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**Executive Director** David L. Long



**HMEPS**  
HOUSTON MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES PENSION SYSTEM

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Houston, Texas 77002  
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January 14, 2020

Texas Pension Review Board  
P.O. Box 13498  
Austin, TX 78711-3498

**Re: Risk Sharing Valuation Study Reports as of July 1, 2019 - Houston Municipal Employees Pension System**

Dear Sir or Madam:

Pursuant to Section 8I(a) of Article 6243h, Tex. Rev. Civ. Stats. (Statute), I have attached the following two documents on behalf of the Houston Municipal Employees Pension System (HMEPS) and at the request of the City of Houston (City):

- 1) Risk Sharing Valuation Study of HMEPS prepared by the pension system actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company (GRS), pursuant to Section 8B of the Statute, as set forth on pages 1-5 of the HMEPS July 1, 2019 Actuarial Valuation.
- 2) Proposed Risk Sharing Valuation Study of HMEPS as of July 1, 2019 prepared by the city actuary, Retirement Horizons, Inc. (RHI), pursuant to Section 8B of the Statute, along with RHI's January 8, 2020 addendum to the RHI report.

Pursuant to Section 8B(f) of the Statute, because the difference between the estimated city contribution rates in the risk sharing valuation studies prepared by GRS and RHI is less than two percentage points, the estimated city contribution rate recommended by GRS will be the estimated city contribution rate for purposes of Section 8B(a)(5) of the Statute, subject to any applicable restatement under the Statute, and the GRS risk sharing valuation study prepared for HMEPS is considered to be the final risk sharing valuation study for the fiscal year for the purposes of the Statute.

If you have any questions, please contact Steve Waas at 713-595-0140.

Sincerely,

David L. Long  
Executive Director

# HOUSTON MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES PENSION SYSTEM

Actuarial Valuation Report  
FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2019



November 27, 2019

Board of Trustees  
Houston Municipal Employees Pension System  
1201 Louisiana  
Suite 900  
Houston, TX 77002

**Subject: Actuarial Valuation as of July 1, 2019 with RSVS**

Dear Members of the Board:

This actuarial valuation, which includes the Risk Sharing Valuation Study (RSVS, or sometimes referred to as the actuarial valuation or valuation in the report) describes the current actuarial condition of the Houston Municipal Employees Pension System (HMEPS), determines the City Contribution Rate, and analyzes changes in this calculated contribution rate. The results presented herein may not be applicable for other purposes. Valuations are prepared annually, as of July 1, the first day of the HMEPS plan year. This report was prepared at the request of the Board and is intended for use by the HMEPS staff and those designated or approved by the Board. This report may be provided to parties other than HMEPS staff only in its entirety and only with the permission of the Board, or as required by law.

#### **FINANCING OBJECTIVES AND FUNDING POLICY**

Based on the changes to the HMEPS statute (revised statute), the employer contribution is now comprised of two pieces. The first piece is the amortization of the Legacy Liability as of July 1, 2016 determined as part of the July 1, 2016 Initial Risk Sharing Valuation Study (Initial RSVS). The Legacy Liability is amortized over a 30-year period beginning on July 1, 2017. These amortization payments are fixed and grow at the assumed payroll growth rate of 2.75%. The second part of the contribution is the City Contribution Rate determined by the valuation. The City Contribution Rate becomes effective twelve months after the valuation date, i.e., the rate determined by this July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation will be used by the Board when establishing the City Contribution Rate for the year beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2021.

The contribution rate for fiscal year 2019 was determined by the July 1, 2017 actuarial valuation. In addition to the Legacy Liability payment of \$127,441,192, the City contributed 8.27% of payroll in fiscal year 2019. The contribution rate for fiscal year 2020 was determined by the July 1, 2018 actuarial valuation. The City will contribute a Legacy Liability payment of \$130,945,824 and 8.32% of payroll in fiscal year 2020.

Based on the revised statute, the City contribution rate for FY 2021 is 8.36% of pay, which is estimated to be \$54.2 million based on an estimated payroll of \$648.7 million. The City contribution amount for FY 2021 for the Legacy Liability amortization payment as determined in the Initial RSVS is \$134.5 million.

Each future valuation will establish either a liability gain layer or a liability loss layer. These layers will represent unexpected increases/decreases in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (after subtracting out any remaining Legacy Liability or any remaining prior years' liability layers). Liability loss bases will be amortized over a 30-year period beginning one year after the valuation date. Liability gain bases will be amortized over the same period as the largest liability loss base, or 30 years if there is no liability loss base. All bases are amortized using a level percentage of payroll amortization method. This year a liability gain layer of \$51.3 million is being established. It will be amortized over the same remaining amortization period as the Legacy Liability (twenty-seven years).

The contribution rate and liabilities are computed using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method. The employer contribution is the sum of two pieces: the Legacy Liability amortization payment (City Contribution Amount), and the City Contribution Rate. The City Contribution Rate is comprised of two pieces: (i) the employer normal cost rate and (ii) the amortization of the liability gain/loss layers. Both the normal cost rate and the amortization of the liability gain/loss layers are determined as a level percentage of pay. Except as discussed above, each liability gain/loss layer is amortized over a 30-year period beginning one year after the valuation date for which the layer was established. The amortization rate is adjusted for the one-year deferral in contribution rates.

#### **PROGRESS TOWARD REALIZATION OF FINANCING OBJECTIVES**

The funded ratio (the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the actuarial accrued liability) is a standard measure of a plan's funded status. In the absence of benefit improvements, it should increase over time, until it reaches 100%. The funded ratio as of July 1, 2019 is 59.3%. This is an increase from the 57.7% funded ratio from the prior year's valuation. However, the funded status alone is not appropriate for assessing the need for or the amount of future contributions and is not appropriate for assessing the sufficiency of plan assets to cover the estimated cost of settling the plan's benefit obligations.

The calculated City Contribution Rate for FY 2021 is 7.50%. However, because the System is less than 90% funded, the actual City Contribution Rate for FY 2021 will be the corridor midpoint of 8.36% of payroll as shown on page 2 of the Risk Sharing Valuation section of the valuation report. This rate is four basis points greater than the prior year rate as established in the Initial RSVS. Please see Table 6 for a detailed analysis of the change in the calculated employer contribution rate from the prior year to this year. This rate does not include the separate contribution for the Legacy Liability amortization payment discussed above.

#### **PLAN EXPERIENCE**

As part of each valuation, we examine the System's experience relative to the assumptions. The aggregate results of these analyses are disclosed in Tables 5 & 6. This past fiscal year the System had an experience liability gain of approximately \$11.1 million and an experience gain on the actuarial value of assets of approximately \$35.5 million. The gain on the actuarial value of assets was due to the partial recognition of this year's and the prior year's investment performance.

#### **BENEFIT PROVISIONS**

The benefit provisions reflected in this valuation are those in effect following the passage and signing into law of SB 2190 in 2017. These changes were reflected in the prior valuation and there have been no changes to the benefit provisions since the prior valuation.

The benefit provisions are summarized in Appendix B.

#### **ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS**

Except as noted below, the actuarial assumptions and methods are set by the Board of Trustees, based upon recommendations made by the plan's actuary and the current assumptions were adopted by the Board in 2016 following a regularly scheduled experience study. The rationale for the current assumptions is included in that report, dated February 25, 2016.

As part of the legislation enacting the benefit changes, the investment return assumption (7.0%) was set into the revised statute (Article 6243h, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes). This assumption is now considered a prescribed assumption under the actuarial standards of practice. With the lowering of the investment return assumption from 8.0% to 7.0% it was appropriate to make changes to other economic assumptions that are correlated with the investment return assumption. In particular, the inflation assumption was decreased from 2.50% to 2.25% and corresponding decreases in the salary increase assumptions and payroll growth assumptions were also made. These changes were all reflected in the prior actuarial valuation. There have been no changes to the actuarial assumptions since the prior valuation.

The actuarial assumptions represent estimates of future experience and are not market measures. The results of the actuarial valuation are dependent on the actuarial assumptions used. Actual results (and future measures) can and almost certainly will differ, as actual experience deviates from the assumptions. Even seemingly minor changes in the assumptions can materially change the liabilities, calculated contribution rates and funding periods. The actuarial calculations are intended to provide information for rational decision making.

This report does not include a more robust assessment of the risks of future experience not meeting the actuarial assumptions. Additional assessment of risks was outside the scope of this assignment.

All assumptions and methods are described in Appendix A.

### **GASB 67**

The System was required to begin complying with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 67 with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. The GASB No. 67 information for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 was provided to HMEPS in a separate report dated September 17, 2019 and is not contained in this report.

### **DATA**

Member data for retired, active and inactive members was supplied as of July 1, 2019 by the HMEPS staff. We did not audit this data, but we did apply a number of tests to the data, and we concluded that it was reasonable and consistent with the prior year's data.

Asset information as of July 1, 2019 was taken from the audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended June 30, 2019.

### **CERTIFICATION**

We were asked to determine if an unanticipated actuarial cost occurred in the administration of the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP). It is our opinion that the administration of the DROP had no material unanticipated actuarial costs during the prior fiscal year.

All of the tables contained in this actuarial valuation report were prepared by Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company. The trend data schedules shown in the Notes section of the HMEPS Financial Statements are based on our valuation reports, but were prepared by HMEPS staff. We certify that the information presented herein is accurate and fairly portrays the actuarial position of HMEPS as of July 1, 2019.

All of our work conforms with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, and the Actuarial Standards of Practice issued by the Actuarial Standards Board. In our opinion, our calculations also comply with the requirements of state law and, where applicable, the Internal Revenue Code, ERISA, and the Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The undersigned are independent actuaries and consultants. Mr. Newton is an Enrolled Actuary and also a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries, and meets the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries. Both of the undersigned are experienced in performing valuations for large public retirement systems.

Sincerely,  
Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Newton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

Joseph P. Newton, FSA, EA, MAAA  
Pension Market Leader and Actuary

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lewis Ward". The signature is cursive and clearly legible.

Lewis Ward  
Consultant

J:\2585\MasterLinkedFiles\Linked\_HMEPS Report.docx

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## **SECTION I**

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### **RISK SHARING VALUATION STUDY**

## RSVS Discussion

The purpose of the Risk Sharing Valuation Study (RSVS) is to determine the City Contribution Rate for the fiscal year beginning one year after the valuation date.

The first exhibit in this section shows the RSVS Corridor which was created from the Initial RSVS. Column 3 shows the Corridor Midpoint for each fiscal year. Columns 2 and 4 show the Corridor Minimum and Corridor Maximum respectively. Column 5 shows the actual City Contribution Rate for the fiscal year. As shown on the table the actual City Contribution Rate for FY 2021 is 8.36% of pay.

The next exhibit shows the individual pieces and total calculated City Contribution Rate. As shown on the table the calculated City Contribution Rate from this valuation is 7.50% of pay. Because The System is less than 90% funded, the actual City Contribution Rate will be set equal to the Corridor Midpoint of 8.36% of pay.

The third exhibit shows the Liability Gain/Loss Layers established by each RSVS. Columns 2 and 3 show the original liability layer and any remaining liability layer respectively. Column 4 is the payment on that particular layer for the fiscal year beginning one year after the valuation date. The payment is determined using a level percentage of payroll and the remaining amortization period as shown in column 5. The payments reflect the one year delay between the determination of the payment and the beginning of the fiscal year in which the payment is made. The dollar amounts of the payments are summed and then converted to a percentage of payroll based on the projected payroll for the fiscal year beginning one year after the valuation date. As shown on the table the current year's payment is negative which means it is a credit toward the contribution rate. The credit is determined to be 0.90% of projected payroll.

The next exhibit is the Legacy Liability schedule. This table shows the amortization schedule of the Legacy Liability for each of the 30 years over which it is scheduled to be paid. Column 2 shows the remaining Legacy Liability as of that measurement date while Column 3 shows the payment on the Legacy Liability for the fiscal year beginning one year after the valuation date.

The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is equal to the sum of the Remaining Layer column on the Liability Gain/Loss Layers exhibit and the Remaining Legacy Liability column as of the valuation date.

## Risk Sharing Valuation - Corridor

Fiscal Year Ending	Corridor Minimum	Corridor Midpoint	Corridor Maximum	Actual City Contribution Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
June 30, 2018	3.17%	8.17%	13.17%	8.17%
June 30, 2019	3.27%	8.27%	13.27%	8.27%
June 30, 2020	3.32%	8.32%	13.32%	8.32%
June 30, 2021	3.36%	8.36%	13.36%	8.36%
June 30, 2022	3.41%	8.41%	13.41%	
June 30, 2023	3.44%	8.44%	13.44%	
June 30, 2024	3.48%	8.48%	13.48%	
June 30, 2025	3.51%	8.51%	13.51%	
June 30, 2026	3.54%	8.54%	13.54%	
June 30, 2027	3.57%	8.57%	13.57%	
June 30, 2028	3.59%	8.59%	13.59%	
June 30, 2029	3.61%	8.61%	13.61%	
June 30, 2030	3.63%	8.63%	13.63%	
June 30, 2031	3.65%	8.65%	13.65%	
June 30, 2032	3.67%	8.67%	13.67%	
June 30, 2033	3.69%	8.69%	13.69%	
June 30, 2034	3.70%	8.70%	13.70%	
June 30, 2035	3.71%	8.71%	13.71%	
June 30, 2036	3.72%	8.72%	13.72%	
June 30, 2037	3.73%	8.73%	13.73%	
June 30, 2038	3.74%	8.74%	13.74%	
June 30, 2039	3.74%	8.74%	13.74%	
June 30, 2040	3.75%	8.75%	13.75%	
June 30, 2041	3.76%	8.76%	13.76%	
June 30, 2042	3.77%	8.77%	13.77%	
June 30, 2043	3.78%	8.78%	13.78%	
June 30, 2044	3.79%	8.79%	13.79%	
June 30, 2045	3.79%	8.79%	13.79%	
June 30, 2046	3.80%	8.80%	13.80%	
June 30, 2047	3.81%	8.81%	13.81%	

## Risk Sharing Valuation – Calculated City Contribution Rate

Fiscal Year Ending	Employer Normal Cost	Amortization Payment	Calculated City Contribution Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
June 30, 2018	8.17%	0.00%	8.17%
June 30, 2019	8.27%	0.00%	8.27%
June 30, 2020	8.32%	-0.37%	7.95%
June 30, 2021	8.40%	-0.90%	7.50%

## Risk Sharing Valuation - Liability (Gain)/Loss Layers

Valuation Year Base Established	Original Layer	Remaining Layer	Year's Payment <sup>1</sup>	Remaining Payments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
July 1, 2019	\$ (51,252,094)	\$ (51,252,094)	\$ (3,387,046)	27
July 1, 2018	(36,414,848)	(38,963,887)	(2,424,233)	27
July 1, 2017	(388,530)	(419,270)	(26,085)	27
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ (90,635,250)</b>	<b>\$ (5,837,364)</b>	
Projected Payroll for Fiscal Year +1			\$ 648,710,772	
Amortization Payments as % of Projected Pay			-0.90%	
Single Equivalent Amortization Period from the Valuation Date <sup>2</sup>			28.0	

<sup>1</sup> This is the payment to be made for the fiscal year beginning one year after the valuation date.

<sup>2</sup> The single equivalent amortization period includes all liability layers including the Legacy Liability.

## Risk Sharing Valuation – Legacy Liability

Fiscal Year End (1)	Remaining Legacy Liability (2)	Current Year's Payment <sup>1</sup> (3)
June 30, 2017	\$ 2,123,880,499	\$ 124,030,357
June 30, 2018	2,144,254,135	127,441,192
June 30, 2019	2,162,525,731	130,945,824
June 30, 2020	2,178,451,118	134,546,835
June 30, 2021	2,191,766,369	138,246,872
June 30, 2022	2,202,186,338	142,048,661
June 30, 2023	2,209,403,104	145,955,000
June 30, 2024	2,213,084,295	149,968,762
June 30, 2025	2,212,871,302	154,092,903
June 30, 2026	2,208,377,355	158,330,458
June 30, 2027	2,199,185,471	162,684,546
June 30, 2028	2,184,846,251	167,158,371
June 30, 2029	2,164,875,526	171,755,226
June 30, 2030	2,138,751,826	176,478,494
June 30, 2031	2,105,913,679	181,331,653
June 30, 2032	2,065,756,717	186,318,273
June 30, 2033	2,017,630,566	191,442,026
June 30, 2034	1,960,835,534	196,706,682
June 30, 2035	1,894,619,048	202,116,115
June 30, 2036	1,818,171,846	207,674,309
June 30, 2037	1,730,623,900	213,385,352
June 30, 2038	1,631,040,048	219,253,449
June 30, 2039	1,518,415,320	225,282,919
June 30, 2040	1,391,669,929	231,478,199
June 30, 2041	1,249,643,912	237,843,850
June 30, 2042	1,091,091,395	244,384,556
June 30, 2043	914,674,442	251,105,131
June 30, 2044	718,956,486	258,010,522
June 30, 2045	502,395,281	265,105,812
June 30, 2046	263,335,367	272,396,221
June 30, 2047	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Contribution amount for fiscal year that begins one year after valuation date

**SECTION B**

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**DISCUSSION**

## Executive Summary

Item	July 1, 2019	July 1, 2018
Membership		
• Number of:		
- Active members	11,507	11,880 <sup>1</sup>
- Retirees and beneficiaries	11,110	10,834
- Inactive members	<u>6,652</u>	<u>6,044</u>
- Total	29,269	28,758
• Covered payroll (annualized)	\$ 636,463	\$ 624,266
City Contribution rates	8.36% <sup>2</sup>	8.32% <sup>2</sup>
Assets		
• Market value	\$ 3,100,999	\$ 2,988,864
• Actuarial value	3,019,255	2,874,585
• Estimation of return on market value	6.8%	8.7%
• Estimation of return on actuarial value	8.3%	8.3%
• Employer contribution	\$ 176,261	\$ 421,563
• Member contribution	\$ 32,537	\$ 27,905
• Ratio of actuarial value to market value	97.4%	96.2%
• External cash flow as % of market value assets	-2.9%	5.3%
Actuarial Information		
• Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	\$ 2,071,890	\$ 2,107,424
• GASB funded ratio	59.3%	57.7%
• Employer normal cost %	8.40%	8.32%
• Amortization rate <sup>3</sup>	<u>-0.90%</u>	<u>-0.37%</u>
• Calculated City Contribution Rate	7.50%	7.95%
Estimated Total City Contribution for Fiscal Year	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
• Estimated City Contribution Rate Payment	\$ 54,232,221	\$ 53,712,894
• Legacy Liability Payment (City Contribution Amount)	<u>\$ 134,546,835</u>	<u>\$ 130,945,824</u>
• Total	\$ 188,779,056	\$ 184,658,718

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000, unless otherwise noted

<sup>1</sup> Counts include an additional 170 Group D members.

<sup>2</sup> This rate is the City Contribution Rate determined in accordance with the State statute.

<sup>3</sup> See Risk Sharing Valuation - Liability (Gain)/Loss Layers table for determination of rate.

## Contribution Requirement

- The Executive Summary shows the estimated total City Contribution for fiscal year 2021
  - Comprised of the known Legacy Liability payment (City Contribution Amount) of \$134.5 million, and
  - City Contribution Rate times estimated payroll of \$648.7 million = \$54.2 million
- The calculated City Contribution Rates shown on the Executive Summary are calculated rates for the twelve-month period beginning one year after the valuation date, based on statute
- Table 6 reconciles the calculated City Contribution Rates from the prior valuation to the current valuation
- Legacy Liability is \$2,162 million as of July 1, 2019
  - Schedule of Legacy Liability contribution amounts shown in RSVS section

Amortization of liability gain/loss layers are as follows

- Liability loss layers are amortized over a 30-year funding period beginning one year after the valuation date using level percentage of payroll amortization based on 2.75% payroll growth rate
- Liability gain layers are amortized over the remaining period of the largest liability loss layer (if no loss layer exists then over a 30-year funding period beginning one year after the valuation date) using level percentage of payroll amortization based on 2.75% payroll growth rate
- Amortization payment for layers is the sum of all payments divided by the projected payroll for the fiscal year beginning one year after the valuation date
- No future growth in the number of active members is taken into account

## Calculation of Contribution Rates

The funds available to pay benefits come from two sources, contributions and investment income on those contributions (the majority of the funds available to pay benefits come from investment income). HMEPS receives contributions from two sources, employer contributions and member contributions. The employer contribution is comprised of two pieces. The first piece is a fixed dollar amount to amortize the Legacy Liability as of July 1, 2016 over a 30-year beginning on July 1, 2017. The second piece is the City Contribution Rate.

As shown in Table 1, the Calculated City Contribution Rate has two components:

- The employer normal cost percentage (NC%)
- The amortization percentage (Liability Layers%)

The NC% is the theoretical amount which would be required to pay the members' benefits, based on the plan provisions for new employees, if this amount had been contributed from each member's entry date and if the fund's experience exactly followed the actuarial assumptions. This is the amount it should cost to provide the benefits for an average new member. The employer NC% includes a provision for administrative expenses and is net of member contributions. The NC% is shown in Table 4.

The actuarial accrued liability (AAL) is the difference between (i) the actuarial present value of all future benefits for all current participants of the fund, including active, inactive and retired members, and (ii) the actuarial present value of future normal costs. Thus the AAL represents the liability associated with past years. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) is the difference between the AAL and the actuarial value of assets (AVA). It is the shortfall/excess between the liability associated with prior years (the AAL) and the assets actually accumulated (the AVA). This shortfall/excess can arise from several sources, including actuarial gains and losses which are caused by differences between actual experience and the plan's assumptions, changes to the plan's actuarial assumptions, and amendments to the benefit provisions.

As of July 1, 2016, the UAAL was partitioned off into the Legacy Liability which has its own amortization schedule. For all valuations after July 1, 2016, any unexpected gains or losses will be set up as new liability gain/loss layers. These layers will be amortized over 30 years (see previous discussion for liability gain layers) using level percentage of payroll amortization beginning on the July 1<sup>st</sup> one year after the valuation date the layer is determined. The sum of any such layers' payments will be aggregated and converted to a percentage of projected payroll for the fiscal year beginning one year after the valuation date. This percentage is the Liability Layers' %.

In addition to these two pieces, the City Contribution Rate also includes a provision for administrative expenses which is equal to 1.25% of payroll as of July 1, 2019. The maximum addition to the City Contribution Rate for administrative expenses is 1.25%, unless the City agrees to a higher rate.

## Calculation of Contribution Rates (Continued)

If the addition to the City Contribution Rate for administrative expenses is capped at 1.25%, then administrative expenses in excess of 1.25% of payroll (if any) will become part of the next year's liability gain/loss layer.

The calculated City Contribution Rate necessary to meet the funding policy specified by statute for the twelve-month period beginning July 1, 2020 is 7.50%. Since the System is less than 90% funded and the calculated City Contribution rate is less than the Corridor Midpoint, the actual City Contribution Rate will be the Corridor Midpoint of 8.36% of projected payroll. Therefore, the FY 2021 City Contribution is estimated to be approximately \$188.8 million. The contribution is comprised of the fixed Legacy Liability payment of \$134.5 million and the estimated payment of \$54.2 based on the City Contribution Rate of 8.36% and a projected FY 2021 payroll of \$648.7 million.

## Financial Data and Experience

As of July 1, 2019, HMEPS has a total market value of about \$3.10 billion. Financial information was gathered from the audited financial statements as of June 30, 2019.

This report includes a number of exhibits related to plan assets. Table 8 shows how the total market value is distributed among the various classes of investments. Current investment policy allocates 49.5% of invested assets to equities, 15% of invested assets to fixed income, and 35.5% of invested assets to alternative investments including real estate.

Table 9 shows a reconciliation of the market values between the beginning and end of FY2019.

As shown on Table 11, the dollar-weighted return net of investment expenses for FY2019 was 6.83%.

In determining the contribution rates and funded status of the System, an actuarial value of assets (AVA) is used, rather than the market value of assets. This “smoothing method” is intended to help reduce the volatility of the contribution rates from year to year. The method used to compute the AVA takes the difference between the actual market value of assets and the expected actuarial value of assets (based on the prior year’s assumed investment return rate), and establishes a base each year which is equal to this difference less any unrecognized bases from prior years. If the current year’s base is of opposite sign from the prior years’ bases then it is offset dollar for dollar against the prior years’ bases (oldest bases first) until either the prior years’ bases or the current year’s base is reduced to zero. Any remaining bases are then recognized over the remaining period for the base (5 less the number of years between the base year and the valuation year) in equal dollar amounts.

However, as part of the legislation enacted by the 2017 Legislature, all prior years’ bases have been fully recognized as of July 1, 2016. In other words, the actuarial value of assets has been “marked to market” as of that date. Therefore, there are only three “smoothing” bases included in the determination of the actuarial value of assets in this valuation.

The development of the AVA is shown on Table 10. The AVA as of the valuation date is \$3.02 billion. The AVA is 97.4% of the MVA, compared to 96.2% last year.

In addition to the market return, Table 11 also shows the return on the actuarial value of assets for HMEPS. For FY2019, this return was 8.26%. Because this is greater than the assumed 7.0% investment return, an actuarial gain occurred decreasing the unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities of the plan. Table 12 shows a summary of market and actuarial return rates in recent years.

## Member Data

Member data as of July 1, 2019 was supplied electronically by HMEPS staff. While we did not audit this data, we did perform various tests to ensure that it was internally consistent, consistent with the prior year's data, and was reasonable overall.

Tables 15 and 16 show the summaries of certain historical data, including membership statistics. Table 17 shows the number of members by category (active, inactive, retired, etc.). Tables 18(a-d) show the active member statistics by Group and in total.

The number of active members decreased from 11,880 to 11,507, a 3.1% decrease.

The total annualized salaries shown on Table 2 and on the statistical tables is the amount that was supplied by HMEPS, annualized or adjusted for number of hours reported if necessary. For the cost calculations, the pays were adjusted in accordance with the actuarial assumptions to reflect one year's salary increase. The annualized salaries for active members increased 2.0% over last year.

We also show the projected payroll in Item 2 of Table 2. This is the payroll used for determining the expected amortization payments (amortization percentage) on liability (gain)/loss layers. The projected pay is determined by summing all pensionable pay for the just ended fiscal year for anyone who received pensionable pay during the year (actives, terminated members, retirees, etc.) and increasing this sum by the payroll growth rate. We believe this provides a better expectation of the upcoming year's actual payroll than the annualized salaries described above.

The overall trend in payroll is less significant than in prior years due to the creation of the Legacy Liability. The payments to amortize the Legacy Liability were determined in a manner that is consistent with the payroll growth assumption, but those payment amounts are now fixed and will be contributed whether payroll grows slower or faster than assumed. The current and future liability gain/loss layers will be amortized using level percentage of payroll amortization. Because the methodology used in amortizing these layers assumes a growing payroll into the future, if the payroll does not grow at the assumed 2.75% a year on average, the amortization payments (as a percentage of pay) will need to increase in order to keep the contribution dollars that amortize the UAAL growing at 2.75%. However, these layers are expected to be much smaller in magnitude than the Legacy Liability and therefore, the impact of the payroll growing slower or faster than expected is anticipated to be much less for many years into the future.

## Benefit Provisions

SB 2190 passed by the 2017 Legislature made a few but very significant changes to the benefit provisions of HMEPS. All of these changes were reflected in the July 1, 2016 valuation. However, the changes were significant enough that we have shown them again in this year's valuation as a reminder.

Prior to the legislation members hired prior to January 1, 2005 were eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) each year equal to 3% of their base benefit. Members hired on or after January 1, 2005 and prior to January 1, 2008 were eligible for a COLA based on 2% of their base benefit. Group D members were not eligible for any COLA. Effective with the 2018 COLA, all current and future retirees and their eligible survivors (except as noted below) will be eligible for the same COLA. The COLA will be equal to 50% of the average five-year net investment return rate less five percentage points, with a minimum of 0% and a maximum of 2%. Group D members who are entitled to an annuity but who terminated employment prior to the effective date of the 2017 legislation will not be eligible for any COLA.

Active members in DROP will not be eligible for a COLA on their DROP account until they have attained the age of 62 as of January 1 of the year in which the increase is made.

The member contributions for all groups have changed. The Group A member contribution rate increased from 5.0% of pay to 8.0% of pay. The Group B member contribution rate increased from no contributions to 4% of pay. The Group D member contribution rate increased from no contributions to 3% of pay. One-third of the Group D member contribution rate is attributed to a notional cash balance account. The contribution increases for Groups A and B were phased-in over a two year period.

The interest credit rate on DROP accounts and the notional cash balance accounts will be based on 50% of the five-year average of the net rate of return on the market value of assets, but not less than 2.5% or more than 7.5%.

### Survivor benefits:

- Effective July 1, 2017, if an active Group A, Group B or Group D member with at least 5 years of credited service dies while still in service with the City (off-duty death), the spousal survivor benefit will be 80% of the normal accrued pension, payable immediately, provided that the spouse was married to the participant for at least one continuous year as of the date of death. If such spouse was married less than one continuous year as of the date of death, the survivor benefit is 50% of the normal accrued pension.
- Effective July 1, 2017, if a Group A or Group B retiree dies, the spousal survivor benefit will be 80% of the retirement benefit being received by the retiree at the time of death, payable immediately, provided that the spouse was married to the retiree at the time of death and for at least one continuous year as of the date of separation from service (the marriage requirement applies for separations from service on or after July 1, 2017). If such spouse was married less than one continuous year as of the date of separation from service (the marriage requirement applies for separations from service on or after July 1, 2017), the spousal survivor benefit is 50% of the retirement benefit being received by the retiree at the time of death.

## Benefit Provisions (Continued)

- Effective July 1, 2017, if a Group A or Group B deferred participant (not yet receiving a pension benefit) dies, the spousal survivor benefit is 50% of the normal accrued pension, payable at the participant's eligibility date. However, the surviving spouse can elect an earlier actuarially equivalent benefit.
- Effective July 1, 2017, if an active Group A, Group B or Group D member dies from a service-related (on-duty) death, the spousal survivor benefit is 80% of the participant's final average salary, payable immediately.

This valuation reflects all benefits offered to members.

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions since the prior valuation.

Appendix B of our Report includes a summary of the benefit provisions for HMEPS.

## Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Except as noted below, the actuarial assumptions and methods are set by the Board of Trustees, based upon recommendations made by the plan's actuary. Except as noted below, the Board adopted the actuarial assumptions used in this valuation in connection with an actuarial experience study performed by GRS. Please see our report dated February 25, 2016 for a complete description of the changes in assumptions and for the rationale behind the current assumption set. These assumptions were used beginning with the July 1, 2015 valuation. It is anticipated that the next experience study will be conducted during the spring of 2021.

As part of the legislation enacting the benefit changes, the investment return assumption (7.0%) was set into statute (Article 6243h, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes). In addition the actuarial cost method was also set into statute. This assumption and method are now considered prescribed assumptions and methods under the actuarial standards of practice.

Liabilities are determined using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method. The assumed investment return rate is 7.00%.

With the lowering of the investment return assumption from 8.0% to 7.0% it was appropriate to make changes to other economic assumptions that are correlated with the investment return assumption. In particular, we recommended and the Board adopted a decrease in the inflation assumption from 2.50% to 2.25% and the corresponding decreases in the salary increase assumptions and payroll growth assumptions. These changes were reflected in the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation.

There have been no changes in the actuarial assumptions and methods since the prior valuation.

Please see Appendix A of our Report for a complete description of these assumptions.

## Funding Progress

As you are aware, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements (GASB) that apply to the System have changed. In prior years, GASB Statement No. 25 applied to the System. Beginning with the 2014 fiscal year GASB Statement No. 67 applies to the System. The GASB No. 67 disclosure information has been provided in a separate report.

Although GASB No. 25 no longer applies to HMEPS, there are certain schedules from GASB No. 25 which we believe provide useful information and therefore we are continuing to include these in our report. In particular, we are continuing to show the Schedule of Funding Progress (Table 14).

# Assessment and Disclosure of Risk Associated with Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Contributions

The determination of the accrued liability and the actuarially determined contribution 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 and the actuarially determined contribution 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:

1. Investment risk – actual investment returns may differ from the expected returns;
2. 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;
3. Contribution risk – actual contributions may differ from expected future contributions. For example, actual contributions may not be made in accordance with the plan's funding policy or material changes may occur in the anticipated number of covered employees, covered payroll, or other relevant contribution base;
4. Salary and Payroll risk – actual salaries and total payroll may differ from expected, resulting in actual future accrued liability and contributions differing from expected;
5. Longevity risk – members may live longer or shorter than expected and receive pensions for a period of time other than assumed;
6. 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.

# Assessment and Disclosure of Risk Associated with Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Contributions (Continued)

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.

The City Contribution Rate shown in the Executive Summary may be considered as a minimum contribution rate that complies with HMEPS' Statute. The timely receipt of the actuarially determined contributions is critical to support the financial health of the plan. Users of this report should be aware that contributions made at the actuarially determined rate do not necessarily guarantee benefit security.

## **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. Several generally accepted plan maturity measures are described below and are followed by a table showing a history of the measurements.

## **RATIO OF MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS TO 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.

# Assessment and Disclosure of Risk Associated with Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Contributions (Continued)

The ratio of liability to payroll may also be used as a measure of sensitivity of the liability itself. For example, if the actuarial accrued liability is 2.5 times the payroll, a change in liability 2% other than assumed would equal 5% of payroll. A higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) level of this maturity measure generally indicates a higher (lower) or increasing (decreasing) volatility in liability (and also plan sponsor contributions) as a percentage of payroll.

## **RATIO OF ACTIVES TO RETIREES AND BENEFICIARIES**

A young plan with many active members and few retirees will have a high ratio of actives 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. For the purposes of this measurement, members of DROP were counted as active members.

## **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.

## **DURATION OF PRESENT VALUE OF BENEFITS**

The duration of the actuarial accrued liability may be used to approximate the sensitivity to a 1% change in the assumed rate of return. For example, a duration of 10 indicates that the liability would increase approximately 10% if the assumed rate of return were lowered 1%.

## **ADDITIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

Additional risk assessment is outside the scope of the annual actuarial valuation. Additional assessment may include scenario tests, sensitivity tests, stochastic modeling, stress tests, and a comparison of the present value of accrued benefits at low-risk discount rates with the actuarial accrued liability.

## Assessment and Disclosure of Risk Associated with Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Contributions (Continued)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Ratio of the market value of assets to total payroll	4.87	4.79	4.17	3.95	4.21	4.33	3.99	3.79	3.91	3.32
Ratio of actuarial accrued liability to payroll	8.00	7.98	7.80	7.79	8.16	7.54	7.51	7.42	6.96	6.60
Ratio of actives to retirees and beneficiaries	1.04	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.23	1.25	1.29	1.42	1.51
Ratio of net cash flow to market value of assets*	-2.9%	5.3%	-3.4%	-3.6%	-3.4%	-3.4%	-4.2%	-4.6%	-4.3%	-5.3%
Duration of the actuarial present value of benefits**	11.56	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

\* The 2018 net cash flow reflects receipt of \$250 million in net Pension Obligation Bond proceeds

\*\*Duration measure not available prior to 2019

## Summary and Closing Comments

This year's valuation should be seen as a positive. At this point in the amortization schedule (amortization period of 29 years as of last valuation), the UAAL is expected to increase year over year due to contribution payments not covering all interest charges. As a result of continued good investment performance (on average) and actuarial gains on the liabilities, the System's UAAL decreased compared to the prior year when an increase was expected. Based on the impact of compound interest, small gains at this point in the process can have a profound impact down the line.

The System's funded status increased from 57.7% to 59.3%.

The calculated City Contribution Rate is less than the normal cost and less than the Corridor Midpoint. However, because the System is less than 90% funded the City Contribution Rate is set equal to the Corridor Midpoint determined by the Initial RSVS at 8.36% of pay.

There was an actuarial liability experience gain mostly due to a lower than assumed cost of living adjustment (to be paid in 2020) and fewer retirements and more terminations than expected. There was also an actuarial gain on assets. The liability gain layers established with this valuation and the prior valuations produce an annual amortization credit of 0.90%.

Given the plan's contribution policy, if all actuarial assumptions are met (including the assumption of the plan earning 7.00% on the actuarial valuation of assets), it is expected that:

- a. The employer normal cost as a percentage of pay will remain relatively level over time (upward drift will likely occur due to generational mortality),
- b. The funded ratio will increase slowly,
- c. The UAAL will grow in nominal dollars until the amortization period on the Legacy Liability is reduced to approximately 20 years, at which point the UAAL will begin to decrease and be expected to be fully amortized by the July 1, 2047 valuation, or 28 years from the current July 1, 2019 valuation date.

**SECTION III**

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**SUPPORTING EXHIBITS**

**Table 1**  
**Summary of Cost Items**

	Valuation as of		Valuation as of	
	July 1, 2019		July 1, 2018	
	Cost Item	Cost as % of Pay	Cost Item	Cost as % of Pay
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Participants				
a. Actives	11,507		11,880	
b. Retirees	8,853		8,614	
c. Disabled retirees	289		298	
d. Beneficiaries	1,968		1,922	
e. Inactive, deferred vested	3,609		3,457	
f. Inactive, nonvested	3,043		2,587	
g. Total	29,269		28,758	
2. Covered payroll	\$ 636,463		\$ 624,266	
3. Averages for active members				
a. Average age	47.9		47.5	
b. Average years of service	11.5		11.3	
c. Average pay (\$)	\$ 55,311		\$ 52,548	
4. Present value of future pay	\$ 4,613,211		\$ 4,576,847	
5. Employer normal cost rate	8.40%		8.32%	
6. Present value of future benefits	\$ 5,625,699	883.9%	\$ 5,515,462	866.0%
7. Present value of future normal costs	\$ 534,554	84.0%	\$ 533,454	85.7%
8. Actuarial accrued liability (6 - 7)	\$ 5,091,145	799.9%	\$ 4,982,008	780.3%
9. Present actuarial assets	\$ 3,019,255	474.4%	\$ 2,874,585	439.8%
10. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	\$ 2,071,890	325.5%	\$ 2,107,424	340.5%
(8 - 9)				
11. Calculated City Contribution Rate				
a. Employer normal cost	8.40%		8.32%	
b. Amortization charge <sup>1</sup>	-0.90%		-0.37%	
c. Total	7.50%		7.95%	
12. City Contribution Rate <sup>2</sup>	8.36%		8.32%	
12. Average estimated return				
a. Based on market value	6.83%		8.68%	
b. Based on actuarial value	8.26%		8.30%	
13. Funded ratio (9 ÷ 8)	59.3%		57.7%	
14. Legacy Liability payment for fiscal year beginning one year after valuation date	\$ 134,547		\$ 130,946	

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000

<sup>1</sup> This is the layered amortization payment excluding the Legacy Liability payment

<sup>2</sup> This is the payment to be made for the fiscal year beginning one year after the valuation date.

**Table 2**  
**Calculation of Annual Required Contribution Rate**

	<u>July 1, 2019</u>	<u>July 1, 2018</u>
	(1)	(2)
1. Annualized salaries on valuation date	\$ 636,463	\$ 624,266
2. Projected payroll for upcoming fiscal year <sup>1</sup>	\$ 631,349	\$ 628,309
3. Present value of future pay	\$ 4,613,211	\$ 4,576,847
4. Employer normal cost rate	8.40%	8.32%
5. Actuarial accrued liability for active members		
a. Present value of future benefits for active members	\$ 2,466,596	\$ 2,422,265
b. Less: present value of future normal costs	(444,700)	(437,574)
c. Less: present value of additional employee contributions <sup>2</sup>	<u>(89,854)</u>	<u>(95,880)</u>
d. Actuarial accrued liability	\$ 1,932,042	\$ 1,888,811
6. Total actuarial accrued liability for:		
a. Retirees and beneficiaries	\$ 2,982,277	\$ 2,909,411
b. Inactive participants	\$ 176,826	183,786
c. Active members (Item 5d)	<u>\$ 1,932,042</u>	<u>1,888,811</u>
d. Total	\$ 5,091,145	\$ 4,982,008
7. Actuarial value of assets	\$ 3,019,255	\$ 2,874,585
8. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) (Item 6d - Item 7)	\$ 2,071,890	\$ 2,107,424

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000

<sup>1</sup> The projected payroll is the actual pay received for the just completed fiscal year (including pay for any member who received pay during the year: i.e. active, terminated, retired, etc.). This pay is then increased by the payroll growth rate.

<sup>2</sup> Additional employee contributions in excess of the 3.00% employee rate used to determine the normal cost.

**Table 3**  
**Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits**

	<u>July 1, 2019</u>	<u>July 1, 2018</u>
	(1)	(2)
1. Active members		
a. Retirement benefits	\$ 2,234,403	\$ 2,188,774
b. Deferred termination benefits	128,811	132,068
c. Refunds	14,194	13,821
d. Death benefits	78,547	76,470
e. Disability benefits	<u>10,641</u>	<u>11,132</u>
f. Total	\$ 2,466,596	\$ 2,422,265
2. Members in Pay Status		
a. Service retirements	\$ 2,659,050	\$ 2,589,528
b. Disability retirements	32,517	33,702
c. Beneficiaries	<u>290,710</u>	<u>286,181</u>
d. Total	\$ 2,982,277	\$ 2,909,411
4. Inactive members		
a. Vested terminations	\$ 172,531	\$ 179,900
b. Nonvested terminations	<u>4,295</u>	<u>3,886</u>
c. Total	\$ 176,826	\$ 183,786
5. Total actuarial present value of future benefits	\$ 5,625,699	\$ 5,515,462

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000

## Table 4 Analysis of Normal Cost

	<u>July 1, 2019</u> (1)	<u>July 1, 2018</u> (2)
1. Gross normal cost rate		
a. Retirement benefits	7.59%	7.49%
b. Deferred termination benefits	1.40%	1.41%
c. Refunds	0.59%	0.61%
d. Disability benefits	0.13%	0.13%
e. Death benefits	0.44%	0.43%
f. Administrative expenses	<u>1.25%</u>	<u>1.25%</u>
g. Total	11.40%	11.32%
2. Employee Contribution rate <sup>1</sup>	3.00%	3.00%
3. Employer Normal Cost (including Administrative Expenses)	8.40%	8.32%

<sup>1</sup> Normal cost is determined using Ultimate Entry Age method. Therefore, Employee Contribution rate is the rate for a Group D new hire.

## Table 5 Calculation of Total Actuarial Gain or Loss

1. Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) as of July 1, 2018	\$ 2,107,423
2. Total normal cost and administrative expense for year	81,341
3. Employer and Employee Contributions during year ending June 30, 2019	(208,798)
4. Interest on UAAL for one year	147,520
5. Interest on Item 2 and Item 3 for one-half year	<u>(4,386)</u>
6. Expected UAAL as of July 1, 2019 (1+2+3+4+5)	\$ 2,123,100
7. Actual UAAL as of July 1, 2019	\$ 2,071,890
8. Actuarial gain/(loss) for the period (6 - 7)	\$ 51,210
 <u>SOURCE OF GAINS/(LOSSES)</u>	
9. Asset gain/(loss) (See Table 10)	\$ 35,532
10. Plan changes	0
11. Assumption changes	0
12. Method change	0
13. Next Year's COLA different than assumed	4,554
14. Liability experience gain/(loss) for the period	<u>11,124</u>
15. Actuarial gain/(loss) for the period	\$ 51,210

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000

## Table 6

### Change in Calculated Contribution Rate Since the Prior Valuation

1.	Calculated City Contribution Rate as of July 1, 2018	7.95%
2.	Change in Contribution Rate During Year	
	a. Change in Employer Normal Cost	0.08%
	b. Recognition of prior years' asset (gains)	(0.35%)
	c. Actuarial gain from current year asset performance	(0.01%)
	d. Actuarial gain from COLA	(0.05%)
	e. Actuarial gain from liability sources	(0.12%)
	f. Effect of projected payroll growing slower than expected	0.00%
	g. Change in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods	0.00%
	h. Total Change	(0.45%)
3.	Calculated City Contribution Rate as of July 1, 2019	7.50%

**Table 7**  
**Near Term Outlook**

Valuation as of July 1, (1)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL, in 000s) (2)	Funded Ratio (3)	Calculated City Contribution Rate <sup>1</sup> (4)	Corridor Midpoint <sup>1</sup> (5)	Actuarial Value of Fund (in 000s) (6)	For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, (7)	Estimated Payroll (8)	Employer Contributions (9)	Employee Contributions (10)	Benefit Payments <sup>2</sup> (11)	Net External Cash Flow (12)
2019	\$ 2,071,890	59.3%	7.50%	8.36%	\$ 3,019,255	2020	\$ 631,349	\$ 183,428	\$ 26,015	\$ 335,386	\$ (125,943)
2020	2,082,041	59.8%	7.51%	8.41%	3,100,326	2021	648,711	188,779	32,267	355,207	(134,161)
2021	2,089,078	60.3%	7.52%	8.44%	3,178,572	2022	666,550	194,304	31,877	375,110	(148,929)
2022	2,092,654	60.8%	7.50%	8.48%	3,247,019	2023	684,880	199,853	31,518	395,010	(163,640)
2023	2,092,629	61.2%	7.47%	8.51%	3,305,040	2024	703,715	205,630	31,201	414,398	(177,568)
2024	2,088,500	61.6%	7.45%	8.54%	3,352,716	2025	723,067	211,502	30,932	433,534	(191,100)
2025	2,080,014	62.0%	7.42%	8.57%	3,389,731	2026	742,951	217,541	30,714	452,084	(203,829)
2026	2,066,682	62.3%	7.39%	8.59%	3,416,170	2027	763,382	223,752	30,549	470,209	(215,907)
2027	2,048,045	62.6%	7.34%	8.61%	3,431,966	2028	784,375	230,062	30,429	435,742	(175,251)
2028	2,023,694	63.3%	7.29%	8.63%	3,490,923	2029	805,946	236,550	30,358	444,079	(177,170)
2029	1,993,026	64.1%	7.24%	8.65%	3,552,021	2030	828,109	243,221	30,348	450,131	(176,562)

These projections are based on the HMEPS statute as amended by SB 2190 of the 2017 Legislature.

<sup>1</sup> Actual City Contribution Rate will be set to Corridor Midpoint if Fund is less than 90% funded. Contribution rate goes into effect 12 months after the valuation date

<sup>2</sup> Includes refunds taken by terminating members and plan administrative expenses

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000.

## Table 8 Statement of Plan Net Assets

	July 1, 2019 (1)	July 1, 2018 (2)
<b>A. ASSETS</b>		
1. Current Assets		
a. Cash and short term investments		
1) Cash on hand	\$ 11,797	\$ 31,378
2) Short term investments	44,272	61,457
b. Accounts Receivable		
1) Sale of investments	6,493	3,966
2) Other	19,581	14,337
c. Total Current Assets	\$ 82,142	\$ 111,138
2. Long Term Investments		
a. US. Government securities	\$ 100,319	\$ 69,615
b. Corporate bonds	198,302	198,328
c. Capital stocks	805,238	683,340
d. Commingled Funds	646,384	787,746
e. LP's, real estate trusts, loans and mortgages	1,279,417	1,159,309
f. Total long term investments	\$ 3,029,660	\$ 2,898,338
3. Other Assets		
a. Collateral on securities lending	\$ 60,246	\$ 49,472
b. Furniture, fixtures and equipment, net	185	133
c. Total other assets	\$ 60,430	\$ 49,605
4. Total Assets	\$ 3,172,233	\$ 3,059,080
<b>B. LIABILITIES</b>		
1. Current Liabilities		
a. Amounts due on asset purchases	\$ 7,030	\$ 9,149
b. Accrued liabilities	3,958	11,520
c. Collateral on securities lending	60,246	49,472
2. Total Liabilities	71,234	70,141
3. Deferred inflows of resources	0	75
Net Assets Held in Trust	\$ 3,100,999	\$ 2,988,864
<b>C. TARGET ASSET ALLOCATION FOR CASH &amp; LONG TERM INVESTMENTS</b>		
1. Cash	0.0%	0.0%
2. Fixed Income	15.0%	15.0%
3. Real Estate	12.5%	10.0%
4. Private Equity	17.0%	17.5%
5. Global Equity	32.5%	35.0%
6. Inflation-Linked Asset Class	15.0%	12.5%
7. Absolute Return	<u>8.0%</u>	<u>10.0%</u>
8. Total	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000  
Columns may not add due to rounding

**Table 9**  
**Reconciliation of Plan Net Assets**

	Year Ending	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
	(1)	(2)
1. Market value of assets at beginning of year	\$ 2,988,864	\$ 2,602,665
a. Prior year adjustment	\$ 0	(4,606)
b. Restated Market value	\$ 2,988,864	\$ 2,598,058
2. Revenue for the year		
a. Contributions		
i. Member contributions	\$ 32,537	\$ 27,905
ii. Employer contributions	\$ 176,261	421,563
iii. Total	\$ 208,798	\$ 449,468
b. Net investment income		
i. Interest	\$ 15,881	\$ 10,530
ii. Dividends	\$ 28,780	19,974
iii. Earnings from LP's and real estate trusts	\$ 1,605	5
iv. Net appreciation (depreciation) on investments	\$ 161,926	208,672
v. Net proceeds from lending securities	\$ 272	301
vi. Less investment expenses	\$ (8,019)	(7,668)
vii. Other	\$ 710	701
c. Total revenue	\$ 409,953	\$ 681,983
3. Expenditures for the year		
a. Refunds	\$ 1,394	\$ 807
b. Benefit payments	\$ 291,061	283,928
c. Administrative and miscellaneous expenses	\$ 5,363	6,442
d. Total expenditures	\$ 297,818	\$ 291,177
4. Increase in net assets (Item 2c - Item 3d)	\$ 112,135	\$ 390,806
5. Market value of assets at end of year (Item 1 + Item 4)	\$ 3,100,999	\$ 2,988,864

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000

Columns may not add due to rounding

## Table 10 Development of Actuarial Value of Assets

	July 1, 2019
1. Actuarial value of assets at beginning of year	\$ 2,874,585
2. Net new investments	
a. Contributions <sup>1</sup>	\$ 208,798
b. Benefits and refunds paid	(292,455)
c. Administrative Expenses	(5,363)
d. Subtotal	(89,020)
3. Assumed investment return rate for fiscal year	7.00%
4. Assumed investment income for fiscal year	\$ 198,158
5. Expected actuarial value at end of year (1+ 2 + 4)	\$ 2,983,723
6. Market value of assets at end of year	\$ 3,100,999
7. Difference (6 - 5)	\$ 117,276
8. Development of amounts to be recognized as of July 1, 2019:	

Fiscal Year End	Remaining Deferrals of Excess (Shortfall) of Investment Income (1)	Offsetting of Gains/(Losses) (2)	Net Deferrals Remaining (3) = (1) + (2)	Years Remaining (4)	Recognized for this valuation (5) = (3) / (4)	Remaining after this valuation (6) = (3) - (5)
2015	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	1	\$ 0	\$ 0
2016	0	0	0	2	0	0
2017	76,357	0	76,357	3	25,452	50,905
2018	37,922	0	37,922	4	9,481	28,441
2019	2,997	0	2,997	5	599	2,398
Total	117,276	\$ 0	\$ 117,276		\$ 35,532	81,744

9. Final actuarial value of plan net assets, end of year (Item 6 - Item 8 Column 6)	3,019,255
10. Asset gain (loss) for year (Item 9 - Item 5)	\$ 35,532
11. Asset gain (loss) as % of actual actuarial assets	1.18%
12. Ratio of actuarial value to market value	97.4%

Notes: Remaining deferrals in Column (1) for prior years are from last year's report column (6) of Table 10. The number in the current year is the difference between the remaining deferrals for prior years and the total Excess/(Shortfall) return shown in Item 7. Column 2 is a direct offset of the current year's excess/(shortfall) return against prior years' excess/(shortfall) of the opposite type.

**Table 11**  
**Estimation of Investment Return Yield (Net of Expenses)**

Item (1)	July 1, 2019 (2)	July 1, 2018 (3)
A. Market value yield		
1. Beginning of year net market assets	\$ 2,988,864	\$ 2,598,058
2. Net Investment income (net of investment expenses)	201,155	232,515
3. End of year market assets	3,100,999	2,988,864
4. Estimated market value yield	6.83%	8.68%
B. Actuarial value yield		
1. Beginning of year actuarial assets	\$ 2,874,585	\$ 2,742,539
2. Net Investment income (net of investment expenses)	233,690	223,755
3. End of year actuarial assets	3,019,255	2,874,585
4. Estimated actuarial value yield	8.26%	8.30%

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000

## Table 12 History of Investment Returns

For Fiscal Year Ending (1)	Market Value (2)	Actuarial Value (3)
June 30, 2006	16.41%	8.95%
June 30, 2007	17.85%	21.51%
June 30, 2008	(0.25%)	8.97%
June 30, 2009	(20.14%)	2.60%
June 30, 2010	11.21%	3.54%
June 30, 2011	21.56%	6.27%
June 30, 2012	(0.89%)	4.46%
June 30, 2013	13.02%	5.39%
June 30, 2014	16.04%	7.95%
June 30, 2015	2.78%	6.82%
June 30, 2016	1.21%	(3.81%)
June 30, 2017	12.41%	8.08%
June 30, 2018	8.68%	8.30%
June 30, 2019	6.83%	8.26%
Average Compound Return - last 5 years	6.31%	5.42%
Average Compound Return - last 10 years	9.08%	5.47%

Note: Investment returns are estimations made by the actuary. Prior to June 30, 2016 these are dollar-weighted returns net of administrative and investment expenses. Beginning with June 30, 2016 the returns are net of investment expenses only.

## Table 13 Historical Solvency Test

Valuation Date	Aggregated Accrued Liabilities for				Portions of Accrued Liabilities Covered by Reported Assets		
	Active Members Contributions	Retirees Beneficiaries and Vested Terminations <sup>1</sup>	Members (City Financed Portion)	Actuarial Value of Assets	(5)/(2)	[(5)-(2)]/(3)	[(5)-(2)-(3)]/ (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
July 1, 2000	\$ 38,292	\$ 646,611	\$ 824,470	\$ 1,376,020	100.0%	100.0%	84%
July 1, 2001	36,449	804,901	1,114,456	1,490,179	100.0%	100.0%	58%
July 1, 2002	35,888	893,568	1,585,733	1,519,717	100.0%	100.0%	37%
July 1, 2003	44,388	1,115,801	2,118,063	1,510,264	100.0%	100.0%	17%
July 1, 2004	62,062	1,355,157	1,216,599	1,501,235	100.0%	100.0%	7%
July 1, 2005	48,150	1,577,345	1,099,777	1,777,656	100.0%	100.0%	14%
July 1, 2006	58,043	1,729,863	1,106,389	1,867,293	100.0%	100.0%	7%
July 1, 2007	69,544	1,824,992	1,234,178	2,193,745	100.0%	100.0%	24%
July 1, 2008	81,182	1,904,333	1,310,855	2,310,384	100.0%	100.0%	25%
July 1, 2009	95,268	1,974,714	1,381,428	2,284,442	100.0%	100.0%	16%
July 1, 2010	107,421	2,058,813	1,466,236	2,273,142	100.0%	100.0%	7%
July 1, 2011	118,202	2,154,959	1,517,167	2,328,804	100.0%	100.0%	4%
July 1, 2012	124,848	2,312,548	1,529,468	2,344,128	100.0%	96.0%	0%
July 1, 2013	132,238	2,431,950	1,565,395	2,382,585	100.0%	92.5%	0%
July 1, 2014	139,203	2,538,225	1,611,151	2,490,521	100.0%	92.6%	0%
July 1, 2015	143,097	2,832,860	1,789,762	2,582,510	100.0%	86.1%	0%
July 1, 2016	146,407	2,894,489	1,694,103	2,625,896 <sup>2</sup>	100.0%	85.7%	0%
July 1, 2017	149,190	2,993,101	1,723,740	2,742,539	100.0%	86.6%	0%
July 1, 2018	162,180	3,093,196	1,726,632	2,874,585	100.0%	87.7%	0%
July 1, 2019	176,988	3,159,103	1,755,054	3,019,255	100.0%	90.0%	0%

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000

<sup>1</sup> Column (3) included AAL for DROP participants until 2003, thereafter in Column (4)

<sup>2</sup> Actuarial value of assets includes \$250 million in future pension obligation bond proceeds as a receivable.

**Table 14**  
**Schedule of Funding Progress**

Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (3) - (2)	Funded Ratio (2)/(3)	Annualized Salaries	UAAL as % of Salaries (4)/(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
July 1, 2000	\$ 1,376,020	\$ 1,509,373	\$ 133,353	91.2%	\$ 432,604	30.8%
July 1, 2001	1,490,179	1,955,806	465,627	76.2%	418,234	111.3%
July 1, 2002	1,519,717	2,515,189	995,472	60.4%	399,794	249.0%
July 1, 2003	1,510,264	3,278,251	1,767,987	46.1%	390,314	453.0%
July 1, 2004	1,501,235	2,633,817	1,132,582	57.0%	366,190	309.3%
July 1, 2005	1,777,656	2,725,272	947,616	65.2%	404,565	234.2%
July 1, 2006	1,867,293	2,894,295	1,027,002	64.5%	422,496	243.1%
July 1, 2007	2,193,745	3,128,713	934,968	70.1%	448,925	208.3%
July 1, 2008	2,310,384	3,296,370	985,986	70.1%	483,815	203.8%
July 1, 2009	2,284,442	3,451,410	1,166,968	66.2%	539,023	216.5%
July 1, 2010	2,273,142	3,632,470	1,359,328	62.6%	550,709	246.8%
July 1, 2011	2,328,804	3,790,328	1,461,524	61.4%	544,665	268.3%
July 1, 2012	2,344,128	3,966,864	1,622,736	59.1%	534,394	303.7%
July 1, 2013	2,382,585	4,129,583	1,746,998	57.7%	549,971	317.7%
July 1, 2014	2,490,521	4,288,579	1,798,058	58.1%	568,992	316.0%
July 1, 2015	2,582,510	4,765,719	2,183,209	54.2%	584,025	373.8%
July 1, 2016	2,625,896	4,734,999	2,109,103	55.5%	608,210	346.8%
July 1, 2017	2,742,539	4,866,031	2,123,492	56.4%	623,577	340.5%
July 1, 2018	2,874,585	4,982,008	2,107,424	57.7%	624,266	337.6%
July 1, 2019	3,019,255	5,091,145	2,071,890	59.3%	636,463	325.5%

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000

**Table 15**  
**Historical Active Participant Data**

Valuation Date	Active Count	Average Age	Average Svc	Annualized Salaries	Average Salary	Percent Changes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1992	12,913	40.5	N/A	\$314,686	\$24,370	6.8%
1993	13,112	40.9	N/A	\$340,249	\$25,949	6.5%
1994	14,027	40.9	N/A	\$366,561	\$26,133	0.7%
1995	14,364	41.3	N/A	\$378,511	\$26,351	0.8%
1996	14,067	41.8	N/A	\$367,610	\$26,133	(0.8%)
1998 <sup>1</sup>	13,764	42.8	9.8	\$394,919	\$28,692	9.8%
1999 <sup>1</sup>	13,286	42.9	9.8	\$396,617	\$29,852	4.0%
2000 <sup>1</sup>	13,126	43.7	10.3	\$421,591	\$32,119	7.6%
2001 <sup>1</sup>	12,928	43.9	10.3	\$413,021	\$31,948	(0.5%)
2002	12,527	44.7	11.0	\$399,794	\$31,915	(0.1%)
2003	12,120	45.2	11.2	\$390,314	\$32,204	0.9%
2004	11,856	45.1	10.3	\$366,190	\$30,886	(4.1%)
2005 <sup>2</sup>	11,974	44.8	9.6	\$404,565	\$33,787	9.4%
2006	12,145	44.8	9.3	\$422,496	\$34,788	3.0%
2007	12,376	45.2	9.3	\$448,925	\$36,274	4.3%
2008	12,653	45.2	9.3	\$483,815	\$38,237	5.4%
2009	13,333	45.1	9.2	\$539,023	\$40,428	5.7%
2010	12,913	45.8	10.0	\$550,709	\$42,648	5.5%
2011	12,345	46.5	10.6	\$544,665	\$44,120	3.5%
2012	11,670	46.8	11.1	\$534,394	\$45,792	3.8%
2013	11,781	46.9	11.1	\$549,971	\$46,683	1.9%
2014	11,949	46.9	11.1	\$568,992	\$47,618	2.0%
2015	11,827	47.1	11.2	\$584,025	\$49,381	3.7%
2016	12,103	47.1	11.1	\$608,210	\$50,253	1.8%
2017	12,066	47.3	11.1	\$623,577	\$51,681	2.8%
2018	11,880	47.5	11.3	\$624,266	\$52,548	1.7%
2019	11,507	47.9	11.5	\$636,463	\$55,311	5.3%

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000

<sup>1</sup> Excludes DROP participants

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with the 2005 valuation, a change in methodology annualizes payroll for new entrants. If the methodology had not been changed, the covered payroll for 2005 would have been \$376,208,345 and the average payroll would have been \$31,419.

**Table 16****Retirees, Beneficiaries, and Disabled Participants Added to and Removed from Rolls**

Valuation July 1,	Added to Rolls		Removed from Rolls		Rolls-End of Year		% Increase in Annual Allowances	Average Annual Allowances
	Number	Annual Allowances	Number	Annual Allowances	Number	Annual Allowances		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2000	360	\$ 3,412	255	\$ 1,380	5,104	\$ 49,970	6.9%	\$ 9,790
2001	652	8,937	299	1,030	5,457	57,877	15.8%	10,606
2002	777	15,061	306	2,476	5,928	72,256	24.8%	12,189
2003	598	11,497	311	1,873	6,215	84,519	17.0%	13,599
2004	942	25,189	279	2,624	6,878	107,084	26.7%	15,569
2005	861	18,054	216	1,926	7,523	123,212	15.1%	16,378
2006	654	14,722	397	2,246	7,780	135,688	10.1%	17,441
2007	440	10,280	249	3,007	7,971	142,961	5.4%	17,935
2008	464	11,052	280	3,420	8,155	150,592	5.3%	18,466
2009	474	11,430	289	3,667	8,340	158,356	5.2%	18,988
2010	476	12,040	290	3,938	8,526	166,458	5.1%	19,524
2011	502	13,202	311	4,451	8,717	175,210	5.3%	20,100
2012	654	16,299	293	3,993	9,078	187,515	7.0%	20,656
2013	695	15,566	346	5,051	9,427	198,030	5.6%	21,007
2014	619	15,370	361	5,717	9,685	207,683	4.9%	21,444
2015	771	17,334	433	5,534	10,023	219,484	5.7%	21,898
2016	590	17,295	324	5,842	10,289	230,937	5.2%	22,445
2017	659	19,402	347	6,285	10,601	244,054	5.7%	23,022
2018	607	19,691	374	9,929	10,834	253,816	4.0%	23,428
2019	634	15,297	358	6,815	11,110	262,297	3.3%	23,609

Note: Dollar amounts in \$000

**Table 17**  
**Membership Data**

	July 1, 2019 (1)	July 1, 2018 (2)	July 1, 2017 (3)
1. Active members			
a. Number	11,507	11,880 *	12,066 *
b. Number vested	7,590	7,745	7,791
c. Annualized salaries	\$ 636,463,000	\$ 624,266,000	\$ 623,577,000
d. Average salary	55,311	52,548	51,681
e. Average age	47.9	47.5	47.3
f. Average service	11.5	11.3	11.1
2. Inactive participants			
a. Vested	3,609	3,457	3,409
b. Total annual benefits (deferred)	\$ 23,282,032	\$ 24,477,164	\$ 23,476,620
c. Average annual benefit	6,451	7,080	6,887
d. Nonvested	3,043	2,587	2,167
3. Service retirees			
a. Number	8,853	8,614	8,376
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 225,931,390	\$ 218,548,693	\$ 209,754,055
c. Average annual benefit	25,520	25,371	25,042
d. Average age	69.5	69.5	69.5
4. Disabled retirees			
a. Number	289	298	323
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 3,322,286	\$ 3,369,633	\$ 3,533,621
c. Average annual benefit	11,496	11,307	10,940
d. Average age	66.8	66.8	66.8
5. Beneficiaries and spouses			
a. Number	1,968	1,922	1,902
b. Total annual benefits	\$ 33,043,788	\$ 31,897,751	\$ 30,766,682
c. Average annual benefit	16,791	16,596	16,176
d. Average age	67.4	69.0	69.7

\* Counts include the additional 170 Group D members.

## Table 18

### Distribution of All Active Members by Age and by Years of Service

Attained Age	0 No. & Avg. Comp.	1 No. & Avg. Comp.	2 No. & Avg. Comp.	3 No. & Avg. Comp.	4 No. & Avg. Comp.	5-9 No. & Avg. Comp.	10-14 No. & Avg. Comp.	15-19 No. & Avg. Comp.	20-24 No. & Avg. Comp.	25-29 No. & Avg. Comp.	30-34 No. & Avg. Comp.	35 & Over No. & Avg. Comp.	Total No. & Avg. Comp.
Under 25	87 \$35,439	37 \$33,979	24 \$38,992	14 \$37,844	7 \$38,159	7 \$40,545							176 \$36,119
25-29	171 \$40,007	135 \$40,826	99 \$38,509	85 \$40,433	57 \$42,039	107 \$42,558	5 \$54,970						659 \$40,708
30-34	175 \$45,989	140 \$47,655	125 \$46,193	148 \$47,013	106 \$50,130	243 \$48,593	111 \$47,406						1,048 \$47,553
35-39	151 \$49,051	119 \$49,938	99 \$54,219	106 \$48,501	107 \$58,070	281 \$53,260	358 \$56,071	58 \$47,545	1 *				1,280 \$53,078
40-44	131 \$49,316	90 \$51,193	90 \$48,477	82 \$50,900	87 \$60,749	203 \$55,593	360 \$58,982	133 \$59,604	68 \$53,443	2 *			1,246 \$55,460
45-49	112 \$58,715	68 \$45,133	81 \$59,898	91 \$53,143	93 \$55,836	215 \$56,450	359 \$59,769	167 \$57,647	180 \$56,666	85 \$57,648	2 *		1,453 \$57,085
50-54	105 \$46,412	74 \$54,693	73 \$51,658	80 \$49,706	78 \$61,832	198 \$53,991	384 \$59,743	212 \$58,269	257 \$56,861	251 \$59,605	75 \$58,476		1,787 \$56,763
55-59	50 \$50,002	55 \$57,219	57 \$57,793	79 \$53,440	62 \$65,017	219 \$57,897	393 \$57,816	228 \$56,381	236 \$56,486	224 \$63,306	130 \$60,654	52 \$62,790	1,785 \$58,326
60-64	36 \$53,221	39 \$62,196	41 \$59,777	46 \$59,507	50 \$54,099	155 \$60,764	307 \$57,849	149 \$53,886	188 \$62,345	167 \$63,612	90 \$70,433	68 \$66,503	1,336 \$60,365
65 & Over	7 \$85,482	13 \$76,418	14 \$65,738	13 \$67,162	28 \$51,023	95 \$65,827	201 \$61,624	104 \$65,090	99 \$61,071	94 \$62,988	47 \$71,352	22 \$78,090	737 \$64,127
Total	1,025 \$47,125	770 \$48,926	703 \$50,556	744 \$49,576	675 \$55,787	1,723 \$54,600	2,478 \$58,156	1,051 \$57,391	1,029 \$57,936	823 \$61,627	344 \$64,133	142 \$66,939	11,507 \$55,311
Average:		Age: Service:	47.90 11.45	Number of participants:			Fully vested: Not Vested:	7,590 3,917	Males: Females:		6,152 5,355		

\* Detailed pay data is not shown if there are 3 or fewer members, but the pay is included in the Total column.

**APPENDIX A**

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**SUMMARY OF ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS**

# APPENDIX A

## Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

The following methods and assumptions were used in preparing the July 1, 2019, actuarial valuation. Most of these assumptions were adopted by the Board effective for the July 1, 2015 valuation. Several economic assumptions were adopted effective July 1, 2016 to reflect the investment return assumption becoming a prescribed assumption under state statute.

### 1. Valuation Date

The valuation date is July 1st of each plan year. This is the date as of which the actuarial present value of future benefits and the actuarial value of assets are determined.

### 2. Actuarial Cost Method (Prescribed Method under Actuarial Standards of Practice)

The actuarial valuation uses the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method. Under this method, the employer contribution rate is the sum of (i) the employer normal cost rate, and (ii) a rate that will amortize the unfunded actuarial liability.

- a. The valuation is prepared on the projected benefit basis, under which the present value, at the investment return rate assumed to be earned in the future (7.0 percent), of each participant's expected benefit payable at retirement or death is determined, based on his/her age, service, sex and compensation. The calculations take into account the probability of a participant's death or termination of employment prior to becoming eligible for a benefit, as well as the possibility of his/her terminating with a service, disability, or survivor's benefit. Future salary increases are also anticipated. The present value of the expected benefits payable on account of the active participants is added to the present value of the expected future payments to retired participants and beneficiaries to obtain the present value of all expected benefits payable from the Plan on account of the present group of participants and beneficiaries.
- b. The employer contributions required to support the benefits of the Plan are determined using a level funding approach, and consist of a normal cost contribution and an accrued liability contribution.
- c. The normal contribution is determined using the "entry age normal" method. Under this cost method, a calculation is made to determine the average uniform and constant percentage rate of employer contribution which, if applied to the compensation of each participant during the entire period of his/her anticipated covered service, would be required to meet the cost of all benefits payable on his behalf based on the benefits provisions for new employees hired on or after the valuation date.

- d. The actuarial accrued liability (AAL) for each member is the difference between their present value of future benefits (PVFB), based on the tier of benefits that apply to the member, and their present value of future normal costs determined using the normal cost rate described in item c above. For inactive and retired members their AAL is equal to their PVFB.
- e. The Legacy Liability payments were established in the Initial RSVS valuation. Each subsequent valuation a liability (gain)/loss layer is established that is the difference between the sum of (i) the remaining Legacy Liability and (ii) the remaining liability (gain)/loss layers, and the unfunded accrued liability. The amortization payment for each liability (gain)/loss layer is determined by amortizing the layer over 30 years with the first payment made one year after the valuation in which the layer was established.

The contribution rate determined by this valuation will not be effective until one year later and the determination of the rate reflects this deferral. It is assumed that there will be no change in the employer normal cost rate due to the deferral, and it is assumed that payments are made uniformly throughout the year.

### 3. Actuarial Value of Assets

The actuarial value of assets is equal to the market value of assets less a five-year phase in of the excess (shortfall) between expected investment return and actual income. The actual calculation is based on the difference between actual market value and the expected actuarial value of assets each year, and recognizes the cumulative excess return (or shortfall) at a minimum rate of 20% per year. Each year a base is set up to reflect this difference. If the current year's base is of opposite sign to the deferred bases then it is offset dollar for dollar against the deferred bases. Any remaining bases are then recognized over the remaining period for the base (5 less the number of years between the base year and the valuation year). This is intended to ensure the smoothed value of assets will converge towards the market value in a reasonable amount of time.

Expected earnings are determined using the assumed investment return rate and the beginning of year actuarial value of assets (adjusted for receipts and disbursements during the year). The returns are computed net of investment expenses.

The actuarial value of assets was marked to market value as of July 1, 2016 by recognizing all deferred investment shortfalls on that date. The method described above begin again with the 2017 valuation.

4. Economic Assumptions

- a. Investment return: 7.00% per year, compounded annually, composed of an assumed 2.25% inflation rate and a 4.75% net real rate of return. This rate represents the assumed return, net of all investment expenses.
- b. Salary increase rate: A 2.25% inflation component, plus a 0.75% general increase, plus a service-related component as follows:

Years of Service	Service-related Component	Total Annual Rate of Increase Including 2.25% Inflation Component and 0.75% General Increase Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	2.25%	5.25%
2	2.25	5.25
3	2.75	5.75
4	2.25	5.25
5	1.75	4.75
6	1.50	4.50
7	1.25	4.25
8	1.00	4.00
9	0.75	3.75
10-24	0.50	3.50
25+	0.00	3.00

- c. Payroll growth rate: In the amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, payroll is assumed to increase 2.75% per year. This increase rate is solely due to the effect of inflation on salaries, with no allowance for future membership growth.

The investment return assumption is established in statute at 7.0% and therefore is considered a prescribed assumption under the Actuarial Standards of Practice.

5. Demographic Assumptions

a. Retirement Rates

	Expected Retirements per 100 Lives			
	Group A & B Members		Group D Members	
Age	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
45-49	15	12	0	0
50-54	10	11	3	3
55	10	11	4	4
56	10	11	5	5
57	10	11	6	6
58	10	11	7	7
59	10	11	8	8
60	12	11	10	10
61	14	11	13	13
62	16	20	35	35
63	18	18	25	18
64	20	12	18	20
65	20	22	20	20
66-69	20	20	20	19
70-74	20	25	20	19
75+	100	100	100	100

b. DROP Participation

65% of eligible members are assumed to enter DROP.

c. DROP Entry Date

Those active members (not already in DROP) are assumed to enter DROP when first eligible. For members who have already entered DROP, the actual DROP entry date supplied in the data is used.

d. DROP Interest Credit

Interest is credited as 50% of the average five-year investment return, with a minimum of 2.5% and a maximum of 7.5%. Assumed to be 4.00% per year.

e. Mortality rates (active members)

Based on the Retired Pensioners 2000 Mortality Table (combined). Rates are scaled by 90% for male and 80% for female. 90% of the rates are assumed to be for non-service related deaths and 10% for service related deaths.

Sample rates are shown below:

Age	Rates			
	Non-service related Male	Non-service related Female	Service related Male	Service related Female
20	0.000279	0.000138	0.000031	0.000015
25	0.000305	0.000149	0.000034	0.000017
30	0.000360	0.000190	0.000040	0.000021
35	0.000626	0.000342	0.000070	0.000038
40	0.000874	0.000508	0.000097	0.000056
45	0.001221	0.000809	0.000136	0.000090
50	0.001732	0.001207	0.000192	0.000134
55	0.002935	0.001956	0.000326	0.000217
60	0.005465	0.003640	0.000607	0.000404
65	0.010317	0.006988	0.001146	0.000776
70	0.017987	0.012054	0.001999	0.001339
75	0.030646	0.020236	0.003405	0.002248

Mortality rates (retired members and beneficiaries):

Healthy Retirees and beneficiaries: Gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment. Male rates are multiplied by 125% and female rates are multiplied by 112%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements.

Disabled Retirees: Gender-distinct RP2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment. Male rates are multiplied by 125% and female rates are multiplied by 112%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale BB to account for future mortality improvements. Rates are set-forward five years. A minimum rate of 0.04 is applied to male and 0.03 to female.

Sample rates are shown below:

Attained Age in 2014	Rates			
	Healthy Male	Healthy Female	Disabled Male	Disabled Female
45	0.002149	0.001489	0.040000	0.030000
50	0.002891	0.002108	0.040000	0.030000
55	0.005029	0.002918	0.040000	0.030000
60	0.009369	0.004815	0.040000	0.030000
65	0.016403	0.009835	0.040000	0.030000
70	0.027069	0.017625	0.043632	0.030000
75	0.043632	0.029215	0.071367	0.046301
80	0.071367	0.046301	0.116414	0.078599
85	0.116414	0.078599	0.194603	0.131126
90	0.194603	0.131126	0.298126	0.198245
95	0.298126	0.198245	0.412954	0.255008
100	0.412954	0.255008	0.497358	0.328290

f. Termination Rates and Disability Rates

Termination rates (for causes other than death, disability or retirement):

Termination rates are a function of the member's age and service. Termination rates are not applied after a member becomes eligible for a retirement benefit. Rates at selected ages are shown below.

Probability of Decrement Due to Withdrawal – Male Members

Years of Service

Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
20	0.3244	0.2682	0.2300	0.2060	0.1926	0.1824	0.1617	0.1507	0.1400	0.1278	0.0541
30	0.2585	0.2146	0.1808	0.1563	0.1396	0.1275	0.1143	0.1057	0.0985	0.0919	0.0449
40	0.2003	0.1645	0.1351	0.1124	0.0954	0.0832	0.0750	0.0683	0.0634	0.0603	0.0357
50	0.1559	0.1258	0.1013	0.0824	0.0681	0.0577	0.0510	0.0454	0.0411	0.0383	0.0265
60	0.1341	0.1083	0.0887	0.0740	0.0634	0.0557	0.0469	0.0407	0.0344	0.0277	0.0173

Probability of Decrement Due to Withdrawal – Female Members

Years of Service

Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
20	0.2811	0.2574	0.2344	0.2123	0.1912	0.1711	0.1506	0.1282	0.1040	0.0784	0.1385
30	0.2155	0.1943	0.1736	0.1539	0.1356	0.1188	0.1032	0.0879	0.0730	0.0585	0.0795
40	0.1688	0.1460	0.1250	0.1063	0.0903	0.0770	0.0664	0.0581	0.0517	0.0472	0.0367
50	0.1510	0.1223	0.0984	0.0791	0.0645	0.0544	0.0481	0.0452	0.0453	0.0481	0.0339
60	0.1794	0.1373	0.1049	0.0812	0.0653	0.0570	0.0540	0.0552	0.0601	0.0682	0.0339

Rates of Decrement Due to Disability

Age	Males	Females	Service-related Males	Service-related Females
20	0.000004	0.000006	0.000000	0.000001
25	0.000009	0.000013	0.000001	0.000002
30	0.000073	0.000065	0.000005	0.000008
35	0.000318	0.000102	0.000022	0.000013
40	0.000650	0.000234	0.000045	0.000029
45	0.001259	0.000528	0.000087	0.000066
50	0.002195	0.001256	0.000151	0.000157
55	0.003171	0.002021	0.000219	0.000253
60	0.004188	0.002436	0.000289	0.000305

Rates of disability are reduced to zero once a member becomes eligible for retirement.

6. Other Assumptions

- a. Projected payroll for contribution purposes: The aggregate projected payroll for the fiscal year following the valuation date is calculated by increasing the actual payroll paid during the previous fiscal year to all members (actives, terminated and retired) by the payroll growth rate and multiplying by the ratio of current active members to the average number of active members during the previous fiscal year.
- b. Percent married: 70% of employees are assumed to be married. (No beneficiaries other than the spouse assumed). The 70% assumption is intended to provide sufficient margin to cover the costs of any surviving children benefits.
- c. Age difference: Male members are assumed to be three years older than their spouses, and female members are assumed to be three years younger than their spouses.
- d. Percent electing annuity on death (when eligible): All of the spouses of vested, married participants are assumed to elect an annuity.
- e. Percent electing deferred termination benefit: Vested terminating members are assumed to elect a refund or a deferred benefit, whichever is more valuable at the time of termination.
- f. There will be no recoveries once disabled.
- g. No surviving spouse will remarry.

- h. Assumed age for commencement of deferred benefits: Members electing to receive a deferred benefit are assumed to commence receipt at the first age at which unreduced benefits are available.
- i. Administrative expenses: The administrative expenses of the plan are added into the employer contribution rate as a percentage of payroll.
- j. Pay increase timing: Beginning of (fiscal) year. This is equivalent to assuming that reported pays represent amounts paid to members during the year ended on the valuation date.
- k. Decrement timing: Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.
- l. Eligibility testing: Eligibility for benefits is determined based upon the age nearest birthday and service nearest whole year on the date the decrement is assumed to occur.
- m. Decrement relativity: Decrement rates are used directly from the experience study, without adjustment for multiple decrement table effects.
- n. Incidence of Contributions: Contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based upon the computed percent of payroll shown in this report, and the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made.
- o. Benefit Service: All members are assumed to accrue 1 year of service each year. Fractional service is used to determine the amount of benefit payable.
- p. Retiree DROP Balances Payout Duration: It is assumed that retirees will receive their DROP balances in equal installments over the eight years following retirement.
- q. COLA is assumed to be 1.00% per year for almost all members effective 7/1/2017. Group D members who terminated prior to the effective date of the 2017 legislation are not eligible for a COLA.

## 7. Participant Data

Participant data was supplied on electronic files. There were separate files for (i) active members, (ii) inactive members, and (ii) members and beneficiaries receiving benefits.

The data for active members included birth date, sex, most recent hire date, salary paid during last fiscal year, hours worked by the employee, and employee contribution amounts. For retired members and beneficiaries, the data included date of birth, sex, amount of monthly benefit, and date of retirement. Also included was the member's Group and for members participating in DROP, their account balances and monthly DROP income.

Most healthy and disabled retirees are assumed to have an 80% joint and survivor form of payment (a small group of retirees is only eligible for a 50% joint and survivor annuity), prorated by the 70% marriage assumption and reflecting the 3 year spousal age differential. All non-children beneficiaries are assumed to have life only benefits and all children beneficiaries' annuities are assumed to stop at age 21.

Salary for the prior fiscal year as well as an annualized rate of pay is provided in the data. The annualized rate increased by one-year's salary increase is the rate of pay the member is assumed to earn in the upcoming fiscal year.

Except as noted below, assumptions were made to correct for missing, or inconsistent data. These had no material impact on the results presented.

We received salary information on City of Houston employees employed by HFC, HFF, and CCSI. Where we had additional information because of prior HMEPS service, we added the salary information and treated the records as active employees. For the 170 records where we had no additional information, we assumed these records were Group D members and we grossed up the Group D liabilities and payroll to reflect these additions.

8. Group Transfers

We assume no current Group B members will transfer to Group A.

9. Change in Assumptions Since Prior Valuation

There have been no changes in the actuarial assumptions and methods since the prior valuation.

## **APPENDIX B**

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### **SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS**

# APPENDIX B

## Summary of Plan Provisions

The provisions summarized in this section apply to persons who are members (active employees). Former members may have been covered under different plan provisions, depending on their dates of separation from service.

### 1. Covered Members

Any person who is a participant of Group A, under the original act.

Persons who became employees of the City of Houston after September 1, 1981 and prior to September 1, 1999, and elected officials of the City of Houston who assumed office after September 1, 1981 and prior to September 1, 1999, participate in Group B, but may make an irrevocable election to participate in Group A instead.

Persons who become employees of the City and persons who are elected as City officials after September 1, 1999 and prior to January 1, 2008 become members of Group A. Certain persons who were or became a Director of a City Department, Chief Administrative Officer, or Executive Director of HMEPS on or after September 1, 1999 and prior to January 1, 2005 participate in Group C. Effective January 1, 2005, all Group C participation ceased and all Group C participants became Group A participants. Accruals earned by Group C participants prior to January 1, 2005 are retained, but all future accruals are based on the Group A formulas.

All future references to Group C participants in this appendix are intended to reflect this change in the Group C status.

Covered employees newly hired on or after January 1, 2008 are members of Group D.

A former employee who is rehired on or after January 1, 2008 is a member of the group in which such employee participated at the time of his/her immediately preceding separation from service.

### 2. Monthly Final Average Salary (FAS)

The sum of the seventy-eight highest biweekly salaries paid to a member during his period of credited service, divided by thirty-six. Salary includes base pay, longevity pay, and any shift differential pay. If there are fewer than seventy-eight biweekly salaries, the FAS is determined by multiplying the average of all biweekly salaries paid to the member during the period of credited service by 26 and dividing the product by 12.

### 3. Credited Service

All services and work performed by an employee, including prior service. For members of Group A and former Group C, all services and work performed after September 1, 1943 must have been accompanied by corresponding contributions to HMEPS by the employee or legally authorized repayments must have been made. The contribution requirement applies to all Group B and Group D members effective with the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2017.

Credited service for former participants in Group C means the number of years of eligible service after the executive official's effective date of participation in Group C. A former Group C member receives two times the number of actual years of credited service in Group C solely for the purpose of fulfilling the eligibility requirements in Group C.

If former Group D and pre-1997 Group B members who forfeited their previous non-contributory credited service are rehired they will regain a year of forfeited non-contributory credited service for each year of service earned upon reemployment.

### 4. Normal Retirement

- a. Eligibility For participants in Group A or Group B, or, a former Group C member who became a Group A member as of January 1, 2005, the earliest of:
- (i) age 62 and 5 years of Credited Service
  - (ii) 5 years of Credited Service, and age plus years of Credited Service equal 70 or more, provided that, prior to January 1, 2005, the participant had at least five years of credited service and the combination of age and years of credited service was equal to or greater than 68.
  - (iii) 5 years of Credited Service, and age plus years of Credited Service equal 75 or more with minimum age 50.

For participants in Group D  
Age 62 and 5 years of Credited Service

- b. Benefit Prior to January 1, 2005:

Group A: 3.25% of FAS for each of the first 10 years of Credited Service plus 3.50% of FAS for Credited Service greater than 10 years but less than 20 years plus 4.25% of FAS for each year of Credited Service greater than 20 years (excludes period of DROP participation). Maximum benefit is 90% of FAS for all future retirees.

Group B: 1.75% of FAS for each of the first 10 years of Credited Service plus 2.00% of FAS for Credited Service greater than 10 years but less than 20 years, plus 2.75% of FAS for each year of Credited Service greater than 20 years (excludes period of DROP participation). Maximum benefit is 90% of FAS for all future retirees.

Group C: Double the rate for Group A

All accruals after January 1, 2005:

All accruals under the prior multipliers were frozen as of January 1, 2005 and the following benefit multipliers apply to service on or after that date:

Group A: 2.50% of FAS for each of the first 20 years of Credited Service plus 3.25% of FAS for each year of Credited Service greater than 20 years (excludes period of DROP participation). Maximum benefit is 90% of FAS for all future retirees.

Group B: 1.75% of FAS for each of the first 10 years of Credited Service plus 2.00% of FAS for Credited Service greater than 10 years but less than 20 years, plus 2.50% of FAS for each year of Credited Service greater than 20 years (excludes period of DROP participation). Maximum benefit is 90% of FAS for all future retirees.

Group D: 1.80% of FAS for each of the first 25 years of Credited Service, plus 1.00% of FAS for each year of Credited Service greater than 25 years. Maximum benefit is 90% of FAS for all future retirees.

5. Early Retirement (Group D only)

- |    |             |      |  |
|----|-------------|------|--|
| a. | Eligibility | (i)  | at least ten years of Credited Service; or   |
|    |             | (ii) | at least five years of Credited Service and a combination of age and service equals or is greater than 75. |
| b. | Benefit     |      | Accrued normal retirement benefit reduced by 0.25% for each month you are less than age 62.                |

6. Vested Pension

- a. Eligibility 5 years of Credited Service.
- b. Benefit Group A and Group C: Either the accrued normal retirement benefit with payments beginning at the normal retirement eligibility date or a refund of employee contributions, if any, without interest.

Group B and Group D: Accrued normal retirement benefit payable at the normal retirement eligibility date.

If the actuarial present value of a pension is less than \$20,000, a terminated participant who is not eligible to begin receiving a pension may request an early lump sum distribution of the pension. Such early lump sum distribution is irrevocable. Credited Service associated therewith can be reinstated after reemployment and pursuant to the rules of the plan.

7. Withdrawal Benefit

If a nonvested contributory member withdraws from service with less than 5 years, a refund of the member's contributions is made without interest, upon request.

8. Service-Connected Disability Retirement

- a. Eligibility Any age
- b. Benefit Group A: Accrued normal retirement benefit, but not less than 20% of final monthly salary at time of disability plus 1% of final monthly salary per year of Credited Service, to a maximum of 40% of final monthly salary.

Group B and Group D: Accrued normal retirement benefit, but not less than 20% of final monthly salary at time of disability.

9. Non-service-Connected Disability Retirement

- a. Eligibility 5 years of Credited Service.
- b. Benefit Accrued normal retirement benefit payable immediately.

## 10. Pre-retirement Survivor Benefits

### A. Service-connected

- a. Eligibility Any age or Credited Service
- b. Benefit If there is a surviving spouse, 80% of FAS payable to the spouse. 10% of FAS is payable to each qualifying dependent to a maximum of 20% for all dependents. Surviving spouse's benefit will be reduced by the amount of dependent benefits. If no surviving spouse, dependent benefits are 50% of the amount a surviving spouse would have received for each dependent to a maximum of 80% of FAS for all dependents in the aggregate.

### B. Non service-connected

- a. Eligibility 5 years of Credited Service
- b. Benefit If an active Group A, Group B or Group D member with at least 5 years of credited service dies while still in service with the City (off-duty death), the spousal survivor benefit will be 80% of the normal accrued pension, payable immediately, provided that the spouse was married to the participant for at least one continuous year as of the date of death. If such spouse was married less than one continuous year as of the date of death, the survivor benefit is 50% of the normal accrued pension.

If a Group A or Group B deferred participant (not yet receiving a pension benefit) dies, the spousal survivor benefit is 50% of the normal accrued pension, payable at the participant's eligibility date. However, the surviving spouse can elect an earlier actuarially equivalent benefit.

## 11. Postretirement Survivor Benefits

### All Groups except Option-Eligible Participants:

If there is a surviving spouse, 80% of the retirement benefit the deceased retiree was receiving at the time of death payable immediately, provided that the spouse was married to the retiree at the time of death and for at least one continuous year as of the date of separation from service (the marriage requirement applies for separations from service on or after July 1, 2017). If such spouse was married less than one continuous year as of the date of separation from service (the marriage requirement applies for separations from service on or after July 1, 2017), the spousal survivor benefit is 50% of the retirement benefit being received by the retiree at the time of death.

Option-Eligible Participants:

Life only to the retiree. Option-Eligible Participants may elect other options based on actuarial factors.

Option-Eligible Participants are all Group D members, Group A & B members who terminate after June 30, 2011 eligible for a normal retirement benefit and who are not married at their termination of service, and Group B members who terminated prior to September 1, 1997 and who are eligible for a normal retirement benefit.

12. Benefit Adjustments

COLAs are calculated as half of the average five-year investment return less five percentage points, with a minimum of 0% and a maximum of 2%, not compounded. Group D retirees who terminated after the effective date of the 2017 Legislation will receive COLAs in the future. For employees who are participating in DROP, COLAs will be delayed until the earlier of their age at retirement or age 62 as of January 1 of the year in which the increase is made.

13. Contribution Rates (all rates occur as of the first full pay period on or after the applicable effective date)

- a. Members Effective July 1, 2017, 7% of salary for Group A members, 2% of salary for Group B members and 2% of salary for Group D members. For Group D, beginning January 1, 2018, in addition to the 2%, employees contribute 1% to a notional account that will be credited with the DROP Credit interest converted to a bi-weekly rate. Effective July 1, 2018, the total contribution increases to 8% of salary for Group A members and 4% of salary for Group B members.
- b. City Effective July 1, 2017, the City's contribution obligation is set by state statute as described in the RSVS Section.

14. Deferred Retirement Option

- a. Eligibility Participants (other than Group D) who are eligible to retire but who have not retired and who remain in service with the City may participate in the DROP.
- b. Monthly DROP Credit

An amount equal to the accrued normal retirement benefit as of the effective date of DROP participation. The Monthly DROP Credit is credited to a notional account (DROP Account) on the last calendar day each month.

c. DROP Credit Interest

Interest is credited to the DROP Account at the beginning of each day based on the DROP Account balance at the end of the previous day and posted monthly on the last calendar day of each month. Effective July 1, 2017, the annual interest rate effective beginning January 1 each year is half of the average five-year investment return, not less than 2.5% and not greater than 7.5%. The assumed DROP Credit interest is 4.0%.

d. DROP Credits-COLA

COLAs will not be given if the DROP participant is younger than age 62. When the DROP participant attains at least age 62 as of January 1 of the year of the increase, COLAs are calculated as half of the average five-year investment return less five percentage points, with a minimum of 0% and a maximum of 2%, not compounded.

e. DROP Account Balance

The sum of a participant's Monthly DROP Credits, applicable COLAs, applicable interest, and, prior to January 1, 2005, the employee contributions as applicable.

15. DROP Benefit Pay-out

A terminated DROP participant may elect to:

- a. Receive the entire DROP Account Balance in a lump sum.
- b. Receive the DROP Account Balance in periodic payments as approved by the Pension Board.
- c. Receive a portion of the DROP Account balance in a lump sum and the remainder in periodic payments as approved by the Pension Board.
- d. Receive a partial payment of not less than \$1,000, no more than once each ninety (90) days.
- e. Defer election of a payout option until a future date.

16. Post DROP Retirement

The Final Pension is the accrued normal retirement benefit as of the effective date of DROP participation, increased with COLAs since DROP entry.

### Changes in Plan Provisions Since Prior Year

There have been no changes to the benefit provisions of the System since the prior valuation.



January 8, 2020

Ms. Tantri Emo  
Director, Finance Department  
City of Houston  
611 Walker  
Houston, TX 77002

Dear Tantri:

This letter is intended to clarify language from our November 27, 2019 HMEPS Proposed Risk Sharing Valuation Study (RSVS) report regarding the inclusion of HFC, HFF, and CCSI (“Houston First”) employees in the measurements. As the numerical results were not impacted, RHI is not issuing a revised report, but this letter should be included with the original report when communicated to any outside party.

Based on information provided by the City to RHI, it is our understanding that the initial description of the inclusion of the Houston First employees in the RSVS report (bottom of page 2) correctly summarizes the City’s position on this legal matter. The inclusion of Houston First employees is again mentioned on page 5 of the RSVS report. To be more accurate and align with earlier language, the page 5 language should read as follows:

The Fund Actuary’s City Contribution Amounts shown below include an estimate of the Actuarial Liability for HFC, HFF, and CCSI employees. As previously mentioned, membership of these employees in the pension system is currently in dispute, the City does not concede the inclusion of this census data in the Initial RSVS used to measure the City Contribution Amount will align with the final resolution of such dispute, and inclusion of these employees is subject to the final resolution of such dispute. The Municipal Actuary’s City Contribution Amounts are based on the measurement of the Legacy Liability from the Initial RSVS that does not include this group. However, most of difference in the two sets of numbers exists from variables in the two actuarial measurements other than the inclusion of this group.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "David A. Sawyer".

David A. Sawyer, FSA  
Senior Consulting Actuary



City of Houston  
HMEPS  
Proposed Risk Sharing  
Valuation Study  
As of July 1, 2019

**November 27, 2019**



November 27, 2019

Ms. Tantri Emo  
Director, Finance Department  
City of Houston  
611 Walker  
Houston, TX 77002

**Re: HMEPS Proposed Risk Sharing Valuation Study as of July 1, 2019**

Dear Tantri:

Texas Revised Statutes article 6243h (the Article) sets forth requirements for a Risk Sharing Valuation Study (RSVS) of the Houston Municipal Employees Pension System (HMEPS). The purpose of this study is to determine the City Contribution Rate for the following fiscal year. Retirement Horizons Inc. (RHI) was engaged by the City of Houston to perform this proposed Risk Sharing Valuation Study as of July 1, 2019 as the Municipal Actuary. This report provides the results of the Study and is organized as follows:

- Section 1 – Comparison to Corridor Midpoint
- Section 2 – Actuarial Exhibits
- Section 3 – Summary of Plan Provisions
- Section 4 – Actuarial Methods and Assumptions
- Section 5 – Summary of Valuation Data
- Section 6 – ASOP 51 Assessment and Disclosure of Risk

RHI received Actuarial Data as defined in Section 1 of the Article and required by Section 8B(a) of the Article. RHI conducted the proposed RSVS using the Actuarial Data provided and plan provisions as summarized in this report. The analysis presented in this report is based on the interest rate assumption and actuarial cost and asset methods required by the Article. All other actuarial methods and assumptions summarized in this report were adopted by the City of Houston Finance Department based on existing assumptions used in the July 1, 2016 Risk Sharing Valuation Study.

Please note, the Fund Actuary included an Actuarial Accrued Liability and cost for employees of HFC, HFF, and CCSI. Membership of these employees is currently in dispute and the City does not concede the inclusion of this census data in the RSVS will align with the final resolution of such dispute. Inclusion of these employees is subject to the final resolution of such dispute. As this HFC, HFF, and CCSI data was included in the Actuarial Data provided by the Fund Actuary, the results of the Municipal Actuary now include an Actuarial Accrued Liability and cost for this group. The City does not concede that HMEPS or its actuary have acted within the scope of their lawful authority.

Ms. Tantri Emo  
November 27, 2019

As described in the Article, results of the Risk Sharing Valuation Study performed by the Fund Actuary will be compared to the results in this report. If the results are greater than two percentage points different, then RHI will attempt to reconcile the results with the Fund Actuary, or a mathematical average will be used. If the results are within two percentage points, then the Fund Actuary's results will be used.

The actual costs, City Contribution Rates, and other results could be materially different from those described in this report in the future if actual plan experience differs significantly from the underlying valuation basis. Differences could occur for a number of reasons such as plan experience differing from the underlying demographic and economic assumptions or changes in plan provisions. Due to the limited scope of this report, analysis of the potential range of such future measurements has not been performed.

The results in this report and any measures of funded status are predicated on the notion of the Fund's ongoing operation and should not be relied upon for assessing the sufficiency of plan assets for settlement of plan termination liabilities.

The information contained in this report was prepared as requested by the City of Houston and solely for the purpose of satisfying the RSVS requirements of the Article, and should not be used for any other purpose. As significantly different results from those contained in this report may be needed for other purposes, this report should only be provided to other parties in its entirety.

The signing actuary for this report is a member of the Society of Actuaries and other professional actuarial organizations and meets the "Qualification Standards for Actuaries Issuing Statements of Actuarial Opinion." The undersigned is available to answer questions regarding the information contained in this report or to provide further explanations or details as needed.

Respectfully submitted by Retirement Horizons Inc.



David A. Sawyer, FSA EA MAAA  
Senior Consulting Actuary

## Comparison to Corridor Midpoint

### Corridor Midpoint

The table below contains the Corridor Midpoint, along with the corresponding Minimum and Maximum Contribution Rates using a 5% Corridor Margin as specified in the Article. Based on RHI's July 1, 2019 RSVS results, the City Contribution Rate for FY 2021 would be 8.03% of pensionable payroll, which is within the Corridor. The City Contribution Rate is equal to the sum of the Employer Normal Cost Rate and the Amortization Rate from any Liability Layers established subsequent to the Legacy Liability.

<b>FY</b>	<b>Corridor Midpoint</b>	<b>Corridor Minimum</b>	<b>Corridor Maximum</b>	<b>RHI Calculated City Contribution Rate</b>	<b>Final City Contribution Rate *</b>
2018	8.17%	3.17%	13.17%	8.05%	8.17%
2019	8.27%	3.27%	13.27%	8.27%	8.27%
2020	8.32%	3.32%	13.32%	8.17%	8.32%
2021	8.36%	3.36%	13.36%	8.03%	
2022	8.41%	3.41%	13.41%		
2023	8.44%	3.44%	13.44%		
2024	8.48%	3.48%	13.48%		
2025	8.51%	3.51%	13.51%		
2026	8.54%	3.54%	13.54%		
2027	8.57%	3.57%	13.57%		
2028	8.59%	3.59%	13.59%		
2029	8.61%	3.61%	13.61%		
2030	8.63%	3.63%	13.63%		
2031	8.65%	3.65%	13.65%		
2032	8.67%	3.67%	13.67%		
2033	8.69%	3.69%	13.69%		
2034	8.70%	3.70%	13.70%		
2035	8.71%	3.71%	13.71%		
2036	8.72%	3.72%	13.72%		
2037	8.73%	3.73%	13.73%		
2038	8.74%	3.74%	13.74%		
2039	8.74%	3.74%	13.74%		
2040	8.75%	3.75%	13.75%		
2041	8.76%	3.76%	13.76%		
2042	8.77%	3.77%	13.77%		
2043	8.78%	3.78%	13.78%		
2044	8.79%	3.79%	13.79%		
2045	8.79%	3.79%	13.79%		
2046	8.80%	3.80%	13.80%		
2047	8.81%	3.81%	13.81%		

\* Final City Contribution Rates (CCR) for FY 2018 – 2020 were based on results from the Fund Actuary's RSVS. The CCR from the Fund Actuary's RSVS was between the Corridor Minimum and Midpoint resulting in the final CCR equal to the Corridor Midpoint as required by the Article.

## Comparison to Corridor Midpoint

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### City Contribution Amount

The table below contains the City Contribution Amount values as specified in the Article. The City Contribution Amount is added to the product of the City Contribution Rate times pensionable payroll to determine the Total City Contribution for a Fiscal Year. The City Contribution Amount values were set by the initial Risk Sharing Valuation Study and do not depend on the results of subsequent studies.

The Fund Actuary’s City Contribution Amounts shown below include an estimate of the Actuarial Liability for HFC, HFF, and CCSI employees. As previously mentioned, the details of the settlement on this issue are still being worked through, so the City does not concede the inclusion of this census data in the Initial RSVS used to measure the City Contribution Amount will align with the final settlement. The Municipal Actuary’s City Contribution Amounts are based on the measurement of the Legacy Liability from the Initial RSVS that does not include this group. However, most of difference in the two sets of numbers exists from variables in the two actuarial measurements other than the inclusion of this group.

FY	City Contribution Amount	
	Municipal Actuary	Fund Actuary
2018	\$119,353,985	\$124,030,357
2019	\$122,636,219	\$127,441,192
2020	\$126,008,716	\$130,945,824
2021	\$129,473,955	\$134,546,835
2022	\$133,034,489	\$138,246,872
2023	\$136,692,937	\$142,048,661
2024	\$140,451,993	\$145,955,000
2025	\$144,314,423	\$149,968,762
2026	\$148,283,069	\$154,092,903
2027	\$152,360,854	\$158,330,458
2028	\$156,550,777	\$162,684,546
2029	\$160,855,924	\$167,158,371
2030	\$165,279,462	\$171,755,226
2031	\$169,824,647	\$176,478,494
2032	\$174,494,825	\$181,331,653
2033	\$179,293,432	\$186,318,273
2034	\$184,224,002	\$191,442,026
2035	\$189,290,162	\$196,706,682
2036	\$194,495,641	\$202,116,115
2037	\$199,844,272	\$207,674,309
2038	\$205,339,989	\$213,385,352
2039	\$210,986,839	\$219,253,449
2040	\$216,788,977	\$225,282,919
2041	\$222,750,674	\$231,478,199
2042	\$228,876,317	\$237,843,850
2043	\$235,170,416	\$244,384,556
2044	\$241,637,603	\$251,105,131
2045	\$248,282,637	\$258,010,522
2046	\$255,110,409	\$265,105,812
2047	\$262,125,945	\$272,393,221

## Actuarial Exhibits

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### 2.1. Fair Value of Assets

	July 1, 2018	July 1, 2019
A. Fair Value of Plan Assets		
Total Fair Value	\$ 2,988,864,278	\$ 3,100,999,065
 B. Change in Fair Value		Change
1. Contributions		
a. Members		\$ 32,536,529
b. City		176,261,043
c. Total		\$ 208,797,572
2. Disbursements		
a. Benefit Payments		\$ (292,454,272)
b. Administrative Expenses		(5,362,929)
c. Total		\$ (297,817,201)
3. Investment Return		
a. Interest and Dividends		\$ 44,660,504
b. Realized and Unrealized Gain/(Loss)		164,512,859
c. Plan Investment Expenses		(8,018,947)
d. Total Return		\$ 201,154,416
4. Net Change		\$ 112,134,787
5. Average Rate of Return		
a. Average Asset Value		\$2,944,354,464
b. Income Net of Investment Expenses		\$ 201,154,416
c. Annual Rate of Return - Net of Investment Expenses		6.83%
d. Annual Rate of Return - Gross		7.11%

## Actuarial Exhibits

### 2.1. Actuarial Value of Assets

1. Actuarial Value of Assets, beginning of prior year	\$ 2,874,584,548
2. Net Cash Flow	
a. Contributions	\$ 208,797,572
b. Benefit Disbursements	(292,454,272)
c. Administrative Expenses	<u>(5,362,929)</u>
d. Net Cash Flow [2.a. + 2.b. + 2.c.]	\$ (89,019,629)
3. Expected Investment Return [1. x 0.07] + [2.d. x ((1.07) <sup>.5-1</sup> )]	\$ 198,157,927
4. Expected Actuarial Value of Assets at end of year [1. + 2.d. + 3.]	\$ 2,983,722,846
5. Market Value of Assets at end of year	\$ 3,100,999,065
6. Difference [5. - 4.]	\$ 117,276,219

### 7. Development of Actuarial Value of Assets, end of year

Fiscal Year End	Remaining Deferrals of Excess (Shortfall) of Investment Income	Offsetting of Gains/(Losses)	Net Deferrals Remaining	Years Remaining	Recognized for This Valuation	Remaining after This Valuation
2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
2016	-	-	-	2	-	-
2017	76,357,012	-	76,357,012	3	25,452,337	50,904,675
2018	37,922,718	-	37,922,718	4	9,480,680	28,442,038
2019	2,996,489	-	2,996,489	5	599,298	2,397,191
Total	\$ 117,276,219	\$ -	\$ 117,276,219		\$ 35,532,315	\$ 81,743,904

8. Actuarial Value of Assets as of July 1, 2019 (5. - 7.)	\$ 3,019,255,161
9. Rate of Return on Actuarial Value of Assets	8.3%

## Actuarial Exhibits

### 2.3. Actuarial Accrued Liability

	July 1, 2018	July 1, 2019
A. Discount Rate	7.0%	7.0%
B. Actuarial Accrued Liability		
1. Active	\$1,852,200,881	\$1,890,706,995
2. Terminated Vested or NonVested	\$174,444,803	\$184,711,891
3. Disabled	\$34,373,490	\$33,252,382
4. Retired <sup>1</sup>	\$2,885,576,102	\$2,975,250,887
5. Total	\$4,946,595,276	\$5,083,922,155
C. Change in Actuarial Accrued Liability		2019 Fiscal Year
1. Benefits Accumulated		\$63,533,197
2. Benefits Paid		(\$292,454,272)
3. Decrease in Discount Period		\$338,384,943
4. Plan Experience		\$27,863,011
5. Actuarial Assumptions		\$0
6. Actuarial Methods		\$0
7. Plan Amendments		\$0
8. Net Change		\$137,326,879
D. Actuarial Value of Assets	\$ 2,874,584,548	\$ 3,019,255,161
E. Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$2,072,010,728	\$2,064,666,994
F. Total Normal Cost as % of Payroll <sup>2</sup>	11.10%	11.20%
G. Member Contribution as % of Payroll <sup>3</sup>	3.00%	3.00%
H. Employer Normal Cost Rate [F - G]	8.10%	8.20%

<sup>1</sup> Liability for inactive DROP balances is allocated to Retired members

<sup>2</sup> Includes administrative expense rate of 1.19% of payroll

<sup>3</sup> For Group D members

## Actuarial Exhibits

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### 2.4. Amortization Rate for Liability Layers

This exhibit develops the Amortization Rate that is included in the calculation of the City Contribution Rate. As the Legacy Liability is excluded from the calculation of the City Contribution Rate, the Legacy Liability amortization payment is not shown.

Valuation Date Base Established	Initial Amount of Liability Layer (BOY)	Remaining Liability to be Amortized as of 7/1/2019	Remaining Amortization Period as of 7/1/2019	RSVS Amortization Amount for FY 2021
7/1/2016	\$2,036,298,818	\$2,081,570,243	27	N/A
7/1/2017	\$15,845,107	\$17,144,311	28	\$1,017,323
7/1/2018	(\$8,893,195)	(\$9,515,719)	27	(\$576,198)
7/1/2019	(\$24,531,841)	<u>(\$24,531,841)</u>	27	<u>(\$1,577,821)</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$2,064,666,994</b>		<b>(\$1,136,696)</b>
Projected Payroll for FY 2021				\$671,949,943
Amortization Amount as a % of FY 2021 Payroll				-0.17%

## Summary of Plan Provisions

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### ***Eligibility and Participation***

Group A: Hired after September 1, 1981 and prior to September 1, 1999 and opted into Group A, or hired after September 1, 1999 and prior to January 1, 2008. Group C participants receive the same benefits as Group A participants for service after December 31, 2004.

Group B: Hired after September 1, 1981 and prior to September 1, 1999 and did not opt into Group A.

Group D: Hired after January 1, 2008.

### ***Final Average Pay (FAP)***

The average of the highest 78 bi-weekly payroll periods of salary, including base pay, longevity pay, and shift differential.

### ***Credited Service***

Elapsed time from date of hire, for all periods of service classified as full-time, fully paid, employment with the City of Houston.

### ***Retirement Benefit***

#### Eligibility

➤ Groups A and B

The earliest of:

1. Age 62 with 5 years of Credited Service
2. 5 years of Credited Service and age plus Credited Service of 70 or more, with at least 5 years of Credited Service and age plus Credited Service of 68 or more as of January 1, 2005
3. 5 years of Credited Service and age plus Credited Service of 75 or more and age at least age 50

➤ Group D

Age 62 with 5 years of Credited Service. Early retirement benefits are available at age 55 with at least 10 years of Credited Service or at 75 Points with at least 5 years of Credited Service.

## Summary of Plan Provisions

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Amount

➤ Group A

FAP multiplied by the following service-based percentages:

<b>Service</b>	<b>Pre-2005</b>	<b>Post-2004</b>
<b>0 - 10</b>	3.25%	2.5%
<b>11 - 20</b>	3.5%	2.5%
<b>Over 20</b>	4.25%	3.25%

➤ Group B

FAP multiplied by the following service-based percentages:

<b>Service</b>	<b>Pre-2005</b>	<b>Post-2004</b>
<b>0 - 10</b>	1.75%	1.75%
<b>11 - 20</b>	2.0%	2.0%
<b>Over 20</b>	2.75%	2.5%

➤ Group D

FAP multiplied by the following service-based percentages. The benefit is reduced by 0.25% for each month retirement precedes age 62:

<b>Service</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>0 - 25</b>	1.8%
<b>Over 25</b>	1.0%

In addition, beginning January 1, 2018, Group D members will accrue a cash balance account based on member contributions of 1% of pay. This account will be credited with the same interest rate as DROP accounts.

Maximum benefit is 90% of FAP for all groups.

## Summary of Plan Provisions

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### **Termination Benefit**

Eligibility	5 years of Credited Service.
Amount	Accrued normal retirement benefit payable at the normal retirement eligibility date. Members have the option to receive a refund of contributions without interest. Non-vested members may receive a refund of contributions without interest.

### **On-Duty Disability**

Eligibility	No age or service requirements.
Amount	Accrued benefit, not less than 20% of final monthly salary, plus a group A member may receive 1% per year of final monthly salary per year of Credited Service, up to a maximum of 40% of final monthly salary for a total disability pension.

### **Off-Duty Disability**

Eligibility	5 years of Credited Service.
Benefit	Accrued benefit payable immediately.

### **On-Duty Death**

Eligibility	No age or service requirements.
Benefit	80% of FAP.

### **Off-Duty Death**

Eligibility	5 years of Credited Service.
Benefit	80% of the accrued benefit, payable to a surviving spouse who has been married to the participant for at least one year. Otherwise, 50% of the accrued benefit.

## Summary of Plan Provisions

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### **Retired Member Death**

Eligibility

Retired and receiving monthly pension.

Amount

Participants other than Option-Eligible Participants: 80% of monthly pension the retired member was receiving (50% if payable to a surviving spouse who has not been married to the participant for at least one year), except beneficiaries of members who commenced a deferred vested benefit will receive 50% of the monthly pension the retired member was receiving.

Option-Eligible Participants: Based on member election at retirement.

Allocation to Beneficiaries

The benefit amount above is payable to a surviving spouse, with 10% payable to each qualifying dependent other than the surviving spouse, with a maximum of 20% and the surviving spouse's benefit offset by this amount. If there is no surviving spouse, 50% is payable to each qualifying dependent, up to a maximum of 100% of the surviving spouse's benefit (does not apply to Option-Eligible Participants after retirement).

### **Cost of Living Adjustment**

Five-year investment return (net of investment expenses), less an adjustment factor, with the result multiplied by 50%. The adjustment factor is the assumed interest rate less 2.0%. The COLA will be no less than 0% and no more than 2%. All members except Group D members who terminated employment prior to July 1, 2017 will be eligible.

### **DROP**

Upon reaching retirement eligibility, Group A and B members may enter the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP). The member's monthly annuity (with COLA beginning at age 62) is added to a notional account, along with Group A member contributions prior to 2005. Interest is credited on the account using the 50% of the Fund's five-year investment return (net of investment expenses), with a minimum of 2.5% and a maximum of 7.5%. Upon exiting the DROP for retirement, the member's monthly benefit is the current monthly annuity, including COLA increases.

## Summary of Plan Provisions

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### **Contribution Rates**

#### *Members*

- Group A 8% of pensionable pay.
  
- Group B 4% of pensionable pay.
  
- Group D 3% of pensionable pay. One third of the contributions from Group D members will be used to provide a cash balance benefit payable upon termination of service, with interest credited at the same rate is credited on DROP accounts.

#### *City*

The City Contribution Rate from the RSVS applied to pensionable payroll plus the Contribution Amount.

## Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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### **Actuarial Cost Methods**

Measurement Date	Census data as of July 1, 2019. Impact of plan changes measured on future accruals only; no impact to accruals through the valuation date.
Actuarial Value of Assets	Fair market value of assets as of June 30, 2019, less a five-year phase-in of the excess (shortfall) between expected investment return and actual income. The calculation is based on the difference between actual fair market value and the expected actuarial value of assets each year. The cumulative excess return (shortfall) is recognized at a minimum rate of 20% per year. Gains are used to offset outstanding losses, and vice versa, to accelerate the amortization. Expected earnings are based on the assumed rate of return on investments and are net of investment expenses. The smoothing method was reset as of July 1, 2016.
Actuarial Cost Method	<u>The Ultimate Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method</u> A method under which the actuarial present value of all potential future projected benefits of each individual included in the valuation is calculated, assuming continued service and pay increases. The <i>normal cost</i> is calculated as the average uniform percentage of payroll which, if applied to the compensation of each participant during the entire period of anticipated covered service, would meet the cost of all benefits payable based on benefits provisions for new hires. The portion of the actuarial present value of future benefits not provided for at the valuation date by the sum of the present value of future normal costs and the present value of future member contributions in excess of the amount applicable for new hires is called the <i>actuarial accrued liability</i> .

### **Key Economic Assumptions**

Interest Rate	7.00% as required by the Article.
General Inflation	2.25%.
Wage Inflation	3.00%.
Payroll Growth	2.75%.
Administrative Expenses	1.19% of payroll.

## Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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Individual Pay Increase Rate

A service-related assumption:

Years of Credited Service	Rate
1	5.25%
2	5.25%
3	5.75%
4	5.25%
5	4.75%
6	4.50%
7	4.25%
8	4.00%
9	3.75%
10-24	3.50%
25+	3.00%

DROP Participation

65% of members are assumed to enter DROP. Members are assumed to enter at the earliest eligible date, but not before the valuation date.

DROP Interest Crediting Rate

4.00%. Due to the use of the Ultimate Entry Age cost method, regression of historical balances does not impact cost results, so historical balances were regressed at 4.00% as well.

COLA

1.00% per year, not compounded.

## Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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### Demographic Assumptions

#### Mortality Rates

- Active members      The RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality, scaled by 90% for males and 80% for females.  
  
90% of active member deaths are assumed to be Non-Service-Connected.
  
- Retired members and beneficiaries      RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Tables with Blue Collar Adjustment, scaled by 125% for males and 112% for females, with generational mortality improvement projected based on Scale BB. Rates are set forward five years for Disabled Retirees.

#### Retirement Rates

	<b>Expected Retirements Per 100 Lives</b>			
	<i>Group A &amp; B Members</i>		<i>Group D Members</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<b>Age</b>				
<b>45 - 49</b>	15	12	0	0
<b>50 - 54</b>	10	11	3	3
<b>55</b>	10	11	4	4
<b>56</b>	10	11	5	5
<b>57</b>	10	11	6	6
<b>58</b>	10	11	7	7
<b>59</b>	10	11	8	8
<b>60</b>	12	11	10	10
<b>61</b>	14	11	13	13
<b>62</b>	16	20	35	35
<b>63</b>	18	18	25	18
<b>64</b>	20	12	18	20
<b>65</b>	20	22	20	20
<b>66 - 69</b>	20	20	20	19
<b>70 - 74</b>	20	25	20	19
<b>75+</b>	100	100	100	100

## Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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### Disability Rates

Age	Males	Females
<b>20</b>	0.000004	0.000006
<b>25</b>	0.000010	0.000013
<b>30</b>	0.000078	0.000069
<b>35</b>	0.000340	0.000108
<b>40</b>	0.000695	0.000251
<b>45</b>	0.001346	0.000564
<b>50</b>	0.002346	0.001342
<b>55</b>	0.003390	0.002159
<b>60</b>	0.004477	0.002604

Rates of decrement are assumed to be zero once a member reaches retirement eligibility.

Rates of Service-Connected Disability are 93.5% of those shown above. Rates of Non-Service-Connected Disability are 6.5% of those shown above.

### Termination Rates

Rates of termination are a function of age and service.

### Sample Rates

#### Males

Age	Years of Service										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
<b>20</b>	0.3244	0.2682	0.2300	0.2060	0.1926	0.1824	0.1617	0.1507	0.1400	0.1278	0.0541
<b>30</b>	0.2585	0.2146	0.1808	0.1563	0.1396	0.1275	0.1143	0.1057	0.0985	0.0919	0.0449
<b>40</b>	0.2003	0.1645	0.1351	0.1124	0.0954	0.0832	0.0750	0.0683	0.0634	0.0603	0.0357
<b>50</b>	0.1559	0.1258	0.1013	0.0824	0.0681	0.0577	0.0510	0.0454	0.0411	0.0383	0.0265
<b>60</b>	0.1341	0.1083	0.0887	0.0740	0.0634	0.0557	0.0469	0.0407	0.0344	0.0277	0.0173

## Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

### Females

Age	Years of Service										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
20	0.2811	0.2574	0.2344	0.2123	0.1912	0.1711	0.1506	0.1282	0.1040	0.0784	0.1385
30	0.2155	0.1943	0.1736	0.1539	0.1356	0.1188	0.1032	0.0879	0.0730	0.0585	0.0795
40	0.1688	0.1460	0.1250	0.1063	0.0903	0.0770	0.0664	0.0581	0.0517	0.0472	0.0367
50	0.1510	0.1223	0.0984	0.0791	0.0645	0.0544	0.0481	0.0452	0.0453	0.0481	0.0339
60	0.1794	0.1373	0.1049	0.0812	0.0653	0.0570	0.0540	0.0552	0.0601	0.0682	0.0339

Members with a choice of terminated vested benefit or refund of contributions are assumed to elect the benefit with the larger present value. Those electing the terminated vested benefit are assumed to commence at age 62.

Percentage married

70% of participants are assumed to be married.  
No beneficiaries other than the spouse assumed.

Age difference

Husbands assumed to be three years older than wives.

Benefit End Age for Children

Benefits are assumed to be paid to child beneficiaries until they reach age 21. Child beneficiaries currently over age 21 are assumed to be disabled and receiving a life annuity.

Development of Valuation Pay

Valuation pay is projected by increasing the prior year's pay with the nominal individual pay increase rate.

Payment of DROP Balances

Installments over 8 years. The value of the DROP balance is multiplied by a factor which reflects the difference between the assumed DROP interest crediting rate and the interest rate assumption (0.912).

## Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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### Funding Policy

The City is assumed to contribute the City Contribution Rate from the prior year's RSVS after application of the Corridor, plus the Contribution Amount. The actuarially determined City Contribution Rate is measured as the normal cost rate, plus the administrative expenses rate, plus the amortization rate of any Liability layers (excluding the Legacy Liability) due to unexpected changes in the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL), less the member contribution rate for Group D, adjusted with interest to mid-year. The closed amortization rates for the Liability Layers are calculated as a level percent of pay. The initial amortization period for a Liability Loss Layer is 30 years. The initial amortization period for a Liability Gain Layer is equal to the remaining amortization period for the largest Liability Loss Layer. The projected payroll for the amortization rates is based on the estimated prior year pensionable pay, adjusted by 26/27 in years with 27 pay periods. This result is then increased by the assumed payroll growth rate to the year the amortization payment is assumed to be made. The estimated prior year's payroll is equal to the sum of each member's prior year annualized pensionable pay provided in the Actuarial Data.

The City Contribution Amount was calculated based on a 30-year closed level percent of pay amortization of the Legacy Liability applied to projected payroll from the initial RSVS. The schedule developed for FY 2017 will be used in all future years.

### Benefits Not Valued

A non-service-connected death benefit payable for a member married less than one year is a 50% survivor benefit.

## Summary of Valuation Data

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	July 1, 2018	July 1, 2019
<b>A. Active Members</b>		
1. Number	11,710	11,507
2. Prior Year Annualized Pay	\$615,987,265	\$636,463,145
3. Valuation payroll	\$641,101,884	\$662,438,899
4. Average pay	\$54,748	\$57,568
5. Average age	47.6	47.9
6. Average service	11.4	11.5
 <b>B. Terminated Vested</b>		
1. Number	3,457	3,609
2. Total benefits	\$24,477,173	\$23,282,036
3. Average Annual benefits	\$7,080	\$6,451
 <b>C. Disabled</b>		
1. Number	298	289
2. Total benefits	\$3,369,633	\$3,322,286
3. Average Annual benefits	\$11,307	\$11,496
 <b>D. Retired</b>		
1. Number	8,614	8,853
2. Total benefits	\$218,548,693	\$225,931,391
3. Average Annual benefits	\$25,371	\$25,520
 <b>E. Beneficiaries</b>		
1. Number	1,922	1,968
2. Total benefits	\$31,897,750	\$33,043,789
3. Average Annual benefits	\$16,596	\$16,791

**Notes:**

Does not include 2,156 Non-Vested Participants with \$3,681,344 in liability for 2018 and 3,043 Non-Vested Participants with \$4,295,182 in liability for 2019.

## ASOP 51 Assessment and Disclosure of Risk

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The measurement of Pension Obligations and Actuarially Determined Contributions requires assumptions about future economic and demographic variables. The events and anomalies identified below are some of the risks associated with these measurements and how they may impact the pension obligations, funded status, and the adequacy of the funding policy. The assessment and disclosure of these risks and the actual future results may reasonably be expected to differ.

**Investment Risk** - As the return on the plan trust assets is subject to market return, should the actual rate of return be lower than the expected return the cost of the plan will rise and vice versa.

**Asset/Liability Mismatch Risk** - The changes in assets are not directly tied to the changes in the value of liabilities in magnitude or direction.

**Longevity and other Demographic Risks** - Cessation from employment due to termination, disability, death, or retirement may not directly align with the assumptions used to value the Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL). Actual demographic experience of the plan population may increase or decrease the future measurement of the AAL.

**Payroll Risk** – The funded status and future Actuarially Determined Contributions Rates (ADCR) are subject to payroll risk. Payroll lower than expected can result in future increases in the ADCR required to amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability and vice versa.

**Contribution Risk** - The City and members are assumed to make the statutorily required contributions and this valuation has not considered the possibility of unpaid contributions. If contributions are less than expected, the funded status will likely decrease over time. Due to the all the risks mentioned above, even making the statutorily required contributions does not fully guarantee the benefit security.

Understand that the above risks may not be independent of one another. Thus, it is important to discuss any known upcoming changes in the City's financials and the impact on the Fund to better identify associated risks. Any impending changes should be discussed as soon as possible, so corresponding measures may be taken to align the pension plan liabilities with these variations.

Also understand that this valuation did not assess the likelihood or consequences of potential future changes in applicable law that would impact future benefits or funding of the plan. Should applicable law be changed, these changes will be addressed in separate actuarial communications.

# ASOP 51 Assessment and Disclosure of Risk

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## Historical Results

The following information summarizes some of the historical RSVS measurements. This information may be helpful in better understanding the risks of sponsoring this defined benefit pension plan.

## Actuarial Liabilities and Assets

The numerical results in this section provides funded status progress since July 1, 2017. Over this period the favorable investment returns exceeded any unexpected growth in the Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) due to experience resulting in a reduction in the Unfunded AAL over this period.

## Cash Flows

Negative cash flows indicate benefit payments and expenses exceed the contributions coming into the trust. This may require liquidation of higher returning investments at inopportune times impacting the investment return. Except in 2018, when the proceeds from the Pension Obligation Bonds were deposited, the cash flows have been negative. Negative cash flows are common for mature plans like HMEPS.

## Rates of Return

The trust assets are invested in a diversified portfolio. The results of the RSVS assume the trust earns 7% per year over the long-term future, but actual annual returns will differ from the 7% assumption. The historical returns provide information on how these returns have differed from the assumption in recent years. As noted above, returns above the 7% assumption reduce the long-term cost and vice versa.

## Maturity Measures

The last section summarizes several maturity measures related to payroll and the inactive members. The ratio of the asset measure to payroll provides information on contribution volatility as it relates to asset returns. The higher the ratio, the larger the increase/decrease in contributions (as a % of payroll) are for unfavorable/favorable investment experience compared to the 7% return assumption.

The ratio of the number of active members to the number of inactive members is an important measure of the plan maturity. This ratio will typically decrease as the plan matures over time. As the ratio of active to inactive members decreases, larger increases in contribution rates (as a % of payroll) are typically required to amortize the same percentage increase in UAAL. The ratio of inactive AAL to total AAL is a similar measure of the plan maturity. As the percentage of the inactive member AAL increases, larger increases in contribution rates are typically required to amortize the same percentage increase in UAAL. As plans mature, the contribution volatility for these mature plans becomes more dependent on the investment returns than contribution amounts.

## ASOP 51 Assessment and Disclosure of Risk

### Historical Results

The table below shows historical measures from the prior Risk Sharing Valuation Studies. This information demonstrates trends in the Plan's funded status, information on the cash flows, volatility of the asset returns and several maturity measures.

(\$1,000)

Actuarial Liabilities and Assets (BOY - 7/1)	2017	2018	2019
Fair Value of Assets (FVA)	\$ 2,844,349 <sup>1</sup>	\$ 2,988,864	\$ 3,100,999
Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	\$ 2,742,539 <sup>1</sup>	\$ 2,874,585	\$ 3,019,255
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$4,802,693	\$4,946,595	\$5,083,922
Funded Status (AVA/AAL)	57.1%	58.1%	59.4%
Unfunded AAL (AAL - AVA)	\$ 2,060,154	\$ 2,072,010	\$ 2,064,667

Total Normal Cost as % of Payroll

### Cash Flows (EOY - 6/30)

Contributions (City + Member)	\$ 198,459	\$ 449,467 <sup>1</sup>	\$ 208,798
Disbursements	(288,001)	(291,177)	(297,817)
Positive/(Negative) Cash Flows	\$ (89,542)	\$ 158,290	\$ (89,019)
- as % of Fair Value of Assets	-3.1%	5.3%	-2.9%

### Rates of Return (EOY - 6/30)

Assumed Rate	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
AVA	7.7%	8.4%	8.3%
FVA	12.4%	8.5%	6.8%

### Maturity Measures (BOY - 7/1)

Payroll	\$ 640,557 <sup>2</sup>	\$ 641,102 <sup>2</sup>	\$ 662,439
- FVA/Payroll	4.4	4.7	4.7
- AVA/Payroll	4.3	4.5	4.6
- AAL/Payroll	7.5	7.7	7.7
- UAAL/Payroll	3.2	3.2	3.1
Inactive Member Measures			
- # of Actives/# of Inactives <sup>3</sup>	84.9%	81.9%	78.2%
- Inactive AAL/Total AAL	61.9%	62.6%	62.8%

<sup>1</sup> Amounts include proceeds from the Pension Obligation Bond

<sup>2</sup> Values are estimated

<sup>3</sup> Does not include counts for non-vested members due a refund