of end of next calendar year: <b>4 – 6 x 7 x Twelve</b>	\$0	\$0

<sup>1</sup> 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.

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit I: Table of Amortization Bases

Type	Date Established	Initial Amount (\$ in '000s)	Initial Period	Outstanding Balance (\$ in '000s)	Years Remaining	Annual Payment (\$ in '000s)
UAAL	June 30, 2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>				<b>N/A</b>		<b>N/A</b>

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

### Exhibit J: Definition of Pension Terms

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

<b>Actuarial Accrued Liability for Non-DROP and DROP Actives:</b>	The equivalent of the accumulated normal costs allocated to the years before the valuation date.
<b>Actuarial Accrued Liability for Pensioners and Beneficiaries:</b>	The single-sum value of lifetime benefits to existing pensioners and beneficiaries. This sum takes account of life expectancies appropriate to the ages of the annuitants and the interest that the sum is expected to earn before it is entirely paid out in benefits.
<b>Actuarial Cost Method:</b>	A procedure allocating the Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits to various time periods; a method used to determine the Normal Cost and the Actuarial Accrued Liability that are used to determine the actuarially determined contribution.
<b>Actuarial Gain or Loss:</b>	A measure of the difference between actual experience and that expected based upon a set of Actuarial Assumptions, during the period between two Actuarial Valuation dates. Through the actuarial assumptions, rates of decrements, rates of salary increases, and rates of fund earnings have been forecasted. To the extent that actual experience differs from that assumed, Actuarial Accrued Liabilities emerge which may be the same as forecasted, or may be larger or smaller than projected. Actuarial gains are due to favorable experience, e.g., assets earn more than projected, salary increases are less than assumed, members retire later than assumed, etc. Favorable experience means actual results produce actuarial liabilities not as large as projected by the actuarial assumptions. On the other hand, actuarial losses are the result of unfavorable experience, i.e., actual results yield in actuarial liabilities that are larger than projected. Actuarial gains will shorten the time required for funding of the actuarial balance sheet deficiency while actuarial losses will lengthen the funding period.
<b>Actuarially Equivalent:</b>	Of equal actuarial present value, determined as of a given date and based on a given set of Actuarial Assumptions.
<b>Actuarial Present Value (APV):</b>	<p>The value of an amount or series of amounts payable or receivable at various times, determined as of a given date by the application of a particular set of Actuarial Assumptions. Each such amount or series of amounts is:</p> <p>Adjusted for the probable financial effect of certain intervening events (such as changes in compensation levels, marital status, etc.)</p> <p>Multiplied by the probability of the occurrence of an event (such as survival, death, disability, withdrawal, etc.) on which the payment is conditioned, and</p> <p>Discounted according to an assumed rate (or rates) of return to reflect the time value of money.</p>

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

<b>Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits:</b>	The Actuarial Present Value of benefit amounts expected to be paid at various future times under a particular set of Actuarial Assumptions, taking into account such items as the effect of advancement in age, anticipated future compensation, and future service credits. The Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits includes the liabilities for active members, retired members, beneficiaries receiving benefits, and inactive members entitled to either a refund or a future retirement benefit. Expressed another way, it is the value that would have to be invested on the valuation date so that the amount invested plus investment earnings would provide sufficient assets to pay all projected benefits and expenses when due.
<b>Actuarial Valuation:</b>	The determination, as of a valuation date, of the Normal Cost, Actuarial Accrued Liability, Actuarial Value of Assets, and related Actuarial Present Values for a plan. An Actuarial Valuation for a governmental retirement system typically also includes calculations of items needed for compliance with GASB, such as the Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) and the Net Pension Liability (NPL).
<b>Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA):</b>	The value of the Fund's assets as of a given date, used by the actuary for valuation purposes. This may be the market or fair value of plan assets, but commonly plans use a smoothed value in order to reduce the year-to-year volatility of calculated results, such as the funded ratio and the ADC.
<b>Actuarially Determined:</b>	Values that have been determined utilizing the principles of actuarial science. An actuarially determined value is derived by application of the appropriate actuarial assumptions to specified values determined by provisions of the law.
<b>Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC):</b>	The employer's periodic required contributions, expressed as a dollar amount or a percentage of covered plan compensation, determined under the Plan's funding policy. The ADC consists of the Employer Normal Cost and the Amortization Payment.
<b>Amortization Method:</b>	A method for determining the Amortization Payment. The most common methods used are level dollar and level percentage of payroll. Under the Level Dollar method, the Amortization Payment is one of a stream of payments, all equal, whose Actuarial Present Value is equal to the UAAL. Under the Level Percentage of Pay method, the Amortization Payment is one of a stream of increasing payments, whose Actuarial Present Value is equal to the UAAL. Under the Level Percentage of Pay method, the stream of payments increases at the assumed rate at which total covered payroll of all active members will increase.
<b>Amortization Payment:</b>	The portion of the pension plan contribution, or ADC, that is designed to pay interest on and to amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability.

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

<b>Assumptions or Actuarial Assumptions:</b>	<p>The estimates upon which the cost of the Fund is calculated, including:</p> <p><u>Investment return</u> - the rate of investment yield that the Fund will earn over the long-term future;</p> <p><u>Mortality rates</u> - the death rates of employees and pensioners; life expectancy is based on these rates;</p> <p><u>Retirement rates</u> - the rate or probability of retirement at a given age or service;</p> <p><u>DROP entry rates</u> - the rate or probability of DROP entry at a given age or service;</p> <p><u>Disability rates</u> – the probability of disability retirement at a given age;</p> <p><u>Withdrawal rates</u> - the rates at which employees of various ages are expected to leave employment for reasons other than death, disability, or retirement;</p> <p><u>Salary increase rates</u> - the rates of salary increase due to inflation and productivity growth.</p>
<b>Closed Amortization Period:</b>	<p>A specific number of years that is counted down by one each year, and therefore declines to zero with the passage of time. For example, if the amortization period is initially set at 30 years, it is 29 years at the end of one year, 28 years at the end of two years, etc. See Open Amortization Period.</p>
<b>Decrements:</b>	<p>Those causes/events due to which a member's status (active-inactive-retiree-beneficiary) changes, that is: death, retirement, disability, or withdrawal.</p>
<b>Defined Benefit Plan:</b>	<p>A retirement plan in which benefits are defined by a formula applied to the member's compensation and/or years of service.</p>
<b>Defined Contribution Plan:</b>	<p>A retirement plan, such as a 401(k) plan, a 403(b) plan, or a 457 plan, in which the contributions to the plan are assigned to an account for each member, the plan's earnings are allocated to each account, and each member's benefits are a direct function of the account balance.</p>
<b>Employer Normal Cost:</b>	<p>The portion of the Normal Cost to be paid by the employer. This is equal to the Normal Cost less expected member contributions.</p>
<b>Experience Study:</b>	<p>A periodic review and analysis of the actual experience of the Fund that may lead to a revision of one or more actuarial assumptions. Actual rates of decrement and salary increases are compared to the actuarially assumed values and modified as deemed appropriate by the Actuary.</p>
<b>Funded Ratio:</b>	<p>The ratio of the Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA) to the actuarial accrued liability (AAL). Plans sometimes calculate a market funded ratio, using the Market Value of Assets (MVA), rather than the AVA.</p>
<b>Investment Return:</b>	<p>The rate of earnings of the Fund 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 capital gains and losses to avoid significant swings in the value of assets from one year to the next.</p>

## Section 3: Supplemental Information

<b>Normal Cost:</b>	That portion of the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits and expenses allocated to a valuation year by the Actuarial Cost Method. Any payment in respect of an Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability is not part of Normal Cost (see Amortization Payment). For pension plan benefits that are provided in part by employee contributions, Normal Cost refers to the total of employee contributions and employer Normal Cost unless otherwise specifically stated.
<b>Open Amortization Period:</b>	An open amortization period is one which is used to determine the Amortization Payment but which does not change over time. If the initial period is set as 30 years, the same 30-year period is used in determining the Amortization Period each year. In theory, if an Open Amortization Period with level percentage of payroll is used to amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, the UAAL will never decrease, but will become smaller each year, in relation to covered payroll, if the actuarial assumptions are realized.
<b>Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability:</b>	The excess of the Actuarial Accrued Liability over the Actuarial Value of Assets. This value may be negative, in which case it may be expressed as a negative Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, also called the Funding Surplus.
<b>Valuation Date or Actuarial Valuation Date:</b>	The date as of which the value of assets is determined and as of which the Actuarial Present Value of Future Plan Benefits is determined. The expected benefits to be paid in the future are discounted to this date.
<b>Valuation Value of Assets:</b>	The Actuarial Value of Assets reduced by the value of non-valuation reserves.



## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

# Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

## Exhibit I: Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

<b>Rationale for Assumptions:</b>	The information and analysis used in selecting each assumption that has a significant effect on this actuarial valuation is shown in the July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2018 Actuarial Experience Study and June 30, 2019 Economic Actuarial Assumptions Report, both dated May 22, 2019. Unless otherwise noted, all actuarial assumptions and methods shown below apply to all tiers. These assumptions were adopted by the Board.																								
<b>Economic Assumptions</b>																									
<b>Net Investment Return:</b>	7.00%; net of administrative and investment expenses. Based on the Actuarial Experience Study reference above, expected administrative and investment expenses represent about 0.75% of the Actuarial Value of Assets.																								
<b>Employee Contribution Crediting Rate:</b>	7.00%, compounded semi-annually.																								
<b>Consumer Price Index:</b>	Increase of 2.75% per year. Retiree COLA increases due to CPI are subject to a 3.00% maximum change per year.																								
<b>Payroll Growth:</b>	Inflation of 2.75% per year plus real “across the board” salary increases of 0.50% per year, used to amortize the Prefunded/Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability as a level percentage of payroll.																								
<b>Salary Increase</b>	The annual rate of compensation increase includes: inflation at 2.75%, plus “across the board” salary increases of 0.50% per year, plus the following merit and promotion increases: <table border="1" data-bbox="808 1023 1764 1455"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Merit and Promotion Increases</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Years of Service</th> <th>Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Less Than 1</td> <td>8.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 – 2</td> <td>6.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 – 3</td> <td>4.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 – 4</td> <td>3.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 – 5</td> <td>3.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 – 6</td> <td>2.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 – 7</td> <td>1.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 – 10</td> <td>1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 – 15</td> <td>0.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 &amp; Over</td> <td>0.50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Merit and Promotion Increases		Years of Service	Rate (%)	Less Than 1	8.00	1 – 2	6.00	2 – 3	4.50	3 – 4	3.75	4 – 5	3.00	5 – 6	2.00	6 – 7	1.25	7 – 10	1.00	10 – 15	0.75	15 & Over	0.50
Merit and Promotion Increases																									
Years of Service	Rate (%)																								
Less Than 1	8.00																								
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6 – 7	1.25																								
7 – 10	1.00																								
10 – 15	0.75																								
15 & Over	0.50																								

## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

### Demographic Assumptions:

#### Post-Retirement Mortality Rates:

- **Healthy Members and Beneficiaries:** Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females) times 105%, projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2018.
- **Disabled Members:** Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2018.

The Pub-2010 mortality tables and adjustments as shown above reasonably reflect the mortality experience as of the measurement date. These mortality tables were adjusted to future years using the generational projection to reflect future mortality improvement between the measurement date and those years.

#### Pre-Retirement Mortality Rates:

- Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), projected generationally with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2018.

Age	Rate (%)	
	Male	Female
25	0.03	0.01
30	0.04	0.01
35	0.05	0.02
40	0.07	0.04
45	0.10	0.06
50	0.15	0.08
55	0.22	0.12
60	0.32	0.19
65	0.47	0.30
70	0.70	0.49

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

Generational projections beyond the base year (2010) are not reflected in the above mortality rates.

#### Employee Contribution Rates:

- **Healthy Members:** Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females) times 105%, projected 30 years with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2018, weighted 65% male and 35% female.
- **Beneficiaries:** Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females) times 105%, projected 30 years with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2018, weighted 35% male and 65% female.

## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

### Optional Benefits:

- **Healthy Members:** Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females) times 105%, projected 20 years with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2018, weighted 65% male and 35% female.
- **Beneficiaries:** Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females) times 105%, projected 20 years with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2018, weighted 35% male and 65% female.
- **Disabled Members:** Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), projected 20 years with the two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2018, weighted 65% male and 35% female.

### Disability Incidence:

Age	Rate (%)
20	0.00
25	0.00
30	0.00
35	0.00
40	0.06
45	0.28
50	0.40
55	0.88
60	2.04
65	3.38
70	3.90

All disabilities are assumed to be non-service connected disabilities.

## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

### Termination:

Age	Rate (%)					
	Years of Service					
	Less Than 1	1 – 2	2 – 3	3 – 4	4 – 5	5 & Above
20	15.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.20
25	13.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.20
30	13.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.80
35	13.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.80
40	13.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	3.00	3.80
45	13.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	3.00	3.00
50+	13.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	3.00	0.00

- **Members with less than five years of service:** 85% of are assumed to elect a withdrawal of contributions. The remaining members are assumed to elect a deferred vested benefit. No termination is assumed after a member is assumed to retire.
- **Members with five or more years of service:** 45% of are assumed to elect a withdrawal of contributions. The remaining members are assumed to elect a deferred vested benefit. No termination is assumed after a member is assumed to retire.

### Retirement Rates:

Age	Rate (%)	Age	Rate (%)	Age	Rate (%)
50	1.0	59	4.0	68	25.0
51	1.0	60	5.0	69	30.0
52	2.0	61	5.0	70	75.0
53	2.0	62	10.0	71	75.0
54	2.0	63	8.0	72	75.0
55	5.0	64	15.0	73	75.0
56	3.0	65	20.0	74	75.0
57	3.0	66	25.0	75 & Above	100.0

Retirement rates only apply to members that are eligible to retire at the age shown.

## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

### DROP Assumptions:

Age	Rate (%)				
	Years of Service				
	5 – 10	10 – 15	15 – 20	20 – 25	25 & Above
50	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.5	2.5
51	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.5	2.5
52	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.0	15.0
53	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.0	15.0
54	0.0	0.0	10.0	40.0	45.0
55	1.5	15.0	35.0	45.0	50.0
56	1.5	7.5	25.0	35.0	35.0
57	1.5	7.5	25.0	35.0	35.0
58	1.5	7.5	25.0	35.0	35.0
59	1.5	7.5	18.0	35.0	15.0
60	1.5	7.5	18.0	35.0	15.0
61	1.5	7.5	18.0	35.0	15.0
62	1.5	7.5	10.0	15.0	15.0
63	1.5	7.5	10.0	15.0	15.0
64	1.5	7.5	10.0	15.0	15.0
65	1.5	7.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
66	1.5	7.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
67	1.5	7.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
68	1.5	7.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
69	1.5	7.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
70	1.5	7.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
71 & Above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Members are assumed to remain in DROP for 6 years.

### Retirement Age and Benefit for Inactive Vested Members:

For current inactive vested members, the retirement assumption is age 55.

We assume that no future inactive vested members will continue to work for a reciprocal employer. However, we assume there will be a 3.75% compensation increase per annum.

### 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 Inactive Vested Members:

All inactive vested members are included in the valuation.

### Percent with Survivor:

80% of male members and 55% of female members.

## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

<b>Age and Gender of Spouse:</b>	Male members are three years older than their spouses. Female members are two years younger than their spouses.			
<b>Election of Optional Forms of Benefit at Retirement:</b>	<b>Members with Survivor</b>			
		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Members without Survivor</b>
	Unmodified	30%	65%	100%
	Option 2 (A/B)	50%	25%	
	Option 3 (A/B)	20%	10%	
<b><u>Actuarial Funding Policy</u></b>				
<b>Actuarial Cost Method:</b>	Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method. Entry Age is the age on the valuation date minus years of service. Normal Cost and Actuarial Accrued Liability are calculated on an individual basis and are based on costs allocated as a level percentage of compensation, as if the current benefit formula for each individual has always been in effect (i.e., “replacement life within a tier”).			
<b>Actuarial Value of Assets:</b>	Market value of assets (MVA) less unrecognized returns in each of the last four annual accounting periods. Unrecognized returns are equal to the difference between the actual market return and the expected return on the market value, and are recognized annually over a five-year period.			
<b>Valuation Value of Assets:</b>	The Actuarial Value of Assets reduced by the value of the non-valuation reserves.			
<b>Amortization Policy:</b>	<p>If the Valuation Value of Assets (VVA) is greater than 110% of the Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL), the difference (“actuarial surplus”) is amortized over a 30-year rolling amortization period.</p> <p>If the VVA is less than the AAL, any new Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) resulting from plan amendments are amortized over separate decreasing 15-year periods; early retirement incentive programs (ERIPs) are amortized over separate decreasing 5-year periods; assumption and method changes are amortized over separate decreasing 25-year periods; and experience gains/losses are also amortized over separate decreasing 15-year periods.</p> <p>The amortization periods include annual crediting of interest at the assumed investment earning rate. The payments (credits) are 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 3.25% (i.e., 2.75% inflation plus 0.50% across-the-board salary increase).</p>			

## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

### Other Actuarial Methods

#### **Employer Contributions:**

City contributions consist of three 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, together with the member's contributions, 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.

##### *Adjustment for Prepaid Contributions / Contribution Shortfall*

The accumulated difference between the City contribution rate adopted for the prior fiscal year (determined using projected annual payroll) and the required City contribution rate for that same fiscal year (determined using actual payroll), arising due to the one-year delay in implementing the City contribution rate.

##### *Contribution to the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) / Allocation of the Actuarial Surplus*

In the case of a 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.

In the case of an actuarial surplus, the City's share of the Distributable Actuarial Surplus determined pursuant to Section 3-567(f) of the Municipal Code.

The amortization policy is described on the previous page.

The recommended City contributions are provided in *Section 2, Subsection F*.

#### **Member Contributions:**

##### *Normal Cost*

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).

##### *Cost of Living*

One-half of the total normal cost necessary to fund cost-of-living benefits, graded in proportion to the member's normal contributions (§3-553).

## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

### **Internal Revenue Code Section 415:**

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 non-compliance 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 of \$160,000 indexed for inflation. That limit is \$230,000 for 2020. Normal Retirement Age for these purposes is age 62. These are the limits in simplified terms. They must 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.

### **Changed Actuarial Assumptions:**

There have been no changes in actuarial assumptions or methods since the previous actuarial valuation.



## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

### Exhibit II: Summary of Plan Provisions

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

<b>Plan Year:</b>	July 1 through June 30																												
<b>Membership Eligibility:</b>	Permanent full-time employees except sworn Fire and Police personnel.																												
<b>Final Compensation for Benefit Determination:</b>	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).																												
<b>Service:</b>																													
<i>Eligibility</i>	Age 50 with 5 years of service (§3-540).																												
<i>Benefit Formula</i>	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):																												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Factor</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Factor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>55</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>61</td> <td>1.14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>56</td> <td>1.02</td> <td>62</td> <td>1.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>57</td> <td>1.04</td> <td>63</td> <td>1.22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>58</td> <td>1.06</td> <td>64</td> <td>1.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>59</td> <td>1.08</td> <td>65</td> <td>1.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60</td> <td>1.10</td> <td>Above 65</td> <td>Add 0.01 each quarter year after age 65</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Factor	Age	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	Above 65	Add 0.01 each quarter year after age 65
Age	Factor	Age	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	Above 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.																												

## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

<b>Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP):</b>	
<i>Eligibility</i>	Same as Service Retirement.
<i>Benefits under DROP</i>	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. Effective March 7, 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).
<b>Ordinary or Service Connected Disability:</b>	
<i>Eligibility</i>	Ten years of service (§3-546).
<i>Benefit Formula</i>	Greater of 1.8% * FAS * Yrs, 33.33% of FAS, or Service Retirement benefit (§3-547).
<b>Pre-Retirement Death:</b>	
All Members	
<i>Eligibility</i>	None.
<i>Benefit Formula</i>	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	
<i>A1. Eligibility</i>	At least five years of service but ineligible for Service Retirement at death (§3-552).
<i>B1. Benefit</i>	50% of Service Retirement Benefit as if the member were age 55 based on years of service at death (§3-552). OR
<i>A2. Eligibility</i>	Eligible for Service Retirement.
<i>B2. Benefit</i>	50% of Service Retirement Benefit based on benefit due on member's date of death (§3-552).

## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

<b>Death After Retirement:</b>	
All Members	
<i>Service Retirement or Disability Retirement</i>	50% of member's unmodified allowance continued to eligible spouse/domestic partner (§3-550).
<b>Withdrawal Benefits:</b>	
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).
<b>Post-retirement Cost-of-Living Benefits:</b>	Future changes based on Consumer Price Index to a maximum of 5% per year (§3-553).
<b>Member Contributions:</b>	
Normal	Please refer to Section 4, Exhibit III 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).
Cost-of-Living	Cost of Living – One-half of the total normal cost necessary to fund cost-of-living benefits, graded in proportion to the member's normal contributions (§3-553).
<b>City Contributions:</b>	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. Effective with the June 30, 2018 valuation, 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 30-year period (prior to June 30, 2018, this was a non-declining 25-year period).
<b>Post Retirement Supplemental Benefits (PRSB):</b>	PRSB may be paid to retired DROP participants, eligible retirees, and beneficiaries (§3-567). This benefit has been excluded from this valuation.
<b>Changed Plan Provisions:</b>	There have been no changes in plan provisions since the last 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.

## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

### Exhibit III: Member Contribution Rates

Breakdown of aggregate member rate between basic and COLA calculated in the June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 valuations:

	June 30. 2020		June 30. 2019	
	Rate	Estimated Annual Amount (\$ in '000s)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amount (\$ in '000s)
1 Basic	6.27%	\$8,555	6.29%	\$8,583
2 COLA, Before Surplus Offset	3.22%	4,394	3.22%	4,394
3 Surplus Offset	0.00%	0	(0.47%)	(641)
<b>4 Total: 1 + 2 + 3</b>	<b>9.49%</b>	<b>\$12,949</b>	<b>9.04%</b>	<b>\$12,336</b>
5 Projected 2021/2022 compensation, excluding DROP members		\$136,451		\$136,451

## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

### Exhibit III: Member Contribution Rates (continued)

Members' Contribution Rates Based on the June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation as a Percentage of Payroll

Entry Age	Basic	Cola	Surplus Offset	Total
16	3.57%	1.83%	0.00%	5.40%
17	3.68%	1.89%	0.00%	5.57%
18	3.79%	1.95%	0.00%	5.74%
19	3.90%	2.00%	0.00%	5.90%
20	4.02%	2.07%	0.00%	6.09%
21	4.15%	2.13%	0.00%	6.28%
22	4.28%	2.20%	0.00%	6.48%
23	4.42%	2.27%	0.00%	6.69%
24	4.57%	2.35%	0.00%	6.92%
25	4.72%	2.43%	0.00%	7.15%
26	4.89%	2.51%	0.00%	7.40%
27	5.06%	2.60%	0.00%	7.66%
28	5.25%	2.70%	0.00%	7.95%
29	5.44%	2.80%	0.00%	8.24%
30	5.66%	2.91%	0.00%	8.57%
31	5.76%	2.96%	0.00%	8.72%
32	5.87%	3.02%	0.00%	8.89%
33	5.98%	3.07%	0.00%	9.05%
34	6.10%	3.13%	0.00%	9.23%
35	6.21%	3.19%	0.00%	9.40%
36	6.33%	3.25%	0.00%	9.58%
37	6.46%	3.32%	0.00%	9.78%
38	6.59%	3.38%	0.00%	9.97%
39	6.72%	3.45%	0.00%	10.17%
40	6.84%	3.51%	0.00%	10.35%
41	6.96%	3.58%	0.00%	10.54%
42	7.09%	3.64%	0.00%	10.73%
43	7.23%	3.71%	0.00%	10.94%
44	7.37%	3.79%	0.00%	11.16%
45	7.51%	3.85%	0.00%	11.36%

## Section 4: Actuarial Valuation Basis

### Exhibit III: Member Contribution Rates (continued)

Members' Contribution Rates Based on the June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation as a Percentage of Payroll  
(continued)

Entry Age	Basic	Cola	Surplus Offset	Total
46	7.65%	3.93%	0.00%	11.58%
47	7.81%	4.01%	0.00%	11.82%
48	7.97%	4.09%	0.00%	12.06%
49	8.09%	4.16%	0.00%	12.25%
50	8.17%	4.20%	0.00%	12.37%
51	8.21%	4.22%	0.00%	12.43%
52	8.22%	4.22%	0.00%	12.44%
53	8.16%	4.19%	0.00%	12.35%
54	8.01%	4.11%	0.00%	12.12%

Interest: 7.00% per annum  
COLA: 2.75%  
Mortality: See Section 4, Exhibit I  
Salary Increase: Inflation (2.75%) + Across-the-Board Increase (0.50%) + Merit (See Section 4, Exhibit I)  
COLA: 2.75% per annum  
Non-Refundability Factor: 94.74%

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