



Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan

Annual Actuarial Valuation Report
December 31, 2019 - Washtenaw CRC (8102)





Spring, 2020

Washtenaw CRC

In care of:
Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan
1134 Municipal Way
Lansing, Michigan 48917

This report presents the results of the Annual Actuarial Valuation, prepared for Washtenaw CRC (8102) as of December 31, 2019. The report includes the determination of liabilities and contribution rates resulting from the participation in the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan ("MERS"). This report contains the minimum actuarially determined contribution requirement, in alignment with the MERS Plan Document, Actuarial Policy, and the Michigan Constitution and governing statutes. Washtenaw CRC is responsible for the employer contributions needed to provide MERS benefits for its employees and former employees.

The purposes of this valuation are to:

- Measure funding progress as of December 31, 2019,
- Establish contribution requirements for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2021,
- Provide information regarding the identification and assessment of risk,
- Provide actuarial information in connection with applicable Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) statements, and
- Provide information to assist the local unit of government with state reporting requirements.

This valuation assumed the continuing ability of the plan sponsor to make the contributions necessary to fund this plan. A determination regarding whether or not the plan sponsor is actually able to do so is outside our scope of expertise and was not performed.

The findings in this report are based on data and other information through December 31, 2019. The valuation was based upon information furnished by MERS concerning Retirement System benefits, financial transactions, plan provisions and active members, terminated members, retirees and beneficiaries. We checked for internal reasonability and year-to-year consistency, but did not audit the data. We are not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by MERS.

The Municipal Employees' Retirement Act, PA 427 of 1984 and the MERS' Plan Document Article VI sec. 71 (1)(d), provides the MERS Board with the authority to set actuarial assumptions and methods after consultation with the actuary. As the fiduciary of the plan, MERS Retirement Board sets certain assumptions for funding and GASB purposes. These assumptions are checked regularly through a comprehensive study, called an Experience Study. A study was completed in 2015, as prepared by the prior actuary, and is the basis of the demographic assumptions and methods currently in place. At the February 28, 2019 board meeting, the MERS Retirement Board adopted new economic assumptions effective with the December 31, 2019 annual actuarial valuation, which will impact contributions beginning in 2021. **At the February 27, 2020 board meeting, the MERS Retirement Board adopted demographic assumptions effective with the December 31, 2020 annual actuarial valuation, which will impact contributions beginning in 2022.** An illustration of the potential impact is found in this report.

The Michigan Department of Treasury provides required assumptions to be used for purposes of Public Act 202 reporting. These assumptions are for reporting purposes only and do not impact required contributions. Please refer to the State Reporting page found at the end of this report for information for this filing.

For a full list of all the assumptions used, please refer to the division-specific assumptions described in table(s) in this report, and to the Appendix on the MERS website at:

<http://www.mersofmich.com/Portals/0/Assets/Resources/AAV-Appendix/MERS-2019AnnualActuarialValuation-Appendix.pdf>

The actuarial assumptions used for this valuation are reasonable for purposes of the measurement.

This report does not reflect the recent and still developing impact of COVID-19, which is likely to influence demographic and economic experience, at least in the short-term. We will continue to monitor these developments and their impact on the MERS Defined Benefit and Hybrid plans. Actual experience will be reflected in each subsequent annual valuation, as experience emerges.

This report has been prepared by actuaries who have substantial experience valuing public employee retirement systems. To the best of our knowledge the information contained in this report is accurate and fairly presents the actuarial position of Washtenaw CRC as of the valuation date. All calculations have been made in conformity with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, with the Actuarial Standards of Practice issued by the Actuarial Standards Board, and with applicable statutes.

David T. Kausch, Rebecca L. Stouffer, and Mark Buis are members of the American Academy of Actuaries. These actuaries meet the Academy's Qualification Standards to render the actuarial opinions contained herein. The signing actuaries are independent of the plan sponsor. GRS maintains independent consulting agreements with certain local units of government for services unrelated to the actuarial consulting services provided in this report.

The Retirement Board of the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Michigan confirms that the System provides for payment of the required employer contribution as described in Section 20m of Act No. 314 of 1965 (MCL 38.1140m).



This information is purely actuarial in nature. It is not intended to serve as a substitute for legal, accounting or investment advice.

This report was prepared at the request of the MERS Retirement Board and may be provided only in its entirety by the municipality to other interested parties (MERS customarily provides the full report on request to associated third parties such as the auditor for the municipality). GRS is not responsible for the consequences of any unauthorized use. This report should not be relied on for any purpose other than the purposes described herein. Determinations of financial results, associated with the benefits described in this report, for purposes other than those identified above may be significantly different.

If you have reason to believe that the plan provisions are incorrectly described, that important plan provisions relevant to this valuation are not described, that conditions have changed since the calculations were made, that the information provided in this report is inaccurate or is in anyway incomplete, or if you need further information in order to make an informed decision on the subject matter in this report, please contact your Regional Manager at 1.800.767.MERS (6377).

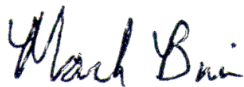
Sincerely,



David T. Kausch, FSA, FCA, EA, MAAA



Rebecca L. Stouffer, ASA, FCA, MAAA



Mark Buis, FSA, FCA, EA, MAAA



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Executive Summary

Funded Ratio

The funded ratio of a plan is the percentage of the dollar value of the actuarial accrued liability that is covered by the actuarial value of assets. While funding ratio may be a useful plan measurement, understanding a plan's funding trend may be more important than a particular point in time. Refer to Table 7 to find a history of this information.

	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Funded Ratio*	53%	55%

* Reflects assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Throughout this report are references to valuation results generated prior to the 2018 valuation date. Results prior to 2018 were received directly from the prior actuary or extracted from the previous valuation system by MERS's technology service provider.

Required Employer Contributions:

Your required employer contributions are shown in the following table. Employee contributions, if any, are in addition to the employer contributions. Changes to the actuarial assumptions and methods based on the 2015 Experience Study are fully phased-in with this valuation.

Effective this valuation, the MERS Retirement Board has adopted a reduction in the investment rate of return assumption from 7.75% to 7.35% and a reduction in the rate of wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.00%. Changes to these assumptions are effective for contributions beginning in 2021 and may be phased-in. This valuation reflects the first year of phase-in.

By default, MERS will invoice you based on the amount in the “No Phase-in” columns. This amount will be considered the minimum required contribution unless you request to be billed the “Phase-in” rates. If you wish to be billed using the phased-in rates, please contact MERS, at which point the alternate minimum required contribution will be the amount in the “Phase-in” columns. Please note that this approach is different than in years past.

	Percentage of Payroll				Monthly \$ Based on Projected Payroll			
	Phase-in	No Phase-in	Phase-in	No Phase-in	Phase-in	No Phase-in	Phase-in	No Phase-in
Valuation Date:	12/31/2019	12/31/2019	12/31/2018	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2019	12/31/2018	12/31/2018
Fiscal Year Beginning:	October 1, 2021	October 1, 2021	October 1, 2020	October 1, 2020	October 1, 2021	October 1, 2021	October 1, 2020	October 1, 2020
Division								
10 - Teamsters Local	-	-	-	-	\$ 75,137	\$ 81,116	\$ 70,041	\$ 72,213
13 - Non-Union	-	-	-	-	166,202	176,306	159,224	160,536
14 - Non-Union after 1/1/2012	0.23%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	377	365	0	0
15 - TPOAM after 1/1/12	0.74%	0.75%	0.80%	0.80%	1,637	1,649	1,472	1,472
Municipality Total					\$ 243,353	\$ 259,436	\$ 230,737	\$ 234,221

Employee contribution rates:

Valuation Date:	Employee Contribution Rate	
	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Division		
10 - Teamsters Local	8.00%	8.00%
13 - Non-Union	8.00%	8.00%
14 - Non-Union after 1/1/2012	8.00%	8.00%
15 - TPOAM after 1/1/12	8.00%	8.00%

The employer may contribute more than the minimum required contributions, as these additional contributions will earn investment income and may result in lower future contribution requirements. Employers making contributions in excess of the minimum requirements may elect to apply the excess contribution immediately to a particular division, or segregate the excess into one or more of what MERS calls “Surplus” divisions. An election in the first case would immediately reduce any unfunded accrued liability and lower the amortization payments throughout the remaining amortization period. An election to set up Surplus divisions would not immediately lower future contributions, however the assets from the Surplus division could be transferred to an unfunded division in the future to reduce the unfunded liability in future years, or to be used to pay all or a portion of the minimum required contribution in a future year. For purposes of this report, the assets in any Surplus division have been included in the municipality’s total assets, unfunded accrued liability and funded status, however, these assets are not used in calculating the minimum required contribution.

MERS strongly encourages employers to contribute more than the minimum contribution shown above.



Assuming that experience of the plan meets actuarial assumptions:

- To accelerate to a 100% funding ratio in 10 years, estimated monthly employer contributions for the fiscal year beginning in 2021 for the entire employer would be \$401,327, instead of \$259,436.

How and Why Do These Numbers Change?

In a defined benefit plan contributions vary from one annual actuarial valuation to the next as a result of the following:

- Changes in benefit provisions (see Table 2)
- Changes in actuarial assumptions and methods (see the Appendix)
- Experience of the plan (investment experience and demographic experience); this is the difference between actual experience of the plan and the actuarial assumptions.

Comments on Investment Rate of Return Assumption

A defined benefit plan is funded by employer contributions, participant contributions, and investment earnings. Investment earnings have historically provided a significant portion of the funding. The larger the share of benefits being provided from investment returns, the smaller the required contributions, and vice versa. Determining the contributions required to prefund the promised retirement benefits requires an assumption of what investment earnings are expected to add to the fund over a long period of time. This is called the **Investment Return Assumption**.

The MERS Investment Return Assumption is **7.35%** per year. This, along with all of our other actuarial assumptions, is reviewed at least every five years in an Experience Study that compares the assumptions used against actual experience and recommends adjustments if necessary. If your municipality would like to explore contributions at lower assumed investment return assumptions, please review the “what if” projection scenarios later in this report.

Assumption Change in 2019

At the February 28, 2019 board meeting, the MERS Retirement Board adjusted key economic assumptions. These assumptions, in particular the investment return assumption, have a significant effect on a plan’s required contribution and funding level. Historically low interest rates, along with high equity market valuations, have led to reductions in projected returns for most asset classes. This has resulted in a Board adopted reduction in the investment rate of return assumption from 7.75% to 7.35%, effective with the December 31, 2019 valuation, first impacting 2021 contributions. The Board also changed the assumed rate of wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.00%, with the same effective date.

Assumption Change in 2020

A 5-year experience study analyzing historical experience from 2013 through 2018 was completed in February 2020. In addition to changes to the economic assumptions which will take effect with the Fiscal year 2021 contribution rates, the experience study recommends updated demographic assumptions, including adjustments to the following actuarial assumptions: mortality, retirement, disability, and termination rates. A complete description of the proposed assumptions may be found in the Appendix to the valuation. Changes to the demographic assumptions resulting from the experience study have been approved by the MERS Retirement Board and are to be effective beginning with the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation first impacting 2022 contributions. This report includes a “What If” scenario of the approved 2020 assumption changes in an effort to show employers the anticipated impact on contribution rates.



Comments on Asset Smoothing

To avoid dramatic spikes and dips in annual contribution requirements due to short term fluctuations in asset markets, MERS applies a technique called **asset smoothing**. This spreads out each year's investment gains or losses over the prior year and the following four years. This smoothing method is used to determine your actuarial value of assets (valuation assets), which is then used to determine both your funded ratio and your required contributions. The (smoothed) **actuarial rate of return for 2019 was 4.77%, while the actual market rate of return was 13.41%**. To see historical details of the market rate of return, compared to the smoothed actuarial rate of return, refer to this report's Appendix, or view the "[How Smoothing Works](#)" video on the [Defined Benefit resource page](#) of the MERS website.

As of December 31, 2019, the actuarial value of assets is 101% of market value due to asset smoothing. This means that meeting the actuarial assumption in the next few years will require average annual market returns that exceed the 7.35% investment return assumption, or contribution requirements will continue to increase.

If the December 31, 2019 valuation results were based on market value instead of actuarial value:

- The funded percent of your entire municipality would be 52% (instead of 53%); and
- Your total employer contribution requirement for the fiscal year starting October 1, 2021 would be \$3,158,832 (instead of \$3,113,232).

Alternate Scenarios to Estimate the Potential Volatility of Results ("What If Scenarios")

The calculations in this report are based on assumptions about long-term economic and demographic behavior. These assumptions will never materialize in a given year, except by coincidence. Therefore the results will vary from one year to the next. The volatility of the results depends upon the characteristics of the plan. For example:

- Open divisions that have substantial assets compared to their active employee payroll will have more volatile employer contribution rates due to investment return fluctuations.
- Open divisions that have substantial accrued liability compared to their active employee payroll will have more volatile employer contribution rates due to demographic experience fluctuations.
- Small divisions will have more volatile contribution patterns than larger divisions because statistical fluctuations are relatively larger among small populations.
- Shorter amortization periods result in more volatile contribution patterns.

Many assumptions are important in determining the required employer contributions. In the following table, we show the impact of varying the Investment Return assumption and the demographic assumptions. Lower investment returns would result in higher required employer contributions, and vice-versa. Alternate demographic assumptions may result in higher or lower employer contributions depending on the demographic characteristics of the plan participants.

The relative impact of the economic and demographic scenarios below will vary from year to year, as the participant demographics change. The impact of each scenario should be analyzed for a given year, not from year to year. The results in the table are based on the December 31, 2019 valuation, and are for the municipality in total, not by division. These results do not reflect a phase in of the impact of the new actuarial assumptions.



It is important to note that calculations in this report are mathematical estimates based upon assumptions regarding future events, which may or may not materialize. Actuarial calculations can and do vary from one valuation to the next, sometimes significantly depending on the group's size. Projections are not predictions. Future valuations will be based on actual future experience.

In addition to economic assumption changes effective with Fiscal Year 2021 contributions, the Retirement Board has also adopted a change to certain demographic and other assumptions effective for the December 31, 2020 valuation which will impact the Fiscal Year 2022 contributions. Please see the section labeled "Assumption Change in 2020" for more information. The scenario shown using these assumptions as of December 31, 2019 is illustrative only. The actual impact of this change when reflected in the 2020 Annual Actuarial Valuation report will be different.

12/31/2019 Valuation Results	Assumed Future Annual Smoothed Rate of Investment Return		
	Lower Future Annual Returns ³	2020 Adopted Demographic Assumptions	Valuation Assumptions
Investment Return Assumption	5.35%	7.35%	7.35%
Wage Increase Assumption	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Accrued Liability	\$ 94,696,536	\$ 77,189,420	\$ 75,026,683
Valuation Assets ¹	\$ 39,854,776	\$ 39,854,776	\$ 39,854,776
Unfunded Accrued Liability	\$ 54,841,760	\$ 37,334,644	\$ 35,171,907
Funded Ratio	42%	52%	53%
Monthly Normal Cost	\$ 74,585	\$ 21,417	\$ 26,221
Monthly Amortization Payment	\$ 310,693	\$ 248,992	\$ 233,215
Total Employer Contribution²	\$ 385,278	\$ 270,409	\$ 259,436

¹ The Valuation Assets include assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

² If assets exceed accrued liabilities for a division, the division may have an overfunding credit to reduce the division's employer contribution requirement. If the overfunding credit is larger than the normal cost, the division's full credit is included in the municipality's amortization payment above but the division's total contribution requirement is zero. This can cause the displayed normal cost and amortization payment to not add up to the displayed total employer contribution.

³ Based on current demographic assumptions.

Projection Scenarios

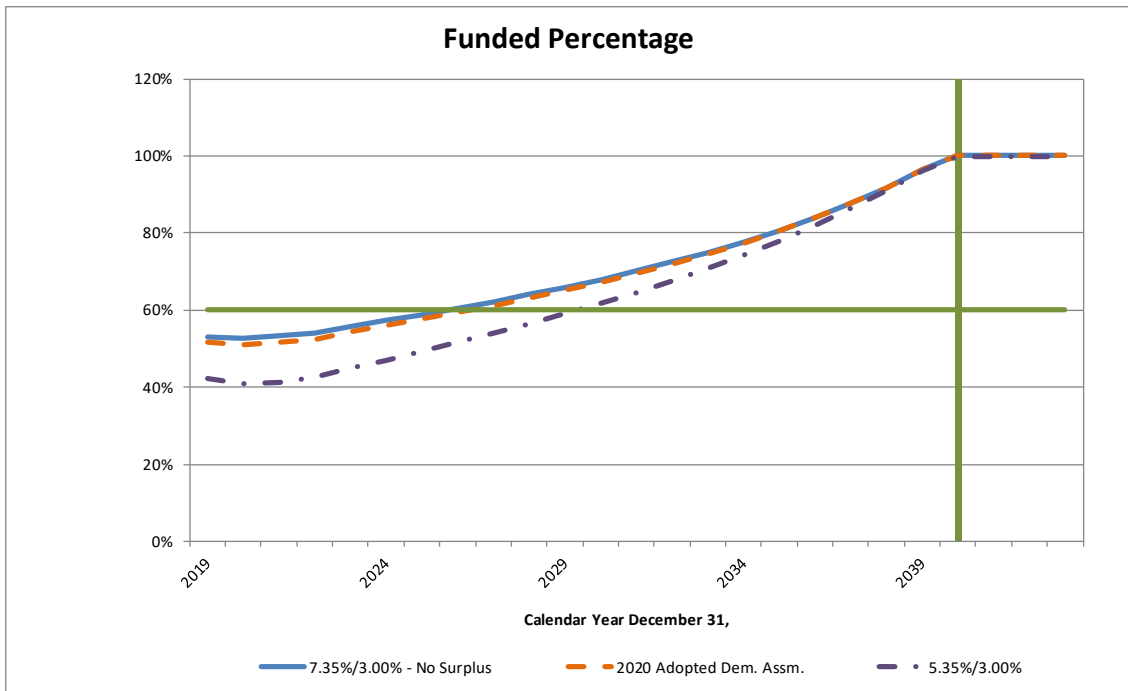
The next two pages show projections of the plan's funded ratio and computed employer contributions under the actuarial assumptions used in the valuation and alternate economic and demographic assumption scenarios. All three projections take into account the past investment losses that will continue to affect the actuarial rate of return in the short term.

The 7.35%/3.00% scenario provides an estimate of computed employer contributions based on current actuarial assumptions, and a projected 7.35% market return. The other two scenarios may be useful if the municipality chooses to budget more conservatively, and make contributions in addition to the minimum requirements. The 2020 adopted demographic assumption and 5.35%/3.00% projection scenarios provide an indication of the potential required employer contribution if these assumptions were met over the long-term.

Valuation Year Ending 12/31	Fiscal Year Beginning 10/1	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets ²	Funded Percentage	Computed Annual Employer Contribution
7.35%¹/3.00% - Current Demographic Assumptions					
NO 5-YEAR PHASE-IN					
2019	2021	\$ 75,026,683	\$ 39,854,776	53%	\$ 3,113,232
2020	2022	\$ 76,600,000	\$ 40,300,000	53%	\$ 3,200,000
2021	2023	\$ 78,500,000	\$ 41,800,000	53%	\$ 3,300,000
2022	2024	\$ 80,300,000	\$ 43,300,000	54%	\$ 3,430,000
2023	2025	\$ 82,000,000	\$ 45,700,000	56%	\$ 3,490,000
2024	2026	\$ 83,800,000	\$ 48,000,000	57%	\$ 3,570,000
7.35%¹/3.00% - Adopted 2020 Demographic Assumptions					
NO 5-YEAR PHASE-IN					
2019	2021	\$ 77,189,420	\$ 39,854,776	52%	\$ 3,244,908
2020	2022	\$ 78,800,000	\$ 40,200,000	51%	\$ 3,330,000
2021	2023	\$ 80,700,000	\$ 41,800,000	52%	\$ 3,440,000
2022	2024	\$ 82,600,000	\$ 43,400,000	53%	\$ 3,580,000
2023	2025	\$ 84,500,000	\$ 45,900,000	54%	\$ 3,640,000
2024	2026	\$ 86,400,000	\$ 48,300,000	56%	\$ 3,740,000
5.35%¹/3.00% - Current Demographic Assumptions					
NO 5-YEAR PHASE-IN					
2019	2021	\$ 94,696,536	\$ 39,854,776	42%	\$ 4,623,336
2020	2022	\$ 96,500,000	\$ 39,500,000	41%	\$ 4,790,000
2021	2023	\$ 98,500,000	\$ 40,600,000	41%	\$ 4,950,000
2022	2024	\$ 100,400,000	\$ 42,800,000	43%	\$ 5,110,000
2023	2025	\$ 102,300,000	\$ 46,000,000	45%	\$ 5,200,000
2024	2026	\$ 104,200,000	\$ 49,100,000	47%	\$ 5,320,000

¹ Represents both the interest rate for discounting liabilities and the future investment return assumption on the Market Value of assets.

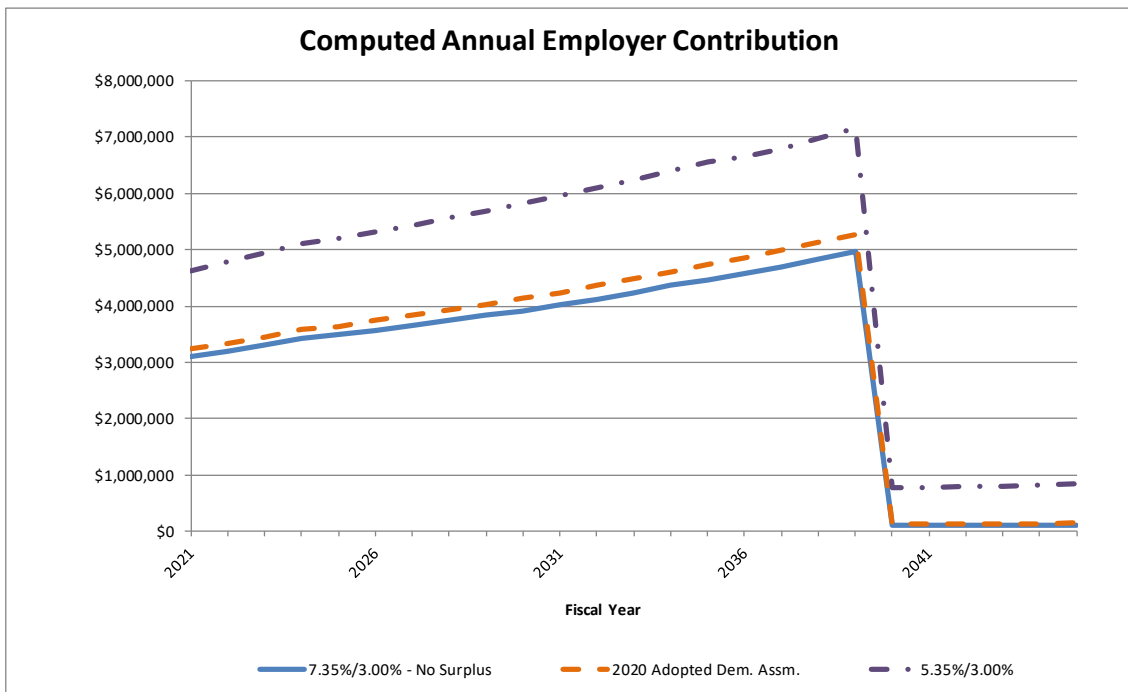
² Valuation Assets do not include assets from Surplus divisions, if any.



Notes:

All projected funded percentages are shown with no phase-in.

The green indicator lines have been added at 60% funded and 21 years following the valuation date for PA 202 purposes.



Notes:

All projected contributions are shown with no phase-in.

Table 1: Employer Contribution Details For the Fiscal Year Beginning October 1, 2021

Division	Total Normal Cost	Employee Contribut. Rate	Employer Contributions ¹			Computed Employer Contribut. With Phase-In	Blended ER Rate No Phase-In ⁵	Blended ER Rate With Phase-In ⁵	Employee Contribut. Conversion Factor ²
			Employer Normal Cost	Payment of the Unfunded Accrued Liability ⁴	Computed Employer Contribut. No Phase-In				
Percentage of Payroll									
10 - Teamsters Local	15.14%	8.00%	-	-	-	-	23.34%	21.66%	
13 - Non-Union	15.29%	8.00%	-	-	-	-	49.32%	46.50%	
14 - Non-Union after 1/1/2012	8.89%	8.00%	0.89%	-0.67%	0.22%	0.23%	49.32%	46.50%	0.87%
15 - TPOAM after 1/1/12	8.57%	8.00%	0.57%	0.18%	0.75%	0.74%	23.34%	21.66%	0.86%
Estimated Monthly Contribution³									
10 - Teamsters Local			\$ 9,545	\$ 71,571	\$ 81,116	\$ 75,137			
13 - Non-Union			13,929	162,377	176,306	166,202			
14 - Non-Union after 1/1/2012			1,488	(1,123)	365	377			
15 - TPOAM after 1/1/12			1,259	390	1,649	1,637			
Total Municipality			\$ 26,221	\$ 233,215	\$ 259,436	\$ 243,353			
Estimated Annual Contribution³			\$ 314,652	\$ 2,798,580	\$ 3,113,232	\$ 2,920,236			

- ¹ The above employer contribution requirements are in addition to the employee contributions, if any.
- ² If employee contributions are increased/decreased by 1.00% of pay, the employer contribution requirement will decrease/increase by the Employee Contribution Conversion Factor. The conversion factor is usually under 1%, because employee contributions may be refunded at termination of employment, and not used to fund retirement pensions. Employer contributions will all be used to fund pensions.
- ³ For divisions that are open to new hires, estimated contributions are based on projected fiscal year payroll. Actual contributions will be based on actual reported monthly pays, and will be different from the above amounts. For divisions that will have no new hires (i.e., closed divisions), invoices will be based on the above dollar amounts which are based on projected fiscal year payroll. See description of Open Divisions and Closed Divisions in the Appendix.
- ⁴ Note that if the overfunding credit is larger than the normal cost, the full credit is shown above but the total contribution requirement is zero. This will cause the displayed normal cost and unfunded accrued liability contributions to not add across.
- ⁵ For linked divisions, the employer will be invoiced the Computed Employer Contribution No Phase-in rate shown above for each linked division (a contribution rate for the open division; a contribution dollar for the closed-but-linked division), unless the employer elects to contribute the Blended Employer Contribution rate shown above, by contacting MERS at 800-767-MERS (6377).

Please see the Comments on Asset Smoothing in the Executive Summary of this report.



Table 2: Benefit Provisions

10 - Teamsters Local: Closed to new hires, linked to Division 15

	2019 Valuation	2018 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	8 years	8 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	55/25	55/25
Early Retirement (Reduced):	50/25	50/25
	55/15	55/15
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
COLA for Future Retirees:	2.50% (Non-Compound)	2.50% (Non-Compound)
Employee Contributions:	8.00%	8.00%
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 7/19/1966)	Yes (Adopted 7/19/1966)

13 - Non-Union: Closed to new hires, linked to Division 14

	2019 Valuation	2018 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)	2.25% Multiplier (80% max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	8 years	8 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	55/25	55/25
Early Retirement (Reduced):	50/25	50/25
	55/15	55/15
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
COLA for Future Retirees:	2.50% (Non-Compound)	2.50% (Non-Compound)
Employee Contributions:	8.00%	8.00%
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 7/19/1966)	Yes (Adopted 7/19/1966)

14 - Non-Union after 1/1/2012: Open Division, linked to Division 13

	2019 Valuation	2018 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	1.50% Multiplier (no max)	1.50% Multiplier (no max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	8 years	8 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	-	-
Early Retirement (Reduced):	50/25	50/25
	55/15	55/15
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
Employee Contributions:	8.00%	8.00%
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 7/18/1966)	Yes (Adopted 7/18/1966)

15 - TPOAM after 1/1/12: Open Division, linked to Division 10

	2019 Valuation	2018 Valuation
Benefit Multiplier:	1.50% Multiplier (no max)	1.50% Multiplier (no max)
Normal Retirement Age:	60	60
Vesting:	8 years	8 years
Early Retirement (Unreduced):	-	-
Early Retirement (Reduced):	50/25 55/15	50/25 55/15
Final Average Compensation:	3 years	3 years
Employee Contributions:	8.00%	8.00%
Act 88:	Yes (Adopted 7/19/1966)	Yes (Adopted 7/19/1966)

Table 3: Participant Summary

Division	2019 Valuation		2018 Valuation		2019 Valuation		
	Number	Annual Payroll ¹	Number	Annual Payroll ¹	Average Age	Average Benefit Service ²	Average Eligibility Service ²
10 - Teamsters Local							
Active Employees	26	\$ 1,622,662	34	\$ 1,896,555	47.2	17.5	17.5
Vested Former Employees	10	151,925	8	110,146	50.4	12.8	13.1
Retirees and Beneficiaries	66	1,666,438	65	1,586,779	69.4		
Pending Refunds	8		8				
13 - Non-Union							
Active Employees	29	\$ 2,479,977	31	\$ 2,465,289	48.8	18.0	18.4
Vested Former Employees	7	175,183	7	152,492	52.4	14.9	17.4
Retirees and Beneficiaries	74	2,708,263	71	2,505,760	71.0		
Pending Refunds	8		8				
14 - Non-Union after 1/1/2012							
Active Employees	23	\$ 1,483,028	19	\$ 1,100,410	40.6	3.8	4.2
Vested Former Employees	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retirees and Beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0.0		
Pending Refunds	3		3				
15 - TPOAM after 1/1/12							
Active Employees	47	\$ 2,299,257	38	\$ 1,821,605	38.6	3.0	3.0
Vested Former Employees	1	2,437	0	0	55.2	3.2	3.2
Retirees and Beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0.0		
Pending Refunds	16		13				
Total Municipality							
Active Employees	125	\$ 7,884,924	122	\$ 7,283,859	43.1	9.6	9.8
Vested Former Employees	18	329,545	15	262,638	51.4	13.1	14.2
Retirees and Beneficiaries	140	4,374,702	136	4,092,539	70.2		
Pending Refunds	35		32				
Total Participants	318		305				

¹ Annual payroll for active employees; annual deferred benefits payable for vested former employees; annual benefits being paid for retirees and beneficiaries.

² Descriptions can be found under Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions in the Appendix.

Table 4: Reported Assets (Market Value)

Division	2019 Valuation		2018 Valuation	
	Employer and Retiree ¹	Employee ²	Employer and Retiree ¹	Employee ²
10 - Teamsters Local	\$ 15,254,673	\$ 1,947,627	\$ 13,761,546	\$ 2,107,684
13 - Non-Union	17,705,037	2,818,855	15,689,468	2,855,723
14 - Non-Union after 1/1/2012	199,970	485,076	128,135	344,476
15 - TPOAM after 1/1/12	131,374	793,749	40,257	644,625
Municipality Total³	\$ 33,291,055	\$ 6,045,307	\$ 29,619,406	\$ 5,952,508
Combined Assets³	\$39,336,362		\$35,571,914	

¹ Reserve for Employer Contributions and Benefit Payments.

² Reserve for Employee Contributions.

³ Totals may not add due to rounding.

The December 31, 2019 valuation assets (actuarial value of assets) are equal to 1.013179 times the reported market value of assets (compared to 1.095342 as of December 31, 2018). Refer to the Appendix for a description of the valuation asset derivation and a detailed calculation of valuation assets.

Table 5: Flow of Valuation Assets

Year Ended 12/31	Employer Contributions		Employee Contributions	Investment Income (Valuation Assets)	Benefit Payments	Employee Contribution Refunds	Net Transfers	Valuation Asset Balance
	Required	Additional						
2009	\$ 999,677		\$ 389,171	\$ 1,411,659	\$ (1,957,355)	\$ (57,544)	\$ 2,379	\$ 32,212,344
2010	1,081,091		376,022	1,703,123	(2,219,607)	0	0	33,152,973
2011	1,254,614	\$ 0	367,855	1,663,103	(2,478,514)	(9,255)	3,583	33,954,359
2012	1,196,592	98,085	412,193	1,422,687	(3,071,397)	(27,507)	0	33,985,012
2013	1,312,738	138,262	511,983	1,939,321	(3,147,741)	(40,154)	0	34,699,421
2014	1,524,120	165,000	601,645	1,960,971	(3,322,657)	(25,266)	0	35,603,234
2015	1,584,072	0	583,963	1,704,025	(3,486,376)	(95,558)	0	35,893,360
2016	1,776,276	327,000	638,816	1,829,620	(3,543,010)	(153,658)	0	36,768,404
2017	2,024,505	317,000	658,389	2,200,301	(3,623,563)	(81,185)	0	38,263,851
2018	2,088,295	400,000	675,786	1,432,438	(3,811,336)	(85,623)	0	38,963,411
2019	2,185,181	450,000	653,782	1,819,860	(4,167,095)	(50,363)	0	39,854,776

Notes:

Transfers in and out are usually related to the transfer of participants between municipalities, and to employer and employee payments for service credit purchases (if any) that the governing body has approved.

Additional employer contributions, if any, are shown separately starting in 2011. Prior to 2011, additional contributions are combined with the required employer contributions.

The investment income column reflects the recognized investment income based on Valuation Assets. It does not reflect the market value investment return in any given year.

The Valuation Asset balance includes assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Years where historical information is not available, will be displayed with zero values.



**Table 6: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities and Valuation Assets
as of December 31, 2019**

Division	Actuarial Accrued Liability					Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
	Active Employees	Vested Former Employees	Retirees and Beneficiaries	Pending Refunds	Total			
10 - Teamsters Local	\$ 7,097,380	\$ 1,091,222	\$ 20,133,149	\$ 51,567	\$ 28,373,318	\$ 17,429,009	61.4%	\$ 10,944,309
13 - Non-Union	11,611,967	1,244,944	32,197,216	43,511	45,097,638	20,794,376	46.1%	24,303,262
14 - Non-Union after 1/1/2012	556,163	0	0	16,209	572,372	694,075	121.3%	(121,703)
15 - TPOAM after 1/1/12	835,835	18,716	0	128,804	983,355	937,316	95.3%	46,039
Total	\$ 20,101,345	\$ 2,354,882	\$ 52,330,365	\$ 240,091	\$ 75,026,683	\$ 39,854,776	53.1%	\$ 35,171,907

The following results show the combined accrued liabilities and assets for each set of linked divisions. These results are already shown in the table on the prior page(s).

Table 6 (continued)

Division	Actuarial Accrued Liability					Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
	Active Employees	Vested Former Employees	Retirees and Beneficiaries	Pending Refunds	Total			
Linked Divisions 14, 13	\$ 12,168,130	\$ 1,244,944	\$ 32,197,216	\$ 59,720	\$ 45,670,010	\$ 21,488,451	47.1%	\$ 24,181,559
Linked Divisions 15, 10	7,933,215	1,109,938	20,133,149	180,371	29,356,673	18,366,325	62.6%	10,990,348

Please see the Comments on Asset Smoothing in the Executive Summary of this report.



Table 7: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2005	\$ 36,027,271	\$ 26,441,658	73%	\$ 9,585,613
2006	37,585,945	28,301,161	75%	9,284,784
2007	40,947,934	30,367,822	74%	10,580,112
2008	44,643,807	31,424,357	70%	13,219,450
2009	45,511,537	32,212,344	71%	13,299,193
2010	48,576,366	33,152,973	68%	15,423,393
2011	53,061,415	33,954,359	64%	19,107,056
2012	53,797,210	33,985,012	63%	19,812,198
2013	56,410,071	34,699,421	62%	21,710,650
2014	60,498,904	35,603,234	59%	24,895,670
2015	64,206,935	35,893,360	56%	28,313,575
2016	65,378,545	36,768,404	56%	28,610,141
2017	67,291,266	38,263,851	57%	29,027,415
2018	70,696,618	38,963,411	55%	31,733,207
2019	75,026,683	39,854,776	53%	35,171,907

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015 and 2019 actuarial valuations.

The Valuation Assets include assets from Surplus divisions, if any.

Years where historical information is not available will be displayed with zero values.

Throughout this report are references to valuation results generated prior to the 2018 valuation date. Results prior to 2018 were received directly from the prior actuary or extracted from the previous valuation system by MERS's technology service provider.

Tables 8 and 9: Division-Based Comparative Schedules

Division 10 - Teamsters Local

Table 8-10: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2009	\$ 20,265,084	\$ 15,442,819	76%	\$ 4,822,265
2010	21,669,547	16,125,424	74%	5,544,123
2011	23,002,194	16,120,068	70%	6,882,126
2012	21,915,143	15,688,159	72%	6,226,984
2013	22,804,143	16,204,782	71%	6,599,361
2014	25,030,931	16,586,286	66%	8,444,645
2015	25,572,135	16,478,699	64%	9,093,436
2016	25,042,005	16,577,719	66%	8,464,286
2017	25,734,395	17,220,968	67%	8,513,427
2018	27,162,882	17,382,234	64%	9,780,648
2019	28,373,318	17,429,009	61%	10,944,309

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015 and 2019 actuarial valuations.

Table 9-10: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution ¹	Employee Contribution Rate ²
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2009	82	\$ 4,025,294	14.37%	5.00%
2010	85	4,197,136	15.30%	5.00%
2011	72	3,574,366	19.80%	5.00%
2012	61	2,893,084	\$ 45,312	8.00%
2013	57	2,937,787	\$ 49,694	8.00%
2014	55	3,257,319	\$ 64,551	8.00%
2015	47	2,594,229	\$ 68,056	8.00%
2016	42	2,299,179	\$ 61,878	8.00%
2017	41	2,231,210	\$ 62,885	8.00%
2018	34	1,896,555	\$ 72,213	8.00%
2019	26	1,622,662	\$ 81,116	8.00%

1 For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.

2 For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 for the 12/31/2015 through 12/31/2019 valuations do **not** reflect the phase-in of the increased contribution requirements associated with the new actuarial assumptions. The full contribution without phase-in is shown in Table 9 above.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available, will be displayed with zero values.

Division 13 - Non-Union

Table 8-13: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2009	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0
2010	0	0	0%	0
2011	0	0	0%	0
2012	8,441,589	4,448,950	53%	3,992,639
2013	10,069,051	5,221,323	52%	4,847,728
2014	11,797,278	6,093,518	52%	5,703,760
2015	13,609,135	7,027,884	52%	6,581,251
2016	15,040,686	8,091,978	54%	6,948,708
2017	16,178,837	8,992,228	56%	7,186,609
2018	42,410,832	20,313,327	48%	22,097,505
2019	45,097,638	20,794,376	46%	24,303,262

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015 and 2019 actuarial valuations.

Table 9-13: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution ¹	Employee Contribution Rate ²
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2009	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0.00%
2010	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2011	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2012	29	2,174,643	\$ 34,462	8.00%
2013	30	2,214,002	\$ 37,083	8.00%
2014	26	2,103,603	\$ 42,516	8.00%
2015	28	2,195,846	\$ 50,973	8.00%
2016	28	2,253,743	\$ 53,726	8.00%
2017	28	2,332,056	\$ 55,690	8.00%
2018	31	2,465,289	\$ 160,536	8.00%
2019	29	2,479,977	\$ 176,306	8.00%

1 For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.

2 For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 for the 12/31/2015 through 12/31/2019 valuations do **not** reflect the phase-in of the increased contribution requirements associated with the new actuarial assumptions. The full contribution without phase-in is shown in Table 9 above.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available, will be displayed with zero values.

Division 14 - Non-Union after 1/1/2012

Table 8-14: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2009	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0
2010	0	0	0%	0
2011	0	0	0%	0
2012	0	0	0%	0
2013	3,390	4,449	131%	(1,059)
2014	17,289	24,397	141%	(7,108)
2015	50,120	67,450	135%	(17,330)
2016	97,541	127,330	131%	(29,789)
2017	138,758	175,442	126%	(36,684)
2018	371,420	517,670	139%	(146,250)
2019	572,372	694,075	121%	(121,703)

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015 and 2019 actuarial valuations.

Table 9-14: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution ¹	Employee Contribution Rate ²
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2009	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0.00%
2010	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2011	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2012	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2013	1	47,621	0.00%	10.00%
2014	4	222,983	0.00%	10.00%
2015	8	443,855	0.00%	10.00%
2016	9	532,847	0.00%	10.00%
2017	7	457,713	0.00%	10.00%
2018	19	1,100,410	0.00%	8.00%
2019	23	1,483,028	0.22%	8.00%

¹ For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.

² For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 for the 12/31/2015 through 12/31/2019 valuations do **not** reflect the phase-in of the increased contribution requirements associated with the new actuarial assumptions. The full contribution without phase-in is shown in Table 9 above.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available, will be displayed with zero values.

Division 15 - TPOAM after 1/1/12

Table 8-15: Actuarial Accrued Liabilities - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Valuation Assets	Percent Funded	Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liabilities
2009	\$ 0	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0
2010	0	0	0%	0
2011	0	0	0%	0
2012	2,416	1,386	57%	1,030
2013	31,897	35,149	110%	(3,252)
2014	93,162	99,133	106%	(5,971)
2015	203,203	214,096	105%	(10,893)
2016	360,156	393,337	109%	(33,181)
2017	552,544	600,842	109%	(48,298)
2018	751,484	750,180	100%	1,304
2019	983,355	937,316	95%	46,039

Notes: Actuarial assumptions were revised for the 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015 and 2019 actuarial valuations.

Table 9-15: Computed Employer Contributions - Comparative Schedule

Valuation Date December 31	Active Employees		Computed Employer Contribution ¹	Employee Contribution Rate ²
	Number	Annual Payroll		
2009	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0.00%
2010	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2011	0	0	\$ 0	0.00%
2012	3	85,643	0.00%	10.00%
2013	11	363,934	0.00%	10.00%
2014	18	666,880	0.00%	10.00%
2015	29	1,142,670	0.00%	10.00%
2016	33	1,510,432	0.00%	10.00%
2017	36	1,674,066	0.00%	10.00%
2018	38	1,821,605	0.80%	8.00%
2019	47	2,299,257	0.75%	8.00%

¹ For open divisions, a percent of pay contribution is shown. For closed divisions, a monthly dollar contribution is shown.

² For each valuation year, the computed employer contribution is based on the employee rate. If the employee rate changes during the applicable fiscal year, the computed employer contribution will be adjusted.

Note: The contributions shown in Table 9 for the 12/31/2015 through 12/31/2019 valuations do **not** reflect the phase-in of the increased contribution requirements associated with the new actuarial assumptions. The full contribution without phase-in is shown in Table 9 above.

See the Benefit Provision History, later in this report, for past benefit provision changes.

Years where historical information is not available, will be displayed with zero values.

Table 10: Division-Based Layered Amortization Schedule

Division 10 - Teamsters Local

Table 10-10: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance ¹	Original Amortization Period ²	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 10/1/2021		
				Outstanding UAL Balance ³	Remaining Amortization Period ²	Annual Amortization Payment
Initial	12/31/2015	\$ 9,093,436	23	\$ 9,637,221	19	\$ 743,196
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	(888,429)	22	(1,025,988)	19	(79,116)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	26,994	21	30,967	19	2,388
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	1,240,632	20	1,416,767	19	109,260
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	52,363	19	59,283	19	4,572
Assumption	12/31/2019	961,336	19	1,018,537	19	78,552
Total				\$ 11,136,787		\$ 858,852

¹ For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

² According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

³ This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2019 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2019 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

Division 13 - Non-Union

Table 10-13: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance ¹	Original Amortization Period ²	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 10/1/2021		
				Outstanding UAL Balance ³	Remaining Amortization Period ²	Annual Amortization Payment
Initial	12/31/2015	\$ 6,581,251	23	\$ 7,053,407	19	\$ 543,936
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	175,148	22	202,263	19	15,600
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	86,596	21	99,333	19	7,656
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	2,719,353	20	3,105,426	19	239,484
Merger	12/31/2018			13,833,500	19	1,066,800
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	(501,424)	19	(567,687)	19	(43,776)
Assumption	12/31/2019	1,504,938	19	1,540,842	19	118,824
Total				\$ 25,267,084		\$ 1,948,524

¹ For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

² According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

³ This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2019 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2019 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

Division 14 - Non-Union after 1/1/2012

Table 10-14: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance ¹	Original Amortization Period ²	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 10/1/2021		
				Outstanding UAL Balance ³	Remaining Amortization Period ²	Annual Amortization Payment
Initial	12/31/2015	\$ (17,330)	10	\$ (43,234)	10	\$ (5,352)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2016	(2,839)	15	(3,041)	12	(324)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2017	5,575	15	6,135	13	624
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	9,616	15	10,798	14	1,032
Amendment	12/31/2018	15,970	10	17,291	9	2,340
Merger	12/31/2018			(139,487)	13	(14,076)
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	20,870	15	23,628	15	2,148
Assumption	12/31/2019	524	15	1,476	15	132
Total				\$ (126,434)		\$ (13,476)

¹ For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

² According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

³ This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2019 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2019 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

Division 15 - TPOAM after 1/1/12

Table 10-15: Layered Amortization Schedule

Type of UAL	Date Established	Original Balance ¹	Original Amortization Period ²	Amounts for Fiscal Year Beginning 10/1/2021		
				Outstanding UAL Balance ³	Remaining Amortization Period ²	Annual Amortization Payment
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2018	\$ 12,523	15	\$ 14,056	14	\$ 1,344
(Gain)/Loss	12/31/2019	25,604	15	28,988	15	2,628
Assumption	12/31/2019	7,108	15	7,761	15	708
Total				\$ 50,805		\$ 4,680

¹ For each type of UAL (layer), this is the original balance as of the date the layer was established.

² According to the MERS amortization policy, each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over a specific period (see Appendix on MERS website).

³ This is the remaining balance as of the valuation date, projected to the beginning of the fiscal year shown above.

The unfunded accrued liability (UAL) as of December 31, 2019 (see Table 6) is projected to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the contributions are being calculated. This allows the 2019 valuation to take into account the expected future contributions that are based on past valuations. Each type of UAL (layer) is amortized over the appropriate period. Please see the Appendix on the MERS website for a detailed description of the amortization policy.

Note: The original balance and original amortization periods prior to 12/31/2018 were received from the prior actuary.

GASB 68 Information

The following information has been prepared to provide some of the information necessary to complete GASB Statement No. 68 disclosures. Statement 68 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. Additional resources, including an Implementation Guide, are available at <http://www.mersofmich.com/>.

Actuarial Valuation Date:		12/31/2019
Measurement Date of the Total Pension Liability (TPL):		12/31/2019
At 12/31/2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:		
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits:		140
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits (including refunds):		53
Active employees:		<u>125</u>
		318
Total Pension Liability as of 12/31/2018 measurement date:	\$	68,841,856
Total Pension Liability as of 12/31/2019 measurement date:	\$	73,025,419
Service Cost for the year ending on the 12/31/2019 measurement date:	\$	906,681
Change in the Total Pension Liability due to:		
- Benefit changes ¹ :	\$	0
- Differences between expected and actual experience ² :	\$	(244,568)
- Changes in assumptions ² :	\$	2,363,990
Average expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive):		5

¹ A change in liability due to benefit changes is immediately recognized when calculating pension expense for the year.

² Changes in liability due to differences between actual and expected experience, and changes in assumptions, are recognized in pension expense over the average remaining service lives of all employees.

Covered employee payroll: (Needed for Required Supplementary Information)	\$	7,884,924
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Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to changes in the discount rate:

	1% Decrease <u>(6.60%)</u>	Current Discount Rate <u>(7.60%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(8.60%)</u>
Change in Net Pension Liability as of 12/31/2019:	\$ 8,560,214	\$ -	\$ (7,204,942)

Note: The current discount rate shown for GASB 68 purposes is higher than the MERS assumed rate of return. This is because for GASB 68 purposes, the discount rate must be gross of administrative expenses, whereas for funding purposes it is net of administrative expenses.

Benefit Provision History

The following benefit provision history is provided by MERS. Any corrections to this history or discrepancies between this information and information displayed elsewhere in the valuation report should be reported to MERS. All provisions are listed by date of adoption.

10 - Teamsters Local

12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - No
9/1/2012	Member Contribution Rate 8.00%
1/1/2003	E2 2.5% COLA for future retirees (07/01/2002)
11/1/2002	Member Contribution Rate 5.00%
6/1/1999	Benefit B-3 (80% max)
1/1/1999	8 Year Vesting
7/1/1996	Benefit B-2
7/1/1996	Member Contribution Rate 5.30%
1/1/1991	Flexible E 2% COLA Adopted (01/01/1991)
8/1/1987	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
8/1/1987	10 Year Vesting
8/1/1987	Benefit C-2/Base B-1
8/1/1987	Benefit F55 (With 25 Years of Service)
8/1/1987	Member Contribution Rate 3.00% Under \$4,200.00 - Then 5.00%
5/6/1975	Exclude Temporary Employees
7/19/1966	Covered by Act 88
7/1/1947	Fiscal Month - October
	Defined Benefit Normal Retirement Age - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

13 - Non-Union

12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - No
1/1/2012	Day of work defined as 8 Hours a Day for All employees.
1/1/2012	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
1/1/2012	Exclude Temporary Employees requiring less than 6 months
1/1/2012	8 Year Vesting
1/1/2012	Benefit B-3 (80% max)
1/1/2012	Benefit F55 (With 25 Years of Service)
1/1/2012	Member Contribution Rate 8.00%
1/1/2012	E2 2.5% COLA for future retirees (01/01/2012)
7/19/1966	Covered by Act 88
7/1/1947	Fiscal Month - October
	Defined Benefit Normal Retirement Age - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

14 - Non-Union after 1/1/2012

7/1/2018	Participant Contribution Rate 8%
12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - No
5/1/2012	Day of work defined as 8 Hours a Day for All employees.
5/1/2012	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
5/1/2012	Exclude Temporary Employees requiring less than 6 months
5/1/2012	8 Year Vesting



14 - Non-Union after 1/1/2012

5/1/2012	Benefit C-1 (New)
5/1/2012	Member Contribution Rate 10.00%
7/18/1966	Covered by Act 88
7/1/1947	Fiscal Month - October
	Defined Benefit Normal Retirement Age - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

15 - TPOAM after 1/1/12

1/1/2019	Participant Contribution Rate 8%
12/1/2016	Service Credit Purchase Estimates - No
9/1/2012	Day of work defined as 8 Hours a Day for All employees.
9/1/2012	Benefit FAC-3 (3 Year Final Average Compensation)
9/1/2012	Exclude Temporary Employees
9/1/2012	8 Year Vesting
9/1/2012	Benefit C-1 (New)
9/1/2012	Member Contribution Rate 10.00%
7/19/1966	Covered by Act 88
7/1/1947	Fiscal Month - October
	Defined Benefit Normal Retirement Age - 60
	Early Reduced (.5%) at Age 50 with 25 Years or Age 55 with 15 Years

Plan Provisions, Actuarial Assumptions, and Actuarial Funding Method

Details on MERS plan provisions, actuarial assumptions, and actuarial methodology can be found in the Appendix. Some actuarial assumptions are specific to this municipality and its divisions. These are listed below.

Increase in Final Average Compensation

Division	FAC Increase Assumption
All Divisions	6.00%

Withdrawal Rate Scaling Factor

Division	Withdrawal Rate Scaling Factor
All Divisions	71%

Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions

Loads – None.

Risk Commentary

Determination of the accrued liability, the employer contribution, and the funded ratio requires the use of assumptions regarding future economic and demographic experience. Risk measures, as illustrated in this report, are intended to aid in the understanding of the effects of future experience differing from the assumptions used in the course of the actuarial valuation. Risk measures may also help with illustrating the potential volatility in the accrued liability, the actuarially determined contribution and the funded ratio that result from the differences between actual experience and the actuarial assumptions.

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 due to changing conditions; 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. The scope of an actuarial valuation does not include an analysis of the potential range of such future measurements.

Examples of risk that may reasonably be anticipated to significantly affect the plan's future financial condition include:

- **Investment Risk** – actual investment returns may differ from the expected returns;
- **Asset/Liability Mismatch** – changes in asset values may not match changes in liabilities, thereby altering the gap between the accrued liability and assets and consequently altering the funded status and contribution requirements;
- **Salary and Payroll Risk** – actual salaries and total payroll may differ from expected, resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected;
- **Longevity Risk** – members may live longer or shorter than expected and receive pensions for a period of time other than assumed; and
- **Other Demographic Risks** – members may terminate, retire or become disabled at times or with benefits other than assumed resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected.

The effects of certain trends in experience can generally be anticipated. For example, if the investment return since the most recent actuarial valuation is less (or more) than the assumed rate, the cost of the plan can be expected to increase (or decrease). Likewise, if longevity is improving (or worsening), increases (or decreases) in cost can be anticipated.

PLAN MATURITY MEASURES

Risks facing a pension plan evolve over time. A young plan with virtually no investments and paying few benefits may experience little investment risk. An older plan with a large number of members in pay status and a significant trust may be much more exposed to investment risk. Generally accepted plan maturity measures include the following:

	<u>12/31/2019</u>	<u>12/31/2018</u>
1. Ratio of the market value of assets to total payroll	5.0	4.9
2. Ratio of actuarial accrued liability to payroll	9.5	9.7
3. Ratio of actives to retirees and beneficiaries	0.9	0.9
4. Ratio of market value of assets to benefit payments	9.3	9.1
5. Ratio of net cash flow to market value of assets (boy)	-2.6%	-1.9%

RATIO OF MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS TO TOTAL PAYROLL

The relationship between assets and payroll is a useful indicator of the potential volatility of contributions. For example, if the market value of assets is 2.0 times the payroll, a return on assets 5% different than assumed would equal 10% of payroll. A higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) level of this maturity measure generally indicates a higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) volatility in plan sponsor contributions as a percentage of payroll.

RATIO OF ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY TO PAYROLL

The relationship between actuarial accrued liability and payroll is a useful indicator of the potential volatility of contributions for a fully funded plan. A funding policy that targets a funded ratio of 100% is expected to result in the ratio of assets to payroll and the ratio of liability to payroll converging over time.

RATIO OF ACTIVES TO RETIREES AND BENEFICIARIES

A young plan with many active members and few retirees will have a high ratio of active to retirees. A mature open plan may have close to the same number of actives to retirees resulting in a ratio near 1.0. A super-mature or closed plan may have significantly more retirees than actives resulting in a ratio below 1.0.

RATIO OF MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS TO BENEFIT PAYMENTS

The MERS' Actuarial Policy requires a total minimum contribution equal to the excess (if any) of three times the expected annual benefit payments over the projected market value of assets as of the participating municipality or court's Fiscal Year for which the contribution applies. The ratio of market value of assets to benefit payments as of the valuation date provides an indication of whether the division is at risk for triggering the minimum contribution rule in the near term. If the division triggers this minimum contribution rule, the required employer contributions could increase dramatically relative to previous valuations.

RATIO OF NET CASH FLOW TO MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS

A positive net cash flow means contributions exceed benefits and expenses. A negative cash flow means existing funds are being used to make payments. A certain amount of negative net cash flow is generally expected to occur when benefits are prefunded through a qualified trust. Large negative net cash flows as a percent of assets may indicate a super-mature plan or a need for additional contributions.

State Reporting

The following information has been prepared to provide some of the information necessary to complete the pension reporting requirements for the State of Michigan’s Local Government Retirement System Annual Report (Form No. 5572). Additional resources are available at www.mersofmich.com and on the State [website](#).

Form 5572		
Line Reference	Description	Result
10 Membership as of December 31, 2019		
11	Indicate number of active members	125
12	Indicate number of inactive members (excluding pending refunds)	18
13	Indicate number of retirees and beneficiaries	140
14 Investment Performance for Calendar Year Ending December 31, 2019¹		
15	Enter actual rate of return - prior 1-year period	14.02%
16	Enter actual rate of return - prior 5-year period	6.39%
17	Enter actual rate of return - prior 10-year period	7.97%
18 Actuarial Assumptions		
19	Actuarial assumed rate of investment return ²	7.35%
20	Amortization method utilized for funding the system's unfunded actuarial accrued liability, if any	Level Percent
21	Amortization period utilized for funding the system's unfunded actuarial accrued liability, if any ³	19
22	Is each division within the system closed to new employees? ⁴	No
23 Uniform Assumptions		
24	Enter retirement pension system's actuarial value of assets using uniform assumptions	\$39,623,950
25	Enter retirement pension system's actuarial accrued liabilities using uniform assumptions	\$80,396,187
27	Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) using uniform assumptions, Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2020	\$3,339,948

1. The Municipal Employees’ Retirement System’s investment performance has been provided to GRS from MERS Investment Staff and included here for reporting purposes. This investment performance figures reported are net of investment expenses on a rolling calendar-year basis for the previous 1-, 5-, and 10-year periods as required under PA 530.
2. Net of administrative and investment expenses.
3. Populated with the longest amortization period remaining in the amortization schedule, across all divisions in the plan. This is when each division and the plan in total is expected to reach 100% funded if all assumptions are met.
4. If all divisions within the employer are closed, “yes.” If at least one division is open (including shadow divisions) indicate “no.”