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

Dear Board Members:

We are pleased to submit this Actuarial Valuation and Review as of June 30, 2018. It summarizes the actuarial data used in the valuation, establishes the funding requirements for fiscal 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 Employees Retirement System. The census information and financial information on which our calculations were based was prepared by the Retirement System. That assistance is gratefully acknowledged. The actuarial calculations were completed under the supervision of Andy Yeung, ASA, MAAA, FCA, Enrolled Actuary.

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

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

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

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

Bv.

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

Vice President and Actuary

# **SECTION 1**

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#### **Purpose**

This report has been prepared by Segal Consulting to present a valuation of the City of Fresno Employees Retirement System as of June 30, 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 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)

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



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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 each of the employer and employee contribution rates of 0.1% 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 113.0%. In this June 30, 2018 valuation, the funding ratio has increased to 114.8%. 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 114.3% and 116.6%, respectively.
- Reference: Pg. 28
- > The Retirement System's prefunded actuarial accrued liability (PAAL) as of June 30, 2017 was \$131.4 million on a valuation value of assets basis. In this year's valuation, the PAAL has increased to \$155.0 million on a valuation value of assets basis. The Plan had a net actuarial experience gain of about \$14.8 million. A reconciliation of the System's PAAL is provided in Section 3, Exhibit H.

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. However, the actuarial surplus in the Retirement System is only sufficient to partially reduce the City's and the members' COLA contributions. There is no surplus left after the above COLA contribution offset 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 10.58% of payroll as of June 30, 2017 to 11.11% of payroll as of June 30, 2018. This is a net result of: (i) reflecting expected future elections of optional benefit forms, and (ii) a contribution shortfall for the 2018/2019 fiscal year compared to an excess for the 2017/2018 fiscal year, due to an accounting adjustment in the Reserve for City Surplus, offset somewhat by (iii) a higher surplus offset even after reflecting the increase in the amortization period from 25 to 30 years, and (iv) 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 decreased from 7.80% of payroll as of June 30, 2017 to 7.58% of payroll as of June 30, 2018. This is a net result of: (i) a higher surplus offset, offset somewhat by (ii) reflecting expected future elections of optional benefit forms, and (iii) changes in membership demographics among active non-DROP members. A reconciliation of the Retirement System's aggregate member rate is provided in Section 2, Subsection 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 \$19.4 million (as compared to an unrecognized gain of \$13.8 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 \$19.4 million represent 1.4% of the market value of assets. Unless offset by future investment losses or other unfavorable experience, the recognition of the \$19.4 million market gains is expected to have an impact on the System's future funded ratio and the aggregate employer and employee 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 114.8% to 116.6%,
  - the aggregate employer contribution rate for 2019/2020 would decrease from 11.11% of payroll to 10.73% of payroll, and
  - the aggregate employee contribution rate for 2019/2020 would decrease from 7.58% of payroll to 7.12% of payroll.



For comparison purposes, if all the deferred gains of \$13.8 million in the June 30, 2017 valuation had been recognized immediately in the June 30, 2017 valuation, the funded percentage would have increased from 113.0% to 114.3%, the aggregate employer rate would have decreased from 10.58% to 10.26% of payroll, and the aggregate employee rate would have decreased from 7.80% to 7.40% 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 Section 3-554 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<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(1)</sup> Option 2A and Option 3A provide 100% and 50% 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 75% continuance, respectively, of the member's modified allowance, payable to the spouse/domestic partner upon the member's death.



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#### <u>Impact of Future Experience on Contribution Rates</u>

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)
Normal Cost Rate	11.70%	\$16,341	11.66%	\$16,286
Surplus Offset	-1.00%	-1,390	-0.71%	-992
Contribution (Excess)/Shortfall from Prior Fiscal Year	0.41%	<u>573</u>	<u>-0.37%</u>	517
Required Contributions	11.11%	\$15,524	10.58%	\$14,777
Average Member Contribution Rates:		Estimated		Estimated
	Total Rate	Annual Amount (2)	Total Rate	Annual Amount (2)
All Members (3)	7.58%	\$8,775	7.80%	\$9,030
Funded Status:				
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$1,047,692		\$1,013,684	
Valuation Value of Assets (VVA)	1,202,691		1,145,061	
Market Value of Assets (MVA) (4)	1,222,095		1,158,863	
Funded Percentage on VVA basis	114.8%		113.0%	
Prefunded/(Unfunded) Actuarial Accrued Liability on VVA basis	\$154,999		\$131,377	
Funded Percentage on MVA basis	116.6%		114.3%	
Prefunded/(Unfunded)Actuarial Accrued Liability on MVA basis	\$174,403		\$145,179	
Key Economic Assumptions:				
Interest Rate	7.25%		7.25%	
Inflation Rate	3.00%		3.00%	
Across-the-Board Salary Increase	0.50%		0.50%	

<sup>(1)</sup> Based on projected fiscal year 2019-2020 annual payroll for active non-DROP and DROP members of \$139,670.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(2)</sup>Based on projected fiscal year 2019-2020 annual payroll for members not in the DROP of \$115,768.

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

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

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

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	Change From Prior Year
Active Members:			
Non-DROP			
Number of members	1,812	1,715	5.7%
Average age	44.8	45.3	-0.5
Average service	8.4	8.9	-0.5
Projected total compensation (1)	\$111,852,669	\$102,354,521	9.3%
Average projected compensation	\$61,729	\$59,682	3.4%
DROP			
Number of members	351	370	-5.1%
Average age	60.8	60.7	0.1
Average service	22.2	22.2	0.0
Projected total compensation (1)	\$23,093,533	\$23,560,592	-2.0%
Average projected compensation	\$65,794	\$63,677	3.3%
Retired Member and Beneficiaries:			
Number of members:			
Service retired	1,426	1,376	3.6%
Disability retired	157	154	1.9%
Beneficiaries	398	389	2.3%
Total	1,981	1,919	3.2%
Average age	71.0	70.7	0.3
Average monthly benefit (2)	\$2,035	\$1,997	1.9%
Vested Terminated Members:			
Number of vested terminated members (3)	316	304	3.9%
Average age	45.2	45.1	0.1
Summary of Financial Data (dollar amounts in thousands):			
Market value of assets (4)	\$1,348,691	\$1,274,122	5.9%
Return on market value of assets	8.67%	14.40%	N/A
Actuarial value of assets	\$1,329,287	\$1,260,320	5.5%
Return on actuarial value of assets	8.31%	8.50%	N/A
Valuation value of assets	\$1,202,691	\$1,145,061	5.0%
Return on valuation value of assets	8.34%	8.52%	N/A

<sup>(1)</sup> June 30, 2017 payroll was projected payroll for fiscal year 2017/2018. June 30, 2018 payroll was projected payroll for fiscal year 2018/2019.

<sup>(4)</sup> Includes non-valuation reserves.



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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(3)</sup>Includes terminated members due a refund of member contributions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### A. MEMBER DATA

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

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

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

CHART 1
Member Population: 2009 – 2018

Year Ended June 30	Active Members <sup>(1)</sup>	Vested Terminated Members <sup>(2)</sup>	Retired Members and Beneficiaries	Ratio of Non-Actives to Actives
2009	2,490	188	1,400	0.64
2010	2,283	184	1,503	0.74
2011	1,993	212	1,622	0.92
2012	1,900	221	1,672	1.00
2013	1,839	233	1,710	1.06
2014	1,859	243	1,749	1.07
2015	1,888	263	1,790	1.09
2016	1,958	282	1,858	1.09
2017	2,085	304	1,919	1.07
2018	2,163	316	1,981	1.06

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

<sup>(2)</sup> 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 1,812 non-DROP active members with an average age of 44.8, average years of service of 8.4 years and average salary of \$61,729. The 1,715 non-DROP active members in the prior valuation had an average age of 45.3, average service of 8.9 years and average salary of \$59,682.

#### **Inactive Members**

In this year's valuation, there were 316 members with a vested right to a deferred or immediate vested benefit versus 304 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

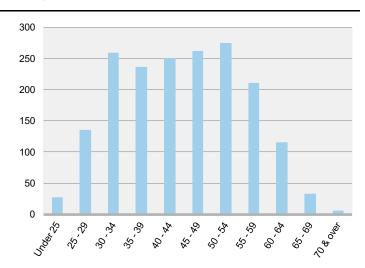
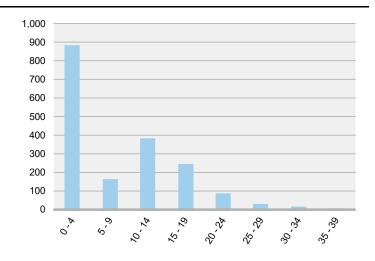


CHART 3
Distribution of Non-DROP Active Members by Years of Service as of June 30, 2018





#### **DROP Active Members**

In this year's valuation, there were 351 DROP active members with an average age of 60.8 years, average years of service of 22.2 and average compensation of \$65,794. The 370 DROP active members in the prior valuation had an average age of 60.7 years, average years of service of 22.2 and average compensation of \$63,677.

#### **Retired Members and Beneficiaries**

As of June 30, 2018, 1,583 retired members and 398 beneficiaries were receiving total monthly benefits of \$4,031,327. For comparison, in the previous valuation, there were 1,530 retired members and 389 beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits of \$3,832,136.

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

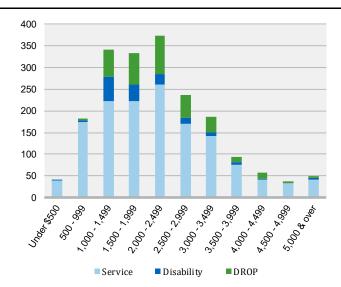
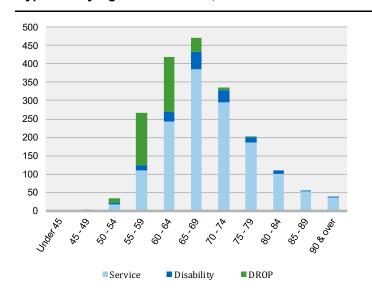


CHART 5
Distribution of Retired Members (Excl. Beneficiaries) by Type and by Age as of June 30, 2018





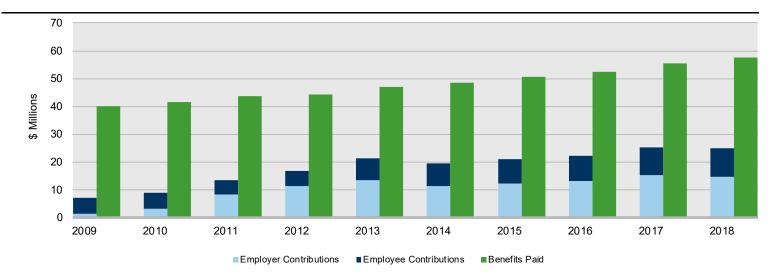
#### **B. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

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 during each year while the second bar details the decreases due to benefit payments.

CHART 6
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	\$33,309,388	\$86,391,535	\$(53,082,147)	0.2	\$(10,616,429)
	2016	5,089,099	86,555,118	(81,466,019)	0.4	(32,586,408)
	2017	162,373,451	81,745,465	80,627,986	0.6	48,376,792
	2018	108,915,466	91,128,763	17,786,703	0.8	14,229,363
1.	Total Deferred Return					\$19,403,318
2.	Net Market Value					1,348,690,633
3.	Actuarial Value of Asse	ets (Item 2 – Item 1)				\$1,329,287,315
4.	Ratio of Actuarial Value	e to Market Value				98.6%
5.	Non-Valuation Reserve	s and Other Adjustments				
	a. DROP Reserve	•				\$126,597,000
	b. PRSB Reserve		0			
	c. City Surplus Reserv		(1,000)			
	d. Total					126,596,000
6.	Valuation Value of Ass	ets (Item 3 – Item 5d)				\$1,202,691,315

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

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

6/30/2019	\$(7,226,695)
6/30/2020	3,389,734
6/30/2021	19,682,938
6/30/2022	3,557,341
	\$19,403,318

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

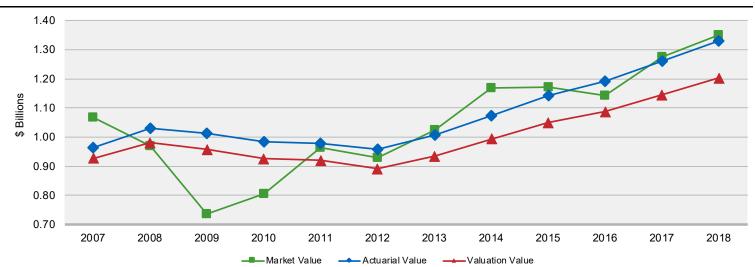
<sup>(2)</sup> The City Surplus Reserve is treated as an asset; it represents the City's prior shortfall contributions due to the difference between the actual versus the estimated contributions for 2017/2018. This difference is taken into account in developing the contribution rate requirement for 2019/2020.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

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

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

CHART 8

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



#### 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 \$14.8 million, including a gain of \$12.3 million from investments (after smoothing) and a gain of \$2.5 million from all other sources. The net experience variation from individual sources other than investments was 0.2% 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)	\$12,312,000
2.	Net gain from other experience (2)	2,490,000
3.	Net experience gain: $(1) + (2)$	\$14,802,000

<sup>(1)</sup> Details in Chart 10.

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

#### **Investment Rate of Return**

A major component of projected asset growth is the assumed rate of return. The assumed return should represent the expected long-term rate of return, based on the Retirement System's investment policy. For valuation purposes, the assumed rate of return on the valuation value of assets was 7.25% (based on the June 30, 2017 valuation). The actual rate of return on a valuation basis for the 2017/2018 fiscal year was 8.34%.

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.

CHART 10

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

	Market Value	Actuarial Value	Valuation Value
Actual return	\$108,915,466	\$103,313,739	\$94,009,765
2. Average value of assets	\$1,256,948,452	\$1,243,146,860	\$1,126,871,347
3. Actual rate of return: $(1) \div (2)$	8.67%	8.31%	8.34%
4. Assumed rate of return	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
5. Expected return: (2) x (4)	\$91,128,763	\$90,128,147	\$81,698,173
6. Actuarial gain/(loss): (1) – (5)	<u>\$17,786,703</u>	<u>\$13,185,592</u>	<u>\$12,311,592</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

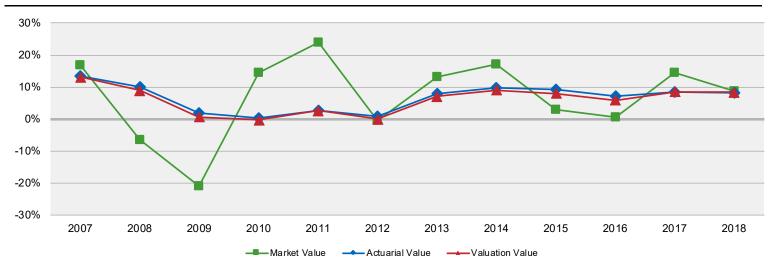
		Market Value Investment Return		al Value nt Return	Valuation Value Investment Return	
Year Ended June 30	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
2009	\$(199,694,398)	(20.97%)	\$18,308,120	1.81%	\$5,743,642	0.59%
2010	104,511,346	14.54%	3,460,859	0.35%	(2,390,978)	(0.25%)
2011	188,925,406	23.88%	26,707,381	2.76%	23,379,931	2.56%
2012	(5,620,568)	(0.59%)	7,136,014	0.74%	(635,732)	(0.07%)
2013	121,116,558	13.21%	76,037,664	8.05%	61,830,441	7.01%
2014	172,772,730	17.11%	97,805,639	9.86%	82,881,705	8.99%
2015	33,309,388	2.89%	97,866,370	9.24%	78,386,652	7.98%
2016	5,089,099	0.44%	81,736,752	7.26%	61,469,599	5.93%
2017	162,373,451	14.40%	99,924,798	8.50%	91,246,639	8.52%
2018	108,915,466	8.67%	103,313,739	8.31%	94,009,765	8.34%
ive-Year Annualized Ave	erage Return	8.51%		8.63%		7.95%
Gen-Year Annualized Ave	rage Return	6.62%		5.63%		4.90%



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



# **Other Experience**

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

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

The net gain from this other experience for the year ended June 30, 2018 amounted to \$2.5 million which is 0.2% of the actuarial accrued liability. See Section 3, Exhibit H for a detailed development of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

#### D. EMPLOYER AND MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

Employer contributions consist of two components:

Normal Cost

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

Contribution to the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)

The annual contribution rate that, if paid annually over the UAAL amortization period, would accumulate to the amount necessary to fully fund the UAAL. Accumulation includes annual crediting of interest at the assumed investment earning rate. The contribution (or rate credit in the case of a prefunded actuarial accrued liability) is calculated to remain as a level percentage of future active member payroll (including payroll for new members as they enter the Retirement System) assuming a constant number of active members. In order to remain as a level percentage of payroll, amortization payments (credits) are scheduled to increase at the annual rate of 3.50% (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 nondeclining 30-year period.

The recommended employer contributions are provided on Chart 13.

Member Contributions

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

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



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

	June 3	30, 2018	June 30, 2017	
All Categories Combined	<u>Rate</u>	Estimated Annual Amount <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>Rate</u>	Estimated Annual <u>Amount<sup>(1)</sup></u>
Normal Cost	11.70%	\$16,341	11.66%	\$16,286
Surplus Offset	-1.00%	-1,390	-0.71%	-992
Contribution (Excess)/Shortfall from Prior Fiscal Year	0.41%	<u>573</u>	<u>-0.37%</u>	
Total Contribution	11.11%	\$15,524	10.58%	\$14,777

<sup>(1)</sup> 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):

**Payroll** \$139,670

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.

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

CHART 14
Reconciliation of Recommended Employer Contribution from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018 (Dollars in Thousands)

		Contribution Rate	Estimated Amount (1)
1.	Recommended Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2017 (for 2018/2019 fiscal year)	10.58%	\$14,777
	a. Reverse effect of 2017/2018 fiscal year contribution offset included in the above rate (payable 2018/2019)	-0.37%	-\$517
	b. Reverse effect of surplus allocated to the City in the 6/30/2017 valuation for the 2018/2019 fiscal year	<u>-0.71%</u>	<u>-\$992</u>
	c. Normal Cost Rate as of June 30, 2017	11.66%	\$16,286
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	-0.06%	-\$85
	b. Effect of reflecting expected future elections of optional benefit forms	0.10%	<u>\$140</u>
	c. Normal Cost Rate as of June 30, 2018	11.70%	\$16,341
3.	Charge for the difference between the actual and the estimated 2018/2019 fiscal year contributions	0.41%	\$573
4.	Credit for surplus allocated to the City in the 6/30/2018 valuation to reduce the employer's COLA rate for the 2019/2020 fiscal year	-1.00%	-\$1,390
5.	Recommended Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2018 (for 2019/2020 fiscal year)	11.11%	\$15,524

<sup>(1)</sup> Based on projected fiscal year 2019/2020 annual payroll of \$139,670 for active non-DROP and DROP members.



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.

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

# CHART 15 Reconciliation of Recommended Member Contribution from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018 (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Contribution Rate	Estimated Amount (1)
Average Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2017	$7.80\%^{(2)}$	\$9,030
Effect of changes in membership demographics among active non-DROP members	0.01%	\$12
Effect of reflecting expected future elections of optional benefit forms (3)	0.10%	\$116
Effect of an increase in the surplus available to pay employee COLA contributions	<u>-0.33%</u>	<u>-\$383</u>
Average Contribution Rate as of June 30, 2018	7.58%(4)	\$8,775

<sup>(1)</sup> Based on projected fiscal year 2019/2020 annual payroll for members NOT in the DROP of \$115,768.



<sup>(2)</sup> Includes a COLA offset from allocated surplus of 0.87%.

<sup>(3)</sup> Effects COLA portion only.

 $<sup>^{(4)}</sup>$  Includes a COLA offset from allocated surplus of 1.20%.

#### **CHART 16**

#### **Breakdown of Normal Cost Rate**

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

	June 30, 2018
Service Retirement	14.68%
Vested Deferred Retirement and Contribution Refunds	2.32%
Death-In-Service	0.18%
Disability	<u>0.80%</u>
Total Normal Cost	17.98%
Less	
Employee Contributions (1)	<u>6.28%</u>
Equals	
Net Employer Normal Cost	11.70%

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 \$139,670 instead of annual payroll for only active non-DROP members of \$115,768.

#### 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

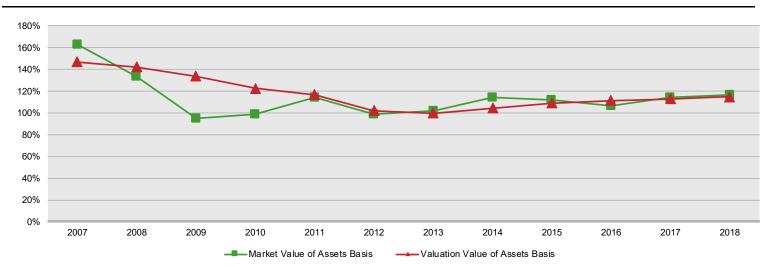


CHART 18
Schedule of Funding Progress (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

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	\$958,032	\$715,250	\$242,782	133.9	\$139,274	174.3
6/30/2010	926,370	756,258	170,112	122.5	131,224	129.6
6/30/2011	920,217	791,105	129,112	116.3	117,577	109.8
6/30/2012	891,366	871,958	19,408	102.2	112,307	17.3
6/30/2013	933,722	934,947	(1,225)	99.9	111,854	(1.1)
6/30/2014	993,641	950,274	43,367	104.6	108,942	39.8
6/30/2015	1,049,093	960,364	88,729	109.2	110,107	80.6
6/30/2016	1,087,125	976,909	110,216	111.3	113,436	97.2
6/30/2017	1,145,061	1,013,684	131,377	113.0	125,915	104.3
6/30/2018	1,202,691	1,047,692	154,999	114.8	134,946	114.9

#### F. VOLATILITY RATIOS

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

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

For the Retirement System, the current AVR is about  $10.0^{(1)}$  This means that a 1% asset gain/(loss) (relative to the assumed investment return) translates to about 10.0% of one-year's payroll. Since the Retirement System amortizes actuarial gains and losses over a period of 15 years, there would be a 0.8% of payroll decrease/(increase) in the required contribution for each 1% asset gain/(loss) if the Retirement System has an unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

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

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

For the Retirement System, the current LVR is about 7.8. This is about 22% lower than the AVR. Therefore, we would expect that contribution volatility will decrease over the long term.

CHART 19
Volatility Ratios for Years Ended June 30, 2009 – 2018

Year Ended June 30	Asset Volatility Ratio	Liability Volatility Ratio
2009	5.3	5.1
2010	6.1	5.8
2011	8.2	6.7
2012	8.3	7.8
2013	9.2	8.4
2014	10.7	8.7
2015	10.6	8.7
2016	10.1	8.6
2017	10.1	8.1
2018	10.0	7.8

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



This chart shows how

the asset and liability volatility ratios have varied over time.

EXHIBIT A

Table of Plan Coverage

	Year End	Year Ended June 30				
Category	2018	2017	— Change From Prior Year			
Active members in valuation						
Non-DROP						
Number	1,812	1,715	5.7%			
Average age	44.8	45.3	-0.5			
Average service	8.4	8.9	-0.5			
Projected total compensation	\$111,852,669	\$102,354,521	9.3%			
Projected average compensation	\$61,729	\$59,682	3.4%			
Member account balances	\$87,404,462	\$84,475,913	3.5%			
Total active vested members	927	977	-5.1%			
DROP						
Number	351	370	-5.1%			
Average age	60.8	60.7	0.1			
Average service	22.2	22.2	0.0			
Projected total compensation	\$23,093,533	\$23,560,592	-2.0%			
Projected average compensation	\$65,794	\$63,677	3.3%			
Vested terminated members						
Number	316	304	3.9%			
Average age	45.2	45.1	0.1			
Retired members						
Number in pay status	1,426	1,376	3.6%			
Average age	70.5	70.2	0.3			
Average monthly benefit (1)	\$2,249	\$2,212	1.7%			
Disabled members	<u> </u>	•				
Number in pay status	157	154	1.9%			
Average age	68.8	68.1	0.7			
Average monthly benefit (1)	\$1,963	\$1,920	2.2%			
Beneficiaries	,	·				
Number in pay status	398	389	2.3%			
Average age	73.7	73.5	0.2			
Average monthly benefit (1)	\$1,297	\$1,266	2.4%			

<sup>(1)</sup> 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	30-34	35-39	40 & over
Under 25	28	28								-
	\$44,876	\$44,876								
25 - 29	135	133	2							
	50,912	50,662	\$67,550							
30 - 34	259	228	15	16						
	56,027	53,872	74,442	\$69,469						
35 - 39	236	139	31	54	12					
	62,539	57,141	73,889	67,755	\$72,277					
40 - 44	251	116	24	62	42	7				
	62,815	58,040	77,803	63,124	64,968	\$74,919				
45 - 49	262	83	25	72	54	25	2	1		
	61,460	56,767	65,536	59,868	67,371	64,728	\$63,872	\$58,043		
50 - 54	275	65	20	62	66	35	19	8		
	66,722	60,214	63,287	70,020	64,367	77,144	68,229	72,868		
55 - 59	211	53	29	72	33	15	6	2	1	-
	63,013	60,238	66,642	63,844	61,352	67,214	62,014	58,354	\$52,113	-
60 - 64	116	35	10	33	29	3	2	3	1	-
	70,549	75,629	63,927	70,976	65,517	63,571	57,977	72,396	131,308	-
65 - 69	33	5	5	12	8	2		1		
	71,765	72,742	79,250	71,463	64,635	70,386		92,866		
70 & over	6		1	1	2	2				-
	64,570		76,333	98,070	65,815	40,693				
Total	1,812	885	162	384	246	89	29	15	2	_
	\$61,729	\$56,250	\$70,112	\$65,704	\$65,267	\$70,379	\$65,935	\$71,183	\$91,711	-

Note: Excludes 351 active members in DROP with projected average compensation of \$65,794.

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

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

	lon-DROP Active Members	DROP Members	Vested Terminated Members	Pensioners	Disableds	Beneficiaries	Total
Number as of June 30, 2017	1,715 (1)	370 (1)	304	1,376	154	389	4,308
New members	254	0	0	0	0	0	254
Terminations – with vested righ	nts -45	0	45	0	0	0	0
Contributions Refunds	-46	0	-27	0	0	0	-73
DROP Entry	-43	43	0	0	0	0	0
Retirements	-27	-60	-11	98	0	0	0
New disabilities	-1	-1	0	-5	7	0	0
Return to work	8	0	-7	-1	0	0	0
Died with or without beneficiar	у -3	-1	0	-42	-4	9 (3)	-41
Data adjustments	0	0	12 (	4) 0	0	0	12
Number as of June 30, 2018	1,812 (2)	351 (2)	316	1,426	157	398	4,460

<sup>(1)</sup> There was a total of 2,085 actives (including non-DROP and DROP members) at the beginning of the fiscal year.

<sup>(2)</sup> There was a total of 2,163 actives (including non-DROP and DROP members) at the end of the fiscal year.

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

<sup>(4)</sup> These are members who are included in the valuation for the first time this year, 11 of whom started and terminated employment during 2017/2018.

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

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

	Year Ended J	lune 30, 2018	Year Ended .	June 30, 2017
Contribution income:				
Employer contributions	\$14,608,659		\$15,205,360	
Employee contributions	10,329,475		10,180,589	
Less administrative expenses	<u>-1,618,767</u>		<u>-1,386,778</u>	
Net contribution income		\$23,319,367		\$23,999,171
Investment income:				
Interest, dividends and other income	\$23,611,102		\$21,952,633	
Adjustment toward market value	88,154,684		85,122,423	
Less investment fees	<u>-8,452,047</u>		<u>-7,150,258</u>	
Net investment income		103,313,739		99,924,798
Total income available for benefits		\$126,633,106		\$123,923,969
Less benefit payments:				
Benefit payments	-\$56,241,911		-\$54,350,851	
Post retirement supplemental benefits	0		0	
Refunds of contributions	<u>-1,424,025</u>		<u>-1,199,054</u>	
Net benefit payments		-\$57,665,936		-\$55,549,905
Change in reserve for future benefits		\$68,967,170		\$68,374,064

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		\$1,856,515		\$1,920,674
Accounts receivable:				
Receivables for investments sold	\$1,207,493		\$1,629,505	
Interest and dividends	3,368,358		3,700,596	
Other receivables	1,639,322		<u>1,204,764</u>	
Total accounts receivable		6,215,173		6,534,865
Investments:				
Domestic and international equity	\$745,321,621		\$712,146,124	
Government and corporate bonds	275,886,028		280,959,629	
Real estate	197,413,403		170,247,234	
Emerging market equity	46,735,917		43,228,458	
Collateral held for securities lent	82,685,282		106,197,004	
Other investments	82,586,763		69,954,278	
Total investments at market value		1,430,629,014		1,382,732,728
Total assets		\$1,438,700,702		\$1,391,188,267
Less accounts payable:				
Collateral held for securities lent	-\$82,685,282		-\$106,197,004	
Payable for investments and foreign currency purchased	-6,123,427		-9,044,856	
Other liabilities	<u>-1,201,360</u>		<u>-1,824,671</u>	
Total accounts payable		-\$90,010,069		-\$117,066,531
Net assets at market value		\$1,348,690,633		\$1,274,121,736
Net assets at actuarial value		<u>\$1,329,287,315</u>		\$1,260,320,145
Net assets at valuation value		<u>\$1,202,691,315</u>		\$1,145,061,145

Note: Results may not total properly due to rounding.



#### **EXHIBIT F**

#### **Actuarial Balance Sheet**

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

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

#### **Actuarial Balance Sheet (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Assets	<b>Total</b>
1. Total valuation assets	\$1,202,691
2. Present value of future member normal cost	71,858
3. Present value of future employer normal cost	118,124
4. Unfunded/(prefunded) actuarial accrued liability	-154,999
5. Total current and future assets	\$1,237,674
Liabilities	
6. Present value of benefits already granted, excludes current active DROP	\$587,218
7. Present value of benefits for current active DROP	158,939
8. Present value of benefits to be granted	491,517
9. Total liabilities	\$1,237,674



#### **EXHIBIT G**

# Summary of Reported Asset Information as of June 30, 2018

	Reserves \$(000)
Employer Advance/Retired Reserves	\$1,117,261
Active Member Reserves	104,834
DROP Reserve (1)	126,597
Reserve for PRSB (1)	0
Reserve for City Surplus (1),(2)	(1)
Net Assets Held in Trust for Benefits	\$1,348,691

Note: Results may not add due to rounding

<sup>(1)</sup> Non-valuation reserve.

<sup>(2)</sup> The City Surplus Reserve is treated as an asset; it represents the City's prior shortfall contributions due to the difference between the actual versus the estimated contributions for 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	-\$131,377
2	Total Normal Cost at middle of year	23,456
3	Expected employer and member contributions	-22,776
4	Interest (whole year on (1) plus half year on (2) + (3))	<u>-9,500</u>
5	Expected unfunded/(prefunded) actuarial accrued liability at end of year	-140,197
6	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to all changes:	
	Experience (gain)/loss	
	a. Difference between actual and expected contributions	-\$581
	b. Gain from investment	-12,312
	c. Higher than expected salary increases	1,010
	d. Lower than expected COLA benefit increases for continuing retirees and DROP	-5,611
	e. Effect of reflecting expected future elections of optional benefit forms	2,808
	f. Other experience gain	<u>-116</u>
	g. Subtotal	-14,802
7	Actual unfunded/(prefunded) actuarial accrued liability at end of year (5) + (6g)	-\$154,999



#### 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) Retirement rates 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.

Th	e valuation was made with respect to the following data supplied to us:		
1.	Retired members as of the valuation date (including 398 beneficiaries in pay status)		1,981
2.	Members inactive as of the valuation date with vested rights		316
3.	Members active as of the valuation date		2,163
	DROP members	351	
	Fully vested non-DROP members	927	
	Not vested	885	
Th	ne actuarial factors as of the valuation date are as follows (amounts in 000s):		
	Assets		
1.	Valuation value of assets ( $$1,348,691$ at market value $^{(1)}$ as reported by the Retirement System and $$1,329,287$ at actuarial value $^{(1)}$ )		\$1,202,691
2.	Present value of future normal costs		
	Employee	\$71,858	
	Employer	118,124	
	Total		\$189,982
3.	Prefunded actuarial accrued liability		<u>-154,999</u>
4.	Present value of current and future assets		\$1,237,674
	Liabilities		
5.	Present value of future benefits		
	Retired members and beneficiaries	\$587,218	
	Inactive members with vested rights	52,225	
	DROP members	158,939	
	Active non-DROP members	439,292	
	Total		\$1,237,674

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes non-valuation reserves.



# **EXHIBIT I (continued)**

# Summary of Actuarial Valuation Results as of June 30, 2018

Th	e determination of the recommended contribution is as follows (amounts in 000s):	Dollar Amount	% of Payroll (1)
1.	Total normal cost	\$25,116	17.98%
2.	Expected employee contributions	<u>-8,775</u>	<u>-6.28%</u>
3.	Employer normal cost: $(1) + (2)$	\$16,341	11.70%
4.	Surplus offset	-1,390	-1.00%
5.	Contribution (excess)/shortfall from prior year	<u>573</u>	0.41%
6.	Total recommended employer contributions: $(3) + (4) + (5)$	\$15,524	11.11%
7.	Projected payroll <sup>(1)</sup>	\$139,670	

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

#### **EXHIBIT II**

#### **Actuarial Assumptions and Actuarial Cost Method**

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

effect on this actuarial valuation is shown in the July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2015 Actuarial Experience Study and June 30, 2016 Economic Actuarial Assumptions

Report both dated May 17, 2016.

**Economic Assumptions** 

**Net Investment Return:** 7.25%, net of administration and investment expenses.

**Employee Contribution** 

**Crediting Rate:** 

7.25%, assumed in the valuation.

Consumer Price Index: Increase of 3.00% per year, retiree COLA increases due to CPI are limited to

maximum at 3.00% per year.

**Salary Increases:** 

Annual Rate of Compensation Increase

Inflation: 3.00% per year; plus 0.50% across-the-board salary increase; plus the following Merit and Promotion

increases based on completed years of service.

Years of Service	Annual Increase
0	8.00%
1	5.75%
2	4.50%
3	3.75%
4	3.00%
5	1.85%
6	1.05%
7	0.70%
8	0.70%
9+	0.25%



#### **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, set

forward one year.

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 85%. All pre-retirement deaths are assumed to be non-service connected deaths.

The tables shown above contain about a 20% margin, based on actual to expected deaths, to reflect future mortality improvement, based on a review of mortality experience as of the measurement date.

Employee Contribution Rates and 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, set forward one year, weighted 65% male and 35% 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, set forward one year, weighted 35% male and 65% 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 65% male and 35% female.

#### **Termination Rates Before Retirement:**

60

65

Rate (%) Mortality

Age	Male	Female
25	0.04	0.01
30	0.04	0.02
35	0.04	0.03
40	0.05	0.03
45	0.07	0.05
50	0.13	0.09
55	0.22	0.15

0.40

0.68

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

0.21

0.30

Rate (%)
Disability

Age	All Members
20	0.00
25	0.00
30	0.01
35	0.03
40	0.14
45	0.20
50	0.26
55	0.48
60	0.90
65	1.79

All disabilities are assumed to be non-service connected.



# **Termination Rates Before Retirement (Continued):**

**Total Termination (Less than 5 years of service)** 

Service	Rate (%)
0 – 1	12.00
1 - 2	10.00
2 - 3	5.00
3 - 4	5.00
4 - 5	5.00

85% of members are assumed to elect a withdrawal of contributions.

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

**Total Termination (5 or more years of service)** 

Age	<b>Rate (%)</b>
20	7.50
25	7.20
30	7.00
35	6.40
40	4.80
45	3.70
50	0.00

45% of members are assumed to elect a withdrawal of contributions.

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

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

# **Retirement Rates:**

Age	<b>Rate (%)</b>
50	2.00
51	2.00
52	3.00
53	3.00
54	3.00
55	6.00
56	3.00
57	4.00
58	5.00
59	6.00
60	7.00
61	10.00
62	10.00
63	10.00
64	12.00
65	15.00
66	20.00
67	22.00
68	30.00
69	30.00
70	100.00

# **DROP Assumptions:**

# Male and Female (after attaining age 55)

First Year Eligible	30%
Second Year Eligible	15%
Third Year Eligible	10%
Fourth Year Eligible	10%
Fifth Year Eligible	15%
Sixth Year Eligible	10%
Thereafter	0%

Members are assumed to remain in DROP for 6 years.



Retirement Age and Benefit for Deferred Vested Members:

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

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

reciprocal employer.

**Future Benefit Accruals:** 

1.0 year of service per year.

**Unknown Data for Members:** 

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

specified, members are assumed to be male.

**Inclusion of Deferred Vested** 

**Members:** 

All deferred vested members are included in the valuation.

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

Age of Spouse: Male members are three years older than their spouses.

Female members are two years younger than their spouses.

**Election of Optional Forms of Benefit at Retirement:** 

	Married	Members	Unmarrie	d Members
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Unmodified	30%	60%	100%	100%
Option 2 (A/B)	50%	30%		
Option 3 (A/B)	20%	10%		



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



#### **Service Retirement (Continued):**

#### Benefit Formula Per Year of Service

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

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

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

# Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP):

Eligibility Same as Service Retirement.

Benefits under DROP

DROP benefits (calculated using age, service, and salary at the commencement date of participation in DROP) will be credited to a DROP account with interest at rates determined by the Board. Members will no longer be required to make member contributions. Effective March 7, 2011, active members who signed up for the DROP are required to continue their employee contributions; however, those contributions are deposited into the members' DROP accounts and therefore not available to fund the value of the retirement benefit earned up to the date of the DROP. Therefore, those contributions that will be deposited into the DROP accounts are disregarded in this valuation. Members may participate in DROP for up to ten years (§3-566).



#### **Ordinary or Service Connected Disability:**

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

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

(§3-547).

#### **Pre-Retirement Death:**

All Members

Eligibility None.

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

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

Active Vested Members

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

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

service at death (§3-552).

OR

A2. Eligibility Eligible for Service Retirement.

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

(§3-552).

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

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

<b>Member Contributions:</b>	Please refer to Appendix A for specific rates.  Normal – Provide for an average annuity at age 55 equal to 1/150 of FAS for each of the first 25 years of service and 1/300 for each year in excess of 25 (§3-523).				
	Cost of Living – One-half of the total normal cost necessary to fund cost-of-living benefits, graded in proportion to the member's normal contributions (§3-553).				
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):	PRSB may be paid to retired DROP participants, eligible retirees, and beneficiaries (§3-567). This benefit has been excluded from this valuation.				

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

# Appendix A Member Contribution Rates

Breakdown of member rate between basic and COLA calculated in the June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 valuation:

June 30, 2018 Actuarial Valuation

June 30, 2017 Actuarial Valuation

	BA	ASIC		A, Before us Offset	Surplu	ıs Offset	TO	OTAL	В	ASIC		A, Before us Offset	Surpl	us Offset	TC	OTAL
	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)	Rate	Estimated Annual Amt (1)
All Members	5.84%	\$6,761	2.94%	\$3,404	-1.20%	-\$1,390	7.58%	\$8,775	5.84%	\$6,761	2.83%	\$3,276	-0.87%	-\$1,007	7.80%	\$9,030

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

Payroll (excluding DROP members) \$115,768

Appendix A
Member Contribution Rates (Continued)

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

Entry Age	Basic	COLA	Surplus Offset	Total
16	3.19%	1.61%	-0.66%	4.14%
17	3.29%	1.66%	-0.68%	4.27%
18	3.40%	1.71%	-0.70%	4.41%
19	3.51%	1.77%	-0.72%	4.56%
20	3.62%	1.82%	-0.74%	4.70%
21	3.74%	1.88%	-0.77%	4.85%
22	3.86%	1.95%	-0.80%	5.01%
23	4.00%	2.01%	-0.82%	5.19%
24	4.13%	2.08%	-0.85%	5.36%
25	4.28%	2.16%	-0.88%	5.56%
26	4.44%	2.23%	-0.91%	5.76%
27	4.60%	2.32%	-0.95%	5.97%
28	4.77%	2.40%	-0.98%	6.19%
29	4.96%	2.50%	-1.02%	6.44%
30	5.16%	2.60%	-1.06%	6.70%
31	5.26%	2.65%	-1.08%	6.83%
32	5.37%	2.70%	-1.10%	6.97%
33	5.48%	2.76%	-1.13%	7.11%
34	5.59%	2.81%	-1.15%	7.25%
35	5.70%	2.87%	-1.17%	7.40%
36	5.82%	2.93%	-1.20%	7.55%
37	5.94%	2.99%	-1.22%	7.71%
38	6.06%	3.05%	-1.24%	7.87%
39	6.18%	3.11%	-1.27%	8.02%
40	6.32%	3.18%	-1.30%	8.20%



Appendix A
Member Contribution Rates (Continued)

Entry Age	Basic	COLA	Surplus Offset	Total
41	6.45%	3.25%	-1.33%	8.37%
42	6.59%	3.32%	-1.36%	8.55%
43	6.74%	3.39%	-1.38%	8.75%
44	6.90%	3.47%	-1.42%	8.95%
45	7.07%	3.56%	-1.45%	9.18%
46	7.22%	3.63%	-1.48%	9.37%
47	7.38%	3.72%	-1.52%	9.58%
48	7.54%	3.80%	-1.55%	9.79%
49	7.67%	3.86%	-1.58%	9.95%
50	7.74%	3.90%	-1.59%	10.05%
51	7.78%	3.92%	-1.60%	10.10%
52	7.79%	3.92%	-1.60%	10.11%
53	7.74%	3.90%	-1.59%	10.05%
54	7.59%	3.82%	-1.56%	9.85%

Interest: 7.25% per annum

Mortality: Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Table, projected 20 years with scale MP-2015, set forward one year, weighted 65% Male and 35% Female

Salary Increase: See Exhibit II in Section 4

COLA: 3.00% per annum

Non-Refundability Factor: 94.02%

Appendix B
Allocation of Actuarial Surplus

	June 30		
	2018	2017	
Surplus as of Date of Valuation (Table 1)	\$154,999,315	\$131,377,145	
Actuarial Surplus (Table 1)	50,230,115	30,008,745	
Distributable Actuarial Surplus as of date of valuation (Table 2)	2,779,692	1,849,370	
Allocation of Distributable Surplus as of Date of Valuation:			
Member COLA Contribution Offset (Table 3)	\$1,389,846	\$924,685	
City COLA Contribution Offset (Table 3)	1,389,846	924,685	
Additional City Allocation (Table 3)	0	0	
PRSB Allocation (Table 3)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total	\$2,779,692	\$1,849,370	

The Allocation of Distributable Actuarial Surplus is sufficient to:

<sup>-</sup> Provide for an offset to a portion of the member and City COLA contribution requirements for the 2019-2020 fiscal year.

# Appendix B Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (Continued)

	June 30			
_	2018	2017		
Table 1: Calculation of Actuarial Surplus				
(1) Valuation Value of Assets	\$1,202,691,315	\$1,145,061,145		
(2) Actuarial Accrued Liability	1,047,692,000	1,013,684,000		
(3) Surplus: $(1) - (2)$ , not less than zero	154,999,315	131,377,145		
(4) Contingency Reserve: 10% of (2), not more than (3)	104,769,200	101,368,400		
(5) Actuarial Surplus: (3) – (4)	50,230,115	30,008,745		
Table 2: Determination of Distributable Actuarial Surplus				
(1) Actuarial Surplus (Table 1)	\$50,230,115	\$30,008,745		
(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)	\$2,779,692	\$1,849,370		



Appendix B
Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (Continued)

		June 30		
		2018	2017	
Table	3: Allocation of Distributable Actuarial Surplus:			
(1)	Distributable Actuarial Surplus	\$2,779,692	\$1,849,370	
(2)	Expected COLA Contributions			
	a. City	3,645,000	3,284,000	
	b. Members	<u>3,404,000</u>	2,998,000	
	c. Total	7,049,000	6,282,000	
(3)	Actual Amount Allocated to Buydown COLA Contributions			
	a. City	1,389,846	924,685	
	b. Members	<u>1,389,846</u>	<u>924,685</u>	
	c. Total	2,779,692	1,849,370	
(4)	Net Distributable Actuarial Surplus: (1) – (3c), not less than zero	0	0	
(5)	Additional City Allocation: (4) x 2/3	0	0	
(6)	PRSB Allocation: (4) – (5)	0	0	
	The City Allocation (items 3a and 5) (along with any City Surplus Reserve and City Prepaid Contribution Accounts) is available to reduce the City's contributions for the fiscal year that commences one year following the date of the valuation.			
	The PRSB Allocations (along with the PRSB Reserve Account) is available to provide retirees and beneficiaries a monthly PRSB benefit during the calendar year that commences 6 months following the date of the valuation. The benefit is derived in Table 5.			

Appendix B
Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (Continued)

		Fiscal Year 2019/2020			Fiscal Year 2018/2019		
		Basic	COLA	Total	Basic	COLA	Total
Table	4: City Contribution Requirements						
(1)	City Normal Cost Rate	9.09%	2.61%	11.70%	9.14%	2.52%	11.66%
(2)	Projected Annual Payroll	\$139,670,000	\$139,670,000	\$139,670,000	\$134,947,000	\$134,947,000	\$134,947,000
(3)	City Allocation of Fiscal Year Distributable Actuarial Surplus	0	1,389,846	1,389,846	0	924,685	924,685
(4)	City Surplus Reserve Account (From Prior Years)	0	0	0	-1,000	0	-1,000
(5)	½ Year Interest on (4)	0	0	0	-36	0	-36
(6)	Total Contribution Offsets Available (3) + (4) + (5)	0	1,389,846	1,389,846	-1,036	924,685	923,649
(7)	Total Contribution Required (1) x (2)	12,696,003	3,645,000	16,341,003	12,334,156	3,400,664	15,734,820
(8)	Unused Offset (6) – (7), not less than 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9)	Offset Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0
(10)	Additional Offset Required $(7) - (6) - (9)$ , not less than 0, from Prepaid Contribution Account	12,696,003	2,255,154	14,951,157	12,335,192	2,475,980	14,811,172
(11)	Contribution Rate Adopted by the City for FY 2018/2019	,,	,, -	<i>y y</i>	,,-	,,.	10.58%
(12)	Projected City Contributions Based on Rate Adopted by the City $(11) * (2)$				11,801,413	2,475,980	14,277,393
(13)	Net Additional City Contribution Before Application of Prepaid Employer Contribution Account (10) – (12)	12,696,003	2,255,154	14,951,157	533,779	0	533,779
(14)	City's Prepaid Employer Contribution Account Balance (Negative Account Balance Represents Contribution				·		
	Shortfall) (1)	-553,129	0	-553,129	0	0	0
(15)	½ Year Interest on (14)	-20,051	0	-20,051	0	0	0
(16)	City's Fiscal Year Contribution After Application of Prepaid Employer Contribution Account (13) – (14) – (15), not less than 0	13,269,182	2,255,154	15,524,336	533,779	0	533,779
(17)	Projected Residual Prepaid Employer Contribution Account at Year End. (14) + (15) – (13), Adjusted with ½ Year Interest (Negative Account Balance Represents	13,207,102	2,233,137	15,524,550		U	
	Contribution Shortfall)			0	-553,129	0	-553,129

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



Appendix B
Allocation of Actuarial Surplus (Continued)

	June 3	June 30		
	2018	2017		
Table 5: Calculations for PRSB and PRSB Reserve Account:				
(1) PRSB Allocation of Distributable Actuarial Surplus	\$0	\$0		
(2) PRSB Reserve Account (as of Valuation Date)	\$0	\$0		
(3) Estimated July 1 to December 31 PRSB Payments	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>		
(4) Total amount available for PRSB $(1) + (2) - (3)$	\$0	\$0		
(5) 95% x (4)	\$0	\$0		
(6) Number of eligible participants (Retirees & Beneficiaries)	1,975	1,818		
(7) Monthly PRSB Benefit for next calendar year (5) / (6) / 12	\$0.00	\$0.00		
(8) Target Monthly Benefit (1)	\$1,240.00	\$1,200.00		
(9) Benefit Shortfall (8) – (7)	\$1,240.00	\$1,200.00		
(10) Estimated PRSB Reserve Account as of end of next calendar year: (4) – (6) x (7) x 12	\$0	\$0		

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

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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