City of Fresno Fire and Police Retirement System

Actuarial Valuation and Review as of June 30, 2018



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 30, 2018

Board of Retirement City of Fresno Fire and Police Retirement System 2828 Fresno Street, Suite 201 Fresno, California 93721-1327

Dear Board Members:

We are pleased to submit this Actuarial Valuation and Review as of June 30, 2018. It summarizes the actuarial data used in the valuation, establishes the funding requirements for fiscal year 2019-2020 and analyzes the preceding year's experience.

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Bv:

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

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

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Purpose

This report has been prepared by Segal Consulting to present a valuation of the City of Fresno Fire and Police Retirement System as of June 30, 2018. The valuation was performed to determine whether the assets and contributions are sufficient to provide the prescribed benefits. The contribution requirements presented in this report are based on:

- > The benefit provisions of the Retirement System, as administered by the Board of Retirement;
- > The characteristics of covered active members, DROP participants, inactive vested members, and retired members and beneficiaries as of June 30, 2018, provided by the Retirement System;
- > The assets of the System as of June 30, 2018, provided by the Retirement System;
- > Economic assumptions regarding future salary increases and investment earnings; and
- > Other actuarial assumptions, regarding employee terminations, retirement, death, etc.

The rates calculated in this report may be adopted by the Board for the fiscal year that extends from July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020.

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 assets, liabilities and future contribution requirements. Our calculations are based upon member data and financial information provided to us by the Retirement System's staff. This information has not been audited by us, but it has been reviewed and found to be consistent, both internally and with the prior year's information.

The contribution requirements are determined as a percentage of payroll. The System's employer rates provide for both normal cost and a contribution to amortize any unfunded or overfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. Any change in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) that arises due to actuarial gains or losses or due to plan amendments at each valuation is amortized over its own declining 15-year period (with the exception of any change due to temporary retirement incentives which is amortized over its own declining period of up to 5 years). Any change in UAAL that arises from changes in actuarial assumptions or methods will be amortized over its own declining 25-year period. Based on action taken by the Board at its October 2018 board meeting, 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.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ In the June 30, 2017 valuation, a non-declining 25-year period was used to amortize actuarial surplus.

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 but surplus distribution will be suspended immediately in the following valuation if the funded status falls below 110% in the following valuation. Nonetheless, it should be understood that there is still a financial impact associated with the surplus distribution provision. The Board may wish to consider authorizing a supplemental study so that the potential impact can be quantified.

Significant Issues in Valuation Year

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

- > This valuation reflects the Board's decision 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.
- > In addition, this valuation reflects the introduction of an assumption to anticipate the actuarial losses that would otherwise take place annually when active members who are married (or have a domestic partner) make an election for an optional form of payment to increase the level of continuance benefit payable to the spouse/domestic partner. There is an increase in the employer contribution rate of 0.2% of payroll. A more detailed discussion of this assumption is provided at the end of this section.
- Reference: Pg. 19
 In the June 30, 2017 valuation, the ratio of the (smoothed) valuation value of assets to actuarial accrued liabilities was 119.8%. In this June 30, 2018 valuation, the funding ratio increased slightly to 120.3%. The funding ratios as of June 30, 2017 and 2018 if measured using the market value of assets instead of the valuation value of assets are 121.2% and 122.2%, respectively.
- *Reference:* Pg. 30
 The Retirement System's prefunded actuarial accrued liability (PAAL) as of June 30, 2017 was \$223.6 million on a valuation value of assets basis. In this year's valuation, the PAAL has increased to \$242.0 million on a valuation value of assets basis. The Plan had a net actuarial experience gain of about \$8.1 million. A reconciliation of the System's PAAL is provided in Section 3, Exhibit H.



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		As of June 30, 2018, there is an actuarial surplus as the System has valuation value of assets that are in excess of 110% of the actuarial accrued liability. The actuarial surplus in the Retirement System is used to reduce the City's contribution and to provide a PRSB. The determination and allocation of actuarial surplus as of June 30, 2018 as well as for the last valuation as of June 30, 2017 is provided in Appendix B of this report.
Reference:	Pg. 15	The aggregate employer rate calculated in this valuation has increased from 18.72% of payroll as of June 30, 2017 to 19.59% of payroll as of June 30, 2018. This is a net result of: (i) a lower surplus offset due to the increase in the amortization period from 25 to 30 years, (ii) reflecting expected future elections of optional benefit forms, and (iii) no excess contributions for the 2018/2019 fiscal year compared to an excess for the 2017/2018 fiscal year, offset somewhat by 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 D (see Chart 14).
Reference:	Pg. 16	The aggregate member rate calculated in this valuation has remained unchanged at 8.97% of payroll. A reconciliation of the Retirement System's aggregate member rate is provided in Section 2, Subsection D (see Chart 15).
		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.
Reference:	Pg. 6	As indicated in Section 2, Subsection B (see Chart 7) of this report, the total unrecognized investment gain as of June 30, 2018 is \$23.3 million (as compared to an unrecognized gain of \$16.6 million in the June 30, 2017 valuation). This deferred investment gain will be recognized in the determination of the actuarial value of assets for funding purposes in the next few years.
		> The unrecognized investment gains of \$23.3 million represent 1.5% of the market value of assets. Unless offset by future investment losses or other unfavorable experience, the recognition of the \$23.3 million market gains is expected to have an impact on the System's future funded ratio and the aggregate employer contributions. To illustrate this potential impact, if the deferred investment gains were recognized immediately in the valuation value of assets:
		• the funded percentage would increase from 120.3% to 122.2%, and
		• the aggregate employer contribution rate for 2019/2020 would decrease from 19.59% of payroll to 18.85% of payroll.
		For comparison purposes, if all the deferred gains of \$16.6 in the June 30, 2017 valuation had been recognized immediately in the June 30, 2017 valuation, the funded percentage would have increased from 119.8% to 121.2% and the aggregate employer rate would have decreased from 18.72% to 18.08% of payroll.
		The actuarial valuation report as of June 30, 2018 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.



Actuarial Assumptions to Anticipate Optional Forms of Benefit

Pursuant to Sections 3-341 and 3-417 of the Municipal Code, a member may elect to receive an optional form of benefit at retirement that is the actuarial equivalent of his or her unmodified retirement allowance in the form of a lesser retirement allowance payable throughout life, with one of the six options stipulated in the Code. It has been the System's longstanding practice to use only the current investment return and mortality assumptions, and without considering the value of the future COLA benefits as stipulated in the Code, in determining the actuarially equivalent optional forms of benefit.

The code section requirement of excluding the COLA assumption in calculating benefit amounts under optional forms of payment results in higher benefit amounts payable under Options 2A, 2B, 3A and 3B⁽¹⁾ as compared to the benefit amount that would result if the COLA assumption were included. This is because the value of the future COLAs expected to be paid over both the lives of the member and the beneficiary are proportionately greater than the value of the future COLAs expected to be paid over just the member's life. Since members (and their survivors) actually do receive COLAs, this Code requirement results in a slight subsidy to members whenever they elect those options.

For the annual actuarial valuation, the Code requirement of excluding the COLA assumption in the optional forms of benefit calculations means that there would be a small actuarial loss when a member retires and elects one of the options mentioned and starts collecting COLA benefits. For the valuation, these actuarial losses are currently being recognized as they occur as there has never been an assumption in the valuation to anticipate such elections.

It would be preferable to avoid known actuarial losses by anticipating such elections. Accordingly, we are recommending the introduction of assumptions to anticipate election of the different optional forms of benefit at retirement.

⁽¹⁾ Option 2A and Option 3A provide 100% and 66 2/3% continuance, respectively, of the member's modified allowance, payable to the designated beneficiary upon the member's death. Option 2B and Option 3B provide 100% and 83 1/3% continuance, respectively, of the member's modified allowance, payable to the spouse/domestic partner upon the member's death.

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Impact of Future Experience on Contribution Rates

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

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

New Actuarial Standard of Practice on Risk Assessment

As we discussed with the Board at the September 2018 Board Retreat, the Actuarial Standards Board approved a new Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 51 regarding risk assessment. ASOP 51 will be effective with the System's June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation. ASOP 51 requires actuaries to identify risks that "may reasonably be anticipated to significantly affect the plan's future financial condition". Investment risk, asset/liability mismatch risk, interest rate risk, longevity and other demographic risks and contribution risk are also cited as examples in ASOP 51. The standard does not require the actuary to evaluate the likelihood 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 assessment can be qualitative or quantitative (e.g., based on numerical demonstrations). The actuary may use non-numerical methods for assessing risks that might take the form of commentary about potential adverse experience and the likely effect on future results. While the standard does not require that every valuation include a quantitative risk assessment, the actuary may recommend that a more detailed risk assessment be performed. When making that decision, the actuary will take into account such factors as the Plan's design, maturity, size, funded status, asset allocation, cash flow, possible insolvency and current market conditions.

We will discuss with the System what would be most appropriate to include in the System's risk report for the June 30, 2019 valuation.



	June	30, 2018	June	30, 2017
Employer Contribution Rates:		Estimated		Estimated
	Total Rate	Annual Amount (1)	Total Rate	Annual Amount (1)
Tier 1 Normal Cost Rate	27.77%	\$1,723	28.45%	
Tier 2 Normal Cost Rate	23.29%	25,305	23.07%	
All Categories Combined	23.53%	27,028	23.44%	\$26,922
Surplus Offset	-3.94%	-4,520	-4.27%	-4,904
Contribution (Excess)/Shortfall from Prior Fiscal Year	0.00% (5)	2	-0.45%	-517
Required Contributions	19.59%	\$22,510	18.72%	\$21,501
Average Member Contribution Rates:		Estimated		Estimated
5	Total Rate	Annual Amount (2)	Total Rate	Annual Amount (2)
Tier 1 ⁽³⁾	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Tier 2 ⁽³⁾	8.97%	9,309	8.97%	9,309
All Categories Combined	8.97%	9,309	8.97%	9,309
Funded Status:				
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$1,194,731		\$1,131,348	
Valuation Value of Assets (VVA)	1,436,725		1,354,974	
Market Value of Assets (MVA) ⁽⁴⁾	1,460,044		1,371,613	
Funded Percentage on VVA basis	120.3%		119.8%	
Prefunded Actuarial Accrued Liability on VVA basis	\$241,994		\$223,626	
Funded Percentage on MVA basis	122.2%		121.2%	
Prefunded Actuarial Accrued Liability on MVA basis	\$265,313		\$240,265	
Key Economic Assumptions:				
Interest Rate	7.25%		7.25%	
Inflation Rate	3.00%		3.00%	
Across-the-Board Salary Increase	0.50%		0.50%	

⁽¹⁾Based on projected fiscal year 2019-2020 annual payroll for active non-DROP and DROP members of \$114,856.

⁽²⁾Based on projected fiscal year 2019-2020 annual payroll for members not in the DROP of \$103,779.

⁽³⁾Reflects that Tier 1 members over age 60 with at least 20 years of service and Tier 2 members over age 60 with at least 10 years of service do not have to make a member contribution.

⁽⁴⁾Excludes non-valuation reserves.

⁽⁵⁾The contribution shortfall, when expressed as a percentage of payroll and rounded to the nearest 0.01%, is 0.00% of payroll.

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	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	Change From Prior Year
Active Members:			
Non-DROP			
Number of members	1,043	990	5.4%
Average age	40.0	40.3	-0.3
Average service	11.6	11.8	-0.2
Projected total compensation ⁽¹⁾	\$100,270,371	\$91,850,923	9.2%
Average projected compensation	\$96,137	\$92,779	3.6%
DROP			
Number of members	90	96	-6.3%
Average age	57.4	57.0	0.4
Average service	22.8	22.9	-0.1
Projected total compensation ⁽¹⁾	\$10,701,563	\$10,828,198	-1.2%
Average projected compensation	\$118,906	\$112,794	5.4%
Retired Member and Beneficiaries:			
Number of members:			
Service retired	356	367	-3.0%
Disability retired	430	405	6.2%
Beneficiaries	280	274	2.2%
Total	1,066	1,046	1.9%
Average age	67.0	67.2	-0.2
Average monthly benefit ⁽²⁾	\$3,827	\$3,750	2.1%
Vested Terminated Members:			
Number of vested terminated members ⁽³⁾	115	117	-1.7%
Average age	41.2	39.8	1.4
Summary of Financial Data (dollar amounts in thousands):			
Market value of assets ⁽⁴⁾	\$1,602,586	\$1,509,543	6.2%
Return on market value of assets	8.66%	14.41%	N/A
Actuarial value of assets	\$1,579,267	\$1,492,904	5.8%
Return on actuarial value of assets	8.30%	8.47%	N/A
Valuation value of assets	\$1,436,725	\$1,354,974	6.0%
Return on valuation value of assets	8.17%	8.36%	N/A

⁽¹⁾June 30, 2017 payroll was projected payroll for fiscal year 2017/2018. June 30, 2018 payroll was projected payroll for fiscal year 2018/2019. ⁽²⁾Excludes supplemental benefits (if any) paid from PRSB and benefits derived from DROP account balances.

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

⁽⁴⁾Includes non-valuation reserves.

Important Information about Actuarial Valuations

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

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

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

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



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cost of the plan will be determined by the actual benefits and expenses paid and the actual investment experience of the plan.

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

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



A. MEMBER DATA

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

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

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

CHART 1

Member Population: 2009 – 2018

Year Ended June 30	Active Members ⁽¹⁾	Vested Terminated Members ⁽²⁾	Retired Members and Beneficiaries	Ratio of Non-Actives to Actives
2009	1,164	76	865	0.81
2010	1,135	57	902	0.84
2011	1,071	53	948	0.93
2012	1,055	50	960	0.96
2013	1,015	60	968	1.01
2014	998	69	978	1.05
2015	993	87	1,005	1.10
2016	1,054	102	1,011	1.06
2017	1,086	117	1,046	1.07
2018	1,133	115	1,066	1.04

⁽¹⁾ Includes DROP members.

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

Non-DROP Active Members

Plan costs are affected by the age, years of service and salaries of active members. In this year's valuation, there were 1,043 non-DROP active members with an average age of 40.0, average years of service of 11.6 years and average salary of \$96,137. The 990 non-DROP active members in the prior valuation had an average age of 40.3, average service of 11.8 years and average salary of \$92,779.

Inactive Members

In this year's valuation, there were 115 members with a vested right to a deferred or immediate vested benefit versus 117 members in the prior valuation.

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

CHART 2

Distribution of Non-DROP Active Members by Age as of June 30, 2018

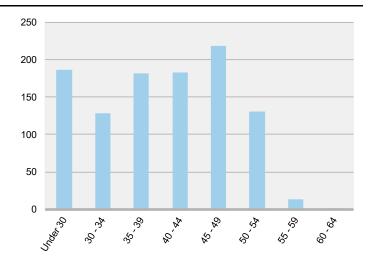
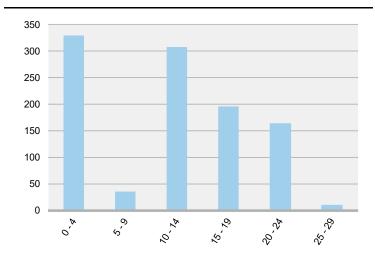


CHART 3

Distribution of Non-DROP Active Members by Years of Service as of June 30, 2018





DROP Active Members

In this year's valuation, there were 90 DROP active members with an average age of 57.4 years, average years of service of 22.8 and average compensation of \$118,906. The 96 DROP active members in the prior valuation had an average age of 57.0 years, average years of service of 22.9 and average compensation of \$112,794.

Retired Members and Beneficiaries

As of June 30, 2018, 786 retired members and 280 beneficiaries were receiving total monthly benefits of \$4,080,054. For comparison, in the previous valuation, there were 772 retired members and 274 beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits of \$3,922,504.

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

CHART 4

Distribution of Retired Members (Excl. Beneficiaries) by Type and by Monthly Amount as of June 30, 2018

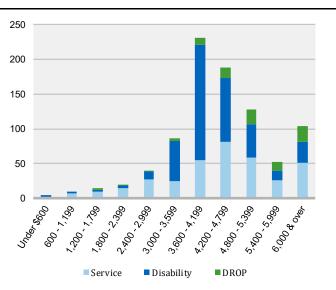
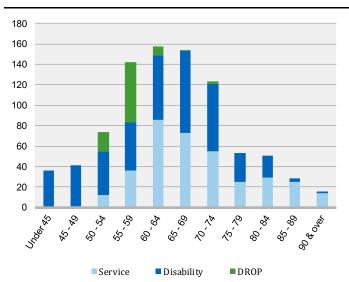


CHART 5

Distribution of Retired Members (Excl. Beneficiaries) by Type and by Age as of June 30, 2018





B. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Retirement plan funding anticipates that, over the long term, both contributions and net investment earnings (less investment fees and administrative expenses) will be needed to cover benefit payments. Retirement plan assets change as a result of the net impact of these income and expense components. Additional financial information, including a summary of these transactions for the valuation year, is presented in Section 3, Exhibits D and E.

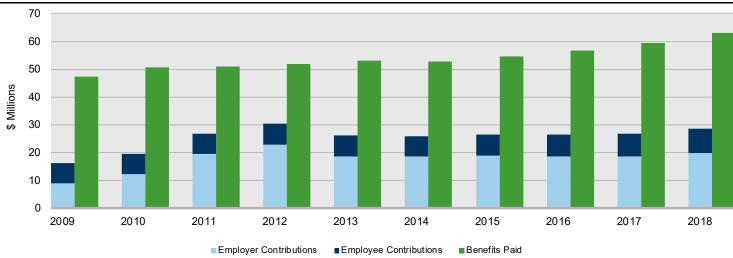
The chart depicts the two components of changes in the actuarial value of assets over the last ten years. The first bar

represents increases in assets due to contributions

second bar details the decreases due to benefit

payments.

during each year while the



Comparison of Contributions with Benefits for Years Ended June 30, 2009 - 2018



It is desirable to have level and predictable plan costs from one year to the next. For this reason, the Board of Retirement has approved an asset valuation method that gradually adjusts to market value. Under this valuation method, the full value of market fluctuations is not recognized in a single year and, as a result, the asset value and the plan costs are more stable. The amount of the adjustment to recognize market value is treated as income, which may be positive or negative. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are treated equally and, therefore, the sale of assets has no immediate effect on the actuarial value of assets.

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



CHART 7

Determination of Actuarial and Valuation Value of Assets for Year Ended June 30, 2018

Plan Year Ending	Total Actual Market	Expected	Investment	Deferred	Deferred
June 30	Return	Return	Gain/(Loss) ⁽¹⁾	Factor	Return
2015	\$39,163,617	\$101,417,840	\$(62,254,223)	0.2	\$(12,450,845)
2016	6,063,102	102,072,870	(96,009,768)	0.4	(38,403,907)
2017	192,314,904	96,733,724	95,581,180	0.6	57,348,708
2018	129,162,789	108,132,503	21,030,286	0.8	16,824,229
1. Total Deferred Return					\$23,318,185
2. Net Market Value					1,602,585,594
3. Actuarial Value of Ass	ets (Item 2 – Item 1)			—	\$1,579,267,409
4. Ratio of Actuarial Valu	e to Market Value				98.5%
5. Non-Valuation Reserve	es and Other Adjustments				
a. DROP Reserve	-				\$139,944,000
b. PRSB Reserve					2,011,000
c. City Surplus Reserv	/e ⁽²⁾				587,000
d. Total					142,542,000
6. Valuation Value of Ass	sets (Item 3 – Item 5d)				\$1,436,725,409

⁽¹⁾ Administrative expenses are treated as benefit payments and are excluded from the calculation of actual versus expected income.

(2) The City Surplus Reserve is treated as a liability; it represents the City's prior excess contributions due to the difference between the actual versus the estimated contributions for 2017/2018. This difference is taken into account in developing the contribution rate requirement for 2019/2020. See Steps (4) and (12) in Table 4 of Appendix B for calculations.

Deferred return as of June 30, 2018 recognized in each of the next four years:

6/30/2019	\$(8,330,505)
6/30/2020	4,120,340
6/30/2021	23,322,293
6/30/2022	4,206,057
	\$23,318,185



Market Value, Actuarial Value and Valuation Value of Assets as of June 30, 2007 – 2018

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

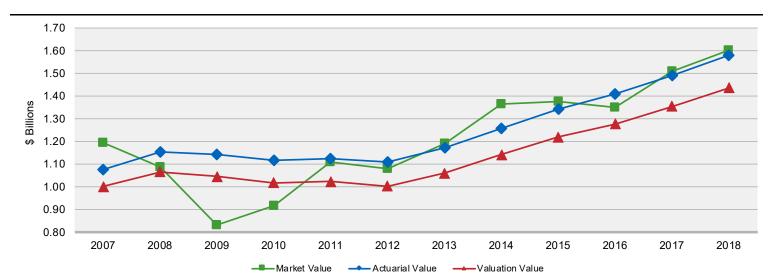


CHART 8

This chart shows the change in market value, actuarial value and valuation value over the past 12 years.

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C. ACTUARIAL EXPERIENCE

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

Taking account of experience gains or losses in one year without making a change in assumptions reflects the belief that the single year's experience was a short-term development and that, over the long term, experience will return to the original assumptions. For contribution requirements to remain stable, assumptions should approximate experience.

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

The total experience gain was \$8.1 million, including a gain of \$12.4 million from investments (after smoothing) and a loss of \$4.3 million from all other sources. The net experience variation from individual sources other than investments was 0.4% of the actuarial accrued liability. A discussion of the major components of the actuarial experience is on the following pages.

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

CHART 9

Actuarial Experience for Year Ended June 30, 2018

1.	Net gain from investments ⁽¹⁾	\$12,373,000
2.	Net loss from other experience ⁽²⁾	(4,255,000)
3.	Net experience gain: $(1) + (2)$	\$8,118,000

⁽¹⁾Details in Chart 10.

⁽²⁾ See Items (6a), (6c) through (6f) in Section 3, Exhibit H.

Investment Rate of Return

CHART 10

A major component of projected asset growth is the assumed rate of return. The assumed return should represent the expected long-term rate of return, based on the Retirement System's investment policy. For valuation purposes, the assumed rate of return on the valuation value of assets was 7.25% (based on the June 30, 2017 valuation). The actual rate of return on a valuation basis for the 2017/2018 fiscal year was 8.17%.

Since the actual return for the year was more than the assumed return, the Retirement System experienced an actuarial gain during the year ended June 30, 2018 with regard to its investments.

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

Investment Experience for Year Ended June 30, 2018 – Market Value, Actuarial Value and Valuation Value of Assets

	Market Value	Actuarial Value	Valuation Value
1. Actual return	\$129,162,789	\$122,483,565	\$109,599,428
2. Average value of assets	\$1,491,482,797	\$1,474,843,836	\$1,341,049,904
3. Actual rate of return: $(1) \div (2)$	8.66%	8.30%	8.17%
4. Assumed rate of return	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
5. Expected return: $(2) x (4)$	\$108,132,503	\$106,926,178	\$97,226,118
6. Actuarial gain/(loss): $(1) - (5)$	<u>\$21,030,286</u>	<u>\$15,557,387</u>	<u>\$12,373,309</u>

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

CHART 11

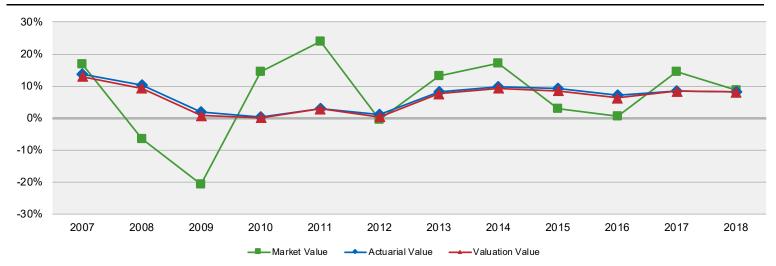
Investment Return – Market Value, Actuarial Value and Valuation Value: 2009 – 2018

	Market Value Investment Return		Actuaria Investme		Valuation Value Investment Return	
Year Ended June 30	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
2009	\$(223,116,857)	(20.81%)	\$21,006,314	1.84%	\$7,352,713	0.70%
2010	118,017,947	14.45%	4,642,820	0.41%	1,619,733	0.16%
2011	215,994,016	23.84%	31,935,944	2.89%	28,156,867	2.80%
2012	(6,201,334)	(0.56%)	10,823,427	0.97%	3,177,454	0.31%
2013	140,701,338	13.19%	88,595,923	8.07%	75,341,263	7.57%
2014	201,837,997	17.12%	114,397,808	9.88%	98,429,333	9.35%
2015	39,163,617	2.90%	114,934,646	9.24%	95,800,897	8.45%
2016	6,063,102	0.45%	96,387,718	7.26%	75,784,858	6.26%
2017	192,314,904	14.41%	117,957,029	8.47%	105,542,082	8.36%
2018	129,162,789	8.66%	122,483,565	8.30%	109,599,428	8.17%
ve-Year Annualized Avera	ge Return	8.52%		8.63%		8.11%
en-Year Annualized Average Return		6.64%		5.67%		5.15%

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

CHART 12

Market, Actuarial and Valuation Rates of Return for Years Ended June 30, 2007 - 2018



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Other Experience

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

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

The net loss from this other experience for the year ended June 30, 2018 amounted to \$4.3 million which is 0.4% of the actuarial accrued liability. See Section 3, Exhibit H for a detailed development of the prefunded actuarial accrued liability.



D. EMPLOYER AND MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

Employer contributions consist of two components:

Normal Cost	The annual contribution rate that, if paid annually from a member's first year of membership through the year of retirement, would accumulate to the amount necessary to fully fund the member's retirement-related benefits. Accumulation includes annual crediting of interest at the assumed investment earning rate. The contribution rate is expressed as a level percentage of the member's compensation.
Contribution to the Unfunded	
Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	The annual contribution rate that, if paid annually over the UAAL amortization period, would accumulate to the amount necessary to fully fund the UAAL. Accumulation includes annual crediting of interest at the assumed investment earning rate. The contribution (or rate credit in the case of a prefunded actuarial accrued liability) is calculated to remain as a level percentage of future active member payroll (including payroll for new members as they enter the Retirement System) assuming a constant number of active members. In order to remain as a level percentage of payroll, amortization payments (credits) are scheduled to increase at the annual rate of 3.50% (i.e., 3.00% inflation plus 0.50% real across-the-board salary increase). Effective with the June 30, 2013 valuation, any new UAAL established on each subsequent valuation as a result of actuarial gains or losses or plan amendments are amortized over separate 15-year declining periods (with the exception of temporary retirement incentives which are amortized over its own declining period of up to 5 years). Any new UAAL established as a result of changes in actuarial assumptions or methods at each valuation is amortized over separate 25-year declining periods. Any actuarial surplus (when the funded ratio is over 110%) will be amortized over a non- declining 30-year period.
	The recommended employer contributions are provided on Chart 13.
Member Contributions	
Tier 1	Provide 1/3 of the funding required to pay a benefit equal to 50% of FAS at age 50 (or when a member has 20 years of service if later but not later than age 60) to a member with 66-2/3% automatic continuance payable to his/her eligible spouse/domestic partner (§3-319). The contribution will be prorated if the member has less than 20 years of service at age 60.
Tier 2	9% of pay (§3-405).



CHART 13

Recommended Employer Contribution Rates (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	June 30), 2018	June 30, 2017		
T'au 1 Maruhaus	Data	Estimated Annual	Data	Estimated Annual	
Tier 1 Members	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Amount⁽¹⁾</u>	Rate	Amount ⁽¹⁾	
Normal Cost	27.77%	\$1,723	28.45%		
Tier 2 Members					
Normal Cost	23.29%	25,305	23.07%		
All Categories Combined					
Normal Cost	23.53%	27,028	23.44%	\$26,922	
Surplus Offset	-3.94%	-4,520	-4.27%	-4,904	
Contribution (Excess)/Shortfall from Prior Fiscal Year	0.00% (2)	2	-0.45%	-517	
Total Contribution	19.59%	\$22,510	18.72%	\$21,501	

⁽¹⁾ Amounts are in thousands and are based on projected fiscal year 2019/2020 annual payroll for active non-DROP and DROP members (also in thousands):

Tier 1	\$6,204
Tier 2	108,652
Total	\$114,856

⁽²⁾ The contribution shortfall, when expressed as a percentage of payroll and rounded to the nearest 0.01%, is 0.00% of payroll.

The employer contribution rates as of June 30, 2018 are based on all of the data described in the previous sections, the actuarial assumptions described in Section 4, and the Plan provisions adopted at the time of preparation of the Actuarial Valuation. They include all changes affecting future costs, adopted benefit changes, actuarial gains and losses and changes in the actuarial assumptions.

Reconciliation of Recommended Employer Contribution

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

CHART 14

Reconciliation of Recommended Employer Contribution from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018 (Dollars in Thousands)

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

		Contribution Rate	Estimated Amount ⁽¹⁾
1.	Recommended Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2017 (for 2018/2019 fiscal year)	18.72%	\$21,501
	a. Reverse effect of 2017/2018 fiscal year contribution offset included in the above rate (payable 2018/2019)	-0.45%	-\$517
	b. Reverse effect of surplus allocated to the City in the 6/30/2017 valuation for the 2018/2019 fiscal year	<u>-4.27%</u>	<u>-\$4,904</u>
	c. Normal Cost Rate as of June 30, 2017	23.44%	\$26,922
2.	Effect of actuarial experience during 2017/2018 on Normal Cost Rate		
	a. Effect of changes in membership demographics among all active (DROP and non- DROP) members	-0.11%	-\$124
	b. Effect of reflecting expected future elections of optional benefit forms	<u>0.20%</u>	<u>\$230</u>
	c. Normal Cost Rate as of June 30, 2018	23.53%	\$27,028
3.	Charge for the difference between the actual and the estimated 2018/2019 fiscal year contributions	$0.00\%^{(2)}$	\$2
4.	Credit for surplus allocated to the City in the 6/30/2018 valuation for the 2019/2020 fiscal year	<u>-3.94%</u>	-\$4,520
5.	Recommended Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2018 (for 2019/2020 fiscal year)	19.59%	\$22,510

⁽¹⁾ Based on projected fiscal year 2019/2020 annual payroll of \$114,856 for active non-DROP and DROP members.

⁽²⁾ The contribution shortfall, when expressed as a percentage of payroll and rounded to the nearest 0.01%, is 0.00% of payroll.

The member contribution rates as of June 30, 2018 are based on all of the data described in the previous sections, the actuarial assumptions described in Section 4, and the Plan provisions adopted at the time of preparation of the Actuarial Valuation. They include all changes affecting future costs, adopted benefit changes, actuarial gains and losses and changes in the actuarial assumptions. **Reconciliation of Recommended Member Contribution** The chart below details the changes in the recommended member contribution rate from the prior valuation to the current year's valuation.

CHART 15

The chart reconciles the member contribution from

Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2017Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2017Estimated Amount (1)Effect of changes in membership demographics among active non-DROP members0.00%\$9,309Average Contribution Rate as of June 30, 20188.97%\$9,309

Reconciliation of Recommended Member Contribution from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018 (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

⁽¹⁾ Based on projected fiscal year 2019/2020 annual payroll for members NOT in the DROP of \$103,779.

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



CHART 16

Breakdown of Normal Cost Rate

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

	June 3	0, 2018
	<u>Tier 1</u>	Tier 2
Service Retirement	(2)	20.30%
Vested Deferred Retirement and Contribution Refunds	(2)	1.64%
Death-In-Service	(2)	0.50%
Disability	(2)	<u>9.42%</u>
Total Normal Cost	27.77%	31.86%
Less		
Employee Contributions ⁽¹⁾	0.00%	8.57%
Equals		
Net Employer Normal Cost	27.77%	23.29%

⁽¹⁾ The offset for employee contributions is less than the aggregate employee rate because it expresses the employee contribution dollar amount as a percent of projected fiscal year 2019/2020 annual payroll for all active members (non-DROP and DROP) of \$114,856 instead of annual payroll for only active non-DROP members of \$103,779.

⁽²⁾ We have not provided a breakdown of the normal cost by type of benefit because all Tier 1 members are in the DROP.



E. FUNDED RATIO

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

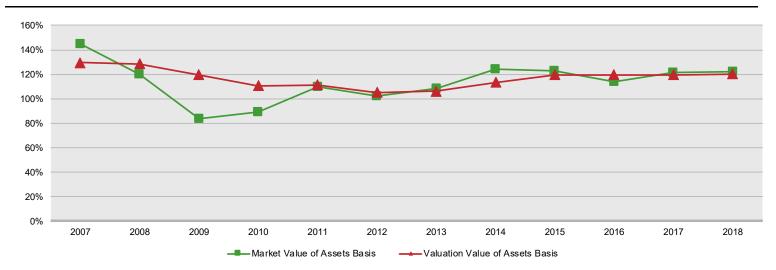
The chart below depicts a history of the funded ratio for the plan.

Chart 18 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.

CHART 17

Funded Ratio for Plan Years ending June 30, 2007 - 2018



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CHART 18

Schedule of Funding Progress (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Valuation Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Prefunded/ (Unfunded) AAL/(UAAL) (a) – (b)	Funded Ratio (%) (a) / (b)	Covered Payroll (c)	Prefunded AAL/ (UAAL) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (%) [(a) - (b)] / (c)
6/30/2009	\$1,045,774	\$874,355	\$171,419	119.6	\$102,355	167.5
6/30/2010	1,018,605	919,286	99,319	110.8	102,686	96.7
6/30/2011	1,022,996	917,941	105,055	111.4	99,000	106.1
6/30/2012	1,003,929	952,866	51,063	105.4	100,596	50.8
6/30/2013	1,061,399	997,836	63,563	106.4	100,705	63.1
6/30/2014	1,142,649	1,006,028	136,621	113.6	96,259	141.9
6/30/2015	1,220,269	1,019,916	200,353	119.6	95,262	210.3
6/30/2016	1,276,604	1,067,416	209,188	119.6	98,818	211.7
6/30/2017	1,354,974	1,131,348	223,626	119.8	102,679	217.8
6/30/2018	1,436,725	1,194,731	241,994	120.3	110,972	218.1

F. VOLATILITY RATIOS

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

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

For the Retirement System, the current AVR is about 14.4.⁽¹⁾ This means that a 1% asset gain/(loss) (relative to the assumed investment return) translates to about 14.4% of one-year's payroll. Since the Retirement System amortizes actuarial gains and losses over a period of 15 years, there would be a 1.2% of payroll decrease/(increase) in the required contribution for each 1% asset gain/(loss) if the Retirement System has an unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Volatility Ratios for Years Ended June 30, 2009 – 2018

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

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

For the Retirement System, the current LVR is about 10.8. This is about 25% lower than the AVR. Therefore, we would expect that contribution volatility will decrease over the long-term.

CHART 19

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

Year Ended June 30	r Ended June 30 Asset Volatility Ratio		
2009	8.1	8.5	
2010	8.9	9.0	
2011	11.2	9.3	
2012	10.7	9.5	
2013	11.8	9.9	
2014	14.2	10.5	
2015	14.5	10.7	
2016	13.7	10.8	
2017	14.7	11.0	
2018	14.4	10.8	

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



EXHIBIT A Table of Plan Coverage - i. Tier 1 Category Active members in valuation Non-DROP Number

Category	2018	2017	Prior Year	
Active members in valuation				
Non-DROP				
Number	0	0	N/A	
Average age	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Average service	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Projected total compensation	\$0	\$0	N/A	
Projected average compensation	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Member account balances	\$0	\$0	N/A	
Total active vested members	0	0	N/A	
DROP				
Number	46	60	-23.3%	
Average age	56.3	55.9	0.4	
Average service	25.8	25.3	0.5	
Projected total compensation	\$5,993,766	\$7,081,495	-15.4%	
Projected average compensation	\$130,299	\$118,025	10.4%	
Vested terminated members				
Number	0	0	N/A	
Average age	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Retired members				
Number in pay status	319	335	-4.8%	
Average age	71.2	70.9	0.3	
Average monthly benefit ⁽¹⁾	\$4,747	\$4,637	2.4%	
Disabled members				
Number in pay status	287	277	3.6%	
Average age	68.8	68.5	0.3	
Average monthly benefit ⁽¹⁾	\$4,596	\$4,439	3.5%	
Beneficiaries				
Number in pay status	255	254	0.4%	
Average age	72.9	72.4	0.5	
Average monthly benefit ⁽¹⁾	\$2,347	\$2,318	1.3%	

Year Ended June 30

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

Change From

EXHIBIT A

Table of Plan Coverage - ii. Tier 2

	Year End	ed June 30	_	
Category	2018	2017	Change From Prior Year	
Active members in valuation				
Non-DROP				
Number	1,043	990	5.4%	
Average age	40.0	40.3	-0.3	
Average service	11.6	11.8	-0.2	
Projected total compensation	\$100,270,371	\$91,850,923	9.2%	
Projected average compensation	\$96,137	\$92,779	3.6%	
Member account balances	\$165,233,203	\$154,606,843	6.9%	
Total active vested members	713	747	-4.6%	
DROP				
Number	44	36	22.2%	
Average age	58.5	58.7	-0.1	
Average service	19.6	18.9	0.7	
Projected total compensation	\$4,707,798	\$3,746,703	25.7%	
Projected average compensation	\$106,995	\$104,075	2.8%	
Vested terminated members				
Number	115	117	-1.7%	
Average age	41.2	39.9	1.3	
Retired members				
Number in pay status	37	32	15.6%	
Average age	59.1	58.4	0.7	
Average monthly benefit ⁽¹⁾	\$2,609	\$2,193	19.0%	
Disabled members				
Number in pay status	143	128	11.7%	
Average age	49.5	48.6	0.9	
Average monthly benefit ⁽¹⁾	\$3,623	\$3,530	2.6%	
Beneficiaries				
Number in pay status	25	20	25.0%	
Average age	49.3	51.7	-2.3	
Average monthly benefit ⁽¹⁾	\$1,349	\$1,429	-5.6%	

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

EXHIBIT B

Members in Active Service and Projected Average Compensation By Age, Years of Service as of June 30, 2018 – Non-DROP Active Members Only

	Years of Service									
Age	Total 0-4		5-9	10-14 15-19 20-24		25-29	25-29 30-34		40 & over	
Under 25					-					
									-	
25 - 29									-	
									-	
30 - 34									-	
									-	
35 - 39									-	
									-	
40 - 44									-	
									-	
45 - 49									-	
									-	
50 - 54									-	
									-	
55 - 59									-	
									-	
60 - 64									-	
									-	
65 - 69									-	
									-	
70 & over									-	
									-	
Total									-	

Note: Excludes 46 active members in DROP with projected average compensation of \$130,299.

EXHIBIT B

Members in Active Service and Projected Average Compensation By Age, Years of Service as of June 30, 2018 – Non-DROP Active Members Only

ii. Tier 2

	Years of Service								
Age	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 & over
Under 25	46	46							
	\$63,704	\$63,704							
25 - 29	140	138	2						
	72,018	71,572	\$102,746						
30 - 34	128	79	23	26					
	87,002	79,098	99,836	\$99,665					
35 - 39	182	41	5	120	16				
	97,808	83,362	96,229	101,590	\$106,951				
40 - 44	183	19	3	77	70	14			
	102,030	88,633	97,644	99,664	106,729	\$110,667			
45 - 49	218	4	2	58	71	82	1		
	107,799	89,633	102,484	101,087	108,558	112,989	\$101,052		
50 - 54	131	1		24	33	63	10		
	111,034	99,065		106,451	104,269	112,265	137,800		
55 - 59	13	2		1	5	5			
	107,199	68,901		111,596	106,895	121,943			
60 - 64	2			2					
	104,808			104,808					
65 - 69									
70 & over									
Total	1,043	330	35	308	195	164	11		
	\$96,137	\$75,010	\$99,451	\$101,283	\$107,001	\$112,786	\$134,460		

Note: Excludes 44 active members in DROP with projected average compensation of \$106,995.

EXHIBIT C

Reconciliation of Member Data – June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018

	on-DROP Active Members	DROP Members	Vested Terminated Members	Pensioners	Disableds	Beneficiaries	Total
Number as of June 30, 2017	990 ⁽¹⁾	96 (1)) 117	367	405	274	2,249
New members	98	0	0	0	0	0	98
Terminations – with vested righ	ts -15	0	15	0	0	0	0
Contributions Refunds	-9	0	-15	0	0	0	-24
DROP Entry	-12	12	0	0	0	0	0
Retirements	-6	-15	0	21	0	0	0
New disabilities	-7	-4	-3	-18	32	0	0
Return to work	4	0	-4	0	0	0	0
Died with or without beneficiar	y 0	0	0	-14	-7	6 (3)	-15
Data adjustments	0	1	5 (4) 0	0	0	6
Number as of June 30, 2018	1,043 (2)	90 (2)	115	356	430	280	2,314

⁽¹⁾ There was a total of 1,086 actives (including non-DROP and DROP members) at the beginning of the fiscal year.

⁽²⁾ There was a total of 1,133 actives (including non-DROP and DROP members) at the end of the fiscal year.

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

⁽⁴⁾ These are members who are included in the valuation for the first time this year, all of whom started and terminated employment during 2017/2018.

EXHIBIT D

Summary Statement of Income and Expenses on an Actuarial Value Basis

	Year Ended J	une 30, 2018	Year Ended Ju	une 30, 2017
Contribution income:				
Employer contributions	\$19,696,957		\$18,543,308	
Employee contributions	8,963,672		8,169,019	
Less administrative expenses	<u>-1,709,614</u>		-1,500,145	
Net contribution income		\$26,951,015		\$25,212,182
Investment income:				
Interest, dividends and other income	\$28,021,117		\$25,994,723	
Adjustment toward market value	104,483,865		100,433,070	
Less investment fees	-10,021,417		-8,470,764	
Net investment income		122,483,565		<u>117,957,029</u>
Total income available for benefits		\$149,434,580		\$143,169,211
Less benefit payments:				
Benefit payments	-\$60,491,661		-\$57,028,861	
Post retirement supplemental benefits	-2,019,167		-1,719,441	
Refunds of contributions	<u>-560,170</u>		-524,636	
Net benefits payments		-\$63,070,998		-\$59,272,938
Change in reserve for future benefits		\$86,363,582		\$83,896,273

Note: Results may not total properly due to rounding.

EXHIBIT E

Summary Statement of Assets

	Year Ended June 30, 2018		Year Ended June 30, 2017	
Cash equivalents		\$2,206,598		\$2,629,631
Accounts receivable:				
Receivables for investments sold	\$1,510,664		\$1,949,433	
Interest and dividends	4,004,206		4,385,532	
Others receivables	<u>1,922,125</u>		1,415,117	
Total accounts receivable		7,436,995		7,750,082
Investments:				
Domestic and international equity	\$886,016,722		\$843,955,731	
Government and corporate bonds	327,965,307		332,961,848	
Real estate	234,106,238		201,196,024	
Emerging market equity	55,558,303		51,229,521	
Collateral held for securities lent	98,293,865		125,852,782	
Other investments	<u>97,994,272</u>		82,698,143	
Total investments at market value		1,699,934,707		<u>1,637,894,049</u>
Total assets		\$1,709,578,300		\$1,648,273,762
Less accounts payable:				
Collateral held for securities lent	-\$98,293,865		-\$125,852,782	
Payable for investments and foreign currency purchased	-7,279,433		-10,718,949	
Other liabilities	<u>-1,419,408</u>		-2,159,243	
Total accounts payable		-\$106,992,706		-\$138,730,974
Net assets at market value		<u>\$1,602,585,594</u>		<u>\$1,509,542,788</u>
Net assets at actuarial value		<u>\$1,579,267,409</u>		<u>\$1,492,903,827</u>
Net assets at valuation value		<u>\$1,436,725,409</u>		<u>\$1,354,973,827</u>

Note: Results may not total properly due to rounding.

EXHIBIT F

Actuarial Balance Sheet

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

Actuarial Balance Sheet (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	· ·
Assets	<u>Total</u>
1. Total valuation assets	\$1,436,725
2. Present value of future member normal cost	77,161
3. Present value of future employer normal cost	247,205
4. Unfunded/(prefunded) actuarial accrued liability	-241,994
5. Total current and future assets	\$1,519,097
Liabilities	
6. Present value of benefits already granted, excludes current active DROP	\$674,469
7. Present value of benefits for current active DROP	106,151
8. Present value of benefits to be granted	738,477
9. Total liabilities	\$1,519,097

EXHIBIT G

Summary of Reported Asset Information as of June 30, 2018

	Reserves \$(000)
Employer Advance/Retired Reserves	\$1,282,881
Active Member Reserves	177,163
DROP Reserve ⁽¹⁾	139,944
Reserve for PRSB ⁽¹⁾	2,011
Reserve for City Surplus ^{(1),(2)}	587
Net Assets Held in Trust for Benefits	\$1,602,586
Note: Results may not add due to rounding	

⁽¹⁾ Non-valuation reserve.

⁽²⁾ The City Surplus Reserve is treated as a liability; it represents the City's prior excess contributions due to the difference between the actual versus the estimated contributions for 2017/2018. This difference is taken into account in developing the contribution rate requirement for 2019/2020.



EXHIBIT H

Development of Unfunded / (Prefunded) Actuarial Accrued Liability as of June 30, 2018

		(Dollar amounts in Thousands)
1	Unfunded/(prefunded) actuarial accrued liability at beginning of year	-\$223,626
2	Total Normal Cost at middle of year	33,438
3	Expected employer and member contributions	-27,684
4	Interest (whole year on (1) plus half year on $(2) + (3)$)	<u>-16,004</u>
5	Expected unfunded/(prefunded) actuarial accrued liability at end of year	-\$233,876
6	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to all changes:	
	Experience (gain)/loss	
	a. Difference between actual and expected contributions	-\$435
	b. Gain from investment	-12,373
	c. Higher than expected salary increases	4,952
	d. Lower than expected COLA benefit increases for continuing retirees and DROP	-6,475
	e. Effect of reflecting expected future elections of optional benefit forms	2,560
	f. Other experience loss	<u>3,653</u>
	g. Subtotal	-8,118
7	Actual unfunded/(prefunded) actuarial accrued liability at end of year (5) + (6g)	-\$241,994



EXHIBIT I Section 415 Limitations

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

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

In particular, Section 415(b) of the IRC limits the maximum annual benefit payable at the Normal Retirement Age to a dollar limit indexed for inflation. That limit is \$220,000 for 2018 and \$225,000 for 2019. Normal Retirement Age for these purposes is age 62. These are the limits in simplified terms. They must generally be adjusted based on each participant's circumstances, for such things as age at retirement, form of benefits chosen and after tax contributions.

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

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

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

EXHIBIT J Definitions of Pension Terms

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

-		
Assumptions or Actuarial Assumptions:	The estimates on which the cost of the Plan is calculated including:	
	(a) <u>Investment return</u> — the rate of investment yield that the Plan will earn over the long-term future net, in this case, of investment and administrative expenses.	
	(b) <u>Mortality rates</u> — the death rates of employees and pensioners; life expectancy is based on these rates;	
	(c) <u>Retirement rates</u> — the rate or probability of retirement at a given age; and	
	(d) <u>Turnover rates</u> — the rates at which employees of various ages are expected to leave employment for reasons other than death, disability, or retirement.	
Normal Cost:	The amount of contributions required to fund the level cost allocated to the current year of service.	
Actuarial Accrued Liability For Actives:	The equivalent of the accumulated normal costs allocated to the years before the valuation date.	
Actuarial Accrued Liability		
For Pensioners:	The single sum value of lifetime benefits to existing pensioners. This sum takes account of life expectancies appropriate to the ages of the pensioners and the interest that the sum is expected to earn before it is entirely paid out in benefits.	
Unfunded/(Prefunded) Actuarial		
Accrued Liability:	The extent to which the actuarial accrued liability of the Plan exceeds (or is exceeded by) the assets of the Plan. There are many approaches to paying off the unfunded or prefunded actuarial accrued liability, from meeting the interest accrual only to amortizing it over a specific period of time.	

Amortization of the Unfunded/ (Prefunded) Actuarial Accrued Liability:	Payments made over a period of years equal in value to the Plan's unfunded or prefunded actuarial accrued liability.
Investment Return:	The rate of earnings of the Plan from its investments, including interest, dividends and capital gain and loss adjustments, computed as a percentage of the average value of the fund. For actuarial purposes, the investment return often reflects a smoothing of the actual market rate of return to avoid significant swings in the value of assets from one year to the next.



EXHIBIT I

Summary of Actuarial Valuation Results as of June 30, 2018

_			
Th	e valuation was made with respect to the following data supplied to us:		
1.	Retired members as of the valuation date (including 280 beneficiaries in pay status)		1,066
2.	Members inactive as of the valuation date with vested rights		115
3.	Members active as of the valuation date		1,133
	DROP members	90	
	Fully vested non-DROP members	713	
	Not vested	330	
Th	e actuarial factors as of the valuation date are as follows (amounts in 000s):		
	Assets		
1.	Valuation value of assets ($$1,602,586$ at market value ⁽¹⁾ as reported by the Retirement System and $$1,579,267$ at actuarial value ⁽¹⁾)		\$1,436,725
2.	Present value of future normal costs		
	Employee	\$77,161	
	Employer	247,205	
	Total		\$324,366
3.	Prefunded actuarial accrued liability		-241,994
4.	Present value of current and future assets		\$1,519,097
	Liabilities		
5.	Present value of future benefits		
	Retired members and beneficiaries	\$674,469	
	Inactive members with vested rights	21,311	
	DROP members	106,151	
	Active non-DROP members	717,166	
	Total		\$1,519,097

(1) Includes non-valuation reserves.

EXHIBIT I (continued) Summary of Actuarial Valuation Results as of June 30, 2018

Tł	e determination of the recommended contribution is as follows (amounts in 000s):	Dollar Amount	% of Payroll $^{(1)}$
1.	Total normal cost	\$36,337	31.64%
2.	Expected employee contributions	<u>-9,309</u>	<u>-8.11%</u>
3.	Employer normal cost: $(1) + (2)$	\$27,028	23.53%
4.	Surplus offset	-4,520	-3.94%
5.	Contribution (excess)/shortfall from prior year	2	0.00% (2)
6.	Total recommended employer contributions: $(3) + (4) + (5)$	\$22,510	19.59%
7.	Projected payroll ⁽¹⁾	\$114,856	

(1) Based on projected fiscal year 2019/2020 annual payroll for active non-DROP and DROP members shown in (7).

⁽²⁾ The contribution shortfall, when expressed as a percentage of payroll and rounded to the nearest 0.01%, is 0.00% of payroll.



Rationale for Assumptions:	effect on this actuarial	halysis used in selecting each assumption that has a significant valuation is shown in the July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2015 tudy and June 20, 2016 Economic Actuarial Assumptions
	Report both dated May	tudy and June 30, 2016 Economic Actuarial Assumptions 17, 2016.
Economic Assumptions		
Net Investment Return:	7.25%, net of administr	ration and investment expenses.
Employee Contribution Crediting Rate:	7.25%, assumed in the	valuation.
Consumer Price Index:	compensation or new s (equal to total wage gro	year, Tier 1 retiree COLA increases due to changes in average alaries adopted are limited to maximum at 3.50% per year owth composed of 3.00% CPI plus 0.50% across-the-board er 2 retiree COLA increases due to CPI are limited to a jual to 3.00% CPI).
Salary Increases:	Annual Data of	Compensation Increase
	Inflation: 3.00% per year	ar; plus 0.50% across-the-board following Merit and Promotion
	Years of Service	Annual Increase
	0	8.50%
	1	8.00%
	2	5.00%
		1
	3	4.00%
	3 4	3.75%
	4 5	3.75% 3.00%
	4 5 6	3.75% 3.00% 1.25%
	4 5	3.75% 3.00%

Ongoing Pay Elements

To reflect the cash-out of holiday leave to increase salary on an ongoing basis for Fire employees, we have increased the salary for all active Tier 1 employees and Tier 2 management employees by 3.6% and we have increased the salary for all active Tier 2 non-management employees by 1.8%.

Since the salary data provided by the System already reflects the ongoing cash-out of holiday leave for Police employees, no assumption for Police employees is necessary.

Cash-out Elements

There is an additional 1.00% increase for Fire and Police management employees and an additional 0.25% increase for Fire and Police non-management employees to reflect the average leave time cash-outs for management employees to increase final average salary at retirement.

There is an additional 7.00% increase for all Fire and Police employees to reflect the conversion of sick leave to increase final average salary at retirement.

To reflect the cash-out of additional holiday leave balance to increase final average salary at retirement for non-management Tier 2 Police employees, there is an additional increase equal to the actual hours reported in an employee's holiday balance if that balance is greater than 96 hours and for those with a balance less than 96 hours the additional increase is equal to 1.5%.

Demographic Assumptions

Post – Retirement Mortality Rates:

Healthy:

Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), projected 20 years with the two-dimensional scale MP-2015, with no setback for males and set forward one year for females.

Disabled:	Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), projected 20 years with the two-dimensional scale MP-2015, set forward four years.
Pre – Retirement Mortality Rates:	Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), projected 20 years with the two-dimensional scale MP-2015, times 75%. All pre-retirement deaths are assumed to be non-service connected deaths.
	out a 20% margin, based on actual to expected deaths, to reflect future mortality mortality experience as of the measurement date.

Employee Contribution Rates and Optional Benefits:

d Optional Benefits:	For healthy members: Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), projected 20 years with the two- dimensional scale MP-2015, with no setback for males and set forward one year for females, weighted 80% male and 20% female.
	For beneficiaries: Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), projected 20 years with the two-dimensional scale MP-2015, with no setback for males and set forward one year for females, weighted 20% male and 80% female.
	For disabled members: Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table (separate tables for males and females), projected 20 years with the two- dimensional scale MP-2015, set forward four years, weighted 80% male and 20% female.



	Rate (%) Mortality	7	
	Tier	1 & Tier 2	
Age	Male	Female	
25	0.03	0.01	
30	0.03	0.02	
35	0.04	0.02	
40	0.04	0.03	
45	0.07	0.05	
50	0.11	0.08	
55	0.20	0.13	
60	0.35	0.19	
65	0.60	0.26	

All pre-retirement deaths are assumed to be duty.

		Rate (%) Disability			
		Tier 1	, ,	Tier 2	
 Age	Duty	Non-Duty	Duty	Non-Duty	
 20	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.00	
25	0.14	0.01	0.29	0.01	
30	0.26	0.01	0.50	0.01	
35	0.39	0.03	0.72	0.03	
40	0.60	0.12	0.98	0.12	
45	0.88	0.25	1.22	0.25	
50	2.80	0.20	1.48	0.20	
55	8.20	0.00	1.78	0.00	
60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Termination Rates Before Retirement:

Termination Rates Before Retirement (Continued):

Rate (%) Total Termination (Less than 5 years of service)		
Tier 1	Tier 2	
4.47	12.00	
4.47	8.00	
4.47	2.00	
4.47	1.50	
4.47	1.00	
	Tier 1 4.47 4.47 4.47 4.47 4.47 4.47 4.47	Total Termination (Less than 5 years of service) Tier 1 Tier 2 4.47 12.00 4.47 8.00 4.47 2.00 4.47 1.50

100% of members are assumed to elect a withdrawal of contributions. No termination is assumed after a member is assumed to retire.

	Total	Rate (%) Fermination (5 or more ye	ars of service)	
	Т	ier 1		
Age	5 - 10 Years	10+ Years	Tier 2	
20	2.87	3.57	3.10	
25	2.87	3.57	2.85	
30	1.88	2.63	2.36	
35	0.87	1.44	1.74	
40	0.44	0.92	1.32	
45	0.19	0.63	0.96	
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	

100% of Tier 1 members with 5 - 10 years of service, 0% of Tier 1 members with 10+ years of service and 50% of Tier 2 members with 5+ years of service 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:

Rate (%)		
Age	Tier 1	Tier 2
50	12.72	5.31
51	7.63	4.12
52	7.63	4.64
53	5.09	5.09
54	5.09	5.09
55	10.60	19.46
56	13.77	11.72
57	14.03	7.82
58	16.66	9.69
59	29.67	9.17
60	100.00	60.00
61	100.00	60.00
62	100.00	60.00
63	100.00	75.00
64	100.00	75.00
65	100.00	100.00

DROP Assumptions:

	Tier 1		Tier 2
First Year Eligible	100%	Eligible but Under Age 55	10%
Second Year Eligible	0%		
Third Year Eligible	0%	Years Since Attaining Age 55	
Thereafter	0%	and 5 Years of Service	
		First Year	40%
		Second Year	10%
		Third Year	5%

Fourth Year

Members are assumed to remain in DROP for 7 years.



0%

Retirement Age and Benefit for Deferred Vested Members:	For current deferre			nt assumption	s are as follows:	
	Tier 1: Tier 2:	Age 50 Age 52				
		r. For those t	hat continue to	work for a re	ill continue to work for a eciprocal employer, a	a
Future Benefit Accruals:	1.0 year of service per year.					
Unknown Data for Members:	Same as those exhibited by members with similar known characteristics. If not specified, members are assumed to be male.					
Inclusion of Deferred Vested Members:	All deferred vested	members are	e included in tl	ne valuation.		
Percent Married:	85%					
Age of Spouse:	Wives are 2 years	younger than	their husbands	5.		
Election of Optional Forms of Benefit at Retirement:		Married Male	Members Female	Unmarried Male	<u>l Members</u> Female	
	Unmodified	40%	40%	100%	100%	
	Option 2 (A/B)	45%	45%			

15%

15%

SECTION 4: Reporting Information for the City of Fresno Fire and Police Retirement System

Option 3 (A/B)



Actuarial Methods	
Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method. Entry Age is the age at the member's hire date. Normal Cost and Actuarial Accrued Liability are calculated on an individual basis and are based on costs allocated as a level percentage of compensation.
Actuarial Value of Assets:	The Actuarial Value of Assets is determined by phasing in any difference between actual market return and expected return on market value over 5 years.
Valuation Value of Assets:	The Actuarial Value of Assets reduced by the value of the non-valuation reserves.
Change in Actuarial Assumption or Methods:	s Based on discussions with the Retirement System staff and a subsequent review of
	recent experience, an assumption to anticipate the election of optional form of benefit at retirement was introduced. Previously, all members were assumed to elect the Unmodified Option.

EXHIBIT III

Summary of Plan Provisions

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

Membership Eligibility:		
	All sworn Fire, Police, and Airport Public Safety personnel are eligible.	
Tier 1	Safety members hired before August 27, 1990.	
Tier 2	Safety members hired on or after August 27, 1990.	
Final Compensation (FAS) for Benefit Determination:		
Tier 1	Final highest consecutive thirty-six months of compensation earnable calculated using the rate of pay actually earned by the member in effect at the time of retirement. Some members are also entitled to final compensation determined based on a rank average (§3-301 and §3-302).	
Tier 2	Highest consecutive thirty-six months of compensation earnable during any thirty-six months of service before the date of retirement (§3-401).	
Service:	Years of service (Yrs).	
Service Retirement Eligibility:		
Tier 1	Age 50 with 10 years of service (§3-332).	
Tier 2	Age 50 with 5 years of service (§3-410).	



Benefit Formula:			
Tier 1 (§3-333)	If a member has at least 20 years of service at retirement from active status:		
	55% * FAS + Yrs of service in excess of 20 com	pleted after age 50 * 2.00% * FAS	
	If a member has less than 20 years	s of service at retirement from active status:	
	55% * FAS * Yrs of service / 20		
	If a member retires from deferred	status:	
		eater of 20 Yrs or Yrs of service member would I remained in City service until age 50)	
<i>Tier 2 (§3-411)</i>			
	Retirement Age	Benefit Formula	
	50	2.00% x FAS x Yrs	
	51	2.14% x FAS x Yrs	
	52	2.28% x FAS x Yrs	
	53	2.42% x FAS x Yrs	
	54	2.56% x FAS x Yrs	
	55+	2.70% x FAS x Yrs	
Maximum Benefit			
(§3-333 and §3-411):	75% of FAS		



Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP):	
Eligibility	Same as Service Retirement.
Benefits Under DROP	DROP benefits (calculated using age, service and salary at the commencement date of participation in DROP) will be credited to a DROP account with interest at rates determined by the Board. Members will no longer be required to make member contributions. 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 (§3-353 and §3-424)
Ordinary Disability:	
<u>Tier 1</u>	
Eligibility	Ten years of service (§3-335).
Benefit Formula	Greater of 1.65% x FAS x Yrs, 36.67% of FAS or Service Retirement benefit (§3-336).
<u>Tier 2</u>	
Eligibility	Ten years of service (§3-412).
Benefit Formula	Greater of 1.5% x FAS x Yrs, 33.00% of FAS or Service Retirement benefit (§3-413).



ty Disability:	
<u>Tier 1</u>	
Eligibility	No age or service requirements (§3-335).
Benefit Formula	55% of FAS or Service Retirement benefit, if greater (§3-336).
<u>Tier 2</u>	
Eligibility	No age or service requirements (§3-412)
Benefit Formula	50% of FAS or Service Retirement benefit, if greater (§3-413).
e-Retirement Death:	
<u>All Members</u>	
Eligibility	None.
Basic Lump Sum Benefit	Refund of employee contributions with interest, plus one month's compensation for each year of service, to a maximum of six month's compensation (§3-330 and §3-40 for Tier 1 and Tier 2, respectively).
Death in Line of Duty	55% (50% for Tier 2) of FAS or Service Retirement benefit, if greater and, payable religible spouse/domestic partner or minor children (§3-330 and 3-408 for Tier 1 and Tier 2, respectively).
	OR
<u>Active Vested Members</u>	
Eligibility	Ten (five for Tier 2) years of service.
Basic Benefit	66-2/3% of member's unmodified allowance continued to eligible spouse/domestic partner (§3-338 and §3-415 for Tier 1 and Tier 2, respectively).



Death After Retirement:	
<u>All Members</u>	
Service or	
Disability Retirement	66-2/3% of member's unmodified allowance continued to eligible spouse/domestic partner (§3-338 and §3-415 for Tier 1 and Tier 2, respectively).
Withdrawal Benefits:	
Less than Five Years of Service (Ten Years for Tier 1)	Refund of accumulated employee contributions with interest.
Five or More Years of Service (Ten Years for Tier 1)	If contributions left on deposit, entitled to earned benefits commencing at any time after eligible to retire (§3-344 and §3-420 for Tier 1 and Tier 2, respectively).
Post-retirement Cost-of-Living Benefits:	
Tier 1	Based on the method chosen by the employee at retirement:
	For members who chose the final 3-year method, future changes based on the change in the weighted mean average compensation attached to all ranks in the department, to a maximum of 5% per year (§3-302).
	For members who chose the Career Rank method, future changes based on a recalculation of retirement based on the new salaries adopted for the current year (§3-301).
Tier 2	Future changes based on Consumer Price Index to a maximum of 3% per year (§3-411).



Member Contributions:	Please refer to Appendix A for specific rates.				
Tier 1	Provide 1/3 of the funding required to pay a benefit equal to 50% of FAS at age 50 (or when a member has 20 years of service if later but not later than age 60) to a member with 66-2/3% automatic continuance payable to his/her eligible spouse/domestic partner (§3-319). The contribution will be prorated if the member has less than 20 years of service at age 60. Members who are over age 60 with at least 20 years of service do not have to make member contributions (§3-332).				
Tier 2	9% of pay (\S 3-405). Members who are over age 60 with at least 10 years of service do not have to make member contributions (\S 3-410).				
Tier 1	Refund of contribution paid for 66-2/3% automatic continuance. Provide a refund of contributions at service or disability retirement for those members without an eligible spouse/domestic partner (§3-319).				
City Contributions:	Effective with the June 30, 2013 valuation, any new UAAL established on each subsequent valuation as a result of actuarial gains or losses or plan amendments are amortized over separate 15-year declining periods (with the exception of temporary retirement incentives which are amortized over its own declining period of up to 5 years). Any new UAAL established as a result of changes in actuarial assumptions or methods at each valuation is amortized over separate 25-year declining periods. 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).				
Post Retirement Supplemental Benefits (PRSB):	PSRB may be paid to active and retired DROP participants and eligible retirees and beneficiaries (§3-354). This benefit has been excluded from this valuation.				

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

Appendix A Member Contribution Rates

Comparison of member rates calculated in the June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 valuations:

	June 3	June 30, 2018		30, 2017
	<u>Rate</u>	Estimated Annual <u>Amount</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Rate</u>	Estimated Annual <u>Amount</u> ⁽¹⁾
Tier 1 Members	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Tier 2 Members	8.97%	\$9,309	8.97%	\$9,309
All Member Categories Combined	8.97%	\$9,309	8.97%	\$9,309

(1) Amounts are in thousands and are based on the following projected fiscal year 2019 – 2020 annual payroll for active members NOT in the DROP (also in thousands):

Tier 1	\$0
Tier 2	103,779
Total	\$103,779



Appendix A Member Contribution Rates (Continued)

		Actu	ialial valuat	ion as a percenta	age of payron	L			
Exact Age					¹ / ₄ Age	1/2	Age	3/4	Age
Entry Age	Rate	Dependent Portion	Rate	Dependent Portion	Rate	Dependent Portion	Rate	Dependent Portion	
20	4.34%	0.05676	4.40%	0.05676	4.46%	0.05676	4.51%	0.05676	
21	4.57%	0.05676	4.64%	0.05676	4.70%	0.05676	4.76%	0.05676	
22	4.82%	0.05676	4.89%	0.05676	4.96%	0.05676	5.03%	0.05676	
23	5.10%	0.05676	5.17%	0.05676	5.24%	0.05676	5.32%	0.05676	
24	5.39%	0.05676	5.47%	0.05676	5.55%	0.05676	5.63%	0.05676	
25	5.71%	0.05676	5.80%	0.05676	5.89%	0.05676	5.97%	0.05676	
26	6.06%	0.05676	6.16%	0.05676	6.25%	0.05676	6.35%	0.05676	
27	6.44%	0.05676	6.55%	0.05676	6.65%	0.05676	6.76%	0.05676	
28	6.86%	0.05676	6.98%	0.05676	7.09%	0.05676	7.21%	0.05676	
29	7.32%	0.05676	7.45%	0.05676	7.58%	0.05676	7.71%	0.05676	
30	7.84%	0.05676	7.83%	0.05735	7.82%	0.05794	7.80%	0.05852	
31	7.79%	0.05911	7.78%	0.05972	7.77%	0.06032	7.76%	0.06093	
32	7.75%	0.06154	7.74%	0.06217	7.73%	0.06279	7.72%	0.06342	
33	7.70%	0.06405	7.69%	0.06470	7.68%	0.06535	7.67%	0.06599	
34	7.66%	0.06664	7.64%	0.06731	7.63%	0.06798	7.62%	0.06865	
35	7.60%	0.06931	7.59%	0.07000	7.58%	0.07069	7.56%	0.07138	
36	7.55%	0.07207	7.53%	0.07278	7.52%	0.07348	7.51%	0.07419	
37	7.49%	0.07490	7.48%	0.07563	7.46%	0.07636	7.45%	0.07710	
38	7.43%	0.07783	7.42%	0.07858	7.40%	0.07934	7.38%	0.08009	
39	7.37%	0.08085	7.35%	0.08163	7.33%	0.08242	7.32%	0.08320	

Tier 1 Members' Contribution Rates based on the June 30, 2018 Actuarial Valuation as a percentage of payroll

Appendix A

Member Contribution Rates (Continued)

	Exac	ct Age	1/4	Age	1/2	Age	<u>3/4 Age</u>	
Entry Age	Rate	Dependent Portion	Rate	Dependent Portion	Rate	Dependent Portion	Rate	Dependen Portion
40	7.30%	0.08398	7.34%	0.08398	7.37%	0.08398	7.41%	0.08398
41	7.44%	0.08398	7.48%	0.08398	7.51%	0.08398	7.55%	0.08398
42	7.58%	0.08398	7.62%	0.08398	7.66%	0.08398	7.69%	0.08398
43	7.73%	0.08398	7.77%	0.08398	7.81%	0.08398	7.85%	0.08398
44	7.88%	0.08398	7.92%	0.08398	7.96%	0.08398	8.00%	0.08398
45	8.04%	0.08398	8.08%	0.08398	8.12%	0.08398	8.16%	0.08398
46	8.21%	0.08398	8.25%	0.08398	8.29%	0.08398	8.33%	0.08398
47	8.38%	0.08398	8.42%	0.08398	8.47%	0.08398	8.51%	0.08398
48	8.56%	0.08398	8.60%	0.08398	8.65%	0.08398	8.70%	0.08398
49	8.74%	0.08398	8.79%	0.08398	8.84%	0.08398	8.89%	0.08398
50	8.94%	0.08398	8.98%	0.08398	9.03%	0.08398	9.08%	0.08398
51	9.13%	0.08398	9.17%	0.08398	9.20%	0.08398	9.24%	0.08398
52	9.28%	0.08398	9.30%	0.08398	9.32%	0.08398	9.35%	0.08398
53	9.37%	0.08398	9.38%	0.08398	9.39%	0.08398	9.40%	0.08398
54	9.41%	0.08398	9.42%	0.08398	9.42%	0.08398	9.42%	0.08398
55	9.42%	0.08398	9.40%	0.08398	9.38%	0.08398	9.37%	0.08398
56	9.35%	0.08398	9.31%	0.08398	9.27%	0.08398	9.23%	0.08398
57	9.19%	0.08398	9.26%	0.08398	9.34%	0.08398	9.42%	0.08398
58	9.49%	0.08398	9.58%	0.08398	9.66%	0.08398	9.74%	0.08398
59	9.82%	0.08398	9.82%	0.08398	9.82%	0.08398	9.82%	0.08398
terest:	7.25% per a	nnum						
ortality:		Headcount-Weighte et forward one year		althy Annuitant Ta eighted 80% Male			MP-2015, with	no setback

for males, set forward one year for females, weighted 80% Male and 20% Female **Beneficiary** - Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Table, projected 20 years with scale MP-2015, with no setback for males, set forward one year for females, weighted 20% Male and 80% Female

Salary Increase:

See Exhibit II in Section 4



Allocation of Actuarial Surplus

	June 30		
	2018	2017	
Surplus as of Date of Valuation (Table 1)	\$241,994,409	\$223,625,827	
Actuarial Surplus (Table 1)	122,521,309	110,491,027	
Distributable Actuarial Surplus as of date of valuation (Table 2)	6,780,228	6,809,307	
Allocation of Distributable Surplus as of Date of Valuation:			
City Allocation (Table 3)	\$4,520,152	\$4,539,538	
PRSB Allocation (Table 3)	<u>2,260,076</u>	2,269,769	
Total	\$6,780,228	\$6,809,307	

The Allocation of Distributable Actuarial Surplus is sufficient to:

- Only partially offset the City's contribution requirement for the 2019/2020 fiscal year from \$27,027,897 to \$22,507,745 ⁽¹⁾ (see Table 4);

and

- Provide a PRSB benefit of \$184.57 per month over the 2019 calendar year (see Table 5) under the current policy of 80% distribution.

⁽¹⁾ This amount is before considering the projected balance in the City Surplus Reserve Account.



Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (Continued)

	June 30		
	2018	2017	
Table 1: Calculation of Actuarial Surplus			
(1) Valuation Value of Assets	\$1,436,725,409	\$1,354,973,827	
(2) Actuarial Accrued Liability	1,194,731,000	1,131,348,000	
(3) Surplus: $(1) - (2)$	241,994,409	223,625,827	
(4) Contingency Reserve: 10% of (2), not more than (3)	119,473,100	113,134,800	
(5) Actuarial Surplus: (3) – (4)	122,521,309	110,491,027	
Table 2: Determination of Distributable Actuarial Surplus			
(1) Actuarial Surplus (Table 1)	\$122,521,309	\$110,491,027	
(2) Amortization of Balance of Actuarial Surplus:			
a. Amortization Period	30	25	
b. Amortization Factor	0.055339	0.061628	
c. Amortization of Balance of Actuarial Surplus (1) x (2b)	\$6,780,228	\$6,809,307	



Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (Continued)

	June	e 30
	2018	2017
Table 3: Allocation of Distributable Actuarial Surplus:		
(1) Distributable Actuarial Surplus	\$6,780,228	\$6,809,307
(2) City Allocation: (1) x $2/3$	4,520,152	4,539,538
(3) PRSB Allocation: $(1) - (2)$	2,260,076	2,269,769
The City Allocation (2) (along with any City Surplus Rese Prepaid Contribution Accounts) is available to reduce the contributions for the fiscal year that commences one year date of the valuation.	City's	
The PRSB Allocations (along with the PRSB Reserve Acc available to provide retirees, beneficiaries and DROP part monthly PRSB benefit during the calendar year that comn following the date of the valuation. The benefit is derived	icipants a nences 6 months	



Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (Continued)

		Fiscal Year 2019/2020			Fiscal Year 2018/2019		
		Tier 1	Tier 2	Total	Tier 1	Tier 2	Total
	ele 4: City Contribution Requirements Prepared using commended Procedure:						
(1)	City Normal Cost Rate	27.77%	23.29%	23.53%	28.45%	23.07%	23.44%
(2)	Projected Annual Payroll	\$6,203,790	\$108,652,230	\$114,856,020	\$5,994,000	\$104,978,000	\$110,972,000
(3)	City Allocation of Distributable Actuarial Surplus	288,120	4,232,032	4,520,152	298,616	4,240,922	4,539,538
(4)	City Surplus Reserve Account (From Prior Years)	0	0	0	38,614	548,386	587,000
(5)	¹ / ₂ Year Interest on (4)	0	0	0	1,400	19,879	21,279
(6)	Total Contribution Offsets $(3) + (4) + (5)$	288,120	4,232,032	4,520,152	338,630	4,809,187	5,147,817
(7) (8)	Total Contribution Requirement (1) * (2) City Contribution Requirement Prior To Application of Prepaid Employer Contribution Account (7) – (6), not less	1,722,792	25,305,104	27,027,897	1,705,293	24,218,425	25,923,718
(9)	than 0 Contribution Rate Adopted by the City for Fiscal Year 2018/2019	1,434,672	21,073,072	22,507,745	1,366,663	19,409,238	20,775,901 18.72%
(10)	Projected City Contributions Based on Rate Adopted by the City $(9) * (2)$				1,122,077	19,651,882	20,773,958
(11)	Net Additional City Contribution Before Application of Prepaid Employer Contribution Account (8) – (10)	1,434,672	21,073,072	22,507,745	244,586	-242,644	1,942
(12)	City's Prepaid Employer Contribution Account Balance (Negative Account Balance Represents Contribution Shortfall) ⁽¹⁾			-2,013			0
(13)	¹ / ₂ Year Interest on (12)			-73			0
(14)	City's Fiscal Year Contribution After Application of Prepaid Employer Contribution Account $(11) - (12) - (13)$, not less than 0	1,434,805	21,075,025	22,509,830	244,586	-242,644	1,942
(15)	Projected City Surplus Reserve Account for Future Years			0			0
(16)	Projected Residual Prepaid Employer Contribution Account at Year End. $(12) + (13) - (11)$ Adjusted with ½ Year Interest (Negative Account Balance Represents Contribution Shortfall			0			-2.013

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

Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (Continued)

	June 30		
—	2018	2017	
Fable 5: Calculation of PRSB and PRSB Reserve Account:			
(1) PRSB Allocation of Distributable Actuarial Surplus	\$2,260,076	\$2,269,769	
(2) Distribution percentage	80%	80%	
(3) Preliminary PRSB distribution: (1) x (2)	\$1,808,061	\$1,815,815	
(4) Number of eligible participants (Retirees, Beneficiaries & DROP Participants)	1,156	1,142	
(5) Preliminary Monthly PRSB Benefit: (3) / (4) / 12	\$130.34	\$132.50	
(6) Monthly Retiree Medical Trust Premium for the calendar year that commences 6 months following the date of valuation	\$1,240.00	\$1,200.00	
(7) Benefit Shortfall: $(6) - (5)$	\$1,109.66	\$1,067.50	
(8) PRSB Reserve Account	\$2,011,000	\$1,854,000	
(9) Estimated July 1 to December 31 PRSB Payments	<u>\$1,258,745</u>	<u>\$1,182,792</u>	
(10) Net PRSB Reserve Account 6 months following the date of valuation	\$752,255	\$671,208	
(11) Draw from PRSB Reserve Account (lesser of $(10) / (4) / 12$ or (7))	\$54.23	\$48.98	
(12) Final monthly PRSB Benefit for next calendar year: $(5) + (11)$	\$184.57	\$181.48	
(13) Estimated PRSB Reserve Account at the end of the next calendar year: $(1) + (10) - [(12) * (4) * 12]$	\$451,976	\$453,975	

Note: The actual, rather than the projected 2019 surplus, will be used to determine the 2020 calendar year PRSB benefit.

Appendix C

UAAL Amortization Schedule as of June 30, 2018 (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Date Established	Source	Initial Amount	Outstanding Balance	Years Remaining	Annual Payment
Grand Total	June 30, 2018	UAAL	N/A	<u>N/A</u> <u>N/A</u>	N/A	<u>N/A</u> <u>N/A</u>

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