

Michigan State Employees' Retirement System  
Annual Actuarial Valuation Report  
September 30, 2022





April 21, 2023

Mr. Anthony Estell  
Director, Office of Retirement Services  
Michigan State Employees' Retirement System  
530 W. Allegan  
Lansing, Michigan 48933

**Re: Michigan State Employees' Retirement System - Actuarial Valuation as of September 30, 2022**

Dear Mr. Estell:

The results of the September 30, 2022 actuarial valuation of the Michigan State Employees' Retirement System (SERS) pension benefits are presented in this report. The purpose of the valuation was to measure the System's funding progress and to determine the employer contribution for the 2024-2025 fiscal year and to provide actuarial information for the System's financial report. The report should not be relied upon for any other purpose. This report may be provided to parties other than the Office of Retirement Services (ORS) only in its entirety and only with the permission of the Office of Retirement Services. GRS is not responsible for unauthorized use of this report.

The valuation was based upon information, furnished by the Office of Retirement Services, concerning Retirement System benefits, financial transactions, and active members, terminated members, retirees and beneficiaries. Data was checked for internal and year-to-year consistency, but was not audited by us. As a result, we are unable to assume responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the data provided. Year 2005 and prior years' valuation results were not prepared by GRS and are presented for comparison with the current year's results.

The valuation summarized in this report involves actuarial calculations that require making assumptions about future events. We believe that the assumptions and methods used in this report are reasonable and appropriate. However, other assumptions and methods could also be reasonable and could result in materially different results. Some of the numbers in this report are rounded. The use of the rounded numbers for plan liabilities should not imply a lack of precision. In addition, because it is not possible or practical to consider every possible contingency, we may use summary information, estimates or simplifications or calculations to facilitate the modeling of future events. We may also exclude factors or data that we deem to be immaterial.

Mr. Anthony Estell

April 21, 2023

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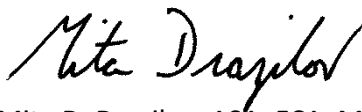
Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements (such as the end of an amortization period or additional cost or contribution requirements based on the plan's funded status); and changes in plan provisions or applicable law. Due to the limited scope of this assignment, we did not perform an analysis of the potential range of future measurements. This valuation was based on the assumption that the plan sponsor will continue to be able to make any contributions necessary to fund the plan in the future. A determination of the plan sponsor's ability to make the necessary contributions in the future is beyond the scope of our expertise and was not performed by us.

This report was prepared using our proprietary valuation model and related software which in our professional judgment has the capability to provide results that are consistent with the purposes of the valuation and has no material limitations or known weaknesses. We performed tests to ensure that the model reasonably represents that which is intended to be modeled.

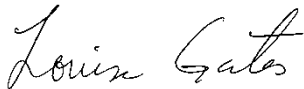
To the best of our knowledge, this report is accurate and fairly presents the actuarial position of the Retirement System. The valuation was conducted in accordance with standards of practice prescribed by the Actuarial Standards Board and in compliance with the applicable State statutes. Mita D. Drazilov and Louise M. Gates are independent of the plan sponsor and are Members of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA) who meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinions contained herein. It is our opinion that the actuarial assumptions used for the valuation produce results which are reasonable.

Sincerely,

Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company



Mita D. Drazilov, ASA, FCA, MAAA



Louise M. Gates, ASA, FCA, MAAA

MDD/LMG



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# Executive Summary/Board Summary

## 1. Required Employer Contributions to Support Retirement Benefits

The computed employer contribution for fiscal year 2025 is shown below. Computed contributions are displayed as annual dollar amounts. The Retirement System is closed to new members and as a result, contributions expressed as percentages of active member payroll are not useful. We understand that the current policy is to contribute on the basis of the dollar amount shown below plus any reconciliation payments established by subsection 38(5) of the SERS statute.

<b>Contribution \$</b>
\$665,630,721

## 2. Contribution Comparison

The chart below compares the results of this valuation of the Retirement System with the results of the prior year's valuation.

<b>Valuation Date</b>	<b>9/30/2021</b>	<b>9/30/2022</b>
Contribution \$	\$645,166,174	\$665,630,721

## 3. Dedicated Gains Policy

In 2017, the Board adopted a Dedicated Gains Policy. The purpose of the Policy is to reduce the investment return assumption for actuarial valuation purposes if the fiscal year's net market value rate of return exceeds a certain amount. In accordance with discussions with ORS staff for purposes of the September 30, 2021 funding valuation, the excess return first eliminates the amount of the September 30, 2020 funding value of assets that exceeded the September 30, 2020 market value of assets. The remaining excess return is then used to reduce the investment return assumption to offset the increase in the computed employer contribution from where it otherwise would have been. Starting with the September 30, 2021 funding valuation, in accordance with modifications to the Dedicated Gains Policy, the Dedicated Gains Policy cannot lower the investment return assumption below 6.00%.

For SERS, the following is applicable:

- For normal cost purposes, the amount of excess investment return is sufficient to cover the increase in the employer normal cost for the first year only.

For the September 30, 2022 valuation, the investment return assumption remained at 6.00% as a result of the policy. Please see page C-3 for additional detail.



# Executive Summary/Board Summary

## 4. Reasons for Change

There are three general reasons why contributions change from one valuation to the next. The first is a change in the benefits or eligibility conditions of the plan. The second is a change in the valuation assumptions used to predict future occurrences and valuation methods. The third is the difference during the year between the plan's actual experience and what the assumptions predicted.

No benefit changes were reported to the actuary in connection with this valuation of the System and no assumption changes were made. Finally, System experience for the year ending September 30, 2022 was overall unfavorable and is described in more detail in Section B of this report.

## **SECTION A**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

# Contribution Requirements

## Development of Employer Contributions for the Indicated Valuation Date

Contributions for	September 30	
	2021	2022
(1) Fiscal Year Ending September 30,	2024	2025
(2) Total Normal Cost of Benefits (as a % of member pay)	11.00%	10.90%
(3) Member Contribution %	4.00%	4.00%
(4) Employer Normal Cost % = (2) - (3)	7.00%	6.90%
(5) Projected Tier 1 Active Member Payroll for Applicable Fiscal Year	\$ 341,068,513	\$ 294,688,540
(6) Employer Normal Cost \$ = (4) x (5)	23,874,796	20,333,509
a. Tier 2 Employer Normal Cost \$	12,216,561	16,980,007
b. Administrative Expenses	6,500,000	6,500,000
c. Total Employer Normal Cost \$ = (6) + (6a) + (6b)	\$ 42,591,357	\$ 43,813,516
(7) Total Accrued Liability	19,799,364,356	19,568,068,815
(8) Funding Value of Assets	13,690,059,002	13,616,905,793
(9) Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (UAAL) = (7) - (8)	\$ 6,109,305,354	\$ 5,951,163,022
a. Present Value of Future Reconciliation Payments	2,106,411	579,852
b. Net UAAL to be Amortized = (9) - (9a)	\$ 6,107,198,943	\$ 5,950,583,170
(10) Amortization Period (years)	13	12
(11) Amortization Factor (level dollar payments)	9.11568442	8.63291681
(12) Amortization Payment \$ (not less than \$0)	\$ 602,574,817	\$ 621,817,205
(13) Total Computed Employer Contribution = (6c) + (12)	<b>\$ 645,166,174</b>	<b>\$ 665,630,721</b>

## Computed Employer Contributions

Based on the assumptions in Section E, the employer normal cost rate for Tier 1 members of the Michigan State Employees' Retirement System is expected to be 6.90% of payroll. However, there is also an employer normal cost contribution needed to fund the disability and death-in-service benefits for the Tier 2 member population. An amortization payment is also required to finance the UAAL. The sum of these contributions is the computed employer contribution.

The employer contribution determined in this valuation of the System is the computed employer contribution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025.





# Contribution Requirements

## Determining Employer Dollar Contributions

For any period of time, the percent-of-payroll contribution rate needs to be converted to dollars, then promptly contributed to the Retirement System. The employer normal cost rate (expressed as a % of active member payroll) is 6.90%. Applying the employer normal cost contribution rate of 6.90% to the projected payroll for the 2025 fiscal year produces annual employer normal cost contributions of \$20,333,509. The Tier 2 annual employer normal cost contributions are \$16,980,007. The normal cost contribution for administrative expenses is \$6,500,000. The amortization payment for funding the UAAL, \$621,817,205, when added together produces a total employer contribution of \$665,630,721. This contribution requirement is needed in addition to the reconciliation payment required by subsection 38(5) of the SERS statute.

## Disability and Death-In-Service Benefits for Tier 2 Participants

Section 67a of the SERS statute provides that if a Tier 2 participant (defined contribution plan) becomes disabled or dies in State employment, there may be a disability pension or survivor pension payable from the defined benefit plan. The pension amount would be based on the regular disability and death-in-service provisions of the defined benefit plan (Tier 1), but would be reduced to reflect the value of the distribution from the employer portion of the participant's defined contribution account. Beginning with the September 30, 2010 annual actuarial valuation, this Tier 2 benefit provision is included in the calculation of liabilities and the employer contribution requirement. In prior years, there was no advance funding for this benefit provision. When a Tier 2 participant became disabled or died in employment and a defined benefit pension was payable, an actuarial loss occurred and future employer contribution requirements were increased.

# Discussion of Changes

## Revisions in Benefits

There have been no benefit revisions reported to GRS in connection with this valuation of the Retirement System.

## Revisions in Actuarial Assumptions or Methods

There have been no revisions in assumptions or methods since the last valuation of the System.

## Actuarial Experience

Actuarial experience during the year ended September 30, 2022 was overall, less favorable than anticipated by the actuarial assumptions. The net actuarial loss was approximately \$142 million. The loss was due primarily to unfavorable investment experience and larger than expected pay increases. This unfavorable experience was offset in part by more retiree deaths than projected by actuarial assumptions. Pages B-2, B-3 and C-3 include additional information.

## Comment on the Investment Markets

Investment markets continue to be volatile. The actuarial value of assets (funding value), used to determine both the funded status and the required employer contribution, is based on a 5-year smoothed value of assets. This helps to reduce the volatility of the valuation results.

As of September 30, 2022, the actuarial value of assets was approximately 104.2% of the market value of assets. If the September 30, 2022 results were based on the market value of assets instead of the actuarial value of assets, the funded percent of the plan would be 66.8% (instead of 69.6%).

## Measures of Financial Soundness

The purpose of this section of the report is to provide certain measures which indicate the financial soundness of the program. These measures relate to long term solvency and level funding.

The various percentages listed in this section as of a single valuation date are not overly significant standing alone. What is more significant is the trend of the rates over a period of years. It is also important to keep in mind that each time benefits or assumptions are revised actuarial liabilities are created or diminished. Any newly created liabilities are financed systematically over a period of future years. All actuarially computed values in this analysis are based on the actuarial assumptions utilized in the respective years' actuarial valuations.

### Long Term Funding Progress

Over the longer term, the funding Progress of an ongoing plan can be measured by comparing the actuarial value of assets to an amount known as the actuarial accrued liability (AAL) under the Entry Age actuarial cost method. This item has often been called the "past service liability." The AAL may be affected immediately by any revisions in benefits or assumptions. The accumulation of assets to equal the AAL can be considered a long range funding goal. Largely because of periodic benefit increases and poor investment experience since the early 2000s very few retirement programs have attained this goal.

<b>Valuation Date</b>	<b>Actuarial Value of Assets</b>	<b>Actuarial Accrued Liability</b>	<b>% of AAL Covered by Assets</b>
9/30/2022	\$ 13,616,905,793	\$19,568,068,815	69.6%
9/30/2021 <sup>1</sup>	13,690,059,002	19,799,364,356	69.1
9/30/2021	12,764,838,680	18,492,140,644	69.0

<sup>1</sup> Revised actuarial assumptions and/or methods.

The chart above illustrates that the funded percent has increased since the prior year. Page B-7 of this report shows the funded percent for a longer period and in greater detail. In particular, the funded percent for current benefit recipients is now 79.0% (compared to 79.6% last year).

# Measures of Financial Soundness

## Level Contributions

The actuarial assumptions and cost methods have been chosen with the intent of producing required employer contributions which remain fairly level. In a closed plan, the normal cost dollar amount will eventually decline as active members retire and terminate employment.

<b>Valuation Date</b>	<b>Employer Normal Cost</b>	<b>Amortization Payment</b>	<b>Total Contribution</b>
9/30/2022	\$ 43,813,516	\$621,817,205	\$665,630,721
9/30/2021 <sup>1</sup>	42,591,357	602,574,817	645,166,174
9/30/2021	33,039,260	582,554,093	615,593,353

<sup>1</sup> Revised actuarial assumptions and/or methods.

A major factor affecting the stability of the contribution requirements shown above is how well the actual plan experience compares to the actuarial assumptions. The value of the difference between what actually occurred and what was assumed to occur is called the actuarial gain or loss. Gains tend to lower the subsequent cost of the program while losses tend to cause subsequent costs to rise.

<b>Year Ending</b>	<b>Actuarial Gain/(Loss)</b>
9/30/2022	(\$142,390,722)
9/30/2021	1,427,343,354

The experience loss for the year ending September 30, 2022 was (0.7)% of the beginning of year actuarial accrued liability.

Analysis of all the benchmarks listed above, over a period of years, will provide an indication of whether the program is becoming financially stronger or weaker.

## Other Observations

### General Implications of Contribution Allocation Procedure or Funding Policy on Future Expected Plan Contributions and Funded Status

Given the plan's contribution allocation procedure, if all actuarial assumptions are met (including the assumption of the plan earning 6.00% on the actuarial value of assets), it is expected that:

- (1) employer normal cost dollar amounts will eventually decrease as active payroll declines due to the closed nature of the plan,
- (2) amortization payment dollar amounts will remain level from fiscal year 2025 through fiscal year 2036,
- (3) the unfunded actuarial accrued liability will be fully amortized by September 30, 2036, and
- (4) the funded status of the plan will gradually trend towards a 100% funded ratio.

When selecting a contribution allocation procedure, the following three items should be considered, including the balance amongst the three items:

- (1) Benefit security,
- (2) Intergenerational equity, and
- (3) Contribution stability and predictability.

Generally, given the nature of public employee retirement systems (e.g., level contribution financing objective and perceived ongoing nature of the plan or plan sponsor), intergenerational equity and contribution stability and predictability have received more consideration than benefit security when contribution allocation procedures are selected. However, given the importance of benefit security to any retirement system, we suggest that contributions to the System in excess of those presented in this report be considered.

### Limitations of Funded Status Measurements

Unless otherwise indicated, a funded status measurement presented in this report is based upon the actuarial accrued liability and the actuarial value of assets. Unless otherwise indicated, with regards to any funded status measurements presented in this report:

- (1) The measurement is inappropriate for assessing the sufficiency of plan assets to cover the estimated cost of settling the plan's benefit obligations.
- (2) The measurement is inappropriate for assessing the need for or the amount of future employer contributions.
- (3) The measurement would produce a different result if the market value of assets were used instead of the actuarial value of assets, unless the market value of assets is used in the measurement.

## Risks Associated with Measuring the Actuarial Accrued Liability and the Total Computed Employer Contribution

The determination of the actuarial accrued liability and the total computed employer 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 actuarial accrued liability and the total computed employer 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; and
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.

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.

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.

## 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 amount of assets held in trust may be much more exposed to investment risk. Generally accepted plan maturity measures include the following:

	September 30,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Ratio of actives to retirees and beneficiaries *	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ratio of net cash flow to market value of assets	(6.0)%	(5.4)%	(6.6)%	(6.4)%	(5.5)%
Duration of the actuarial accrued liability	9.78	9.44	9.58	9.77	9.76

\* Tier 1 actives

### 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.

### 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 the Actuarial Accrued Liability

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 actuarial accrued liability would increase approximately 10% if the assumed rate of return were lowered 1%.

## **SECTION B**

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### **FUNDING RESULTS**



# Present Value of Future Benefits and Accrued Liability

## Determination of Unfunded Accrued Liability as of September 30, 2022

	<u>All Divisions</u>
A. Accrued Liability	
1. For retirees and beneficiaries	\$ 16,975,317,860
2. For vested and other terminated members <sup>1</sup>	292,190,530
3. For other inactive members <sup>2</sup>	48,144,101
4. For present active members	
a. Value of expected future benefit payments	2,623,065,905
b. Value of future normal costs	<u>370,649,581</u>
c. Active member accrued liability: (a) - (b)	<u>2,252,416,324</u>
5. Total accrued liability	19,568,068,815
B. Present Valuation Assets (Funding Value)	<u>13,616,905,793</u>
C. Unfunded Accrued Liability: (A.5) - (B)	<u>\$ 5,951,163,022</u>
D. Funding Ratio: (B) / (A.5)	<u>69.6%</u>

<sup>1</sup> Includes pending refunds.

<sup>2</sup> Liability for employees who transferred to the DC pension plan in connection with PA 264 of 2011.

## Experience Gain/(Loss)

### A. Derivation of Actuarial Gain/(Loss):

1. Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) - Previous Valuation	\$	6,109,305,354
2. Total Normal Cost (employer plus member) for Year Ending 9/30/2022		59,391,037
3. Total Contributions (employer plus member) for Year Ending 9/30/2022		707,052,566
4. Interest at 6.0% on:		
a. UAAL: $.060 \times (1)$		366,558,321
b. Normal Cost and Contributions: $.030 \times [(2) - (3)]$		(19,429,846)
c. Net Total: (a) + (b)		347,128,475
5. Change in UAAL due to Benefit Changes		0
6. Change in UAAL due to Assumption/Method Changes		0
7. Expected UAAL Current Year:		
(1) + (2) - (3) + (4c) + (5) + (6)		5,808,772,300
8. Actual UAAL Current Year		5,951,163,022
9. Experience Gain/(Loss): (7) - (8)	\$	(142,390,722)
B. Approximate Portion of Gain/(Loss) due to Investments	\$	(88,583,207)
C. Approximate Portion of Gain/(Loss) due to Liabilities: (A.9) - (B)	\$	(53,807,515)

The schedule above shows the net aggregate experience for the System. The next page shows this experience in detail.

## Detailed Experience Gain/(Loss)

### Gains/(Losses) during the Year Ended September 30, 2022 Resulting from Differences between Assumed and Actual Experience

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	<u>Gain/(Loss)</u>
1. <b>Retirements</b> (including disability retirement). If members retire at older ages or with lower final average pay than assumed, there is a gain. If younger ages or higher average pays, a loss.	\$ (9,953,236)
2. <b>Withdrawal from Employment</b> (including death-in-service). If more liabilities are released by withdrawals and deaths than assumed, there is a gain. If smaller releases, a loss.	12,763,636
3. <b>Pay Increases</b> . If there are smaller pay increases than assumed, there is a gain. If greater increases, a loss.	(84,221,415)
4. <b>Investment Income</b> . If there is greater investment income than assumed, there is a gain. If less income, a loss.	(88,583,207)
5. <b>Death After Retirement</b> . If retirants and inactive vested members live longer than assumed, there is a loss. If not as long, a gain.	47,236,059
6. <b>Rehires</b> . Rehires into the System will generally result in an actuarial loss.	-
7. <b>Other</b> . Miscellaneous gains and losses resulting from data adjustments, timing of financial transactions, etc.	<u>(19,632,559)</u>
8. <b>Composite Gain/(Loss) During Year.</b>	<b>\$ (142,390,722)</b>



# Experience Gain/(Loss)

## Five-Year History (Amounts Shown in Thousands)

<b>Plan Year Ending September 30</b>	<b>Experience Gain/(Loss)</b>	<b>Gain/(Loss) Due to Investments</b>	<b>Actuarial Value of Investments</b>	<b>Investment Gain/(Loss) as % of Assets</b>
2022	\$ (142,391)	\$ (88,583)	\$ 13,616,906	(0.65)%
2021	1,427,343	1,330,686	13,690,059	9.72
2020	(55,732)	(80,212)	12,296,458	(0.65)
2019	(187,079)	(149,973)	12,374,071	(1.21)
2018	448,265	478,520	12,494,361	3.83

<b>Plan Year Ending September 30</b>	<b>Gain/(Loss) Due to Liabilities</b>	<b>Actuarial Accrued Liability</b>	<b>Liability Gain/(Loss) as % of Accrued Liability</b>
2022	\$ (53,808)	\$ 19,568,069	(0.27)%
2021	96,657	19,799,364	0.49
2020	24,480	18,742,755	0.13
2019	(37,106)	18,921,131	(0.20)
2018	(30,255)	18,995,244	(0.16)

## Historical Funding Levels for Actuarial Accrued Liabilities

(Dollar Amounts Shown in Thousands)

Valuation Date September 30	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Actuarial Value of Assets	Funded Ratio	Unfunded/ (Overfunded) Accrued Liability	Active Member Reported Payroll	Unfunded/(Overfunded) As % of Active Payroll
2009	\$14,233,710	\$ 11,106,969	78.0%	\$ 3,126,741	\$ 1,734,325	180.3 %
2010	14,527,692	10,782,287	74.2	3,745,405	1,621,709	231.0
2010 <sup>1</sup>	14,860,375	10,782,287	72.6	4,078,088	1,621,709	251.5
2011	15,596,984	10,212,036	65.5	5,384,948	1,276,058	422.0
2012	15,654,138	9,447,057	60.3	6,207,081	1,155,591	537.1
2013	15,647,718	9,437,627	60.3	6,210,091	1,081,729	574.1
2014	15,770,544	9,961,903	63.2	5,808,641	1,010,987	574.6
2014 <sup>1</sup>	16,172,938	9,961,903	61.6	6,211,035	1,010,987	614.4
2015	16,237,490	10,416,577	64.2	5,820,913	922,093	631.3
2016	16,290,506	10,937,446	67.1	5,353,060	850,584	629.3
2016 <sup>1</sup>	17,015,799	10,937,446	64.3	6,078,353	850,584	714.6
2017	17,107,524	11,407,393	66.7	5,700,131	780,135	730.7
2017 <sup>1</sup>	17,880,549	11,883,784	66.5	5,996,765	780,135	768.7
2018	17,836,468	12,149,374	68.1	5,687,094	702,141	810.0
2018 <sup>1</sup>	18,995,244	12,494,361	65.8	6,500,883	702,141	925.9
2019	18,921,131	12,374,071	65.4	6,547,060	617,584	1060.1
2020	18,742,755	12,296,458	65.6	6,446,297	537,027	1,200.4
2021	18,492,141	12,764,839	69.0	5,727,302	459,576	1,246.2
2021 <sup>1</sup>	19,799,364	13,690,059	69.1	6,109,305	459,576	1,329.3
2022	19,568,069	13,616,906	69.6	5,951,163	403,056	1,476.5

<sup>1</sup> Revised actuarial assumptions and/or methods.

Note that in a closed retirement system the unfunded actuarial accrued liability expressed as a percentage of payroll is expected to increase over time due to the reduction in payroll.



## Computed and Actual State Contributions Historical Comparison

Fiscal Year Ending September 30	Valuation Date September 30	Contribution Rates As Percents of Valuation Payroll	Actual Payroll	Employer Contribution for Fiscal Year	
				Computed <sup>4</sup>	Actual
2011	2010 <sup>2</sup>	N/A	\$ 1,321,472,297	\$ 447,924,105	\$ 424,546,805
2012	2011	N/A	1,155,756,859	512,615,918	419,926,997
2013	2012 <sup>3</sup>	N/A	1,104,669,153	611,132,218	604,845,495
2014	2013	N/A	1,006,632,785	624,467,122	705,100,454
2015	2014	N/A	946,976,960	614,805,786	-
2015	2014 <sup>2</sup>	N/A	946,976,960	654,515,057	749,332,013
2016	2015	N/A	872,358,155	645,508,641	716,464,627
2017	2015	N/A	792,083,793	645,508,641	703,130,797
2018	2016	N/A	712,450,393	602,196,668	650,739,520
2019	2016	N/A	637,131,823	537,402,616	-
2019	2016 <sup>2</sup>	N/A	637,131,823	602,196,668	600,083,089
2020	2017	N/A	567,970,914	581,246,070	-
2020	2017 <sup>2</sup>	N/A	567,970,914	600,597,510	613,728,653
2021	2018	N/A	480,782,135	583,470,138	-
2021	2018 <sup>2</sup>	N/A	480,782,135	665,141,237	659,639,389
2022	2019	N/A	419,503,917	685,627,678	688,301,031
2023 <sup>1</sup>	2020	N/A		684,709,853	
2024 <sup>1</sup>	2021	N/A		615,593,353	
2024 <sup>1</sup>	2021 <sup>2</sup>	N/A		645,166,174	
2025 <sup>1</sup>	2022	N/A		665,630,721	

<sup>1</sup> For the years ending September 30, 2023, September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2025 the actual payroll and actual contributions are not yet known.

<sup>2</sup> Revised actuarial assumptions and/or methods.

<sup>3</sup> Revised benefit provisions.

<sup>4</sup> Computed amounts do not include reconciliation payments required by subsection 38(5) of the SERS statute.

## Historical Funding Levels for Prioritized Actuarial Accrued Liability

Valuation Date September 30	Actuarial Accrued Liability (\$ in Millions)			Valuation Assets (\$ in Millions)	Portion of Actuarial Accrued Liability Covered by Assets			
	(1) Active Member Contributions	(2) Retirants and Beneficiaries	(3) Active and Inactive Members (Employer Financed Portion)		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) <sup>1</sup>
	2009	\$ 127	\$ 8,681		\$ 5,426	\$ 11,107	100%	100.0%
2010	138	9,151	5,239	10,782	100	100.0	28.5	74.2
2010 <sup>2</sup>	138	9,265	5,457	10,782	100	100.0	25.3	72.6
2011	93	11,197	4,307	10,212	100	90.4	0.0	65.5
2012	121	11,392	4,141	9,447	100	81.9	0.0	60.3
2013	162	11,612	3,874	9,438	100	79.9	0.0	60.3
2014	195	11,869	3,707	9,962	100	82.3	0.0	63.2
2014 <sup>2</sup>	195	12,149	3,829	9,962	100	80.4	0.0	61.6
2015	220	12,483	3,534	10,417	100	81.7	0.0	64.2
2016	239	12,732	3,320	10,937	100	84.0	0.0	67.1
2016 <sup>2</sup>	239	13,240	3,537	10,937	100	80.8	0.0	64.3
2017	246	13,549	3,313	11,407	100	82.4	0.0	66.7
2017 <sup>2</sup>	246	14,104	3,531	11,884	100	82.5	0.0	66.5
2018	250	14,337	3,249	12,149	100	83.0	0.0	68.1
2018 <sup>2</sup>	250	15,259	3,486	12,494	100	80.2	0.0	65.8
2019	242	15,564	3,115	12,374	100	77.9	0.0	65.4
2020	232	15,783	2,728	12,296	100	76.4	0.0	65.6
2021	215	15,926	2,351	12,765	100	78.8	0.0	69.0
2021 <sup>2</sup>	215	16,921	2,663	13,690	100	79.6	0.0	69.1
2022	200	16,975	2,393	13,617	100	79.0	0.0	69.6

<sup>1</sup> Percent funded on a total valuation asset and total actuarial accrued liability basis.

<sup>2</sup> Revised actuarial assumptions and/or methods.

## Financial Objective Achievement Indicators Historical Comparison (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Valuation September 30	Valuation Assets	Termination Indicator <sup>1</sup>		Experience Indicator Actuarial Gain/(Loss)
		Actuarial Present Value of Vested Benefits	Funded Ratio	
2009	\$ 11,106,969	\$ 13,638,715	81.4 %	\$ (787,953)
2010	10,782,287	13,976,277	77.1	(631,285)
2010 <sup>2</sup>	10,782,287	14,361,594	75.1	(631,285)
2011	10,212,036	15,193,088	67.2	(1,004,765)
2012	9,447,057	15,318,309	61.7	(807,610)
2013	9,437,627	15,338,434	61.5	(96,787)
2014	9,961,903	15,487,041	64.3	202,925
2014 <sup>2</sup>	9,961,903	15,880,526	62.7	202,925
2015	10,416,577	15,971,116	65.2	142,773
2016	10,937,446	16,051,342	68.1	216,873
2016 <sup>2</sup>	10,937,446	16,781,070	65.2	216,873
2017	11,407,393	16,897,115	67.5	618,769
2017 <sup>2</sup>	11,883,784	17,678,267	67.2	618,769
2018	12,149,374	17,659,402	68.8	448,265
2018 <sup>2</sup>	12,494,361	18,792,368	66.5	448,265
2019	12,374,071	18,746,396	66.0	(187,079)
2020	12,296,458	18,601,515	66.1	(55,732)
2021	12,764,839	18,390,228	69.4	1,427,343
2021 <sup>2</sup>	13,690,059	19,676,953	69.6	1,427,343
2022	13,616,906	19,448,413	70.0	(142,391)

<sup>1</sup> Based upon the actuarial assumptions used for funding purposes, including the assumed rate of interest.

<sup>2</sup> Revised actuarial assumptions and/or methods.



**SECTION C**

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**FUND ASSETS**

## Statement of Plan Net Assets (Assets at Market or Fair Value)

	As of September 30th	
	2021	2022
Equity in Common Cash	\$ 26,346,432	\$ 46,963,950
Total Receivables	71,667,866	80,062,672
Short Term Investment Pools	355,973,365	115,374,469
Fixed Income Pools	1,459,732,745	1,216,456,455
Domestic Equity Pools	3,319,221,258	2,356,171,330
Real Estate & Infrastructure Pools	1,014,801,704	1,427,073,936
Alternative Investment Pools	3,359,780,188	3,325,274,834
International Equity Pools	2,349,341,081	1,608,715,102
Absolute Return Pools	773,452,070	1,333,569,653
Real Return and Opportunistic Pools	1,753,371,563	1,557,309,892
Securities Lending Collateral less Obligations	0	0
Total Assets	14,483,688,272	13,066,972,293
Other Liabilities	(2,100,605)	(2,281,495)
<b>Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension Benefits</b>	<b>\$14,481,587,667</b>	<b>\$13,064,690,798</b>

Note: Asset amounts exclude assets held for health benefits.

## Reconciliation of Plan Net Assets

	Fiscal Year Ending	
	September 30, 2021	September 30, 2022
Market Value, Beginning of Year	\$12,027,536,294	\$14,481,587,667
Additions		
Member Contributions	23,881,406	18,751,535
Employer Contributions	659,639,389	688,301,031
Net Investment Income	3,191,783,551	(634,398,284)
Audit Adjustment	44,744,821	0
Other Additions	64,058	3,996
Total Additions	3,920,113,225	72,658,278
Deductions		
Benefit Payments	1,459,748,602	1,483,367,682
Contribution Refunds/Transfers	388,667	184,506
Administrative Expenses	5,924,583	6,002,959
Total Deductions	1,466,061,852	1,489,555,147
<b>Market Value, End of Year</b>	<b>\$14,481,587,667</b>	<b>\$13,064,690,798</b>

## Development of Valuation Assets

Year Ended September 30	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
A. Funding Value Beginning of Year	\$ 13,690,059,002				
B. Market Value					
B1. Market Value End of Year	13,064,690,798				
B2. Market Value Beginning of Year	14,481,587,667				
B3. Audit Adjustment	-				
C. Non-Investment Net Cash Flow					
C1. Member Contributions	18,751,535				
C2. Employer Contributions	688,301,031				
C3. Benefit Payments	(1,483,367,682)				
C4. Contribution Refunds / Transfers	(184,506)				
C5. Administrative Expenses	(6,002,959)				
C6. Other	3,996				
C7. Total Net Cash Flow: C1 + C2 + C3 + C4 + C5 + C6	(782,498,585)				
D. Investment Return					
D1. Market Return Total: B1 - B2 - B3 - C7	(634,398,284)				
D2. Assumed Rate of Return	6.00%	6.00%			
D3. Market Rate of Return	(4.50)%				
D4. Dedicated Gains Policy Trigger (Excess Return %)	0.00%				
D5. Market Return for Immediate Recognition: D4 x (B2 + B3 + C6/2)	-				
D6. Assumed Amount of Return: D2 x (A + B3 + C6/2)	797,928,583				
D7. Amount Subject to Phase-In: D1 - D5 - D6	(1,432,326,867)				
E. Phased-In Recognition of Investment Return					
E1. Current Year: 0.20 x D7	(286,465,373)				
E2. First Prior Year	197,882,166	\$ (286,465,373)			
E3. Second Prior Year	0	197,882,166	\$ (286,465,373)		
E4. Third Prior Year	0	0	197,882,166	\$ (286,465,373)	
E5. Fourth Prior Year	0	0	0	197,882,167	\$ (286,465,375)
E6. Total Phase-Ins	(88,583,207)	(88,583,207)	(88,583,207)	(88,583,206)	(286,465,375)
F. Funding Value End of Year					
F1. Preliminary Funding Value End of Year: A + B3 + C6 + D5 + D6 + E6	\$ 13,616,905,793				
F2. Corridor Percent	30%				
F3. Upper Corridor Limit: (100% + F2) x B1	16,984,098,037				
F4. Lower Corridor Limit: (100% - F2) x B1	9,145,283,559				
F5. Funding Value End of Year	\$ 13,616,905,793				
G. Difference Between Market and Funding Value	(552,214,995)				
H. Recognized Rate of Return	5.33 %				
I. Market Rate of Return	(4.50)%				
J. Ratio of Funding Value to Market Value	1.0423				



## Development of Valuation Assets

Year Ended September 30	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
A. Funding Value Beginning of Year	\$ 10,937,446,017	\$ 11,883,784,188	\$ 12,494,360,972	\$ 12,374,070,881	\$ 12,296,457,948
B. Market Value					
B1. Market Value End of Year	11,807,059,132	12,398,001,517	12,227,892,179	12,027,536,294	14,481,587,667
B2. Market Value Beginning of Year	10,980,342,752	11,807,059,132	12,398,001,517	12,227,892,179	12,027,536,294
B3. Audit Adjustment	-	-	532	-	44,744,821
C. Non-Investment Net Cash Flow					
C1. Member Contributions	40,838,900	35,598,366	28,442,002	25,264,952	23,881,406
C2. Employer Contributions	703,130,797	650,739,520	600,083,089	613,728,653	659,639,389
C3. Benefit Payments	(1,322,339,410)	(1,362,275,563)	(1,398,264,962)	(1,432,400,830)	(1,459,748,602)
C4. Contribution Refunds / Transfers	(298,192)	(205,121)	(4,539,677)	(311,218)	(388,667)
C5. Administrative Expenses	Included in D1	Included in D1	(6,987,894)	(5,955,829)	(5,924,583)
C6. Other	Included in D1	Included in D1	Included in D1	Included in D1	64,058
C7. Total Net Cash Flow: C1 + C2 + C3 + C4 + C5 + C6	(578,667,905)	(676,142,798)	(781,267,442)	(799,674,272)	(782,476,999)
D. Investment Return					
D1. Market Return Total: B1 - B2 - B3 - C7	1,405,384,285	1,267,085,183	611,157,572	599,318,387	3,191,783,551
D2. Assumed Rate of Return	7.50%	7.00%	6.70%	6.70%	6.70%
D3. Market Rate of Return	13.15%	11.05%	5.09%	5.07%	27.32%
D4. Dedicated Gains Policy Trigger (Excess Return %)	5.57%	3.76%	0.00%	0.00%	12.00%
D5. Market Return for Immediate Recognition: D4 x (B2 + B3 + C6/2)	595,489,190	431,233,939	-	-	1,401,725,114
D6. Assumed Amount of Return: D2 x (A + B3 + C6/2)	798,608,405	808,199,895	810,949,761	802,273,661	800,647,606
D7. Amount Subject to Phase-In: D1 - D5 - D6	11,286,690	27,651,349	(199,792,189)	(202,955,274)	989,410,831
E. Phased-In Recognition of Investment Return					
E1. Current Year: 0.20 x D7	2,257,338	5,530,270	(39,958,438)	(40,591,055)	197,882,166
E2. First Prior Year	(7,450,439)	2,257,338	5,530,270	(39,958,438)	(162,364,219)
E3. Second Prior Year	(110,351,671)	(7,450,439)	2,257,338	5,530,270	(119,875,312)
E4. Third Prior Year	157,300,250	(110,351,671)	(7,450,439)	2,257,338	11,060,539
E5. Fourth Prior Year	89,153,003	157,300,250	(110,351,673)	(7,450,437)	2,257,338
E6. Total Phase-Ins	130,908,481	47,285,748	(149,972,942)	(80,212,322)	(71,039,488)
F. Funding Value End of Year					
F1. Preliminary Funding Value End of Year: A + B3 + C6 + D5 + D6 + E6	\$ 11,883,784,188	\$ 12,494,360,972	\$ 12,374,070,881	\$ 12,296,457,948	\$ 13,690,059,002
F2. Corridor Percent	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
F3. Upper Corridor Limit: (100% + F2) x B1	15,349,176,872	16,117,401,972	15,896,259,833	15,635,797,182	18,826,063,967
F4. Lower Corridor Limit: (100% - F2) x B1	8,264,941,392	8,678,601,062	8,559,524,525	8,419,275,406	10,137,111,367
F5. Funding Value End of Year	\$ 11,883,784,188	\$ 12,494,360,972	\$ 12,374,070,881	\$ 12,296,457,948	\$ 13,690,059,002
G. Difference Between Market and Funding Value	(76,725,056)	(96,359,455)	(146,178,702)	(268,921,654)	791,528,665
H. Recognized Rate of Return	14.32 %	11.14 %	5.46 %	6.03 %	17.84 %
I. Market Rate of Return	13.15 %	11.05 %	5.09 %	5.07 %	27.32 %
J. Ratio of Funding Value to Market Value	1.0065	1.0078	1.0120	1.0224	0.9453



## History of Approximate Investment Return Rates

Plan Year Ending September 30	Approximate Rate of Return <sup>1</sup>	
	Market	Actuarial
2013	13.10 %	5.67 %
2014	15.72	10.81
2015	2.11	9.50
2016	7.40	10.31
2017	13.15	14.32
2018	11.05	11.14
2019	5.09	5.46
2020	5.07	6.03
2021	27.32	17.84
2022	(4.50)	5.33
<b>Average Returns:</b>		
Last five years:	8.32 %	9.06 %
Last ten years:	9.25 %	9.57 %

<sup>1</sup> Approximate return based on ratio of total investment return to average asset value, using an assumed beginning-of-year timing of audit adjustments (if any) and an assumed mid-year timing of other asset flows (see previous two pages).

## Historical Growth of Assets at Market Value

Fiscal Year Ended September	Revenues by Source			Expenses by Type			Market Value of Assets
	Member Contributions	Employer Contributions	Net Investment Income <sup>1</sup>	Retirement Benefits	Return of Contributions and Transfers	Administrative Expenses	
2003	\$ 80,185,475	\$ 79,291,845	\$ 1,215,018,189	\$ 701,664,432	\$ 17,484,652 <sup>2</sup>	\$ 5,192,039	\$ 8,924,266,601
2004	37,682,883	103,873,294	1,073,759,972	731,009,109	(24,206,316) <sup>2</sup>	4,316,433	9,428,463,524
2005	30,395,040	256,433,052	1,168,692,344	746,673,263	187,049	4,297,985	10,132,825,663
2006	9,434,310	270,705,017	1,248,722,460	767,000,706	133,474	4,628,043	10,889,925,227
2007	19,696,132	150,858,506	1,802,354,022	795,842,013	(41,180,003) <sup>2</sup>	5,115,226	12,103,056,651
2008	5,643,805	355,732,115	(1,840,403,196)	832,553,176	183,559	5,048,737	9,786,243,903
2009	6,994,975	343,787,486	(678,455,022)	870,278,863	272,631	4,865,232	8,583,154,616
2010	26,055,668	369,952,868	883,646,242	917,328,820	265,155	5,073,446	8,940,141,973
2011	25,830,556	424,546,805	360,430,046	1,089,822,880	472,818	6,079,017	8,654,574,665
2012	33,290,784	419,926,997	1,330,021,741	1,156,035,451	188,926	9,253,880	9,272,335,930
2013	53,035,321	604,845,495	1,185,982,164	1,187,911,357	113,038	5,658,318	9,922,516,197
2014	47,527,233	705,100,454	1,529,625,883	1,222,881,091	151,929	6,930,656	10,974,806,091
2015	46,688,372	749,332,013	232,643,264	1,265,335,477	144,115	6,227,748	10,731,762,400
2016	46,665,882	716,464,627	781,806,695	1,289,597,875	130,258	6,628,719	10,980,342,752
2017	40,838,900	703,130,797	1,411,669,258	1,322,339,410	298,192	6,284,973	11,807,059,132
2018	35,598,366	650,739,520	1,273,573,537	1,362,275,563	205,121	6,488,354	12,398,001,517
2019	28,442,002	600,083,089	611,158,104	1,398,264,962	4,539,677	6,987,894	12,227,892,179
2020	25,264,952	613,728,653	599,318,387	1,432,400,830	311,218	5,955,829	12,027,536,294
2021	23,881,406	659,639,389	3,236,592,430	1,459,748,602	388,667	5,924,583	14,481,587,667
2022	18,751,535	688,301,031	(634,394,288)	1,483,367,682	184,506	6,002,959	13,064,690,798

<sup>1</sup> Includes miscellaneous income and is net of investment expenses.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers to/from the Health Advance Funding Subaccount.

Note: Data for the year 2005 and prior years was provided by the State of Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget - Financial Services.



**SECTION D**

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**CENSUS DATA**



## Summary of Participant Data by Category

	As of September 30	
	2021	2022
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits:		
Regular benefits	49,761	49,403
Survivor benefits	7,658	7,775
Disability benefits	3,081	2,996
Total	60,500	60,174
Current Employees:		
Vested	5,381	4,501
Non-vested	21	8
Total	5,402	4,509
Inactive participants entitled to benefits and not yet receiving them*:	2,518	2,153
Total Participants	68,420	66,836

\* Includes members who have chosen to participate in Group 3 (DB/DC Blend) and have not yet commenced their pension benefits.

## Retirees and Beneficiaries – Historical Comparison

Year Ended September 30	Number Added	Number Removed	Rolls End of Year		% Increase in Annual Benefits	Average Annual Benefit
			Number	Annual Benefit <sup>1</sup>		
2003 <sup>2</sup>	6,448	623	45,491	\$ 708,607	29.6 %	\$ 15,577
2004	1,561	1,433	45,619	729,087	2.9	15,982
2005	1,542	1,360	45,801	747,428	2.5	16,319
2006	1,728	1,549	45,980	769,096	2.9	16,727
2007	2,206	1,300	46,886	802,018	4.3	17,106
2008	2,653	1,461	48,078	842,612	5.1	17,526
2009	2,423	1,472	49,029	880,763	4.5	17,964
2010	2,937	1,504	50,462	934,092	6.1	18,511
2011 <sup>2</sup>	6,656	1,470	55,648	1,113,963	19.3	20,018
2012	2,186	1,546	56,288	1,143,400	2.6	20,313
2013	2,181	1,615	56,854	1,175,329	2.8	20,673
2014	2,421	1,660	57,615	1,212,333	3.1	21,042
2015	2,490	1,652	58,453	1,254,602	3.5	21,463
2016	2,306	1,721	59,038	1,290,760	2.9	21,863
2017	2,452	1,806	59,684	1,331,385	3.1	22,307
2018	2,224	1,898	60,010	1,366,045	2.6	22,764
2019	2,394	1,903	60,501	1,403,492	2.7	23,198
2020	2,089	1,957	60,633	1,434,395	2.2	23,657
2021	2,035	2,168	60,500	1,459,922	1.8	24,131
2022	1,763	2,089	60,174	1,480,185	1.4	24,598

<sup>1</sup> Amounts shown in thousands of dollars (excludes temporary Corrections Officers' benefits)

<sup>2</sup> Early Retirement Incentive (ERI) program

# Retirees and Beneficiaries as of September 30, 2022

## By Type of Retirement and Selected Option

Amount of Monthly Benefit	Number of Retirees	Type of Retirement*							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
\$ 1 - 400	1,726	1,285	202	9	140	6	53	12	19
401 - 800	6,157	3,978	765	63	834	11	274	32	200
801 - 1,200	7,322	4,350	1,161	18	938	1	338	145	371
1,201 - 1,600	7,671	4,653	859	23	934	2	335	488	377
1,601 - 2,000	8,308	5,247	855	14	586	2	253	1,164	187
2,001 - 2,400	8,520	5,986	671	11	216	0	155	1,402	79
2,401 - 2,800	7,060	5,239	376	1	61	0	73	1,281	29
2,801 - 3,200	4,963	3,690	199	1	17	0	36	1,012	8
3,201 - 3,600	3,243	2,437	95	0	9	0	23	673	6
3,601 - 4,000	1,999	1,521	53	0	3	0	7	413	2
Over 4,000	3,205	2,700	70	0	3	0	15	416	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>60,174</b>	<b>41,086</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>3,741</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>1,279</b>

Amount of Monthly Benefit	Number of Retirees	Selected Option**							
		Reg.	Opt. A	Opt. B	Opt. C	Opt. E	Opt. E1	Opt. E2	Opt. E3
\$ 1 - 400	1,726	758	510	313	44	61	20	17	3
401 - 800	6,157	2,718	1,836	956	198	234	70	129	16
801 - 1,200	7,322	2,673	1,846	1,257	255	692	186	360	53
1,201 - 1,600	7,671	2,998	2,115	981	343	714	169	284	67
1,601 - 2,000	8,308	3,446	2,635	1,156	477	349	117	95	33
2,001 - 2,400	8,520	3,644	2,650	1,301	593	141	108	55	28
2,401 - 2,800	7,060	3,140	2,096	1,136	499	88	53	36	12
2,801 - 3,200	4,963	2,177	1,455	802	386	81	31	18	13
3,201 - 3,600	3,243	1,442	917	538	269	34	14	21	8
3,601 - 4,000	1,999	869	570	355	164	18	10	8	5
Over 4,000	3,205	1,424	841	581	291	26	20	15	7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>60,174</b>	<b>25,289</b>	<b>17,471</b>	<b>9,376</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>2,438</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>245</b>

**\* Type of Retirement**

- 1 – Normal retirement for age & service
- 2 – Survivor payment – normal or early retirement
- 3 – Duty disability retirement (incl. survivors)
- 4 – Non-duty disability retirement (incl. survivors)
- 5 – Survivor payment – duty death in service
- 6 – Survivor payment – non-duty death in service
- 7 – Retirees with supplemental benefits for early retirement incentive factors
- 8 – Retirees with reduced benefits for early retirement reduction factors

**\*\* Selected Option**

- Reg. – Straight life allowance
- Opt. A – 100% survivor option
- Opt. B – 50% survivor option
- Opt. C – 75% survivor option
- Opt. E – Social Security equated
- Opt. E1 – Social Security equated w/100% survivor option
- Opt. E2 – Social Security equated w/50% survivor option
- Opt. E3 – Social Security equated w/75% survivor option



## Active Members by Classification

	September 30, 2021	September 30, 2022
<b>Conservation Officers</b>		
Number	18	13
Average Age	50.9	51.0
Average Service	25.6	26.1
Reported Payroll	\$ 1,790,573	\$ 1,298,425
Average Annual Payroll	99,476	99,879
<b>Corrections Officers</b>		
Number	806	542
Average Age	52.8	53.1
Average Service	27.8	28.5
Reported Payroll	\$ 69,165,030	\$ 49,756,804
Average Annual Payroll	85,813	91,802
<b>All Other</b>		
Number	4,578	3,954
Average Age	57.9	58.4
Average Service	30.9	31.4
Reported Payroll	\$ 388,620,815	\$ 352,000,669
Average Annual Payroll	84,889	89,024
<b>Total</b>		
Number	5,402	4,509
Average Age	57.1	57.8
Average Service	30.4	31.0
Reported Payroll	\$ 459,576,418	\$ 403,055,898
Average Annual Payroll	85,075	89,389

## Active Members

### Members in Active Service as of September 30, 2022 by Age and Years of Service

Age	Years of Service							Total Count	Total Payroll <sup>1</sup>	Average Pay
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & up			
Less than 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	\$ -
30 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	-	1	2	2	5	3	-	13	1,048,129	80,625
45 - 49	-	3	21	28	81	157	46	336	30,001,973	89,292
50 - 54	1	1	33	35	116	619	320	1,125	102,302,544	90,936
55 - 59	-	-	26	26	76	425	769	1,322	119,704,498	90,548
60 - 64	-	1	8	18	54	237	773	1,091	95,029,972	87,104
65 - 69	-	-	4	10	11	73	350	448	39,011,265	87,079
70 & up	-	1	1	4	4	16	148	174	15,957,517	91,710
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>\$ 403,055,898</b>	<b>\$89,389</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total payroll for Group 1 active members is \$397,591,040 and total payroll for Group 2 active members is \$5,464,858.

## Active and Inactive Members Reported for Valuation Historical Comparison

Valuation Date September 30	Number of Inactive Vested Members <sup>2</sup>	Active Members					
		Number	Reported Payroll <sup>1</sup>	Average			Years of Service
				Annual Pay	% Increase	Age	
2003	7,528	36,536	\$ 1,859,555	\$ 50,897	2.7 %	47.7	17.9
2004	7,397	34,749	1,889,410	54,373	6.8	48.4	19.0
2005	7,200	33,770	1,880,179	55,676	2.4	49.3	20.0
2006	7,217	32,575	1,847,653	56,720	1.9	50.1	21.0
2007	6,663	30,864	1,825,889	59,159	4.3	50.8	21.8
2008	6,912	28,568	1,763,672	61,736	4.4	51.4	22.7
2009	6,613	27,455	1,734,325	63,170	2.3	52.1	23.5
2010	6,243	25,478	1,621,709	63,651	0.8	52.6	24.1
2011	6,094	19,650	1,276,058	64,939	2.0	51.9	23.3
2012	6,271	17,860	1,155,591	64,703	(0.4)	52.5	24.2
2013	5,343	16,466	1,081,729	65,695	1.5	53.2	25.0
2014	5,007	14,985	1,010,987	67,467	2.7	53.7	25.8
2015	4,606	13,404	922,093	68,792	2.0	54.2	26.5
2016	4,295	11,965	850,584	71,089	3.3	54.7	27.2
2017	3,986	10,459	780,135	74,590	4.9	55.1	27.8
2018	3,817	9,128	702,141	76,922	3.1	55.6	28.5
2019	3,248	7,788	617,584	79,299	3.1	56.0	29.0
2020	2,782	6,515	537,027	82,429	3.9	56.5	29.7
2021	2,518	5,402	459,576	85,075	3.2	57.1	30.4
2022	2,153	4,509	403,056	89,389	5.1	57.8	31.0

<sup>1</sup> Amounts shown in thousands of dollars.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Group 3 members.

## SECTION E

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### **METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

## Valuation Methods

**Actuarial Cost Method** - Normal cost and the allocation of benefit values between service rendered before and after the valuation date was determined using an Individual Entry-Age Actuarial Cost Method having the following characteristics:

- (i) the annual normal cost for each individual active member, payable from the date of employment to the date of retirement, is sufficient to accumulate the value of the member's benefit at the time of retirement; and
- (ii) each annual normal cost is a constant percentage of the member's year by year projected covered pay.

Actuarial gains (losses), as they occur, reduce (increase) the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability.

**Financing of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities** - Unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities were amortized by level (principal and interest combined) dollar contributions over a reasonable period of future years.

**Present Value of Future Reconciliation Payments** – Subsection 38(5) of the SERS statute provides for a process to reconcile actual employer contributions to the required employer contribution requirements. In order to avoid duplication of the employer contributions, the present value of future reconciliation payments is subtracted from the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The net unfunded actuarial accrued liability is then amortized, resulting in the required amortization payment. Please refer to page A-1 and page E-8 for additional information.

**Actuarial Value of System Assets** - The actuarial value of assets recognizes assumed investment income fully each year. Differences between actual and assumed investment income are phased in over a closed five-year period. During periods when investment performance exceeds the assumed rate, actuarial value of assets will tend to be less than market value. During periods when investment performance is less than the assumed rate, actuarial value of assets will tend to be greater than market value. The actuarial value of assets is not permitted to deviate from the market value of assets by more than 30%.



## Valuation Assumptions

In accordance with Section 38(1) of the SERS statute (Act 240 of the Public Acts of 1943, as amended), the actuarial assumptions are adopted by the Retirement Board and the Department of Management and Budget after consultation with the actuary and investment counsel. The actuarial assumptions were based upon the results of an Experience Study for SERS covering the period October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2017. A report dated June 29, 2018 presented the results of the Experience Study. The investment return assumption was updated beginning with the September 30, 2018 funding valuation in accordance with the Dedicated Gains Policy adopted by the Board of Trustees. The investment return assumption was further updated beginning with the September 30, 2021 funding valuation in accordance with the Dedicated Gains Policy. The actuarial assumptions represent estimates of future experience.

**The rate of investment return** was 6.00% a year, compounded annually net of investment expenses. The 6.00% assumption was first used for the September 30, 2021 valuation of the System. The assumed real rate of investment return is the rate of investment return in excess of either wage inflation or price inflation. Considering a wage inflation assumption of 2.75% and a price inflation assumption of 2.25%, the 6.00% nominal rate of investment return translates into a real rate of investment return of 3.25% over wage inflation and 3.75% over price inflation.

**The rates of salary increase** used for individual members are in accordance with the table below. This assumption is used to project a member's current pay to the pay upon which System benefits will be based. These rates were first used for the September 30, 2018 valuation of the System.

Sample Ages	Salary Increase Assumptions For an Individual Member		
	Merit & Seniority	Base (Economy)	Increase Next Year
20	9.00%	2.75%	11.75%
25	6.00	2.75	8.75
30	2.60	2.75	5.35
35	1.20	2.75	3.95
40	0.80	2.75	3.55
45	0.50	2.75	3.25
50	0.40	2.75	3.15
55	0.40	2.75	3.15
60	0.00	2.75	2.75
65	0.00	2.75	2.75
Ref	326		

The charts shown in this section of the report may include a reference number (for example, 326 is used above). These reference numbers are used by GRS to track and identify assumption tables.

## Valuation Assumptions

**The mortality tables:** The mortality tables used in this valuation of the System are described below:

- Healthy Male Retirees: RP-2014 Male Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table scaled by 93% and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006.
- Healthy Female Retirees: RP-2014 Female Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table scaled by 98% and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006.
- Disabled Male Retirees: RP-2014 Male Disabled Annuitant Mortality Table scaled by 100% and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006.
- Disabled Female Retirees: RP-2014 Female Disabled Annuitant Mortality Table scaled by 100% and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006.
- Male Active Members: RP-2014 Male Employee Mortality Table scaled by 100% and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006.
- Female Active Members: RP-2014 Female Employee Mortality Table scaled by 100% and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006.

Sample Attained Ages	Future Life Expectancy (years)*					
	Healthy Pre-Retirement		Healthy Post-Retirement		Disabled Retirement	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
45	41.74	45.97	40.37	42.46	27.94	33.16
50	36.53	40.76	35.43	37.45	24.73	29.14
55	31.43	35.63	30.65	32.51	21.58	25.31
60	26.49	30.61	26.03	27.72	18.50	21.72
65	21.83	25.71	21.63	23.15	15.59	18.27
70	17.51	20.93	17.49	18.80	12.81	14.89
75	13.54	16.35	13.64	14.74	10.17	11.71
80	9.96	12.03	10.20	11.08	7.77	8.94

\* Life expectancy in future years is determined by the fully generational MP-2017 projection scale. The sample values shown are for individuals with the indicated attained ages in 2022. For Conservation Officers, 80% of active member deaths are assumed to be non-duty related. For Correction Officers, 70% of active member deaths are assumed to be non-duty related. For all others, 90% of active member deaths are assumed to be non-duty related.

## Valuation Assumptions

*The rates of regular retirement* used to measure the probability of eligible members retiring with an unreduced benefit during the next year are shown below. The Corrections Officers' assumption was first used for the September 30, 2018 valuation of the System.

Retirement Ages	Percent of Eligible Members Retiring		
	Conservation Officers	Corrections Officers	Others
45	28%		
46	28		
47	28		
48	28		
49	28		
50	28		
51	28	35%	
52	28	30	
53	28	20	
54	28	20	
55	28	23	15%
56	28	25	14
57	28	25	10
58	28	18	10
59	28	18	11
60	28	18	14
61	28	18	13
62	50	32	22
63	40	24	19
64	40	22	16
65	60	25	25
66	50	50	22
67	50	50	21
68	50	50	20
69	50	50	22
70	100	100	50
71	100	100	60
72	100	100	70
73	100	100	80
74	100	100	90
75	100	100	100
Ref	1603	2840	1605

Note: For Conservation Officers, 40% are assumed to retire in their first year of eligibility for unreduced benefits (completion of 25 years of service).



## Valuation Assumptions

**The rates of early retirement** used to measure the probability of eligible members retiring with reduced retirement benefits during the next year are shown below. These rates were first used for the September 30, 2018 valuation of the System.

Retirement Ages	Percent of Eligible Members Retiring
55	3.0%
56	3.0
57	3.0
58	3.5
59	3.5
Ref	2839

**The rates of separation from active membership** used in the valuation are shown below (rates do not apply to members eligible to retire and do not include separation on account of death or disability). This assumption measures the probabilities of members remaining in employment, and was first used for the September 30, 2018 actuarial valuation of the System.

Sample Ages	Years of Service	Percent Separating Within Next Year
All	0	17.00 %
	1	12.00
	2	8.00
	3	5.50
	4	4.50
20	5 & Over	4.00
25		3.50
30		2.82
35		2.38
40		2.06
45		1.84
50		1.68
55		1.60
60		1.60
Ref		1138

## Valuation Assumptions

**Rates of disability** among active members used in the valuation are shown below, and were first used for the September 30, 2010 valuation of the System.

Sample Ages	Percent Becoming Disabled Within Next Year	
	Non-Duty Disability	Duty Disability
25	0.03%	0.00%
30	0.05	0.01
35	0.10	0.01
40	0.20	0.02
45	0.34	0.04
50	0.47	0.06
55	0.92	0.08
60	2.10	0.11
65	2.30	0.16
Ref.	571	14 x .20

### **Unknown Data:**

- Retired members with unknown gender were assumed to be female.
- Active members with unknown dates of birth were assumed to have an entry-age equal to 27.
- Active members with non-zero service who were reported without any annual pay were assumed to have pay equal to the average pay of the remaining active group.
- Frozen defined benefit amounts were estimated for active members who elected to participate in the DC Plan prospectively as a result of PA 264, when not supplied.
- Accrued benefits were estimated for inactive participants based upon the service and final average compensation provided in the data. If final average compensation was not supplied, the member was assumed to have a final average compensation equal to that of the average of the remaining group.
- Service amounts for inactive members reported with zero service were assumed to have 10 years of service, the minimum requirement to vest.
- For purposes of determining accrued service for active defined contribution members, elapsed time from provided date of hire was used.

## Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions

<b><i>Administrative Expenses</i></b>	Administrative expenses are funded through an addition to the normal cost (approximately \$6.5 million).
<b><i>Benefit Service</i></b>	Exact fractional service is used to determine the amount of benefit.
<b><i>Decrement Operation</i></b>	Disability and withdrawal decrements do not operate during retirement eligibility.
<b><i>Decrement Timing</i></b>	Decrements of all types are assumed to occur mid-year.
<b><i>Defined Contribution (DC) Member Account Balance</i></b>	For purposes of determining the Tier 2 death and disability benefit contribution for the DC member account balance of Tier 2 members, a total contribution rate (employer only) of 6.70% per year was used. In addition, for valuation purposes, the interest rate credited on the DC member account balance is set equal to the valuation interest rate assumption.
<b><i>Eligibility Testing</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Employee Contributions</i></b>	Employee contributions were credited with interest at 3.5% per year.
<b><i>Forfeitures</i></b>	For vested separations from service, it is assumed that 0% of members separating will withdraw their contributions and forfeit an employer financed benefit. It was further assumed that the liability at termination is the greater of the vested deferred benefit (if any) or the member's accumulated contributions.
<b><i>Incidence of Contributions</i></b>	Contributions are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year.
<b><i>Liability Adjustments</i></b>	Retirement liabilities were increased by 1% to account for unused vacation time. Inactive vested member liabilities were increased by 2% to reflect the value of the death benefit provision.
<b><i>Marriage Assumption</i></b>	75% of males and 60% of females were assumed to be married for purposes of death-in-service benefits. Male spouses are assumed to be three years older than female spouses for active member valuation purposes.
<b><i>Normal Form of Benefit</i></b>	A straight life benefit is the normal form of benefit.
<b><i>Pay Increase Timing</i></b>	Pay increases were assumed to be at the beginning of the fiscal year. This is equivalent to assuming that reported pays represent amounts paid to members during the year ended on the valuation date.

## Miscellaneous and Technical Assumptions

### ***Reconciliation Payments***

ORS provided the following schedule of reconciliation payments. For purposes of determining the present value of the reconciliation payments, it was assumed that payments occur in the middle of the fiscal year.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Reconciliation Payment/(Credit)</b>
2023	\$ 0
2024	0
2025	0
2026	0
2027	0
2028	798,913

### ***Service Credit Accruals***

Members were assumed to accrue 1 year of service credit per year.

### ***Service Purchase Load***

Per ORS, \$1,843,076 has been reported for purchased service that has not been paid for yet by the members. This amount was included in the accrued liability, to account for the amounts included in the plan's reported assets for purchased service.

**SECTION F**

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**PLAN PROVISIONS**



## Plan Provisions as of September 30, 2022

On December 15, 2011, the Governor signed Public Act 264 of 2011 into law. The legislation granted members a one-time opportunity to choose their future retirement plan which resulted in three distinct benefit groups within the State Employees' Retirement System Defined Benefit (DB) pension plan.

**Group 1: DB Classified:** Members who elected to remain in the DB plan for future years of service and contribute 4% of their annual compensation to the pension fund until they terminate state employment. The 4% member contributions began on April 1, 2012.

**Group 2: DB 30:** Members who elected to remain in the DB plan for future years of service and contribute 4% of pay until they complete 30 years of service. When they complete 30 years of service, they will switch to the State's Defined Contribution (DC) pension plan. The 4% member contributions began on April 1, 2012, and will continue until they switch to the DC plan or terminate state employment, whichever comes first.

**Group 3: DB/DC Blend:** Members who chose not to pay the 4% contributions and therefore became active participants in the DC pension plan for future years of service beginning April 1, 2012.

Group 2 and Group 3 members may be eligible to receive a pension benefit from the SERS DB plan based on service, compensation and the retirement benefit formula in effect as of their date of transfer into the DC plan. This benefit is payable upon meeting the retirement or other eligibility conditions of the DB plan.

### Regular Retirement (no reduction factor for age):

Eligibility - Age 55 with 30 years of service; or age 60 with 10 or more years of service. Unclassified Legislative employees, Executive Branch employees, or Judicial Branch employees are eligible for full retirement at age 60 with 5 or more years of service. Corrections Officers may retire at age 51 with 25 or more years of service; or age 56 with 10 or more years of service (the last 3 years must be in a covered position). Conservation Officers may retire after 25 years of service regardless of age. If a Conservation Officer is hired before 4/1/1991, 20 of the 25 years must be as a Conservation Officer. For those hired after 4/1/1991, 23 of the 25 years must be as a Conservation Officer (the last 2 years must be as a Conservation Officer).

Final Average Compensation - Regular retirement benefit is based on Final Average Compensation (FAC), which is usually the average of highest 3 consecutive years (2 years for Conservation Officers).

Annual Amount - Total service times 1.5% of FAC. For members with 20 or more years of service, a \$3,000 minimum annual benefit is payable. Corrections Officers receive an additional temporary supplement to age 62 equal to the product of supplemental service times 0.5% of FAC. Conservation Officers retiring after 25 years receive a benefit equal to 60% of FAC. For eligible Group 2 and Group 3 members, the benefit amount (regular retirement and any supplemental benefit) is determined as of the date of transfer to the DC pension plan, based on FAC and service at the time of transfer.



# Plan Provisions as of September 30, 2022

## **Early Retirement** (age reduction factor used):

Eligibility - Age 55 with 15 or more years of service.

Annual Amount - Computed as described above under “regular retirement” but reduced by  $\frac{1}{2}$  % for each month under age 60.

## **Deferred Retirement** (vested benefit):

Eligibility - 10 years of service (5 years for unclassified persons in the executive or legislative branch). Benefit commences at age 60.

Annual Amount - Computed as described above under “regular retirement” based on service and FAC at termination of State employment for Group 1.

## **Duty Disability Retirement:**

Eligibility - No age or service requirement.

Annual Amount - Disability age 60+: Computed as a regular retirement benefit with minimum benefit based on 10 years of service. Disability prior to age 60: To age 60, benefit is computed as a regular retirement benefit using service at the time of disability retirement with a minimum benefit of \$6,000 per year. Additional limitation such that benefit plus workers’ compensation does not exceed final compensation. At age 60, benefit is recomputed as a regular retirement benefit with service granted for period in receipt of disability benefit before age 60. If the member dies before age 60, benefits are payable to a surviving spouse computed as a regular retirement benefit but based on service at time of disability retirement plus elapsed time between date of retirement and death. Eligible Group 2 and Group 3 members may elect this benefit (in lieu of PA 264 benefits).

## **Non-Duty Disability Retirement:**

Eligibility - 10 years of service.

Annual Amount - Computed as regular retirement benefit based on service and FAC at time of disability. Minimum annual benefit is \$600. Eligible Group 2 and Group 3 members may elect this benefit (in lieu of PA 264 benefits).

# Plan Provisions as of September 30, 2022

## **Duty Death Before Retirement:**

Eligibility - No age or service requirement.

Annual Amount - Surviving spouse receives annual benefit computed as a regular retirement benefit as if the deceased member retired the day before date of death and elected Option A. Benefit is based on member's service at time of death, or 10 years of service, whichever is greater. A minimum benefit of \$6,000 per year is payable. Children under age 21 each receive an equal share of 1/2 of the benefit payable (surviving spouse receives the other 1/2), to a maximum of 1/2 for all children. A given child's share of benefits terminates upon the child's marriage, death or attainment of age 21. In the event that there is no surviving spouse, the benefit is allocated equally among all children subject to the limitations described above. In the event that there is no surviving spouse or eligible children, benefits may be paid to an eligible, dependent parent. Benefits end upon the marriage or death of the surviving parent. Additional limitation such that benefit plus workers' compensation does not exceed final compensation. Eligible Group 2 and Group 3 members may elect this benefit (in lieu of PA 264 benefits).

## **Non-Duty Death Before Retirement:**

Eligibility - 10 years of service. In the case of a deceased vested former member, the survivor benefit commences when the deceased former member would have attained age 60.

Annual Amount - Computed as a regular retirement benefit but reduced in accordance with a 100% Joint and Survivor form of payment. Eligible Group 2 and Group 3 members may elect this benefit (in lieu of PA 264 benefits).

## **Post Retirement Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA):**

One-time upward adjustments have been made in 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1987. Beginning in 1983 some benefit recipients share in a distribution of a portion of investment income earned in excess of 8% annually (supplemental payment). Beginning in 1988 all benefit recipients are eligible for automatic 3% annual (non-compounded) benefit increases, with a maximum \$300 annual increase. Eligibility for the above benefits:

Retired before October 1, 1987 - Greater of supplemental payment or the combination of the 1987 one-time adjustment and the automatic increases.

Retired on or after October 1, 1987 - Automatic increases only.

Eligible members of Groups 1, 2 and 3 receive automatic post retirement COLA.



# Plan Provisions as of September 30, 2022

## Member Contributions:

**Group 1 Members:** 4% of annual pay effective April 1, 2012.

**Group 2 Members:** 4% of annual pay effective April 1, 2012 until the date of transfer to DC pension plan.

**Group 3 Members:** N/A

## Defined Contribution Legislation (Public Act 487 of 1996):

New state employees hired on or after March 31, 1997 become participants in Tier 2 (i.e., a defined contribution plan) rather than Tier 1 (i.e., the above described defined benefit plan).

Active members on March 30, 1997 could irrevocably elect to terminate membership in Tier 1 and become participants in Tier 2. Elections had to be in writing and submitted between January 2, 1998 and April 30, 1998. Such members became Tier 2 participants on June 1, 1998, and had the actuarial present value of their Tier 1 accrued benefit transferred into Tier 2 by November 30, 1998.

An actuarially calculated supplemental disability or death-in-service benefit may be payable if a Tier 2 participant becomes disabled or dies in service.

## Former Tier 1 Members:

A former non-vested member who is reemployed on or after January 1, 2014 is not eligible for membership in Tier 1. This type of member shall become a qualified participant in Tier 2, and shall be treated as being first employed by the State as of his or her date of reemployment.

## Optional Forms of Payment:

The normal form of payment for a member is a straight life annuity.

Section 31 of the SERS statute gives retiring plan members the opportunity to elect an optional form of payment including:

- 100% joint and survivor annuity with pop-up
- 75% joint and survivor annuity with pop-up
- 50% joint and survivor annuity with pop-up

Section 20 of the SERS statute permits a retiring plan member to elect a Social Security Equated optional form of payment.

The optional forms of payment are actuarially equivalent to the straight life annuity. Option factors are based upon the following: (1) investment return assumption 6.75%, (2) valuation mortality assumptions for healthy retirees, (3) unisex percent 60% (i.e., retiree assumed to be 60% male; beneficiary the opposite) and (4) calculation year of 2021. The pop-up provision is reflected in the factors.



## **SECTION G**

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### **GLOSSARY**

# Glossary

<b><i>Actuarial Accrued Liability</i></b>	The difference between (i) the actuarial present value of future plan benefits, and (ii) the actuarial present value of future normal cost. Sometimes referred to as “accrued liability” or “past service liability.”
<b><i>Accrued Service</i></b>	The service credited under the plan which was rendered before the date of the actuarial valuation.
<b><i>Actuarial Assumptions</i></b>	Estimates of future plan experience with respect to rates of mortality, disability, turnover, retirement, rate or rates of investment income and salary increases. Decrement assumptions (rates of mortality, disability, turnover and retirement) are generally based on past experience, often modified for projected changes in conditions. Economic assumptions (salary increases and investment income) consist of an underlying rate in an inflation-free environment plus a provision for a long-term average rate of inflation.
<b><i>Actuarial Cost Method</i></b>	A mathematical budgeting procedure for allocating the dollar amount of the “actuarial present value of future plan benefits” between the actuarial present value of future normal cost and the actuarial accrued liability. Sometimes referred to as the “actuarial funding method.”
<b><i>Actuarial Equivalent</i></b>	A single amount or series of amounts of equal value to another single amount or series of amounts, computed on the basis of the rate(s) of interest and mortality tables used by the plan.
<b><i>Actuarial Present Value</i></b>	The amount of funds presently required to provide a payment or series of payments in the future. It is determined by discounting the future payments at a predetermined rate of interest, taking into account the probability of payment.
<b><i>Amortization</i></b>	Paying off an interest-bearing liability by means of periodic payments of interest and principal, as opposed to paying it off with a lump sum payment.
<b><i>Experience Gain/(Loss)</i></b>	A measure of the difference between actual experience and that expected based upon a set of actuarial assumptions during the period between two actuarial valuation dates, in accordance with the actuarial cost method being used.

## Glossary

<b><i>Normal Cost</i></b>	The annual cost assigned, under the actuarial funding method, to current and subsequent plan years. Sometimes referred to as “current service cost.” Any payment toward the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is not part of the normal cost.
<b><i>Reserve Account</i></b>	An account used to indicate that funds have been set aside for a specific purpose and is not generally available for other uses.
<b><i>Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability</i></b>	The difference between the actuarial accrued liability and valuation assets. Sometimes referred to as “unfunded accrued liability.”
<b><i>Valuation Assets</i></b>	The value of current plan assets recognized for valuation purposes. Generally based on market value plus a portion of unrealized appreciation or depreciation.