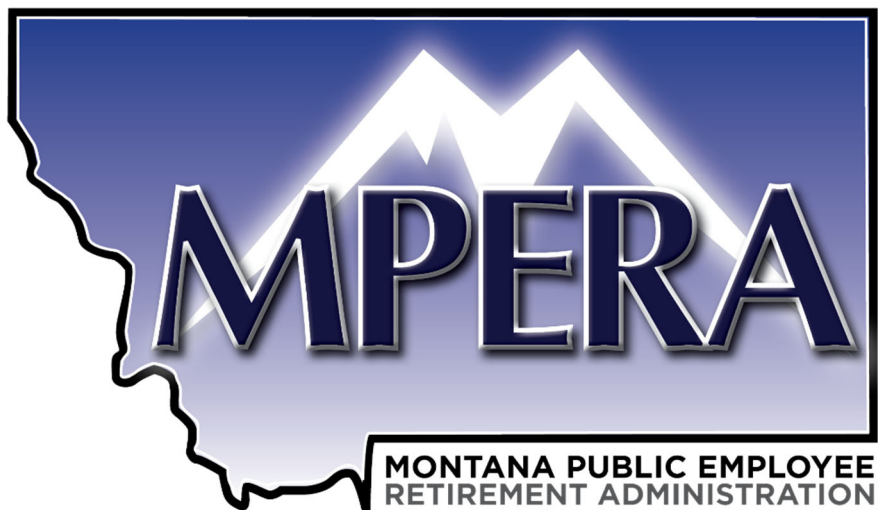




Cavanaugh Macdonald
CONSULTING, LLC

The experience and dedication you deserve

**Firefighters' Unified Retirement System
of the State of Montana**



**Actuarial Valuation
As of June 30, 2019**





Cavanaugh Macdonald

CONSULTING, LLC

The experience and dedication you deserve

October 10, 2019

Public Employees' Retirement Board
100 North Park, Suite 200
Helena, MT 59620-0139

Members of the Board:

In this report are submitted the results of the annual valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Firefighters' Unified Retirement System of the State of Montana (FURS), prepared as of June 30, 2019.

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the funded status of the System as of June 30, 2019. While not verifying the data at source, the actuary performed tests for consistency and reasonability. The valuation indicates that the statutory contribution rate reflecting all anticipated contribution increases are sufficient to amortize the unfunded accrued liability within a 9-year period. The asset values used to determine unfunded liabilities are not market values but less volatile market related values. A smoothing technique is applied to market values to determine the market related values. The unfunded liability amounts using the market value of assets would be different. The interest rate used for determining liabilities is based on the expected return on assets. Therefore, liability amounts in the report cannot be used to assess a settlement of the obligation.

The promised benefits of the System are included in the actuarially calculated contribution rates, which are developed using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Four-year market related value of assets is used for actuarial valuation purposes. Gains and losses are reflected in the unfunded accrued liability that is being amortized by regular annual contributions as a level percentage of payroll, on the assumption that payroll will increase by 3.50% annually. The assumptions recommended by the actuary and adopted by the Board are, in the aggregate, reasonably related to the experience under the Fund and to reasonable expectations of anticipated experience under the Fund.

This is to certify that Todd Green, President and Beverly Bailey, Senior Actuary for Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting, are members of the American Academy of Actuaries and meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein. This also certifies that the undersigned have experience in performing valuations for public retirement systems, that the valuation was prepared in accordance with principles of practice prescribed by the Actuarial Standards Board, and that the actuarial calculations were performed by qualified actuaries in accordance with accepted actuarial procedures, based on the current provisions of the retirement system and on actuarial assumptions that are internally consistent and reasonably based on the actual experience of the System.



October 10, 2019
Public Employees' Retirement Board
Page 2

Future actuarial results may differ significantly from the current results 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 or additional cost or contribution requirements based on the plan's funded status); and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. Since the potential impact of such factors is outside the scope of a normal annual actuarial valuation, an analysis of the range of results is not presented herein.

The Table of Contents, which immediately follows, outlines the material contained in the report.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Todd B. Green' followed by a long horizontal flourish.

Todd B. Green, ASA, FCA, MAAA
President

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Beverly V. Bailey' in a cursive style.

Beverly V. Bailey, ASA, EA, FCA, MAAA
Senior Actuary



**Firefighters' Unified Retirement System
State of Montana**

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Section I: Summary of Results

For convenience of reference, the principal results of the valuation and a comparison with the preceding year's results are summarized below:

VALUATION DATE	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Participant Counts		
Active Members	722	691
Retirees and Beneficiaries	651	643
Disabled Members*	10	9
Terminated Vested Members	36	41
Terminated Non-Vested Members	67	66
Total**	1,486	1,450
Annual Covered Payroll of Active Members	\$ 50,756,445	\$ 47,934,517
Average Salaries from Covered Payroll	\$ 70,300	\$ 69,370
Annual Retirement Allowances for Retired Members and Beneficiaries	\$ 25,880,238	\$ 24,496,522
Assets		
Actuarial Value	\$ 463,085,081	\$ 429,094,690
Market Value	461,189,143	433,934,506
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$ 579,103,280	\$ 548,240,945
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	\$ 116,018,199	\$ 119,146,255
Funded Ratio	79.97%	78.27%
Market Value Rate of Return	5.44%	8.63%
Annual Cost		
Statutory Funding Rate***	57.67%	57.67%
Total Normal Rate	24.84%	24.94%
Employee Contribution Rate****	<u>10.69%</u>	<u>10.69%</u>
Employer Normal Rate	14.15%	14.25%
Employer Contribution Rate		
Normal Rate	14.15%	14.25%
Administrative Expense Load	0.13%	0.25%
UAAL Rate	<u>32.69%</u>	<u>32.47%</u>
Total Rate	46.97%	46.97%
Amortization Period	9 years	10 years
Employer Contribution Rate Necessary to Amortize UAAL over 30 Years		
Normal Rate	14.15%	14.25%
Administrative Expense Load	0.13%	0.25%
UAAL Rate (30-Year Rate)	<u>12.82%</u>	<u>14.00%</u>
Total Rate	27.10%	28.50%
Shortfall/(Surplus)	(19.87%)	(18.47%)

* Based on PERB categorization for the annual report. For actuarial purposes, 53 members in 2018 and 51 members in 2019 were valued as disabled members with offsetting reductions to the number of retired members.

** A reconciliation between participant counts used for the annual report and counts for the valuation appears at the beginning of Appendix D.

*** The statutory funding rate consists of the member contribution rate of 10.69% of compensation plus the employer contribution rate of 46.97% of compensation.

**** Members who have elected GABA contribute 10.70% of compensation. Members who have not elected GABA contribute 9.50% of compensation. The employee contribution rate reflects that 3 active members did not elect GABA and are contributing 9.50%.



Section I: Summary of Results

As a result of this actuarial valuation of the benefits in effect under the Firefighters' Unified Retirement System as of June 30, 2019, the statutory employer contributions are sufficient to amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) of the Retirement System within 9 years. The Funded Ratio is 79.97%.

Calculations based on the Market Value of Assets

MCA 19-2-407 requires this report to show how market performance is affecting the actuarial funding of the Retirement System. The June 30, 2019 market value of assets is \$1,895,938 less than the actuarial value of assets. This is due to the smoothing of investment gains and losses over a four-year period. If the market value of assets was used, the amortization period would be 9 years, and the Funded Ratio would be 79.64%.

Additional Details

MCA 19-13 sets the employer contribution at 14.36% of salary, the state contribution at 32.61% and the employee contribution at 9.50% for non-GABA actives and 10.70% for GABA actives.

The actuarial costs are calculated using the entry age actuarial cost method. This is the method used by most public plans. It is designed to provide a stable contribution rate as a percent of member pay. This actuarial valuation measures the adequacy of the contribution rates set in Montana State Law.

Investment Experience

The market assets earned 5.44% net of investment and operating expenses. As a result of prior years' unrecognized gains, the actuarial assets earned 7.07%, which is 0.58% less than the expected return of 7.65%. The return on the actuarial assets differs from the return on market assets because the actuarial value of assets spreads gains and losses over four years. The chart below shows the annual returns for the past ten years.

Year	Market Return	Actuarial Return	Assumed Investment Return	Market Return over Assumption	Actuarial Return over Assumption
7/1/2009 to 6/30/2010	11.99	(0.83)	7.75	4.24	(8.58)
7/1/2010 to 6/30/2011	20.71	0.84	7.75	12.96	(6.91)
7/1/2011 to 6/30/2012	2.42	3.87	7.75	(5.33)	(3.88)
7/1/2012 to 6/30/2013	12.43	11.05	7.75	4.68	3.30
7/1/2013 to 6/30/2014	16.53	12.44	7.75	8.78	4.69
7/1/2014 to 6/30/2015	4.52	9.32	7.75	(3.23)	1.57
7/1/2015 to 6/30/2016	2.15	8.33	7.75	(5.60)	0.58
7/1/2016 to 6/30/2017	11.56	8.00	7.75	3.81	0.25
7/1/2017 to 6/30/2018	8.63	6.84	7.65	0.98	(0.81)
7/1/2018 to 6/30/2019	5.44	7.07	7.65	(2.21)	(0.58)

Asset gains or losses result when the return on the actuarial value of assets differs from the assumed investment return assumption.

Amortization of the UAAL

The June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation calculated a 10-year amortization period for the UAAL. The resulting amortization period at June 30, 2019 is 9 years. The decrease in the amortization



Section I: Summary of Results

period by one year despite the actuarial loss of \$5,695,009 is due to the fact that the total payroll for valuation purposes grew by 6.29%, which exceeded the assumed rate of 3.50% by 2.79%.

Funding and Benefits Policy

The Montana Public Employees' Retirement Board has adopted a Funding and Benefits Policy to provide general guidelines to help ensure decisions are made based on sound, consistent, and thoroughly examined criteria. The Funding and Benefits Policy includes guidance on the following topics:

1) Funding Requirement

a) The Funding and Benefits Policy states:

1. The Entry Age Normal Cost Method shall be applied to the projected benefits in determining the Normal Cost and Actuarial Accrued Liability.
2. Asset smoothing can be used in the valuation process to spread the recognition of investment gains and losses over a four-year period.
3. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability should be amortized over a reasonable period of time and should not exceed 30 years on a rolling basis. Generally, the funding period should be constant or decreasing.

b) Analysis: The liabilities of the System are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method and are compared to the actuarial value of assets, which are developed using asset smoothing that recognizes gains and losses over a four-year period. Finally, the amortization period as of June 30, 2019 is 9 years based on actuarial value of assets. The current employer and employee statutory rates keep the System's funding within Board policy guidelines.

2) Funding Objectives

a) The Funding and Benefits Policy states: "The primary objectives are to: 1) ensure that the systems are financially sound and pay all benefits promised using assets accumulated from required employer and member contributions and investment income; and 2) achieve a well-funded status with a range of safety to absorb market volatility without creating a UAL."

b) Analysis: The employer and employee contributions provided for in statute are sufficient to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability within a 9-year period. This ensures that the System is financially sound and will be able to pay all promised benefits and achieve a well-funded status with a range of safety to absorb market volatility without creating a UAL.

3) Benefit Enhancements

a) The Funding and Benefits Policy states: "Proposals must provide funding from sources sufficient to cover future costs. Unfunded liabilities created by the proposal must be amortized over a period of time appropriate to the retirement system, but not more than 30 years."

b) Analysis: Without supplemental funding, a benefit enhancement would increase the amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability and further delay the goal of achieving a well-funded status with a range of safety to absorb market volatility without creating a UAL.



Section I: Summary of Results

Sensitivity to Future Experience

The valuation results are projections based on the actuarial assumptions. Actual experience will differ from these assumptions, either increasing or decreasing the ultimate cost. The following illustrations provide simple analyses on how the costs are sensitive to changes in the assumed rate of return.

Investment Return – The investment return generally has the largest impact on the funding of the System.

Impact of Assuming 1.00% Lower Investment Return			
	<u>Funded Ratio</u>	<u>Amortization Period</u>	<u>Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution*</u> (Millions \$)
Current Assumption 7.65%	79.97%	9 Years	\$24.5
Lower Assumption 6.65%	<u>69.60%</u>	<u>21 Years</u>	<u>37.4</u>
Increase / (Decrease)	(10.37)%	12 Years	\$12.9
Impact of Assuming 0.50% Lower Investment Return			
	<u>Funded Ratio</u>	<u>Amortization Period</u>	<u>Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution*</u> (Millions \$)
Current Assumption 7.65%	79.97%	9 Years	\$24.5
Lower Assumption 7.15%	<u>74.71%</u>	<u>13 Years</u>	<u>29.9</u>
Increase / (Decrease)	(5.26)%	4 Years	\$5.4
Impact of Assuming 0.50% Higher Investment Return			
	<u>Funded Ratio</u>	<u>Amortization Period</u>	<u>Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution*</u> (Millions \$)
Current Assumption 7.65%	79.97%	9 Years	\$24.5
Higher Assumption 8.15%	<u>85.36%</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>16.8</u>
Increase / (Decrease)	5.39%	(4) Years	(\$7.7)
Impact of Assuming 1.00% Higher Investment Return			
	<u>Funded Ratio</u>	<u>Amortization Period</u>	<u>Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution*</u> (Millions \$)
Current Assumption 7.65%	79.97%	9 Years	\$24.5
Higher Assumption 8.65%	<u>90.88%</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>11.1</u>
Increase / (Decrease)	10.91%	(6) Years	(\$13.4)

* Amounts reflect estimated increase/(decrease) in FY2020 employer contributions in order to maintain the 9 year amortization period.



Section I: Summary of Results

The future funding status of the System will be determined by the System's experience. The System's actual asset returns and retirement rates, as well as member longevity, salary increases, withdrawal rates, disability rates and future legislation will all impact the funding status of the System. The entry age normal cost method and four year smoothing of asset gains and losses will help to provide a more orderly funding of the System's liabilities, but will not change the actual experience. The amortization period of the UAAL is not likely to decrease by the expected 1.0 year with each passing actuarial valuation. Instead, the amortization period is expected to decrease more or less than 1.0 year each year, reflecting gains and losses due to experience different than the actuarial assumptions.

Assumption Changes

There have been no assumption changes since the previous valuation.

Benefit Changes

There have been no benefit changes since the previous valuation.

Contribution Changes

There have been no contribution changes since the previous valuation.

Method Changes

There have been no method changes since the previous valuation.



Section I: Summary of Results

Impact of Changes

The following table summarizes how experience has changed the UAAL since the June 30, 2018, Actuarial Valuation. Further detail can be found in Tables 10 and 11.

Changes in the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)

June 30, 2018 Valuation UAAL	\$119,146,255
Normal Cost (Including Expenses)	11,709,458
Contributions	(29,417,756)
Interest	<u>8,885,233</u>
Expected June 30, 2019 UAAL	\$110,323,190
Experience (Gain)/Loss on Actuarial Liabilities	\$3,193,710
Experience (Gain)/Loss on Actuarial Assets	2,501,299
Assumption & Method Changes	0
Plan Changes	<u>0</u>
Total (Gain) / Loss	<u>\$5,695,009</u>
June 30, 2019 Valuation UAAL	\$116,018,199



Section I: Summary of Results

Summary

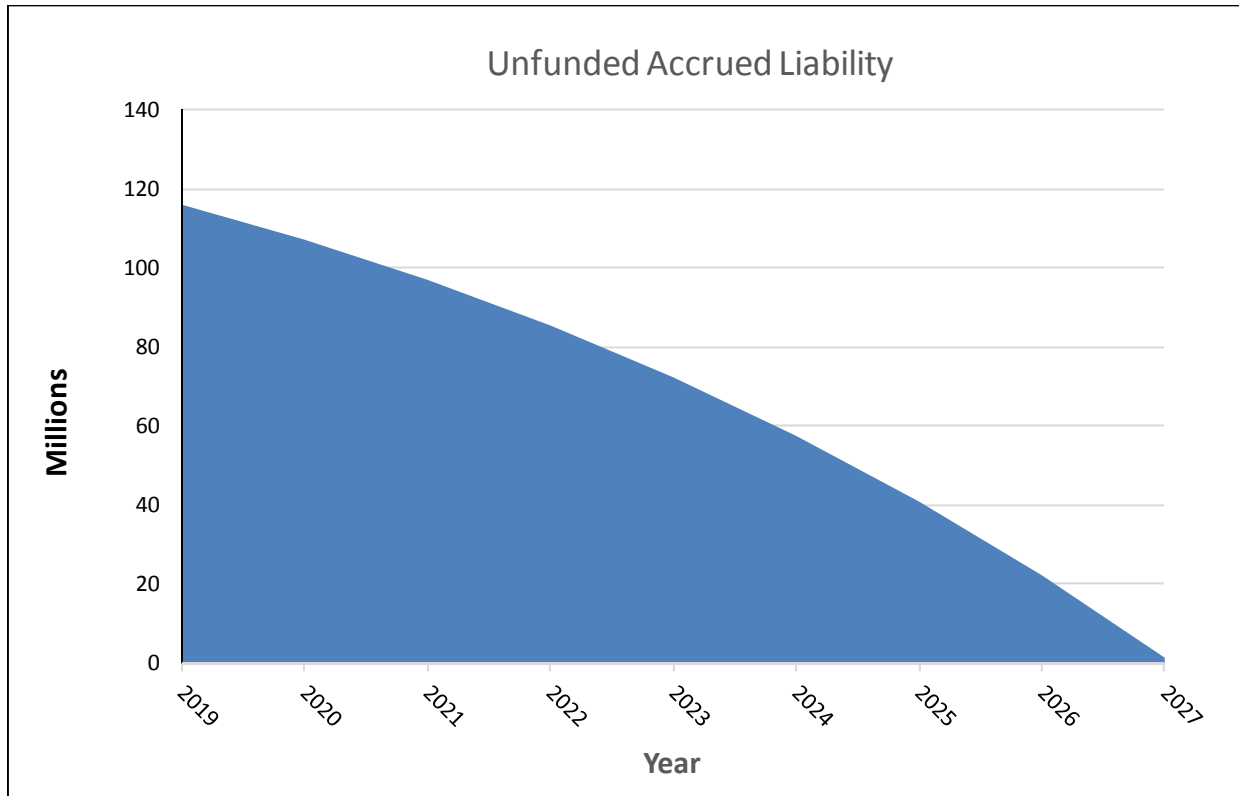
- * The System's actuarial value investment return of 7.07% for the year ended June 30, 2019 is 0.58% less than the expected return of 7.65%. This represents an asset loss of \$2,501,299 due to investment return being less than anticipated. As of June 30, 2019, the market value of assets was \$461,189,143. As of June 30, 2019, the actuarial value of assets was \$463,085,081. The June 30, 2019 market value of assets will be recognized in future actuarial valuations unless it is offset by returns greater than the 7.65% assumption.
- * As of June 30, 2019, the amortization period of the UAAL is 9 years. Prior to this valuation, the funding period was 10 years. The decrease in the amortization period by one year despite the actuarial loss of \$5,695,009 is due to the fact that the total payroll for valuation purposes grew by 6.29%, which exceeded the assumed rate of 3.50% by 2.79%. The System is currently being funded within the parameters defined by the Board.
- * The funding of the retirement system will be impacted by future experience, which will sometimes be more favorable than the actuarial assumptions and sometimes less favorable. In particular, investment returns larger and smaller than the 7.65% assumption are expected to have significant impacts on the System's funding progress. In the long term, the favorable experience is needed to offset the less favorable experience. This is the reason for using an actuarial value of assets that allows gains and losses to be smoothed over four years.
- * The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is amortized using a level percentage of payroll method over the amortization period. Under the level percentage of payroll method, amortization payments will not be large enough to cover interest on the UAL in the beginning of the amortization schedule, which means that as a dollar amount the UAL is expected to grow. After a period of time, amortization payments will be large enough that the amortization payments will cover both interest and principal, and the UAL as a dollar amount will be projected to decrease in each subsequent year. The payroll growth assumption is used to determine the percentage of payroll required over the remaining amortization period to fully amortize the unfunded liability. The payroll growth assumption is 3.50%.



Section I: Summary of Results

Projected Progress toward 100% Funding

The table below shows the projected progress toward reaching 100%. When the System is 100% funded, the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability will be fully amortized. This is scheduled to occur within 9 years. The ultimate goal of the FURS System is to become at least 100% funded and to establish a reserve equal to 10% of the System's Actuarial Accrued Liability.





Section II: Assets

Assets

In many respects, an actuarial valuation can be regarded as an inventory process. The inventory is taken as of the actuarial valuation date, which for this valuation is June 30, 2019. On that date, the assets available for the payment of benefits are appraised. These assets are compared with the actuarial liabilities. The actuarial process thus leads to a method of determining what contributions by members and their employers are needed to strike a balance.

The asset valuation method being used is a four-year smoothing method. The expected return is determined each year based on the beginning of year market value and actual cash flows during the year. Any difference between the expected market value return and the actual market value return is recognized evenly over a period of four years.

Table 1 lists the assets held and their market value for the past two years. Table 2 summarizes the fund's activity during the past two years. Table 3 summarizes the determination of the actuarial value of assets. Table 4 summarizes historical asset returns for the last 10 years including the amount recognized by the actuarial asset valuation method which was greater or lesser than the actuarial investment return assumption. Table 5 summarizes the historical asset values on a market value and actuarial value basis, to the extent it was available. Additional data can be included in this table for future reports, if provided by the System.



Section II: Assets

Table 1:
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiscal Year Ended June 30

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and Short Term Investments	\$ 13,534,755	\$ 8,522,791
Securities Lending Collateral	\$ 2,047,052	\$ 2,660,305
Receivables:		
Interest Receivable	\$ 26,999	\$ 14,819
Accounts Receivable	148,829	386,226
Due from Other Funds	-	-
Due from Primary Government	16,605,850	16,156,512
Notes Receivable	-	-
Total Receivables	<u>\$ 16,781,678</u>	<u>\$ 16,557,557</u>
Investments, at fair value:		
Investment Pools	430,646,377	408,718,147
Other Investments	-	-
Total Investments	<u>\$ 430,646,377</u>	<u>\$ 408,718,147</u>
Capital Assets		
Property and Equipment, at cost, net of Accumulated Depreciation	\$ 324	\$ 324
Intangible Assets, at cost, net of Amortization Expense	314,994	362,717
Total Capital Assets	<u>\$ 315,318</u>	<u>\$ 363,041</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 463,325,180</u>	<u>\$ 436,821,841</u>
LIABILITIES		
Securities Lending Liability	\$ 2,047,052	\$ 2,660,305
Accounts Payable	1,391	90,626
Unearned Revenue	19,772	29,726
Due to Other Funds	67,822	106,679
Compensated Absences	-	-
OPEB Implicit Rate Subsidy LT	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 2,136,037</u>	<u>\$ 2,887,336</u>
NET POSITION - RESTRICTED FOR PENSION BENEFITS	<u>\$ 461,189,143</u>	<u>\$ 433,934,506</u>



Section II: Assets

Table 2:
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiscal Year Ended June 30

Table with 3 columns: Description, 2019, and 2018. Rows include ADDITIONS (Contributions, Misc Income, Investment Income), DEDUCTIONS (Benefit Payments, Refunds, etc.), NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN PLAN NET ASSETS, and NET POSITION - RESTRICTED FOR PENSION BENEFITS (BEGINNING OF YEAR, ADJUSTMENT, END OF YEAR).



Section II: Assets

**Table 3:
Determination of Actuarial Value of Assets**

Valuation Date June 30:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
A. Actuarial Value Beginning of Year	\$ 397,632,831	\$ 429,094,690			
B. Market Value End of Year	433,934,506	461,189,143			
C. Market Value of Beginning of Year	395,506,080	433,934,506			
D. Cash Flow					
D1. Contributions	28,495,431	29,417,756			
D2. Benefit Payments	(24,036,471)	(25,716,015)			
D3. Administrative Expenses	(329,234)	(170,851)			
D4. Investment Expenses	(2,563,287)	(2,743,616)			
D5. Net	<u>\$ 1,566,439</u>	<u>\$ 787,274</u>			
E. Investment Income					
E1. Market Total: B. - C. - D5.	\$ 36,861,987	\$ 26,467,363			
E2. Assumed Rate	7.65%	7.65%			
E3. Amount for Immediate Recognition C*E2. + ((D1. +D2. + D3.) * E2. * 0.5) - D4.	32,977,464	36,074,662			
E4. Amount for Phased-in Recognition E1. - E3.	3,884,523	(9,607,299)			
F. Phased-In Recognition of Investment Income					
F1. Current Year: 0.25 * E4.	\$ 971,131	\$ (2,401,825)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
F2. First Prior Year	3,367,272	971,131	(2,401,825)	-	-
F3. Second Prior Year	(4,808,123)	3,367,272	971,131	(2,401,825)	-
F4. Third Prior Year	(2,612,324)	(4,808,123)	3,367,272	971,131	(2,401,825)
F5. Total Recognized Investment Gain	<u>\$ (3,082,044)</u>	<u>\$ (2,871,545)</u>	<u>\$ 1,936,578</u>	<u>\$ (1,430,694)</u>	<u>\$ (2,401,825)</u>
G. Actuarial Value End of Year A. + D5. + E3. + F5.	\$ 429,094,690	\$ 463,085,081			



Section II: Assets

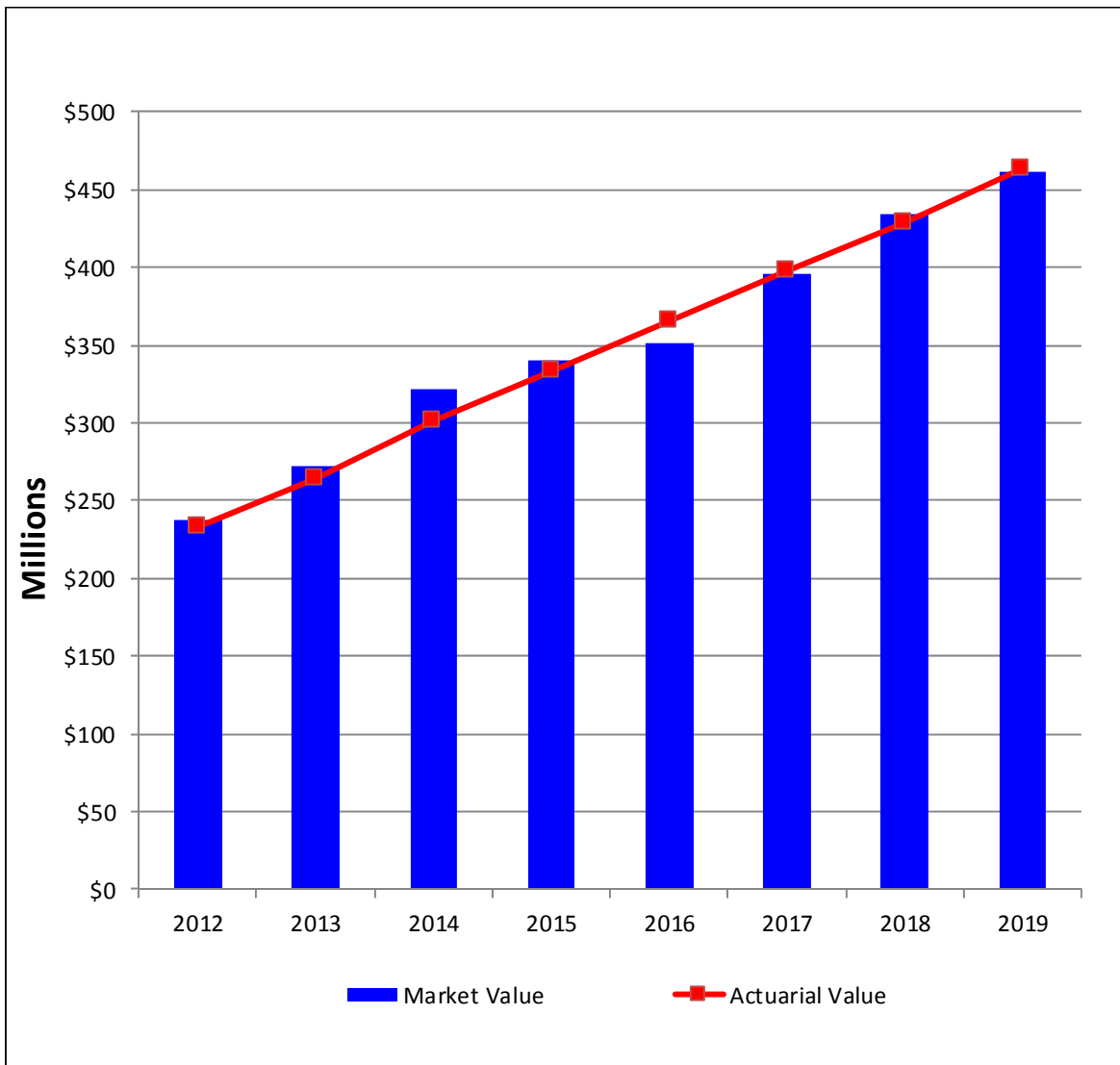
**Table 4:
Historical Investment Returns***

Fiscal Year Ending	Market Returns	Actuarial Returns	Actuarial Assumption	Actuarial Return Over Assumption
June 30, 2010	11.99%	(0.83)%	7.75%	(8.58)%
June 30, 2011	20.71%	0.84%	7.75%	(6.91)%
June 30, 2012	2.42%	3.87%	7.75%	(3.88)%
June 30, 2013	12.43%	11.05%	7.75%	3.30%
June 30, 2014	16.53%	12.44%	7.75%	4.69%
June 30, 2015	4.52%	9.32%	7.75%	1.57%
June 30, 2016	2.15%	8.33%	7.75%	0.58%
June 30, 2017	11.56%	8.00%	7.75%	0.25%
June 30, 2018	8.63%	6.84%	7.65%	(0.81)%
June 30, 2019	5.44%	7.07%	7.65%	(0.58)%
10 Year Average	9.49%	6.62%		(1.12)%

* Returns reflect all investment returns, including investment income and realized and unrealized investment gains and losses, and are net of investment expenses and administrative expenses paid by the System.



**Table 5:
Market Value of Assets vs. Actuarial Value of Assets**





Section III: Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits

Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits

In the previous section, an actuarial valuation was related to an inventory process, and an analysis was given of the inventory of assets of the System as of the valuation date. In this section, the discussion will focus on the commitments of the System, which will be referred to as its actuarial liabilities.

Table 6 contains an analysis of the actuarial present value of all future benefits for active members, retirees, and beneficiaries. The analysis is given by type of benefit.

The actuarial liabilities summarized in Table 6 include the actuarial present value of all future benefits expected to be paid with respect to each member covered as of the valuation date. For an active member, this value includes a measure of both benefits already earned and future benefits to be earned. Thus, for all members, active and retired, the value extends over benefits earnable and payable for the rest of their lives and, if an optional benefit is chosen, for the lives of their surviving beneficiaries.

The actuarial valuation does not recognize liabilities for employees who become members and participate in the System after the valuation date.



Section III: Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits

**Table 6:
Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits for Actives,
Retirees, and Beneficiaries**

	<u>June 30, 2019</u> Total	<u>June 30, 2018</u> Total
A. Active Members Liability Due to Probability of		
Retirement	\$ 281,875,330	\$ 265,419,159
Disability	\$ 18,767,688	\$ 17,609,803
In-Service Death	\$ 8,413,712	\$ 7,943,628
Termination	\$ 12,145,840	\$ 11,288,517
Total	\$ 321,202,570	\$ 302,261,107
B. Inactive Members and Annuitants		
Service Retirement	\$ 302,061,281	\$ 288,022,673
Disability Retirement	\$ 27,935,088	\$ 26,801,455
Beneficiaries*	\$ 41,531,445	\$ 38,509,607
Vested Terminated Members	\$ 6,198,840	\$ 6,067,765
Refund of Member Contributions	\$ 281,604	\$ 253,351
Total	\$ 378,008,258	\$ 359,654,851
C. Grand Total	\$ 699,210,828	\$ 661,915,958

* Includes survivors of active and retired members.



Section IV: Employer Contributions

Employer Contributions

In the previous two sections, attention has been focused on the assets and the present value of all future benefits of the System. A comparison of Tables 3 and 6 indicates that there is a shortfall in current actuarial assets to meet the present value of all future benefits for current members and beneficiaries.

In an active system, there will always be a difference between the assets and the present value of all future benefits. An actuarial valuation sets a schedule of future contributions that will deal with this funding in an orderly fashion.

The method used to determine the incidence of the contributions in various years is called the actuarial cost method. For this valuation, the entry age actuarial cost method has been used. A description of the entry age actuarial cost method is provided in Appendix A. Under this method, or essentially any actuarial cost method, the contributions required to meet the difference between current assets and the present value of all future benefits are allocated each year between three elements:

- A normal cost amount, which ideally is relatively stable as a percentage of salary over the years;
- A load for administrative expenses; and
- An amount which is used to amortize the UAAL.

The two items described above, normal cost and UAAL, are the keys to understanding the actuarial cost method. Let us first discuss the normal cost.

The normal cost is the theoretical contribution rate, which will meet the ongoing costs of a group of average new employees. Suppose that a group of new employees were covered under a separate fund from which all benefits and to which all contributions and associated investment return were to be paid. Under the entry age actuarial cost method, the normal cost contribution rate is that level percentage of pay which would be exactly right to maintain this fund on a stable basis. If experience were to follow the actuarial assumptions exactly, the fund would be completely liquidated with the last payment to the last survivor of the group.

The assumed investment rate of return is 7.65%, net of investment expenses only. As a result, the actuarially determined contribution must include an amount for administrative expenses expected to occur during the year.

We have determined the normal cost rates separately by type of benefit under the System. These are summarized in Table 7. In Table 7 we also provide a summary of the member and employer statutory contributions.

The term "fully funded" is often applied to a system where contributions for everyone at the normal cost rate will fully pay for the benefits of existing as well as new employees. Often, systems are not fully funded, either because of benefit improvements in the past that have not been completely paid for or actuarial deficiencies that have occurred because experience has not been as anticipated. Under these circumstances, a UAAL exists.



Section IV: Employer Contributions

Table 8 shows how the UAAL was derived for the System. Lines A and B show, respectively, the total present value of future benefits and the portion of the future liability that is expected to be paid from future normal cost contributions, both employer and employee. The future normal cost contributions are the portion of the present value of future benefits that are attributed to future years of service that have not been earned yet by the active membership. Line C shows the actuarial accrued liability. Line D shows the amount of assets available for benefits. Line E shows the UAAL.

The UAAL at any date after establishment of a system is affected by any actuarial gains or losses arising when the actual experience of the system varies from the experience anticipated by the actuarial assumptions used in the valuations. To the extent actual experience as it develops differs from the assumptions used, so also will the actual emerging costs differ from the estimated costs. The impact of these differences in actual experience from the assumptions is included in Section 1, the Summary of Findings.



Section IV: Employer Contributions

**Table 7:
Normal Cost Contribution Rates
As Percentages of Salary**

	<u>June 30, 2019</u> Total	<u>June 30, 2018</u> Total
Service retirement	19.08%	19.14%
Disability retirement	2.50%	2.50%
In Service Death	1.07%	1.08%
Termination	2.19%	2.22%
Total Normal Rate	<u>24.84%</u>	<u>24.94%</u>
Employee Normal Rate*	10.69%	10.69%
Employer Normal Rate	14.15%	14.25%
Administrative Expense Load	0.13%	0.25%
Rate Available to Amortize Unfunded Actuarial Liability	<u>32.69%</u>	<u>32.47%</u>
Statutory Funding Rate**	57.67%	57.67%

* Members who have elected GABA contribute 10.70% of compensation. Members who have not elected GABA contribute 9.50% of compensation. The employee contribution rate reflects the average contribution rate of all employees.

** The statutory funding rate consists of the member contribution rate plus the employer statutory rate of 46.97% of compensation.



Section IV: Employer Contributions

**Table 8:
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability**

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
A. Actuarial present value of all future benefits for present and retirees and their survivors (Table 6)	\$ 699,210,828	\$661,915,958
B. Less actuarial present value of total future normal costs for present members	<u>\$ 120,107,548</u>	<u>\$113,675,013</u>
C. Actuarial accrued liability	\$ 579,103,280	\$548,240,945
D. Less assets available for benefits	<u>\$ 463,085,081</u>	<u>\$ 429,094,690</u>
E. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	\$ 116,018,199	\$119,146,255



Cash Flows

The fundamental equation for funding a retirement system is that benefits and administrative expenses must be provided for by contributions (past and future) and investment income. When a retirement system matures, benefits and administrative expenses often exceed contributions. In this case we say the system has a “negative cash flow.” Mature systems are characterized by negative cash flows and large pools of assets. This is natural. Actuarial funding is designed to accumulate large pools of assets which will in turn provide investment income and finance negative cash flows when systems mature. If the fund is looked at as a whole, investment income is usually larger than the difference between contributions and benefit payments. The retirement system’s investment strategy should maximize potential returns at a prudent level of risk while providing for needed cash flows.

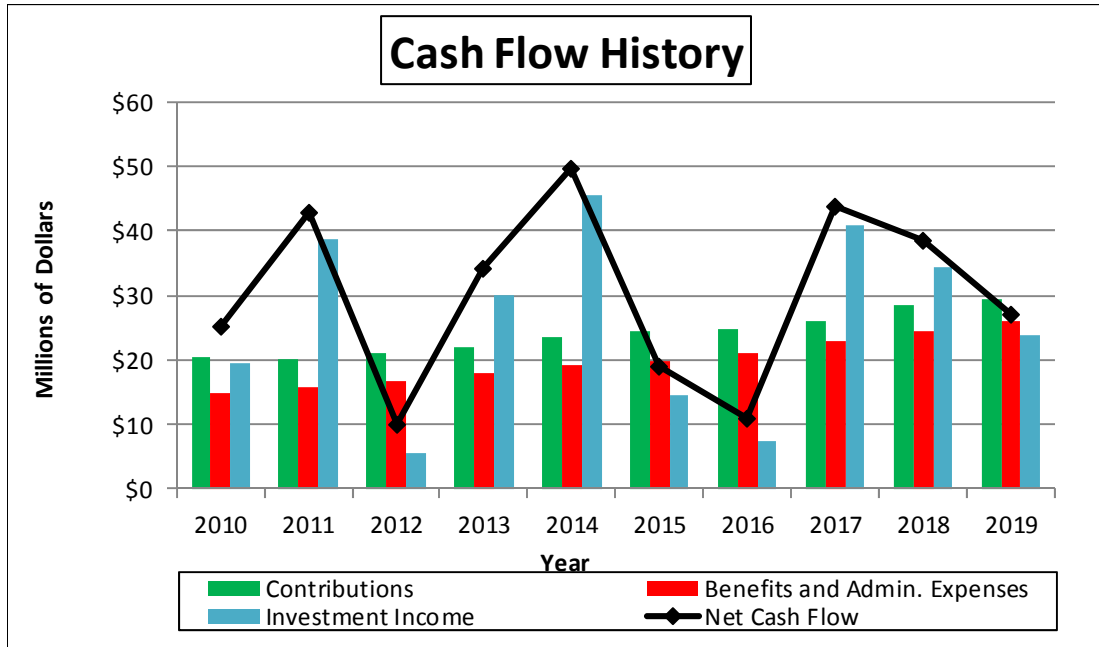
Table 9 shows the System had a positive cash flow for the year ended June 30, 2019. The System’s total cash flow including benefit payments, administrative expenses and investment earnings was \$27.2 million. Of the \$27.2 million, \$23.7 million was due to investment returns.

As long as the System had a positive cash flow, there was no need to plan where the funds would come from to pay benefits since benefits could be paid by incoming contributions. A negative cash flow, as defined above, requires planning what funds will be used to pay the difference between benefits and contributions.



Section V: Cash Flows

**Table 9:
Cash Flow History
(Dollar amounts in millions)**



Historical Cash Flows				
Year Ended	Contributions	Benefits & Administrative Expenses	Investment Income	Net Cash Flow
June 30 2010	\$ 20.4	\$ 14.8	\$ 19.6	\$ 25.2
2011	20.0	15.8	38.8	43.0
2012	21.2	16.8	5.7	10.1
2013	22.1	17.9	30.0	34.2
2014	23.4	19.2	45.5	49.7
2015	24.4	19.9	14.6	19.1
2016	24.9	21.2	7.3	11.0
2017	25.9	22.8	40.8	43.9
2018	28.5	24.4	34.3	38.4
2019	29.4	25.9	23.7	27.2



Section VI: Actuarial Gains of Losses

Actuarial (Gains) or Losses

An analysis of actuarial gains or losses is performed in conjunction with all regularly scheduled valuations.

The developments of the gains or losses related to the actuarial liability and the assets are shown in Table 10. The results of our analysis of the financial experience of the System in the three most recent regular actuarial valuations are presented in Table 11. Each gain or loss shown represents our estimate of how much the given type of experience caused the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability or Funding Reserve to change in the period since the previous actuarial valuation.

Each gain or loss shown represents our estimate of how much the given type of experience caused the UAAL or Funding Reserve to change in the period since the previous actuarial valuation.

Gains and losses shown due to demographic sources are approximate. Demographic experience is analyzed in greater detail in our periodic assumption studies.

Non-recurring gains and losses result from changes in the actuarial assumptions and benefit improvements.



Section VI: Actuarial Gains of Losses

**Table 10:
Analysis of Actuarial (Gains) or Losses***

A. ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY (GAIN) / LOSS ANALYSIS	
1. Actual Actuarial Accrued Liability as of June 30, 2018:	\$ 548,240,945
2. Normal Cost for this Plan Year (Including Expenses)	11,709,458
3. Interest on items 1 and 2 [(1+2) x 7.65%]	42,836,206
4. Benefit Payments for this Plan Year (Including Expenses)	(25,886,866)
5. Interest on item [4 x 7.65% x .5]	(990,173)
6. Expected Actuarial Accrued Liability as of June 30, 2019:	575,909,570
7. Changes due to:	
a. Assumption Changes	0
b. Plan Amendments	0
c. Funding Method	0
d. Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	\$ 3,193,710
8. Actual Actuarial Accrued Liability as of June 30, 2019:	<u>\$ 579,103,280</u>
9. Items Affecting Calculation of Unfunded Accrued Actuarial Liability:	
a. Benefit provisions reflected in the unfunded accrued liability (see Appendix C)	
b. Actuarial assumptions and methods used to determine actuarial accrued liability (see Appendix B)	
B. ASSET (GAIN) / LOSS ANALYSIS	
1. Actuarial Value of Assets as of June 30, 2018:	\$ 429,094,690
2. Interest on item [1 x 7.65%]:	32,825,744
3. Contributions for this Plan Year:	29,417,756
4. Interest on item [3. x 7.65% x .5]:	1,125,229
5. Benefit Payments for this Plan Year (Including Expenses):	(25,886,866)
6. Interest on item [5. x 7.65% x .5]:	(990,173)
7. Expected Actuarial Value of Assets as of June 30, 2019:	<u>\$ 465,586,380</u>
8. Actuarial Value of Assets as of June 30, 2019:	<u>\$ 463,085,081</u>
9. (Gain) / Loss	<u>\$ 2,501,299</u>
C. UNFUNDED ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY (GAIN) / LOSS ANALYSIS	
1. Actual Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability as of June 30, 2018:	\$ 119,146,255
2. Normal Cost for this Plan Year (Including Expenses):	11,709,458
3. Contributions for this Plan Year:	(29,417,756)
4. Interest on items 1 - 3: [(1+2) x 7.65% + (3 x 7.65% x .5)]:	8,885,233
5. Expected Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability as of June 30, 2019:	<u>\$ 110,323,190</u>
6. Changes due to:	
a. Assumption Changes:	-
b. Plan Amendments:	-
c. Funding Method:	-
d. Actuarial (Gain) / Loss:	\$ 5,695,009
7. Actual Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability as of June 30, 2019:	<u>\$ 116,018,199</u>

* Effects related to gains are shown in parentheses. Numerical results are expressed as a (decrease) increase in the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL). Gains decrease the UAAL and losses increase the UAAL.



Section VI: Actuarial Gains of Losses

**Table 11:
Historical Actuarial (Gains) or Losses***
(in thousands)

	UAAL (Gain)/Loss		
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Investment Income			
Investment income was (greater) less than expected based on actuarial value of assets.	\$ 2,501.3	\$ 3,244.7	\$ (909.7)
Pay Increases			
Pay increases were (less) greater than expected.	\$ 2,843.4	\$ (1,906.7)	\$ 4,505.7
Age & Service Retirements			
Members retired at (older) younger ages or with (less) greater final average pay than expected	\$ 13.3	\$ 941.1	\$ 409.0
Disability Retirements			
Disability claims were (less) greater than expected	\$ 669.7	\$ 970.2	\$ (558.2)
Death-in-Service Benefits			
Survivor claims were (less) greater than expected	\$ (227.7)	\$ (231.4)	\$ 346.7
Withdrawal From Employment			
(More) less reserves were released by withdrawals than expected	\$ 644.4	\$ (196.9)	\$ 843.1
Death After Retirement			
Retirees (died younger) lived longer than expected	\$ (1,077.5)	\$ (1,125.5)	\$ (2,920.4)
Data Adjustments and Benefit Payment Timing			
Service purchases, data corrections, etc.	\$ 334.6	\$ 684.3	\$ 10,423.2
Other			
Miscellaneous (gains) and losses	\$ (6.5)	\$ (12.7)	\$ 244.0
Total (Gain) or Loss During Period From Financial Experience	\$ 5,695.0	\$ 2,367.1	\$ 12,383.4
Non-Recurring Items			
Changes in actuarial assumptions and methods	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,702.1
Changes in benefits caused a (gain) loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Composite (Gain) Loss During Period	\$ 5,695.0	\$ 2,367.1	\$ 30,085.5

* Effects related to gains are shown in parentheses. Numerical results are expressed as a (decrease) increase in the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL). Gains decrease the UAAL and losses increase the UAAL.



Section VII: Risk Considerations

Actuarial Standards of Practice are issued by the Actuarial Standards Board and are binding on credentialed actuaries practicing in the United States. These standards generally identify what the actuary should consider, document and disclose when performing an actuarial assignment. In September, 2017, Actuarial Standard of Practice Number 51, *Assessment and Disclosure of Risk in Measuring Pension Obligations*, (ASOP 51) was issued as final with application to measurement dates on or after November 1, 2018. This ASOP, which applies to funding valuations, actuarial projections, and actuarial cost studies of proposed plan changes, is first applicable for the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation for the System.

A typical retirement plan faces many different risks, but the greatest risk is the inability to make benefit payments when due. If plan assets are depleted, benefits may not be paid which could create legal and litigation risk or the plan could become “pay as you go”. The term “risk” is most commonly associated with an outcome with undesirable results. However, in the actuarial world, risk can be translated as uncertainty. The actuarial valuation process uses many actuarial assumptions to project how future contributions and investment returns will meet the cash flow needs for future benefit payments. Of course, we know that actual experience will not unfold exactly as anticipated by the assumptions and that uncertainty, whether favorable or unfavorable, creates risk. ASOP 51 defines risk as the potential of actual future measurements to deviate from expected results due to actual experience that is different than the actuarial assumptions.

The various risk factors for a given plan can have a significant impact – positive or negative – on the actuarial projection of liability and contribution rates.

There are a number of risks inherent in the funding of a defined benefit plan. These include:

- economic risks, such as investment return and price inflation;
- demographic risks such as mortality, payroll growth, aging population including impact of baby boomers, and retirement ages;
- contribution risk, i.e., the potential for contribution rates to be too high for the plan sponsor/employer to pay and
- external risks such as the regulatory and political environment.

There is a direct correlation between healthy, well-funded retirement plans and consistent contributions that are sufficient to fund the System. The System is primarily funded by member, employer and State contributions to the trust fund, together with the earnings on these accumulated contributions. These contributions fund benefit accruals for current active members and administrative expenses. The remainder of the contributions amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The contribution rates are set in statute and are intended to provide the needed amounts to fund the system over time. The purpose of the valuation is to determine if these contributions remain sufficient to fund the Plan. Due to the fixed nature of the contributions actuarial gains and losses are reflected in the amortization period. Generally, the largest source of actuarial gains and losses are caused by investment volatility. In addition, the unfunded liability is amortized as a level percentage of pay assuming payroll will grow by 3.50% per year. A key risk factor to the System’s funding is that over time, the Statutory Contribution Rates will be insufficient to accumulate enough funds, with investment income, to fund the promised benefits. The funding insufficiency can be caused by amortization periods that are too long or by payroll not growing at the assumed rate.



Section VII: Risk Considerations

The other significant risk factor for the System is investment return because of the volatility of returns and the size of plan assets compared to payroll. This is to be expected, given the underlying capital market assumptions and the System's asset allocation. To the extent that the investment return on the market value of assets cannot achieve the assumed investment rate of return, there is a risk of change to the discount rate which determines the present value of liabilities and actuarial valuation results. Please see the summary of results of this report which demonstrates the sensitivity of valuation results to differing assumed rates of return on the market value of assets.

A key demographic risk for the Retirement System is improvements in mortality (longevity) greater than anticipated. While the actuarial assumptions reflect a margin for improvement in mortality experience these assumptions are refined every experience study, the risk arises because there is a possibility of some sudden shift, perhaps from a significant medical breakthrough that could quickly increase liabilities. Likewise, there is some possibility of a significant public health crisis that could result in a significant number of additional deaths in a short time period, which would also be significant, although more easily absorbed. While either of these events could happen, it represents a small probability and thus represents much less risk than the volatility associated with investment returns.

The exhibits on the following pages summarize some historical information that helps indicate how certain key risk metrics have changed over time. Many are due to the maturing of the retirement system.



Section VII: Risk Considerations

Historical Asset Volatility Ratios (in 1,000's)

As a retirement system matures, the size of the market value of assets increases relative to the covered payroll of active members, on which the System is funded. The size of the plan assets relative to covered payroll, sometimes referred to as the asset volatility ratio, is an important indicator of the contribution risk for the System. The higher this ratio, the more sensitive a plan's contribution rate is to investment return volatility. In other words, it will be harder to recover from investment losses with increased contributions.

Actuarial Valuation Date	Market Value of Assets	Estimated Plan Year Payroll	Asset Volatility Ratio
6/30/2015	340,636	41,041	8.30
6/30/2016	351,629	43,119	8.15
6/30/2017	395,506	45,208	8.75
6/30/2018	433,935	47,935	9.05
6/30/2019	461,189	50,756	9.09

The assets at June 30, 2019 are 909% of payroll, so underperforming the investment return assumption by 1.00% (i.e., earn 6.65% for one year) is equivalent to 9.09% of payroll. While the actual impact in the first year is mitigated by the asset smoothing method and amortization of the UAL, this illustrates the risk associated with volatile investment returns.



Section VII: Risk Considerations

Historical Cash Flows (in 1,000's)

Plans with negative cash flows will experience increased sensitivity to investment return volatility. Cash flows, for this purpose, are measured as contributions less benefit payments and administrative expenses. If the System has negative cash flows and then experiences returns below the assumed rate, there are fewer assets to be reinvested to earn the higher returns that typically follow. While any negative cash flow will produce such a result, it is typically a negative cash flow of more than 5% of MVA that may cause significant concerns. Since June 30, 2015, the System has experience positive cash flows which ranged from 1.30% to 0.77% for the prior five years. Currently, there is no concern for the foreseeable future.

Year End	Market Value of Assets (MVA)	Contributions	Benefit Payments	Net Cash Flow	Net Cash Flow as a Percent of MVA
6/30/2015	340,636	24,383	19,944	4,439	1.30%
6/30/2016	351,629	24,885	21,202	3,683	1.05%
6/30/2017	395,506	25,864	22,824	3,040	0.77%
6/30/2018	433,935	28,495	24,366	4,129	0.95%
6/30/2019	461,189	29,418	25,887	3,531	0.77%



Section VII: Risk Considerations

Liability Maturity Measurement

Most public sector retirement systems have been in operation for many years. As a result, they have aging plan populations, and in some cases declining active populations, resulting in an increasing ratio of retirees to active members and a growing percentage of retiree liability. The retirement of the remaining baby boomers over the next decade is expected to further exacerbate the aging of the retirement system population. With more of the total liability residing with retirees, investment volatility has a greater impact on the funding of the system since it is more difficult to restore the system financially after losses occur when there is comparatively less payroll over which to spread costs. Below are two tables which demonstrate the ratio of the System’s retiree liability compared to the total accrued liability and the ratio of the number of retirees and beneficiaries to the number of active members.

Year End	Retiree Liability (a)	Total Actuarial Accrued Liability (b)	Retiree Percentage (a) / (b)
6/30/2015	276,879,242	441,834,268	62.7%
6/30/2016	295,838,021	466,671,399	63.4%
6/30/2017	338,350,700	522,287,639	64.8%
6/30/2018	359,654,851	548,240,945	65.6%
6/30/2019	378,008,258	579,103,280	65.3%

Historical Member Statistics

Valuation Date June 30,	Number of		Active/ Retired
	Active	Retired	
2015	627	609	1.03
2016	644	621	1.04
2017	678	630	1.08
2018	691	652	1.06
2019	722	661	1.09



Appendix A: Actuarial Procedures and Methods

The assumptions and methods utilized in the valuation were developed in the six-year experience study for the period ending June 30, 2016.

Tables B-3 through B-7 give rates of decrement for service retirement, disablement, mortality, and other terminations of employment.

Actuarial Cost Method

The actuarial valuation was prepared using the entry age actuarial cost method. Under this method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the valuation is allocated as a level percentage of the individual's projected compensation between entry age and assumed exit. The portion of this actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The normal cost was first calculated for each individual member. The normal cost rate is defined to equal the total of the individual normal costs, divided by the total pay rate.

The portion of this actuarial present value not provided for at a valuation date by the sum of (a) the actuarial value of the assets and (b) the actuarial present value of future normal costs is called the UAAL. The UAAL is amortized as a level percentage of the projected salaries of present and future members of the System.

Records and Data

The data used in the valuation consist of financial information; records of age, sex, service, salary, contribution rates, and account balances of contributing members; and records of age, sex, and amount of benefit for retired members and beneficiaries. All of the data has been supplied by the System and was accepted for valuation purposes without audit.

Replacement of Terminated Members

The ages at entry and distribution by sex of future members are assumed to average the same as those of the present members they replace. If the number of active members should increase, it is further assumed that the average entry age of the larger group will be the same, from an actuarial standpoint, as that of the present group. Under these assumptions, the normal cost rates for active members will not vary with the termination of present members.

Administrative and Investment Expenses

The investment expenses of the System are assumed to be funded by investment earnings in excess of 7.65% per year.

Administrative expenses are assumed to equal 0.13% of payroll.

Valuation of Assets

The actuarial asset valuation method spreads asset gains and losses over four years. The expected return is determined each year based on the beginning of year market value and actual cash flows during the year. Any difference between the expected market value return and the actual market value return is recognized evenly over a period of four years.



Appendix A: Actuarial Procedures and Methods

Investment Earnings

The annual rate of investment earnings of the assets of the System is assumed to be 7.65% per year net of investment expenses, compounded annually.

Interest on Member Contributions

Interest on member contributions is assumed to accrue at a rate of 2.75% per annum, compounded annually.

Future Salaries

The rates of annual salary increase assumed for the purpose of the valuation are illustrated in Table B-2. In addition to increases in salary due to merit and longevity, this scale includes an assumed 3.50% annual rate of increase in the general wage level of the membership.

Service Retirement

Table B-3 shows the annual assumed rates of retirement among members eligible for service retirement. Separate rates are used when a member is eligible for reduced benefits, for the first year a member is eligible for full benefits, and for the years following the first year a member is eligible for full benefits.

Disablement

The rates of disablement used in this valuation are illustrated in Table B-4.

Mortality

The mortality rates used in this valuation are illustrated in Table B-5. A written description of each table used is included in Table B-1.

Other Terminations of Employment

The rates of assumed future withdrawal from active service for reasons other than death, disability or retirement are shown for representative ages in Table B-6.

Benefits for Terminating Members

Members terminating with less than five years of service are assumed to request an immediate withdrawal of their contributions with interest. Table B-7 shows the assumed probability of retaining membership in the System among members terminating with five or more years of service.

We estimated the present value of future benefits for terminated vested members based on the greater of the present value of their deferred benefit at age 60 or their available contribution account.



Appendix A: Actuarial Procedures and Methods

Probability of Marriage & Dependent Children

If death occurs in active status, all members are assumed to have an eligible surviving spouse with no dependent children. Female spouses are assumed to be three years younger than their male spouse.

Records with no Birth Date

New records with no birth date are assumed to be 37 years old. Records that are not new and have no birth date used the same birth date as the prior year's valuation.

Active Records with a Salary Less than \$1,000

These members are included in the active headcounts, however the pay of these members is not included in the Valuation Projected Salaries summarized in Appendix D. The liability for these members is their accumulated member contributions payable on the valuation date.



Table B-1

Summary of Valuation Assumptions

I. Economic assumptions	
A. General wage increases	3.50%
B. Investment return	7.65%
C. Price Inflation assumption	2.75%
D. Growth in membership	0.00%
E. Interest on member accounts	2.75%
F. Administrative Expenses as a percentage of payroll	0.13%
II. Demographic assumptions	
A. Individual salary increase due to promotion and longevity	Table B-2
B. Retirement	Table B-3
C. Disablement	Table B-4
D. Mortality among contributing members, service retired members, and beneficiaries. The tables include margins for mortality improvement which is expected to occur in the future. For Males and Females: RP 2000 Combined Employee and Annuitant Mortality Table projected to 2020 using Scale BB, males set back 1 year.	Table B-5
E. Mortality among disabled members For Males and Females: RP 2000 Combined Mortality Table.	Table B-5
F. Other terminations of employment	Table B-6
G. Probability of retaining membership in the System upon vested termination	Table B-7



Table B-2
Future Salaries

Years of Service	(a) Individual Merit & Longevity	(b) General Wage Increase	(1+(a))*(1+(b)) Total Salary Increase
1	6.30%	3.50%	10.02%
2	4.70	3.50	8.36
3	3.50	3.50	7.12
4	2.70	3.50	6.29
5	2.00	3.50	5.57
6	1.40	3.50	4.95
7	0.90	3.50	4.43
8	0.50	3.50	4.02
9	0.20	3.50	3.71
10 & Up	0.00	3.50	3.50



Table B-3
Retirement
Annual Rates

Age	20 or More Years of Service
Less than 50	5.0%
50	10.0%
51	10.0
52	10.0
53	10.0
54	10.0
55	25.0
56	25.0
57	25.0
58	25.0
59	25.0
60	50.0
61	50.0
62	50.0
63 & Over	100.0

Vested terminations are assumed to retire at their earliest unreduced eligibility.



Appendix B: Summary of Valuation Assumptions

Table B-4
Disablement
Annual Rates

<u>Age</u>	<u>All Members</u>
22	.00%
27	.10
32	.10
37	.10
42	.50
47	.50
52	.50
57	.50
62	.00

All disabilities are assumed to be permanent and without recovery.



Table B-5
Mortality
Annual Rates

Age	Contributing Members, Service Retired Members and Beneficiaries		Disabled Members	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
25	0.0354%	0.0195%	0.0376%	0.0207%
30	0.0388	0.0249	0.0444	0.0264
35	0.0661	0.0447	0.0773	0.0475
40	0.0961	0.0665	0.1079	0.0706
45	0.1316	0.1058	0.1508	0.1124
50	0.1879	0.1578	0.2138	0.1676
55	0.3010	0.2458	0.3624	0.2717
60	0.5271	0.4135	0.6747	0.5055
65	0.9041	0.7624	1.2737	0.9706
70	1.4636	1.3151	2.2206	1.6742
75	2.5057	2.2077	3.7834	2.8106
80	4.2816	3.6037	6.4368	4.5879
85	7.3750	6.0833	11.0757	7.7446
90	13.0721	10.5549	18.3408	13.1682
95	21.7835	17.2452	26.7491	19.4509



Table B-6

**Other Terminations of Employment
Among Members Not Eligible to Retire
Annual Rates**

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>All Members</u>
0	4.25%
1	4.25
2	4.25
3	4.25
4	3.00
5	3.0
6	3.0
7	2.0
8	2.0
9	2.0
10	2.0
11 & Over	1.0



Table B-7

**Probability of Retaining Membership in the System
Upon Vested Termination**

<u>Age</u>	<u>Probability of Retaining Membership</u>
Under 35	50%
35	80
36	80
37	80
38	80
39	80
40	80
41	80
42	80
43	80
44	80
45	80
46	80
47	80
48	80
49	80
50 & Over	0

Family Composition

Female spouses are assumed to be three years younger than males. 100% of non-retired employees are assumed married for both male and female employees. Actual marital characteristics are used for pensioners.

Vested Benefits for Termination Members

Vested benefits for members who terminated during years ending June 30, 2009 and later were estimated based upon compensation and service information in the census data. For members who terminated prior to June 30, 2008, vested benefits valued were the same as had been calculated by the prior actuary for the June 30, 2008 actuarial valuation.



Appendix C: Summary of Benefit Provisions

- | | |
|--|---|
| Service credit | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Service credit is used to determine the amount of a member's retirement benefit.• One month of service credit is earned for each month where the member is paid for 160 hours. This includes certain transferred and purchased service. |
| Membership service | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Membership service is used to determine eligibility for vesting, retirement or other benefits.• One month of membership service is earned for any month member contributions are made, regardless of the number of hours worked.• Eligible members in all systems may purchase service that counts toward membership service.• Additionally, eligible active and inactive Sheriffs' Retirement System (SRS) members may purchase 1 for 5 (additional) service that will count as membership service. |
| Contributions | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Member contributions are made through an "employer pick-up" arrangement which results in deferral of taxes on the contributions. |
| Compensation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compensation generally means all remuneration paid, excluding certain allowances, benefits, and lump sum payments. Compensation is specifically defined in law and differs amongst the systems.• Bonuses paid on or after July 1, 2013 to any member will not be treated as compensation for retirement purposes. No member or employer contributions will be paid on bonuses. |
| Withdrawal of employee contributions | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A member is eligible for a withdrawal of their contributions when they terminate service and are either not eligible for or have not taken a retirement benefit.• The member receives the accumulated member contributions, which consists of member contributions and regular interest.• Upon receipt of a refund of accumulated contributions a member's vested right to a monthly benefit is forfeited. |
| Member contributions interest credited (regular interest) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interest is credited to member accounts at the rates determined by the Board.• The current interest rate credited to member accounts is 2.02%. |



Appendix C: Summary of Benefit Provisions

Working Retiree Limitations

Applies to retirement system members who return **on or after** July 1, 2017 to covered employment in the system from which they retired. These limits already applied to SRS members before July 1, 2017.

- Members who return for **less than 480 hours** in a **calendar year**:
 - may not become an active member in the system; and
 - are subject to a \$1 reduction in their retirement benefit for each \$3 earned in excess of \$5,000 in the calendar year.
- Members who return for **480 or more hours** in a **calendar year**;
 - must become an active member of the system;
 - will stop receiving a retirement benefit from the system; **and**
 - will be eligible for a second retirement benefit if they earn 5 or more years of service credit through their second employment.
- Employee, employer and state contributions apply as follows:
 - Employer contributions and state contributions (if any) must be paid on all working retirees;
 - Employee contributions must be paid on working retirees who return to covered employment for 480 or more hours in a calendar year.

NOTE: PERS has its own limits.

Second Retirement Benefit

Applies to retirement system members who return on or after July 1, 2017 to active service covered by the system from which they retired.

- If the member works more than 480 hours in a calendar year and accumulates less than 5 years of service credit before terminating again, the member:
 - is not awarded service credit for the period of reemployment;
 - is refunded the accumulated contributions associated with the period of reemployment;
 - starting the first month following termination of service, receives the same retirement benefit previously paid to the member; and
 - does not accrue post-retirement benefit adjustments during the term of reemployment but receives a GABA in January immediately following second retirement.



Appendix C: Summary of Benefit Provisions

- Second Retirement Benefit (continued)**
- If the member works more than 480 hours in a calendar year and accumulates at least 5 years of service credit before terminating again, the member:
 - is awarded service credit for the period of reemployment;
 - starting the first month following termination of service, receives:
 - * the same retirement benefit previously paid to the member; **and**
 - * a second retirement benefit for the period of reemployment calculated based on the laws in effect as of the member's rehire date; **and**
 - does not accrue post-retirement benefit adjustments during the term of reemployment but receives a GABA:
 - * on the initial retirement benefit in January immediately following second retirement; **and**
 - * on the second retirement benefit starting in January after receiving that benefit for at least 12 months.
 - A member who returns to covered service is **not** eligible for a disability benefit.
- Refunds**
- Terminating members eligible to retire may, in lieu of receiving a monthly retirement benefit, refund their accumulated contributions in a lump sum.
 - Terminating members with accumulated contributions between \$200 and \$1,000 who wish to rollover their refund must do so within 90 days of termination of service.
 - Trusts, estates, and charitable organizations listed as beneficiaries are entitled to receive only a lump sum payment.
- Lump-sum payouts**
- Effective July 1, 2017, lump sum payouts in all systems are limited to the member's accumulated contributions rather than the present value of the member's benefit.
- Type of plan**
- Multiple-employer cost sharing
- Membership eligibility**
- Firefighters of first- and second-class cities
 - Firefighters of other cities that adopt the plan
 - Firefighters of rural fire district departments that adopt the plan
 - Firefighters hired by the Montana Air National Guard (MANG) on or after October 1, 2001
- Member contributions**
- Members hired **before** 7/1/1997 and **not electing** GABA: 9.5% of member's compensation
 - Members hired **on or after** 7/1/1997 or **electing** GABA: 10.7% of member's compensation
- Employer contributions**
- 14.36% of each member's compensation
 - 14.36% of each working retiree's compensation



Appendix C: Summary of Benefit Provisions

State contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 32.61% of each member's compensation• 32.61% of each working retiree's compensation
Compensation period used in benefit calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HAC = Highest Average Compensation• HAC is average of the highest 36 consecutive months (or shorter period of total service) of compensation paid to member.• Part-time firefighter: 15% of regular compensation of a newly confirmed full-time firefighter.• Hired on or after July 1, 2013: 110% annual cap on compensation considered as part of a member's HAC
Service retirement eligibility and benefit formula	<p>Member hired on or after July 1, 1981, or a member who has elected to be covered by GABA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 20 years of membership service○ 2.5% of HAC x years of service credit <p>Member hired prior to July 1, 1981, and who had not elected to be covered by GABA, the greater of above, or:</p> <p>If membership service is less than 20 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 2% of highest monthly compensation (HMC) x years of membership service and <p>If membership service is greater or equal to 20 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 50% of HMC + 2% of HMC x years of membership service in excess of 20
Early retirement eligibility and benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age 50 with 5 years of membership service• Normal retirement benefit calculated using HAC and service credit at early retirement.
Disability retirement eligibility and benefit formula	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any active member• The greater of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. 50% of HAC, orb. 2.5% of HAC x years of service credit
Survivor's eligibility and benefit formula	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any active or inactive member• For deaths of active members with less than 20 years of membership service, a monthly survivor benefit to the surviving spouse (or equally to dependent children if there is no surviving spouse or after a surviving spouse dies, for as long as they remain dependent children) equal to 50% of HAC.• For active or inactive members with more than 20 years of membership service, a benefit equal to the accrued retirement benefit at the date of death.



Appendix C: Summary of Benefit Provisions

Vesting eligibility and benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5 years of membership service• Accrued normal retirement benefit, payable when eligible for retirement.• In lieu of a pension, a member may receive a refund of accumulated contributions.• Upon receipt of a refund of accumulated contributions, a member's vested right to a monthly benefit is forfeited.
Retirement benefits - Form of payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The retirement benefit is paid for the retired member's life.• Upon the death of the retired member, the benefit is paid to the surviving spouse.• If there is no surviving spouse, or after the death of a surviving spouse, benefits are paid to the dependent children, if any, for as long as they remain dependent children.
Post retirement benefit increases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For retired members who became active members on or after July 1, 1997 and those who elected to be covered under GABA and who have been retired at least 12 months, a GABA will be paid each year in January equal to 3%.• For retired members who were hired prior to July 1, 1997 and who did not elect GABA, the minimum benefit adjustment should not be less than 50% of the current base compensation of a newly confirmed active firefighter of the employer that last employed the member as a firefighter.
Changes since last valuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None



Appendix D: Valuation Data

Valuation Data

This chart is presented for informational purposes only. The counts shown in the valuation line were used for preparation of the liabilities disclosed within this report. The counts disclosed for the Annual Financial Report and the Summary of Results (page 1) match the Financial Statements at the request of the Board. The differences between counts, if any, have no material effect upon the liability calculation.

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Disabled</u>	<u>Retirees and Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Terminated Vested Members</u>	<u>Terminated Non-Vested Members</u>	<u>Total</u>
Participant Counts Used for Valuation	722	61	600	36	67	1,486
Disabled Members having attained normal retirement age		(51)	51			
Beneficiaries of Disabled Members						
Beneficiaries with less than one year of certain payments remaining						
Other Adjustments						
Participant Counts shown in the Annual Financial Report	722	10	651	36	67	1,486



Appendix D: Valuation Data

This valuation is based upon the membership of the System as of June 30, 2019. Membership data were supplied by the System and accepted for valuation purposes without audit. However, tests were performed to ensure that the data are sufficiently accurate for valuation purposes.

The salaries used in the tables and charts which follow are different than the salaries used for the Summary on Page 1. The valuation projected salaries to be paid for the following fiscal year, whereas the Summary, salaries are applicable in the year ending on the valuation.

<u>Active Members</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Valuation Projected Salaries</u>
Full-Time Members	658	\$ 51,004,094
Part-Time Members	<u>64</u>	<u>\$ 1,245,130</u>
Total Active Members	722	\$ 52,249,224

Table D-1 contains summaries of the data for contributing members. For full-time members, values shown in the tables are the numbers of members and their total and average annual salaries. For part-time members, only the numbers of members are shown.

Table D-2 presents distributions of the following:

- Members receiving service retirement benefits.
- Members receiving disability retirement benefits.
- Survivors of deceased retired members receiving benefits.
- Survivors of deceased active members.
- Terminated vested members.

Table D-3 is a reconciliation of membership data from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019.



Appendix D: Valuation Data

The following is a summary of retired members and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits. The chart reflects the counts and benefits used for valuation purposes as a result of data processing. Please refer to the chart on page 46 for an explanation of the number of annuitants used for valuation purposes.

Type of Annuitant	Number	Annual Benefits	Average Annual Benefits
Service Retirement	454	\$ 19,697,561	\$ 43,387
Survivors of Deceased Retired Members	127	3,851,126	30,324
Survivors of Deceased Active Members	19	527,804	27,779
Total Retirees and Beneficiaries	600	\$ 24,076,491	\$ 40,127
Disability Retirement	61	1,803,747	29,570
Total Annuitants	661	\$ 25,880,238	\$ 39,153

Terminated Members with Contributions Not Withdrawn	Number
Vested Terminated Members	36
Non-Vested Terminated Members	67
Total Terminated Members	103



Appendix D: Valuation Data

**Table D-1:
Active Members Distribution of
Full-Time Employees and Salaries
as of June 30, 2019**

Number of Employees

Age	<u>Completed Years of Service</u>											Totals	
	0	1	2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39		40+
<25	6	5	6	3									20
25 to 29	13	12	7	19	16								67
30 to 34	12	12	11	21	50	17							123
35 to 39	4	6	12	12	36	60	8						138
40 to 44	4	2	4	3	19	50	37	3					122
45 to 49			1	3	7	15	42	28	1				97
50 to 54			1	1	4	4	13	18	11				52
55 to 59	1	1				2	3	4	10	5			26
60 to 64				3	3		1	1	1	3			12
65 to 69													
70 and up							1						1
Totals	40	38	42	65	135	148	105	54	23	8	-	-	658



Appendix D: Valuation Data

**Table D-1:
Active Members Distribution of
Full-Time Employees and Salaries
as of June 30, 2019**

Annual Salaries in Thousands

Age	Completed Years of Service											Totals		
	0	1	2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39		40+	
<25	255	260	366	227										1,108
25 to 29	608	623	437	1,198	1,130									3,996
30 to 34	622	722	700	1,418	3,440	1,396								8,298
35 to 39	212	388	687	893	2,666	4,843	748							10,437
40 to 44	242	141	206	203	1,465	4,082	3,326	280						9,945
45 to 49			45	156	551	1,228	3,872	2,710	85					8,647
50 to 54			108	81	434	345	1,147	1,713	1,101					4,929
55 to 59	81	56				143	302	382	947	505				2,415
60 to 64				259	281		119	78	72	334				1,143
65 to 69														
70 and up							86							86
Totals	2,019	2,191	2,548	4,435	9,968	12,037	9,600	5,162	2,206	838	-	-		51,004

The salary shown in the above chart was used for valuation purposes and assumes pay increases for the year.



Appendix D: Valuation Data

**Table D-1:
Active Members Distribution of
Full-Time Employees and Salaries
as of June 30, 2019**

Average Annual Salary

Age	<u>Completed Years of Service</u>											Totals	
	0	1	2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39		40+
<25	42,507	52,041	60,934	75,763									55,407
25 to 29	46,758	51,952	62,394	63,040	70,623								59,638
30 to 34	51,823	60,158	63,636	67,513	68,810	82,089							67,460
35 to 39	52,895	64,608	57,277	74,452	74,051	80,724	93,514						75,633
40 to 44	60,422	70,539	51,579	67,662	77,113	81,642	89,886	93,237					81,515
45 to 49			44,852	51,965	78,671	81,860	92,194	96,802	85,189				89,146
50 to 54			107,573	80,821	108,513	86,279	88,266	95,162	100,130				94,796
55 to 59	80,790	56,363				71,333	100,727	95,376	94,694	100,916			92,885
60 to 64				86,421	93,817		118,892	77,905	72,315	111,198			95,285
65 to 69													
70 and up							85,504						85,504
Totals	50,471	57,648	60,677	68,234	73,834	81,329	91,429	95,602	95,908	104,772			77,514

The salary shown in the above chart was used for valuation purposes and assumes pay increases for the year.



**Table D-1:
Active Members Distribution of
Part-Time Employees
as of June 30, 2019**

Number of Employees

Age	<u>Completed Years of Service</u>											Totals	
	0	1	2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39		40+
<25	5	3		2									10
25 to 29	5	4	2	1	1								13
30 to 34	4			1	5	1							11
35 to 39	3	1			3	2							9
40 to 44	1				3	5							9
45 to 49						2	5		1				8
50 to 54	1				1								2
55 to 59				1									1
60 to 64													
65 to 69				1									1
70 and up													
Totals	19	8	2	6	13	10	5	-	1	-	-	-	64



Appendix D: Valuation Data

**Table D-2:
Distribution of Inactive Lives**

The charts reflects the counts and benefits used for valuation purposes as a result of data processing. Please refer to the chart on page 46 for an explanation of the number of annuitants used for valuation purposes.

Members Receiving Service Retirement Benefits as of June 30, 2019

Age	Number of Persons	Annual Benefits	Average Annual Benefits
<50	13	\$ 502,625	\$ 38,663
50 to 54	36	1,229,560	34,154
55 to 59	79	3,396,122	42,989
60 to 64	83	3,920,756	47,238
65 to 69	74	3,588,087	48,488
70 to 74	78	3,785,415	48,531
75 to 79	44	1,918,937	43,612
80 to 84	35	1,046,925	29,912
85 to 89	6	201,846	33,641
90 and up	6	107,289	17,881
Totals	454	\$ 19,697,561	\$ 43,387

Members Receiving Disability Retirement Benefits as of June 30, 2019

Age	Number of Persons	Annual Benefits	Average Annual Benefits
<50	10	\$ 299,392	\$ 29,939
50 to 54	6	230,386	38,398
55 to 59	4	111,990	27,998
60 to 64	6	174,981	29,163
65 to 69	10	270,184	27,018
70 to 74	14	429,535	30,681
75 to 79	4	102,531	25,633
80 to 84	5	136,520	27,304
85 to 89	2	48,227	24,114
90 and up	-	-	-
Totals	61	\$ 1,803,747	\$ 29,570



Appendix D: Valuation Data

**Table D-2:
Distribution of Inactive Lives**

Please refer to the chart on page 46 for an explanation of the number of annuitants used for valuation purposes.

Survivors of Deceased Retired Members as of June 30, 2019

Age	Number of Persons	Annual Benefits	Average Annual Benefits
<50	1	\$ 34,533	\$ 34,533
50 to 54	1	23,047	23,047
55 to 59	6	178,289	29,715
60 to 64	8	301,923	37,740
65 to 69	8	302,890	37,861
70 to 74	16	620,057	38,754
75 to 79	18	527,766	29,320
80 to 84	31	879,914	28,384
85 to 89	17	472,368	27,786
90 and up	21	510,338	24,302
Totals	127	\$ 3,851,126	\$ 30,324

Survivors of Active Members

Survivors of Deceased Active Members as of June 30, 2019

<50	3	\$ 87,528	\$ 29,176
50 to 54	1	32,948	32,948
55 to 59	2	45,600	22,800
60 to 64	1	27,826	27,826
65 to 69	1	33,874	33,874
70 to 74	3	101,890	33,963
75 to 79	-	-	-
80 to 84	5	120,040	24,008
85 to 89	-	-	-
90 and up	3	78,099	26,033
Totals	19	\$ 527,804	\$ 27,779



**Table D-2:
Distribution of Inactive Lives**

Please refer to the chart on page 46 for an explanation of the number of annuitants used for valuation purposes.

**Terminated Vested Members as of June 30, 2019
Number of Persons**

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number</u>
<25	
25 to 29	
30 to 34	1
35 to 39	11
40 to 44	8
45 to 49	11
50 to 54	3
55 to 59	2
60 to 64	
65 to 69	
70 and above	
Total	36



**Table D-3:
Data Reconciliation**

The following table shows a reconciliation of the participants used in the previous valuation to this valuation. This chart reflects the counts used for valuation purposes as a result of data processing.

	<u>Active Contributing Members</u>	<u>Terminated Vested Members</u>	<u>Service Retired Members</u>	<u>Disabled Members</u>	<u>Survivors and Beneficiaries</u>
June 30, 2018 Valuation	691	41	453	62	137
Refunds and Non-Vested Terminations	(5)				(3)
Vested Terminations	(3)	3		1	
Service Retirements	(16)	(1)	17		
Disability Retirements	(2)	(1)		2	
Deaths			(15)	(4)	(1)
New Entrants	57		1		15
Rehires	7	(6)			
Other	(7)		(2)		(2)
June 30, 2019 Valuation	722	36	454	61	146



Appendix E: Comparative Schedules

Comparative Schedules

This section contains tables that summarize the experience of the System shown in present and past valuation reports.

Table E-1 shows a summary of the active members covered as of the various valuation dates.

Table E-2 shows a summary of the retired and inactive members as of the various valuation dates.

Table E-3 summarizes the contribution rates determined by each annual actuarial valuation.



**Table E-1:
Active Membership Data**

<u>Valuation Date (June 30)</u>	<u>Actives</u>	<u>Annual Salaries in Thousands</u>	<u>Average Annual Salary</u>	<u>Average Age</u>	<u>Average Years of Service</u>	<u>Average Hire Age</u>
2019	722	50,756	70,300	39.6	10.5	29.2
2018	691	47,935	69,370	39.6	10.5	29.1
2017	678	45,208	66,679	39.9	10.6	29.3
2016	644	43,119	66,955	40.1	10.8	29.3
2015	627	41,041	65,457	39.1	11.0	28.1
2014	616	39,495	64,155			
2013	610	37,727	61,848			
2012	590	35,849	60,762			



Appendix E: Comparative Schedules

Table E-2: Retired and Inactive Membership Data

Valuation Date (June 30)	Number	All Annuitants				Terminated Members		
		Annual Benefits in Thousands	Average Annual Benefit	Average Current Age	Average Age at Retirement	Average Service at Retirement	Number Vested Terminated	Number Non-Vested Terminated
2019	661	25,880	39,153	68.8	52.4	24.3	36	67
2018	652	24,497	37,571	66.6	51.7	23.9	41	66
2017	630	22,876	36,310	68.5	51.8	20.1	39	54
2016	621	21,568	34,731	69.3	52.6	23.7	77	27
2015	609	20,322	33,369	68.4	50.5	24.1	71	21
2014	595	19,208	32,282				66	19
2013	587	18,234	31,063				63	15
2012	571	17,066	29,889				62	13



Appendix E: Comparative Schedules

Table E-3: Contribution Rates

Valuation Date (June 30)	Contribution Rates			Normal Cost Rate*	UAAL Rate**
	Employee***	Employer/State	Total		
2019	10.69 %	46.97 %	57.66 %	24.97 %	32.69 %
2018	10.69	46.97	57.66	25.19	32.47
2017	10.69	46.97	57.66	24.99	32.67
2016	10.69	46.97	57.66	26.67	30.99
2015	10.69	46.97	57.66	26.70	30.96
2014	10.69	46.97	57.66	26.70	30.96
2013	10.69	46.97	57.66	26.59	31.07
2012	10.69	46.97	57.66	26.50	31.16

* Includes administrative expenses starting with the 2014 Valuation Date

** The UAAL rate is the amount available to amortize the UAAL. It is equal to the total contribution rate, minus the normal cost rate.

*** Members who have elected GABA contribute 10.70% of compensation. Members who have not elected GABA contribute 9.50% of compensation. The employee contribution rate reflects the average contribution rate of all employees.



Appendix F: Financial Statement Information

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows.

Valuation date	June 30, 2019
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Open
Remaining amortization period	9 Years
Asset valuation method	Four-year smoothed market
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return*	7.65%
General wage growth*	3.50%
Merit salary increases	0.0% - 6.3%
*Includes inflation	2.75%



Appendix F: Financial Statement Information

Gain and Loss in Accrued Liability During Years Ended June 30 Resulting from Differences Between Assumed Experience and Actual Experience						
Type of Activity	Gain or (Loss) for Year Ending June 30, (expressed in thousands)					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Investment Income on Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 12,459	\$ 4,748	\$ 1,947	\$ 910	\$ (3,245)	\$ (2,501)
Combined Liability Experience	160	1,079	(1,099)	(13,293)	878	(3,194)
(Loss)/Gain During Year from Financial Experience	\$ 12,619	\$ 5,827	\$ 848	\$ (12,383)	\$ (2,367)	\$ (5,695)
Non-Recurring Items	0	0	0	(17,702)	0	0
Composite Gain of (Loss) During Year	\$ 12,619	\$ 5,827	\$ 848	\$ (30,085)	\$ (2,367)	\$ (5,695)

Schedule of Funding Progress (expressed in thousands)						
Valuation Date June 30,	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Funded Ratio	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2019	\$ 463,085	\$ 579,103	80%	\$ 116,018	\$ 50,756	229%
2018	429,095	548,241	78%	119,146	47,935	249%
2017	397,633	522,288	76%	124,655	45,208	276%
2016	365,259	466,671	78%	101,413	43,119	235%
2015	333,629	441,834	76%	108,205	41,627	260%
2014	300,949	419,013	72%	118,064	39,892	296%



Appendix F: Financial Statement Information

Solvency Test Aggregate Accrued Liabilities for (expressed in thousands)								
Valuation Date June 30,	Active Member Contributions (1)	Retirees & Beneficiaries (2)	Active Member Employer Financed Contributions (3)	Actuarial Value of Reported Assets	Portion of Accrued Liability Covered by Reported Assets			
					(1)	(2)	(3)	
2019	\$ 49,752	\$ 371,528	\$ 157,823	\$ 463,085	100%	100%	26%	
2018	45,908	353,334	148,999	429,095	100%	100%	20%	
2017	44,351	331,701	146,236	397,633	100%	100%	15%	
2016	43,046	292,423	131,203	365,259	100%	100%	23%	
2015	41,278	274,505	126,051	333,629	100%	100%	14%	
2014	38,805	260,538	119,670	300,949	100%	100%	1%	



Appendix G: Glossary

The following definitions are largely excerpts from a list adopted in 1981 by the major actuarial organizations in the United States. In some cases the definitions have been modified for specific applicability to the Firefighters' Unified Retirement System. Defined terms are capitalized throughout this Appendix.

Accrued Benefit

The amount of an individual's benefit (whether or not vested) as of a specific date, determined in accordance with the terms of a pension plan and based on compensation and service to that date.

Actuarial Accrued Liability

That portion, as determined by a particular Actuarial Cost Method, of the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits and expenses which is not provided for by future Normal Costs.

Actuarial Assumptions

Assumptions as to the occurrence of future events affecting pension costs, such as: mortality, withdrawal, disablement, and retirement; changes in compensation, rates of investment earnings, and asset appreciation or depreciation; procedures used to determine the Actuarial Value of Assets; and other relevant items.

Actuarial Cost Method

A procedure for determining the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits and expenses and for developing an actuarially equivalent allocation of such value to time periods, usually in the form of a Normal Cost and an Actuarial Accrued Liability.

Actuarial Gains and Losses

A measure of the difference between actual experience and that expected based upon a set of Actuarial Assumptions during the period between two Actuarial Valuation dates, as determined in accordance with a particular Actuarial Cost Method.

Actuarial Present Value

The value of an amount or series of amounts payable or receivable at various times, determined as of a given date by the application of a particular set of Actuarial Assumptions.

Actuarial Valuation

The determination, as of a valuation date, of the Normal Cost, Actuarial Accrued Liability, Actuarial Value of Assets, and related Actuarial Present Values for a pension plan.

Actuarial Value of Assets

The value of cash, investments and other property belonging to a pension plan, as used by the actuary for the purpose of an Actuarial Valuation.

Actuarially Equivalent

Of equal Actuarial Present Value, determined as of a given date with each value based on the same set of Actuarial Assumptions.

Amortization Payment

That portion of the pension plan contribution which is designed to pay interest on and to amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability.



Appendix G: Glossary

Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method

A method under which the Actuarial Present Value of the Projected Benefits of each individual included in an Actuarial Valuation is allocated on a level basis over the earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit ages. The portion of this Actuarial Present Value allocated to a valuation year is called the Normal Cost. The portion of this Actuarial Present Value not provided for at a valuation date by the Actuarial Present Value of future Normal Costs is called the Actuarial Accrued Liability.

Market Value of Assets

The fair value of cash, investments and other property belonging to a pension plan that could be acquired by exchanging them on the open market.

Normal Cost

That portion of the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits and expenses which is allocated to a valuation year by the Actuarial Cost Method.

Projected Benefits

Those pension plan benefit amounts which are expected to be paid at various future times under a particular set of Actuarial Assumptions, taking into account such items as the effect of advancement in age and past and anticipated future compensation and service credits.

Unaccrued Benefit

The excess of an individual's Projected Benefits over the Accrued Benefits as of a specified date.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

The excess of the Actuarial Accrued Liability over the Actuarial Value of Assets.