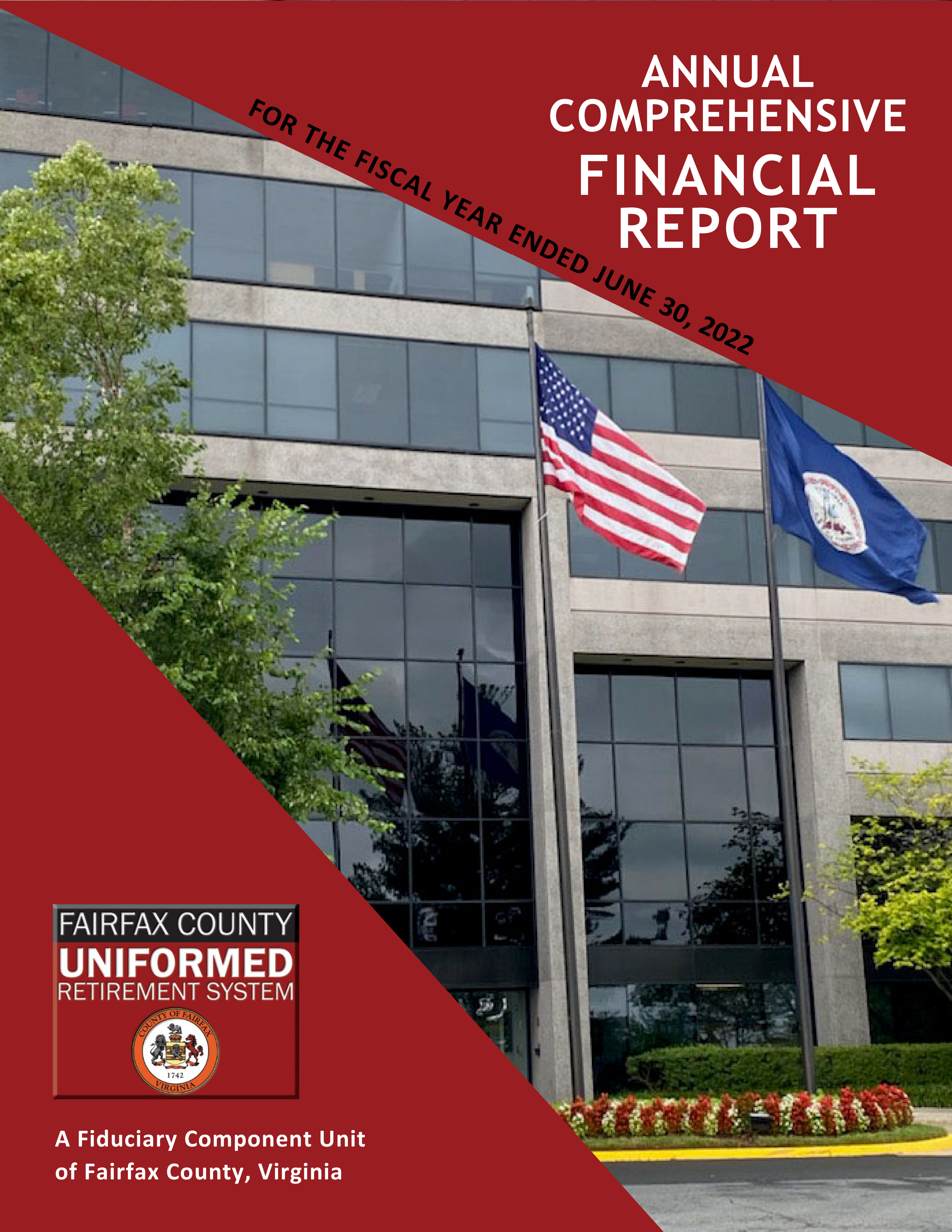
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022



FAIRFAX COUNTY
UNIFORMED
RETIREMENT SYSTEM

COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
1742
VIRGINIA

A Fiduciary Component Unit of Fairfax County, Virginia

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Three systems...

one team.

FAIRFAX COUNTY Retirement SYSTEMS EMPLOYEES' POLICE Officers UNIFORMED

A Fiduciary Component Unit of Fairfax County, Virginia

This report was prepared by the financial, administrative and investment staff of the Fairfax County Employees' Retirement System.

Table of Contents

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

INTRODUCTORY

INTRODUCTORY

County of Fairfax, Virginia

To protect and enrich the quality of life for the people, neighborhoods and diverse communities of Fairfax County

November 22, 2022

Dear Members of the Board of Trustees:

I am pleased to submit to you the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System (System) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This ACFR is provided as an aid to understanding the structure and evaluating the status of the System. The System's management is responsible for the accuracy of financial information contained herein. The Management's Discussion and Analysis provides further detail to the financial statements.

History

The Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System was established on July 1, 1974, as a public employee retirement system providing defined benefit pension plan coverage for uniformed or sworn employees of the Fire and Rescue Department, helicopter pilots, the Sheriff's Department, the animal control division, and certain park police officers. In 2005, membership was extended to employees in non-administrative positions of the Department of Public Safety Communications, formerly included in the Fairfax County Employees' Retirement System. There were 1,868 active members, 136 in the Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP), 124 terminated vested, and 1,583 retirees participating in the System as of June 30, 2022. For calculations surrounding the Total Pension Liability and its components, Cheiron, the System's actuary, used June 30, 2022, as the measurement date which coincides with the actuarial valuation date.

Provisions

The benefit provisions of the System are established by County Ordinance. The System provides normal service retirement and early service retirement benefits for members who attain age or service requirements. Coverage for service-connected disability benefits is immediate upon membership in the System. Ordinary (non-service-related) disability benefits are provided after the attainment of five years of service. Members are vested after five years of service and are eligible for benefits at the early or normal service retirement date.

FAIRFAX COUNTY Retirement SYSTEMS
EMPLOYEES' POLICE Officers UNIFORMED

Fairfax County Retirement Systems
12015 Lee Jackson Memorial Hwy, Suite 350, Fairfax, VA 22033
Phone: 703-279-8200 * 1-800-333-1633 * Fax: 703-273-3185
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/retirement/

Capital Markets and Economic Conditions

In fiscal year 2022, the System returned -8.04%, gross of fees (-9.04%, net of fees), ranking in the 52nd percentile of all public funds in the BNY Mellon Total Public Fund Universe. For the three- and five-year periods (annualized), the System returned gross of fees, +5.11%, (+4.05%, net of fees), ranking in the 80th percentile, and +5.88%, (+4.94%, net of fees), ranking in the 82nd percentile. For the longer ten-year period, the System had a gross of fees return of +6.80%, (+6.13%, net of fees), ranking in the 85th percentile. Additional details on the markets and the System's investments are provided in the Investment Section.

Internal and Budgetary Controls

The System's management is responsible for the financial information presented in this report in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Proper internal accounting controls exist to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance for both the safekeeping of assets and the fair presentation of the financial statements. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and that the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Investment Policies and Strategies

The Board of Trustees (Board) has adopted a Statement of Investment Objectives and Policy. This Statement establishes the investment goals, guidelines, constraints and performance standards that the Board of Trustees uses when exercising its fiduciary duties to manage the investment assets of the System. The Board operates in conformity with the standard of care required in making investments as stated in the Code of Virginia §51.1-803. Please see Note 3 in the Financial Section of this report for a description of this standard of care and details on the System's investment policies and strategies.

The Board receives quarterly reporting from their external consulting firm to ensure compliance with its stated objectives and policy. Staff also monitors the performance of the System and its investment managers and updates the Board on a monthly basis throughout the year. Rate of return information included in the Investment Section is calculated using a time-weighted rate of return and is prepared internally by County staff using data from the System and its investment managers.

Securities of the System, except for the pooled funds and the County's pooled cash and temporary investments, are held in safekeeping, on the System's behalf, by BNY Mellon Asset Servicing as agent. The BNY Mellon Financial Corporation, the parent company, carries Financial Institution bond insurance coverage including a Computer Crime Policy. An additional Excess Securities policy covers all risk of physical loss to securities.

Funded Status

An actuarial valuation of the System to determine funding requirements is performed annually. The System's funding policy provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates, which will remain relatively level over time as a percentage of covered payroll and will accumulate sufficient assets to meet the costs of benefit payments when due. As of the latest annual valuation, performed as of June 30, 2022, the ratio of the market value of assets to total pension liabilities for benefits decreased from 88.65 percent 72.26 percent. The actuarial section contains further information on the results of the June 30, 2022, valuation.

Based on the June 30, 2020, actuarial valuation, the employer contribution rate for 2022 following the adopted corridor-based funding policy rose to 39.31 percent. Working in concert with the County's Chief Financial Officer, the System's actuary (Cheiron) and other County staff, efforts continue to improve the funded status of the Plan. As a result of this work, and as referenced above, the County has increased the employer contribution rate above what was required by the adopted corridor-based funding policy.

Major Initiatives

During FY 2022, the Investment and Accounting Teams completed implementation of the Backstop investment backoffice software system; which is used to manage, analyze, and report on investments made with the system's investment managers.

Also, the Membership Services, Retiree Services, and Communications Teams completed the process of making all forms needed to apply for and receive retirement benefits fillable for electronic submission by members. These teams also began the planning process for implementation of a new or upgraded pension administration software application that will further improve and streamline submission of documents by members.

Awards

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to The Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System for its ACFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the twelfth consecutive year that the System has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR. This report must satisfy both Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current ACFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Fairfax County Retirement Systems received the Public Pension Standards Award for Funding and Administration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, from the Public Pension Coordinating Council (PPCC), in recognition of meeting the professional standards for plan funding and administration as set forth in the Public Pensions Standards. The PPCC is a confederation of the National Association of the State Retirement Administrators, the National Conference on Public Employee Retirement Systems and the National Council on Teacher Retirement.

Other Information

Independent Audit and Actuarial Certifications

Cherry Bekaert LLP performed an annual audit of the financial statements of the System to obtain a reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements, whether due from fraud or error. Additionally, Cheiron performed an annual actuarial valuation to assess the plan's ability to meet future obligations. The report of independent auditor and certification from the actuary are included in this report.

Acknowledgments

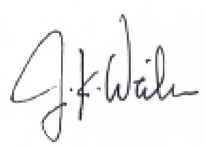
This report is intended to provide complete and reliable information for determining the financial status of the System. It is being submitted to the Board of Supervisors and other interested parties and is available to the public via the County's website located at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/retirement/.

This annual report for the Uniformed Retirement System is the result of the hard work of the System's Accounting team, as assisted by other members of the Retirement Systems team.

As always, I am very thankful and feel privileged to lead the Retirement Systems team. These fine people work every day to provide the best-possible service and stewardship for the employees, retirees and citizens of Fairfax County. This year, however, I am particularly appreciative of their flexibility and diligence in adapting to a significant change in how we do business. That, along with the support of County technology and administrative resources, allowed us to continue to serve our members during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Finally, I must express my deep appreciation, on behalf of the 3,711 members and beneficiaries of the Uniformed Retirement System, for your dedicated service as trustees.

Respectfully submitted,



Jeffrey K. Weiler
Executive Director

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System
Virginia

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

Public Pension Coordinating Council

Public Pension Standards Award For Funding and Administration 2022

Presented to

Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System

In recognition of meeting professional standards for
plan funding and administration as
set forth in the Public Pension Standards.

Presented by the Public Pension Coordinating Council, a confederation of

National Association of State Retirement Administrators (NASRA)
National Conference on Public Employee Retirement Systems (NCPERS)
National Council on Teacher Retirement (NCTR)

Alan H. Winkle
Program Administrator

Board of Trustees

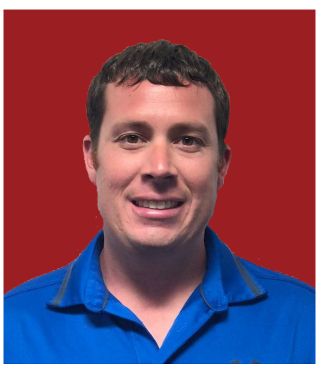
Ten members serve on the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System Board of Trustees. Four of the members are citizens appointed by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. Two of the members are elected by Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department; one is elected by the Fairfax County Sheriff's Office; and one is elected by retirees. The Director of Human Resources and the Director of Finance serve as Ex Officio members.

Frank H. Grace, III - *Chairman*
Board of Supervisors Appointee
Term Expires: July 31, 2022

Hank H. Kim - *Vice Chairman*
Board of Supervisors Appointee
Term Expires: August 31, 2024

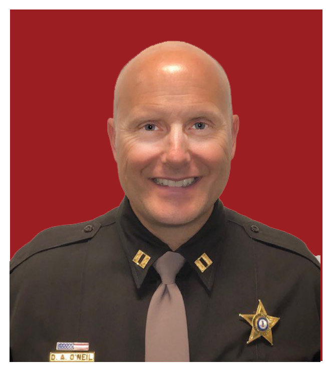
Christopher J. Pietsch - *Treasurer*
Ex Officio Trustee
Fairfax County Director of Finance

Brian Edmonston
Elected Member Trustee
Term Expires: June 30, 2024



Shawn Carney
Elected Member Trustee
Term Expires: June 20, 2026

Robert Konczal
Elected Member Trustee
Term Expires: December 31, 2025



David O'Neil
Elected Member Trustee
Term Expires: October 31, 2025

Shaughnessy Pierce
Board of Supervisors Appointee
Term Expires: July 30, 2022

Catherine Schafrik
Ex Officio Trustee
Fairfax County Director of Human Resources

Teresa Valenzuela
Board of Supervisors Appointee
Term Expired: October 31, 2021

Administrative Organization

Administrative Staff

Jeffrey K. Weiler
Executive Director

Brian Morales, CAIA
Chief Investment Officer

Investment Managers

Acadian Asset Management, LLC	Boston, MA
Activum SG Capital Management Ltd	St. Helier, United Kingdom
Alcentra Ltd	London, United Kingdom
Apollo Financial Credit Investment, LLC	New York, NY
Ashmore Investment Advisors Ltd	London, United Kingdom
Aspect Capital Ltd	London, United Kingdom
BlackRock Enhanced STIF	San Francisco, CA
BlueBay Asset Management	London, United Kingdom
BNY Fallen Angels	Pittsburgh, PA
BNY US TIPS	Pittsburgh, PA
Carlyle Property Investors, LP	Washington, DC
Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc	New York, NY
Czech Asset Management, LP	Old Greenwich, CT
Davidson Kempner Institutional Partners, LP	New York, NY
DoubleLine Capital, LP	Los Angeles, CA
EQT Group	Stockholm, Sweden
Garcia Hamilton & Associates	Houston, TX
GoldenTree Asset Management, LP	New York, NY
Granahan Investment Management	Waltham, MA
Harbourvest Partners, LLC	Boston, MA
HG Vora Capital Management, LLC	New York, NY
I Squared Capital	Miami, FL
JPMorgan Investment Management, Inc	New York, NY
Kabouter Management, LLC	Chicago, IL
Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, LP	Los Angeles, CA
Kirkoswald Asset Management LLC	New York, NY
Landmark Partners	Simsbury, CT
Levine Leichtman Capital Partners, Inc	Beverly Hills, CA

Investment Managers

Manulife Asset Management, LLC	Boston, MA
Marathon Asset Management, LLP	London, United Kingdom
Millennium Management, LLC	New York, NY
Monroe Capital, LLC	New York, NY
OrbiMed Capital, LLC	New York, NY
Pantheon Ventures, Inc	New York, NY
Parametric Portfolio Associates, LLC	Minneapolis, MN
PIMCO	Newport Beach, CA
Pontifax AgTech	Los Angeles, CA
Sands Capital Management, LLC	Arlington, VA
Siguler Guff & Company, LP	New York, NY
SoMa Equity Partners	San Francisco, CA
Starboard Value, LP	New York, NY
Taurus Funds Management	Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands
Thoma Bravo, LLC	Chicago, IL
Two Sigma	New York, NY
UBS Realty Investors, LLC	New York, NY
Varde Partners, Inc	Hartford, CT
Voya Investment Management	New York, NY
Walter Scott	Edinburgh, Scotland
Wasatch Global Investors	Salt Lake City, UT
Wellington Management Company, LLP	Boston, MA

Professional Services

Actuary
Cheiron
Actuaries
McLean, VA

Independent Auditor
Cherry Bekaert LLP
Certified Public Accountants
Tysons Corner, VA

Investment Consultant
NEPC
Boston, MA

Custodian Bank
BNY Mellon Asset Servicing
Pittsburgh, PA

Legal Counsel
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
Washington, DC

Schedule of fees and schedule of commissions is located in the Investment Section, pages 69-70.

Organization Chart

Board of Supervisors

Kathy L. Smith, Penelope A. Gross, Dalia A. Palchik, James R. Walkinshaw
Walter L. Alcorn, Pat Herrity, Daniel G. Storck, Jeffrey C. McKay, John W. Foust, Rodney L. Lusk

Board of Trustees

(Ten Members - see page 7)
Shawn Carney, Brian C. Edmonston, Frank H. Grace, III, Hank H. Kim, Robert Konczal, David O'Neil,
Shaughnessy G. Pierce, Christopher J. Pietsch, Catherine Schafrik, Teresa Valenzuela

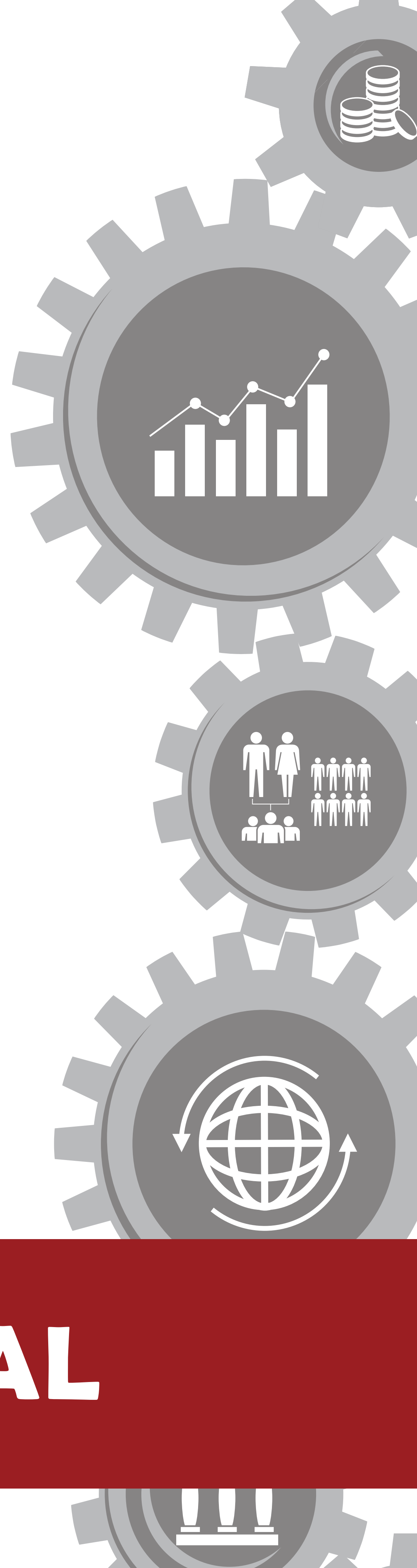
Executive Director
Jeff Weiler

Investment Analyst
Anthony Vu

Chief Investment Officer
Brian Morales, CAIA

Investment Operations Manager
Jennifer Snyder

Retirement Systems Management Team
Vicky Panlaqui - Accounting and Financial Reporting
Carol Patterson - Communications
Pamela Pettross - Technology
John Prather - Membership Services
Meir Zupovitz - Retiree Services



FINANCIAL

FINANCIAL

Cherry Bekaert LLP
CPAs & Advisors

Report of Independent Auditor

To the Board of Supervisors
County of Fairfax, Virginia

To the Board of Trustees
Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System (the "System"), a pension trust fund of the County of Fairfax, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the fiduciary net position of the System as of June 30, 2022, and the changes in fiduciary net position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of System, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the System's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the System's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements. The accompanying other supplementary information as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory, investment, actuarial, and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 22, 2022, on our consideration of the System's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the System's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Cherry Bekaert LLP

Tysons Corner, Virginia
November 22, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis
(Unaudited)

This section presents management's discussion and analysis of the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System's ("System" or "Plan") financial performance and provides an overview of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The information in this section should be reviewed in conjunction with the Letter of Transmittal located in the Introductory Section.

Overview of Financial Statements and Accompanying Information

The financial presentation is composed of four parts: (1) the financial statements; (2) notes to the financial statements; (3) required supplementary information and (4) other supplementary information. Below is the summary of the information provided in each of these sections.

Financial Statements
The System presents the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position as of June 30, 2022 and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The Statement of Fiduciary Net Position provides a snapshot of the financial position. It reports the assets, liabilities and resulting net position restricted for pension benefits. The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position presents the Plan's transactions under the categories of Additions and Deductions. Additions include contributions from the County and by participating employees, net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments, dividend and interest income. Investment income is reduced by investment-related expenses such as asset management fees, custody charges and consulting fees. Deductions include outlays for monthly pension benefits, death benefits, refunds of contributions to employees and fees paid for professional services and administrative expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements
The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of the financial statements and include additional information and schedules to provide a better understanding of the fiduciary fund financial statements. The Notes to the Financial Statements include detailed information that is not readily evident in the financial statements such as the accounting policies, plan membership and benefits, and summary disclosures. Specifically:

Note 1	Describes significant accounting policies.
Note 2	Provides a description of the System, the funding policy, and member contributions and benefits.
Note 3	Describes investments and disclosures on fair value hierarchy, interest rate, credit quality, foreign currency risk, derivatives disclosures, and security lending.
Note 4	Describes the net pension liability, actuarial method and assumptions.
Note 5	Explains the System's tax status.

Required Supplementary Information
This section consists of historical trend exhibits such as the Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios, Schedule of Net Pension Liability, Schedule of Employer Contributions accompanied by the Notes to Schedule of Employer Contributions and Schedule of Money-Weighted Rate of Return. These schedules will be presented over 10 years as information becomes available. A Summary of Significant Changes to the Pension System is also included.

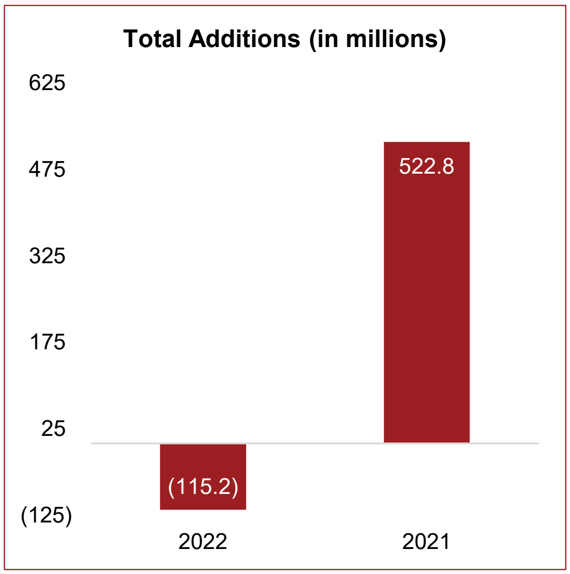
Other Supplementary Information
This section includes the Schedule of Administrative Expenses and the Schedule of Investment and Consultant Expenses.

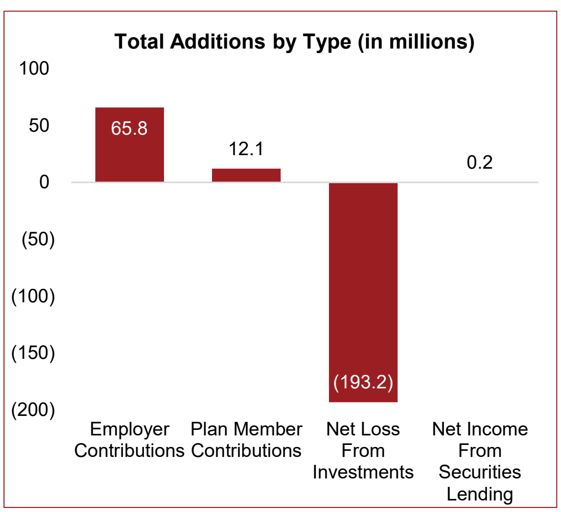
The Required Supplementary Information and Other Supplementary notes are immediately following the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Financial Highlights

The net position restricted for pension benefits as of June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2021, was $1,924.5 million and $2,165.0 million, respectively. The net position restricted for pension benefits representing assets available to pay for current and future member pension benefits, decreased by $240.5 million or 11.1 percent.

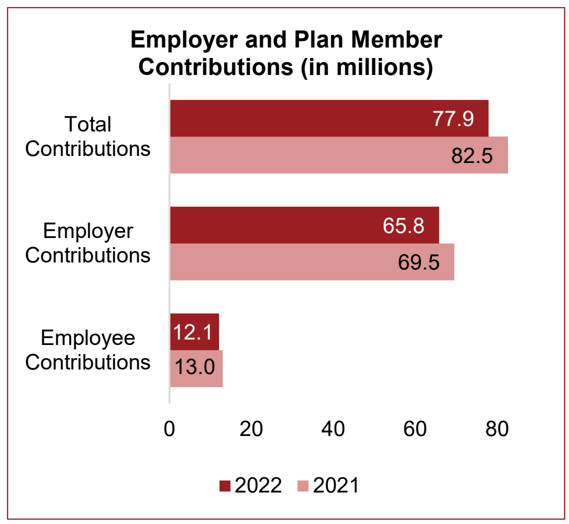
Total additions to fiduciary net position has decreased by 122.0 percent or $638.0 million from $522.8 million in 2021 to -$115.2 million in 2022.

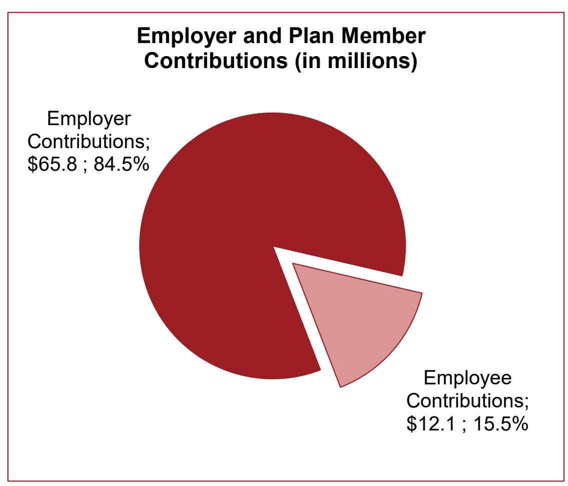




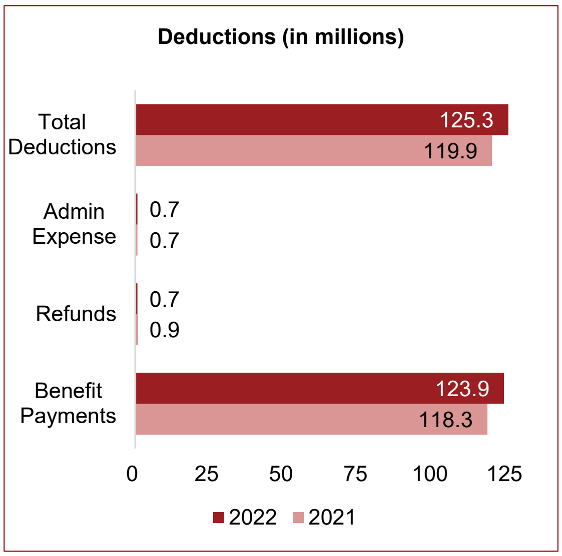
Net income (loss) from investments (excluding securities lending) decreased 143.9 percent from $440.2 million in 2021 to net loss of $193.2 million in 2022. The net money-weighted rate of return on investments on a fair value basis was -8.93 percent in fiscal year 2022, which was a decrease from 25.27 percent in fiscal year 2021.

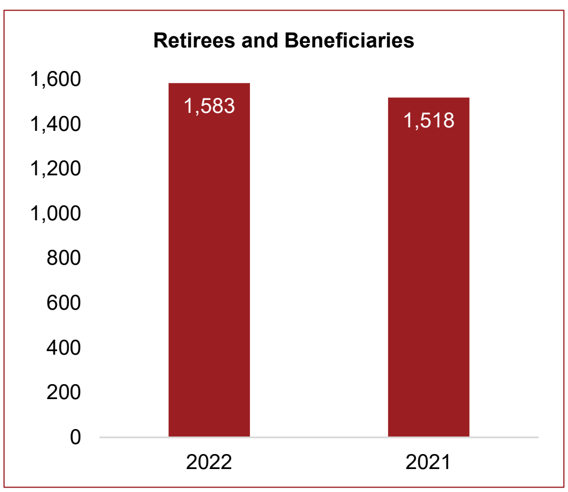
Employer and employee contributions received during the fiscal year totaled to $77.9 million, a decrease of 5.6 percent or $4.6 million compared to 2021 received contributions of $82.5 million. The employer contributions decreased by 5.3 percent from $69.5 million in fiscal year 2021 to $65.8 million in fiscal year 2022. The employee contributions decreased by 7.0 percent from 13.0 million in fiscal year 2021 to $12.1 million in fiscal year 2022.





Total deductions from fiduciary net position increased by $5.4 million from $119.9 million in 2021 to $125.3 million in 2022. Member retirement benefit payments of $123.9 million in 2022 make up the majority of total deduction and increased by $5.6 million or 4.8 percent from $118.3 million in 2021. The number of retired members and beneficiaries receiving a benefit payment increased 4.3 percent from 1,518 to 1,583 payees as of June 30, 2022.





The net pension liability as calculated per Generally Accepted Accounting Principles of the United States of America (GAAP) as of June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2021, was $738.7 million and $277.2 million, respectively. The plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability as of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, was 72.26 percent and 88.65 percent, respectively. The net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll has increased from 154.97 percent in fiscal year 2021 to 441.36 percent in fiscal year 2022. The covered payroll decreased from $178.8 million in 2021 to $167.4 million in 2022.

	2022	2021
Net Pension Liability (in millions)	$738.7	$277.2
Net Position as Percentage of TPL	72.26%	88.65%
Covered Payroll (in millions)	$167.4	$178.8
Net Pension Liability as Percentage of Covered Payroll	441.36%	154.97%

Management's Discussion and Analysis
(continued)

Financial Analysis

Plan Fiduciary Net Position
When viewed over time, increases or decreases in plan fiduciary net position can be used to measure the financial condition of a pension plan.

For fiscal year 2022, the fiduciary net position of the Uniformed Retirement System decreased 11.1 percent, resulting in a total net position value of $1,924.5 million, reflecting a decrease of $240.5 million over fiscal year 2021.

Total assets as of June 30, 2022, were $1,949.3 million, representing a decrease of $246.4 million, or 11.2 percent over the previous fiscal year. The main component of the decrease was due to the 10.8 percent, or $234.7 million decrease in cash and investments from $2,165.9 million in fiscal year 2021 to $1.931.2 million in fiscal year 2022.

The table below details the Uniformed Retirement System's net position for the current and prior fiscal year.

Net Position for Current and Prior Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Ending Balances (millions)	Net Change in Dollars (millions)	Net Change in Percent
2022	$1,924.5	($240.5)	-11.1%
2021	2,165.0	402.9	22.9%

Summary of Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Assets	**2022**	**2021**	**Difference**	**Percentage of Change**
Total Cash and Investments	$1,931,158,026	$2,165,875,147	($234,717,121)	-10.8%
Cash Collateral, Securities Lending	11,217,906	19,283,770	(8,065,864)	-41.8%
Capital Assets, net	9,280	8,660	620	7.2%
Total Receivables	6,879,280	10,453,068	(3,573,788)	-34.2%
Total Assets	1,949,264,492	2,195,620,645	(246,356,153)	-11.2%
Liabilities				
Purchase of Investments	$7,813,484	$6,004,679	$1,808,805	30.1%
Cash Collateral, Securities Lending	11,217,906	19,283,770	(8,065,864)	-41.8%
Accounts Payable and Others	5,696,417	5,306,641	389,776	7.3%
Total Liabilities	24,727,807	30,595,090	(5,867,283)	-19.2%
Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits	**$1,924,536,685**	**$2,165,025,555**	**($240,488,870)**	**-11.1%**

Total liabilities as of June 30, 2022, were $24.7 million, representing a decrease of $5.9 million, or 19.2 percent, over the previous year. There was an increase of 6.6 percent in accrued expenses, including the year end accrual for management fees. In addition, there was a downturn in the liability in the securities lending cash collateral by $8.1 million or 41.8 percent.

The total assets of $1,949.3 million exceeded its liabilities of $24.8 million at the close of the Plan year ended June 30, 2022, with $1,924.5 million in fiduciary net position restricted for pension benefits.

The Plan's investments are exposed to various risks including interest rate, market and credit risks. These risks may be influenced by changes in economic conditions and market conditions. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that there will be changes in the values of the investments held in trust which could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. Detailed information on investment results are in the Investment Section of this report.

	2022	2021	Difference	Percentage of Change
Accrued Expenses (in thousands)	$3,525.9	$3,307.2	$218.7	6.6%

Summary of Additions and Deductions

Additions	**2022**	**2021**	**Difference**	**Percentage of Change**
Employer Contributions	$65,793,238	$69,464,042	($3,670,804)	-5.3%
Plan Member Contributions	12,071,388	12,980,620	(909,232)	-7.0%
Net Income/(Loss) from Investments	(193,228,387)	440,180,091	(633,408,478)	-143.9%
Net Income from Securities Lending	157,140	167,142	(10,002)	-6.0%
Total Additions	(115,206,621)	522,791,895	(637,998,516)	-122.0%
Deductions				
Benefit Payments	$123,914,717	$118,290,494	$5,624,223	4.8%
Refunds	702,593	899,880	(197,287)	-21.9%
Administrative Expense	664,939	678,336	(13,397)	-2.0%
Total Deductions	125,282,249	119,868,710	5,413,539	4.5%
Net Increase/(Decrease)	**($240,488,870)**	**$402,923,185**	**($643,412,055)**	**-159.7%**

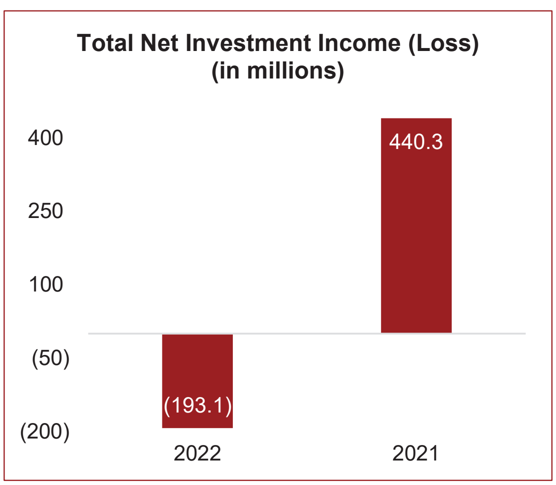
Dollars (in thousands)	2022	2021	Difference	Percentage of Change
Interest	$10,437.8	$9,898.8	$539.0	5.4%
Dividends	16,626.4	12,835.3	3,791.1	29.5%
Total	**$27,064.2**	**$22,734.1**	**$4,330.1**	19.0%

Additions and Deductions

Total additions to the retirement fund consist of contributions from employers and active members and changes in the value of assets. Total additions decreased by $638.0 million or 122.0 percent, attributed primarily due to a significant loss from investments in fiscal year 2022 versus the significant net gain from investments in fiscal year 2021. The interest and dividend income experienced an increase of 19.0 percent. The significant loss in total additions was due to the unfavorable market environment in fiscal year 2022.

Total contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, amounted to $77.9 million. This was a decrease of $4.6 million when compared with the activity of fiscal year 2021. The employer and plan member contributions for fiscal year 2022 decreased by 5.6 percent due to 2.1 percent reduction in the number of actives. Buy ins or buyback of services also decreased by 35.0 percent in fiscal year 2022.

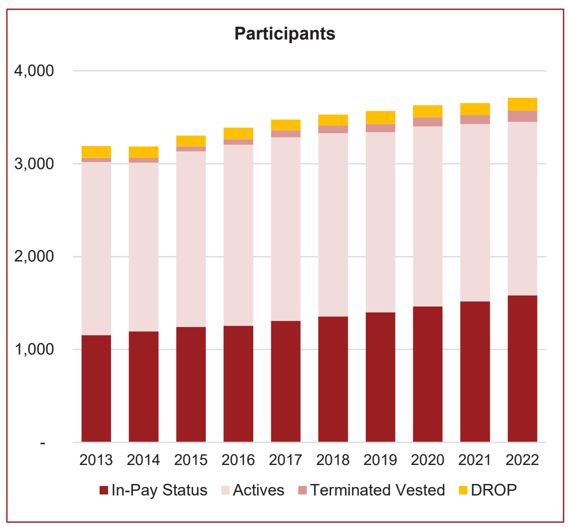
Investment returns had a huge downturn for fiscal year 2022, reflecting unfavorable returns in the capital markets. Total net investment income (loss) (including securities lending) dropped from a significant gain of $440.3 million in fiscal year 2021 to a loss of $193.1 million in fiscal year 2022 as a result of unfavorable investment performance.



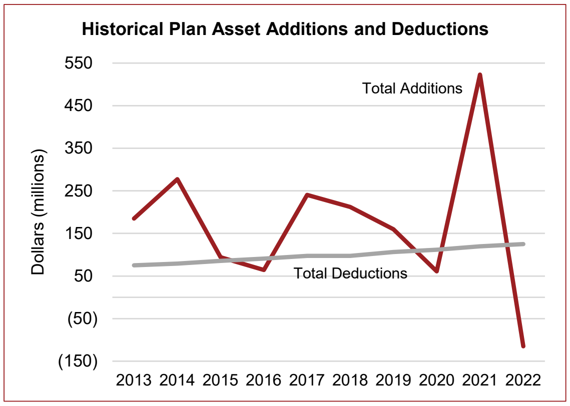
Total deductions of the System consist of the payments of benefits to retirees and beneficiaries, the refund of contributions to former members and the cost of administering the System. The total deductions for fiscal year 2022 were $125.3 million, an increase of $5.4 million, or 4.5 percent, over fiscal year 2021.

Regular pension benefit payments increased as the number of retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefit payments rose to 1,583 in fiscal year 2022 from 1,518 in fiscal year 2021. Benefit payments also increased due to a cost-of-living adjustment increase of 2.6 percent and higher average benefits for new retirees. Refunds reflected a 21.9 percent decrease due to less employees asking for refunds or lower balance of refunded amount.

Participant Count	2022	2021
Actives	1,868	1,909
DROP Members	136	128
Terminated Vesteds	124	97
Retirees and Beneficiaries in Payment Status	1,583	1,518
Total	**3,711**	**3,652**



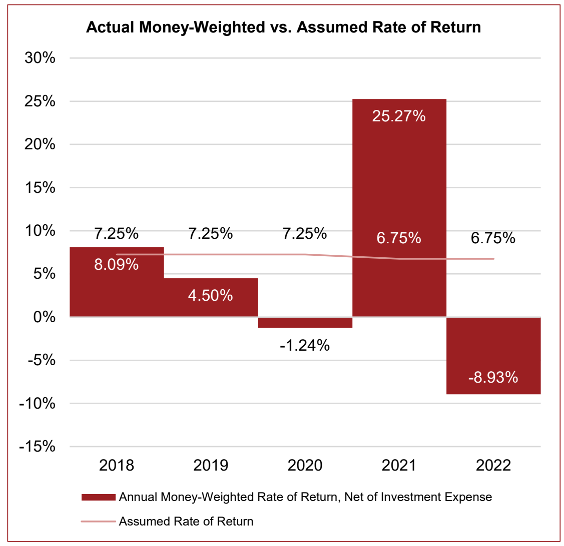
Historical additions to and deductions from fiduciary net position indicate a pattern of steadily increasing deductions as compared to fluctuating additions as a result of unpredictable market environment.



The System utilizes two methodologies when analyzing investment returns. They may vary from each other in any given period. For GAAP accounting valuation purposes, a money-weighted return is used. A money-weighted rate of return calculates the investment performance accounting for all cash flows (contributions and withdrawals) occurring during the performance measurement period. The System's investment returns, net of fees, on a money-weighted rate of return dropped from 25.27 percent in fiscal year 2021 to -8.93 percent in fiscal year 2022.

For investment performance reporting purposes, the System relies on a time-weighted approach. A time-weighted rate of return minimizes the impact of cash flows occurring throughout the measurement period. This methodology allows the System to compare its investment performance with relevant benchmark returns, as well as its performance with other pension plans. The System's investment returns, net of fees, on a time-weighted rate of return decreased from 25.43 percent to -9.04 percent in fiscal year 2022.

The annual net money-weighted rate of return of -8.93 percent did not meet the assumed 6.75 percent rate of return, net of fees for the year ended June 30, 2022.



An actuarial valuation is performed annually by Cheiron. The actuarial value of the assets as of the last valuation on June 30, 2022, was $2,081.5 million, while actuarial liabilities as of the same period was $2,663.2 million. As of June 30, 2022, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, the funded ratio of the System was 78.16 percent. This was a decrease of 6.57 percent from the June 30, 2021, valuation funded ratio of 84.73 percent.

Under GAAP calculation, using the December 31, 2021 data rolled forward to June 30, 2022, the plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability was 72.26 percent. It decreased from 88.65 percent in fiscal year 2021, primarily as a result of the increase in the Total Pension Liability. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2021, was $2,663.2 million and $2,442.2 million, respectively.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

(Dollars in millions)	**2022**	**2021**
Actuarial Accrued Liability	$2,663.2	$2,442.2
Actuarial Value of Assets	2,081.5	2,069.3
Unfunded Actuarial Liability	$581.8	$372.9
Funding Ratio	78.16%	84.73%
Total Pension Liability	$2,663.2	$2,442.2
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,924.5	2,165.0
Net Pension Liability	$738.7	$277.2
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	72.26%	88.65%

Contacting the System's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our membership, the Board of Trustees and the County's Board of Supervisors with a general overview of the System's financial condition. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Fairfax County Retirement System, 12015 Lee Jackson Memorial Highway, Fairfax, VA 22033. This report can also be found on the County's internet site at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/retirement/.

Basic Financial Statements

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

As of June 30, 2022

Assets		
Cash and Short-Term Investments		
Equity in County's Pooled Cash and Temporary Investments	$2,538,413	
Cash Collateral Received for Securities on Loan	11,217,906	
Short-Term Investments	185,481,464	
Total Cash and Short-Term Investments		$199,237,783
Capital Assets		
Building Improvements, net	5,254	
Equipment, net	4,026	
Total Capital Assets		9,280
Receivables		
Accounts Receivable	2,582,910	
Accrued Interest and Dividends	3,218,660	
Investment Proceeds and Other Receivables	1,077,710	
Total Receivables		6,879,280
Investments, at Fair Value		
Common Stock	427,985,067	
Preferred Securities	1,162,683	
Fixed Income		
Asset-Backed Securities	76,268,427	
Corporate Bonds	89,754,138	
International Bonds	422,572	
U.S. Government Obligations	59,157,520	
Pooled and Mutual Funds	1,088,387,742	
Total Investments		1,743,138,149
Total Assets		1,949,264,492
Current Liabilities		
Investment Purchases and Other Liabilities	7,813,484	
Cash Collateral Received for Securities on Loan	11,217,906	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	5,613,065	
Compensated Absences, Short-Term	21,299	
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Compensated Absences, Long-Term	62,053	
Total Liabilities		24,727,807
Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits		**$1,924,536,685**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Basic Financial Statements

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Additions		
Contributions		
Employer	$65,793,238	
Plan Members	12,071,388	
Total Contributions		$77,864,626
Investment Income from Investment Activities		
Net Depreciation in Fair Value of Investments	(198,846,171)	
Interest	10,437,753	
Dividends	16,626,404	
Total Investment Loss	(171,782,014)	
Investment Activity Expense		
Management Fees	(20,185,481)	
Custodial Fees	(107,559)	
Consulting Fees	(342,637)	
Allocated Administration Expense, Including Legal Fees	(810,696)	
Total Investment Expense	(21,446,373)	
Net Loss from Investment Activities		(193,228,387)
Securities Lending Activities		
Securities Lending Income	233,135	
Securities Lending Expenses	(75,995)	
Net Income from Securities Lending Activities		157,140
Total Net Investment Loss		(193,071,247)
Total Additions		(115,206,621)
Deductions		
Annuity Benefits	113,718,920	
Disability Benefits	8,035,797	
Survivor Benefits	2,160,000	
Refunds of Employee Contributions	702,593	
Administrative Expenses	664,939	
Total Deductions		125,282,249
Net Decrease		(240,488,870)
Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits		
Beginning of Fiscal Year		2,165,025,555
End of Fiscal Year		**$1,924,536,685**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes on Financial Statements

The Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System ("System" or "Plan") is a single employer defined benefit pension plan considered part of the County of Fairfax, Virginia's ("County") reporting entity and its financial statements are included in the County's basic financial statements as a pension trust fund.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Accounting

The System's basic financial statements have been prepared under the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles applicable to governmental units in the United States of America (GAAP). Member and employer contributions to the plan are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due pursuant to legal requirements. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due in accordance with the terms of the Plan. The cost of administering the Plan is paid by the System.

For financial reporting purposes, the System adheres to GAAP. The System applies all applicable pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

B. Method Used to Value Investments

Short-term investments are reported at fair value when published market prices and quotations are available, or at a cost plus accrued interest, which approximates market or fair value. All other investments are reported at fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Asset-backed securities are valued on the basis of future principal and interest payments and are discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments. Because of the inherent uncertainty in valuing these securities, the fair value may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market for such securities existed. Accordingly, the realized value received upon the sale of the assets may differ from the fair value. The System records investment purchases and sales as of the trade date. These transactions are not finalized until the settlement date, which occurs approximately three business days after the trade date. The amounts of trade receivables and payables are shown as receivables and payables on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. Cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions and investments made with such cash are reported as assets along with a related liability for collateral received. The fair values of private investments and private real estate are generally lagged by at least one quarter due to the timing of receipt of private market valuations and information.

C. Equity in County's Pooled Cash and Temporary Investments

The System maintains cash with the County, which invests cash and allocates interest earned, net of a management fee, on a daily basis to the System based on the System's average daily balance of equity in pooled cash. As of June 30, 2022, the bank balance of the County's public deposits was either insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or through the State Treasury Board pursuant to the provisions of the Security for Public Deposit Act. The County's investments are exposed to various risks such as interest rate risk, market and credit risks. Such risks, and the resulting investment security values, may be influenced by changes in economic conditions and market perceptions and expectations. Accordingly, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such change could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Notes on Financial Statements
(continued)

D. Compensated Absences
Employees are granted vacation and sick leave based on their length of service. Unused annual and compensatory leave is payable to employees upon termination based on the employees' current rate of pay, up to certain limits. Sick leave does not vest with the employees; however, it is converted to years of service upon retirement. In addition, employees may accrue compensatory leave for hours worked in excess of their scheduled hours. Compensatory leave in excess of 240 hours is forfeited at the end of the calendar year.

Compensated Absences	
FY 2022 Beginning Balance	$79,657
Leave Earned	25,580
Leave Used	21,885
FY 2022 Ending Balance	$83,352
Due Within One Year	$21,299

Note 2. Summary of Plan Provision

A. Plan Description and Provision
The Uniformed Retirement System is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan. Benefit provisions are established and may be amended by County ordinance. All benefits vest at five years of service. The general provisions of the Uniformed Retirement System are as follows:

Membership.
The plan includes most uniformed or sworn employees of the Fire and Rescue Department, the Sheriff's Department, the Animal Control Division, the Department of Public Safety Communications, helicopter pilots, and former park police officers who elected to remain in the System rather than transfer to the Police Officers Retirement System.

Normal Retirement.
To be eligible for normal retirement, an individual must meet the following criteria: (a) attain the age of 55 with six years of service, or (b) complete 25 years of service.

Plan B Benefit is 2.0 percent of average final compensation multiplied by creditable service, plus 50 percent of the Pre-62 supplement, until age 55 and 100 percent of the supplement after age 55, and then increased by 3 percent.

The Pre-62 supplemental benefit provides members of Plan B with income during the period between retirement and the member's eligibility for early social security benefit at age 62. The amount of pre-62 supplement is determined by the date of hire and age at time of retirement.

Pre-Social Security Supplement (Plan B): Calculated at 0.2 percent of average final compensation multiplied by creditable service and increased by 3 percent.

Plans D and E Benefit is 2.5 percent of average final compensation multiplied by creditable services, and then increased by 3 percent.

Pre-Social Security Supplement for Plans D and E is 0.3 percent of average final compensation multiplied by creditable service and increased by 3 percent.

Plan F is 2.5 percent of average final compensation multiplied by creditable services.

Early Retirement.
A member is eligible for early retirement upon attaining 20 years of service. Reduction factors are applied to the basic formula.

Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP).
Those eligible for normal retirement may enter DROP for up to three years. Members can only participate in DROP once, and their election is irrevocable.

Notes on Financial Statements
(continued)

Deferred Vested Retirement.
Deferred vested retirement is available for vested members (vesting is at 5 years of service) who leave their contributions in the System when they terminate employment. At age 55, these members are entitled to their normal retirement benefit based on County service.

Service-Connected Disability Retirement.
Service-connected disability retirement is available for members, regardless of length of service, who become disabled as a result of a job-related illness or injury. The benefit is 40.0 percent of final compensation less average monthly workers' compensation.

Ordinary Disability Retirement.
Ordinary disability retirement is available for vested members who become disabled due to an injury or illness that is not job-related. Normal retirement benefits are paid.

Death Benefits.
If death occurs prior to retirement:

If the member is vested and the spouse is the listed beneficiary, the spouse may elect to receive 50 percent of the normal retirement benefit earned as of the date of the member's death. If the 50 percent of normal retirement benefit is not payable, a refund of the member's contribution plus interest will be paid to the named beneficiary or member's estate.

If death occurs after retirement:

Refunds of any of the member's contributions and interest not already paid out in benefits will be paid to the named beneficiary(ies) unless the member elected the irrevocable Joint and Last Survivor Option which provides a benefit to the member's spouse for life. At retirement, the member may choose to have his or her spouse receive 50.0 percent, 66.67 percent, 75.0 percent, or 100.0 percent of the member's reduced annuity upon the member's death. The member's annuity is reduced by a percentage based on the difference in age between the member and his or her spouse. If the spouse predeceases the member, the annuity is restored to what it would have been if this option had not been elected.

If death is service-connected:

A $10,000 lump-sum payment is made to the beneficiary if the member's death is due to a job-related illness or injury.

Cost of Living Benefit.
Annual cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) are provided to retirees and beneficiaries equal to the lesser of 4.0 percent or the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the Metropolitan Statistical Area that includes Fairfax County. COLAs are not applied to the Pre-Social Security Supplements, or other Supplemental Benefits.

Benefit Limits.
Benefits are limited to the maximum amounts for qualified plans as set forth in Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code. A separate, nonqualified benefit restoration plan has been established for the payment of any benefit formula amounts in excess of the Section 415 limit.

Note: Detailed provisions may be found in the Retirement Handbook for Active Employees.

Contribution Rates		
Member	Plan B	7.08% of base salary up to the maximum Social Security wage base plus 8.83% of creditable compensation in excess of the Social Security wage base.
	Plan D, E, and F	7.08% of creditable compensation.
Employer	Plan B, D, E, and F	The rate for Fiscal Year 2022 was 39.31% of covered payroll for all plans.

Notes on Financial Statements
(continued)

B. Board of Trustees
Ten members serve on the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System Board of Trustees (Board). Four of the members are citizens appointed by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. Two of the members are elected by Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department; one is elected by the Fairfax County Sheriff's Office and one is elected by the retirees. The Director of Human Resources and the Director of Finance also serve as Ex Officio members.

C. Membership
At June 30, 2022, the date of the latest actuarial valuation, membership in the System consisted of:

Retirees and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits	1,583
Terminated Vesteds	124
Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) Participants	136
Active Plan Members	1,868
Total	**3,711**

D. Deferred Retirement Option Program
Members eligible for normal retirement may elect to enter the DROP. As a DROP member, he or she will continue to work and receive a salary for a maximum period of three years while an amount equal to what could have been received as a retirement benefit is credited to his or her DROP account (no pre-Social Security Supplements are paid into DROP accounts for Plan E). The monthly benefit that will be credited to the DROP account is determined by the years of service and Average Final Compensation at the DROP entry date. During the DROP period, the retirement plan accumulates his or her accrued monthly benefit which is payable at the end of the DROP period. The DROP account balance is credited at an annual interest rate of 5 percent, compounded monthly. At the end of the DROP period, the DROP member must terminate employment with the Fairfax County Government and will begin receiving his or her monthly retirement benefit. Upon DROP exit, the retiree can elect to receive the balance of the DROP account in the form of a lump sum distribution, a rollover to another qualified plan (or IRA), or as an addition to the monthly retirement annuity. The DROP balance as of June 30, 2022, was $21.3 million.

E. Contributions
The contribution requirements of the System's members are established and may be amended by County ordinances. Plan A members were given the opportunity to join Plan B as of July 1, 1981, and to enroll in Plan C as of April 1, 1997. From July 1, 1981, until March 31, 1997, all new hires were enrolled in Plan B. Plan B members were given the opportunity to enroll in Plan D as of April 1, 1997. From April 1, 1997, through December 31, 2012, all new hires were enrolled in Plan D. All eligible employees whose County employment commenced by reporting to work on or after January 1, 2013, are automatically enrolled in Plan E. Employees who joined on or after July 1, 2019 are automatically enrolled in Plan F membership. Plan B requires member contributions of 7.08 percent of compensation up to the Social Security wage base and 8.83 percent of compensation in excess of the wage base. Plan D, E and F require contributions of 7.08 percent of compensation. The County is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate; the rate for the year ended June 30, 2022, was 39.31 percent of annual overed payroll. The decision was made to commit additional funding and a rate of 39.31 percent was adopted for fiscal year 2022. The County has a policy of not paying any less than the existing rate until such time as the UAL has been exhausted. The total contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, amounted to $77.9 million.

F. Deductions
The deductions from the System include the payment of retiree and beneficiary payments, the refund of employee contributions to former members and administrative expenses. The total deductions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, amounted to $125.3 million.

Note 3. Investments

A. Investment Policy

The authority to establish the System is set forth in Section 51.1-800 Code of Virginia (Code). Section 51.1- 803 of the Code authorizes fiduciaries of the *System to purchase investments with the care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of like character and with the same aims. The Board shall also diversify such investments as to minimize the risk of large losses unless under the circumstances it is clearly prudent not to do so.*

The System's Board of Trustees has adopted the Uniformed Retirement System Statement of Investment Objectives and Policies whose general investment philosophy is to maintain a well-diversified, high- quality investment program that can meet the long-term needs of the members of the System. The Board of Trustees believes that the retention of experienced money management professionals with proven investment disciplines is the best means of attaining the System's investment goals and that the investment program should be sufficiently flexible to adapt to changes in the financial markets. Investment decisions for these assets are made by the Board of Trustees or investment managers selected by the Board. The Board of Trustees has the authority to amend the investment policy. The overall investment policies do not address specific levels of credit risk, interest rate risk or foreign currency risk. Each individual investment portfolio is managed by an investment management firm selected by the Board. Each investment portfolio has a specific benchmark and investment guidelines. While the overall investment guidelines do not specifically address concentration of credit risk, managers have specific quality and concentration limits appropriate for the type of mandate they are managing and that fit within the total risk tolerance of the fund.

The following was the System's adopted asset allocation policy as of June 30, 2022. The asset allocation policy commonly exceeds 100 percent because of target exposures to both direct investments in asset classes plus notional exposure to asset classes through derivative positions such as Futures held at the portfolio level. Also, the System commonly includes notional exposures for select Investment Managers that have a mandate from the Board to provide the System with additional asset class exposure using leverage or derivatives.

Asset Class	Target Exposure
Absolute Return	12.0%
Global Equity	55.0%
Global Fixed Income	24.0%
Global Multi-Asset	0.0%
Global Real Assets	14.0%

B. Concentrations

At June 30, 2022, the System does not hold investments (other than U.S. Government and U.S. Government guaranteed obligations) in any one security that represents 5.0 percent or more of net position available for benefits. All investments, except for the pooled and mutual funds, short-term investment fund, and a short-term collateral investment pool are held by an unaffiliated custodian. There is no custodial credit risk since the custodian's records establish the System's interest in the securities and the custodian provides insurance for all custody assets.

C. Rate of Return

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investment, net of pension plan investment expense, was -8.93 percent. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Notes on Financial Statements
(continued)

D. Fair Value Hierarchy
The System measures and records its investments using fair value hierarchy measurement guidelines established by GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset and give the highest level to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest level to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
Level 2	Observable inputs other than quoted market prices.
Level 3	Valuation derived from valuation techniques in which significant inputs are unobservable.

Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The table below shows the fair value levels of the investments.

Equities and fixed income securities classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in the active markets for those securities. Securities in Level 2 and Level 3 are valued using either a bid evaluation or a matrix pricing technique. Bid evaluations may include market quotations, yields, maturities, call features and ratings. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationships to benchmark quoted prices. Level 3 securities use proprietary information or single source pricing.

Notes on Financial Statements
(continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy

Investments by Fair Value Level	6/30/2022	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
Asset-Backed Securities	$76,268,427	$ -	$26,918,965	$49,349,462
Convertible Securities	159,011	159,011	-	-
Corporate Bonds	84,960,259	-	45,571,251	39,389,008
International Bonds	422,572	-	222,426	200,146
Equity	427,985,067	366,536,080	-	61,448,987
Futures Contracts	4,634,868	4,634,868	-	-
Preferred Securities	1,162,683	460,336	702,347	-
U.S. Government Obligations	59,157,520	-	59,157,520	-
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	**$654,750,407**	**$371,790,295**	**$132,572,509**	**$150,387,603**
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)				
Absolute Return*	$310,279,653			
Global Equity*	291,961,314			
Global Fixed Income*	298,324,396			
Global Real Assets*	187,822,379			
	$1,088,387,742			
Investment Measured at Amortized Cost				
Short Term	**$185,481,464**			
Total Investments	**$1,928,619,613**			

*Pooled funds

Investments Measured at NAV

	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Absolute Return	$310,279,653	$ -	Daily, Monthly, Quarterly	2 - 90 days
Global Equity	291,961,314	115,033,947	None, Daily, Monthly	0 - 30 days and N/A
Global Fixed Income	298,324,396	78,647,005	None, Daily, Monthly, Quarterly	0 - 90 days and N/A
Global Real Assets	187,822,379	161,902,845	None, Daily, Quarterly	0 - 60 days and N/A
Total Investments Measured at NAV	**$1,088,387,742**	**$355,583,797**		

Notes on Financial Statements
(continued)

Absolute Return.

Equity long/short hedge funds:

This type includes investments in three hedge funds that invest both long and short primarily in the U.S. common stock market. Each of the three funds has different strategies. The first one is a long/short healthcare fund that focuses on event driven investments such as clinical trial outcomes, new product launches, and M&A activity. The Fund is diversified across all areas of healthcare, company stages, geographies, and strategies (equities, debt, royalties, option overlay) to mitigate risk. The second one is a U.S. small cap deep value long/short equity fund. The team looks for companies with management or capital structure issues. They identify undervalued companies and then perform a fundamental value analysis to find catalysts that may spark change in the company. The fund will then, on its own or together with other members of a group, acquire a controlling interest in the company and then force management to enact the changes they feel are necessary for a turnaround. The fair values of each of these hedge funds have been determined using the NAV per share of the investments. The nature of each of the hedge fund strategies requires a longer hold period to realize value so each fund has quarterly liquidity and 45-day notice period for redemptions. The third hedge fund in this group is a long-biased equity long/short hedge fund focused on the technology, media, and telecommunications ("TMT") sectors. The manager primarily invests in out of favor high quality growth companies, although it expects to hold a mix of growth and value. They will also evaluate event/catalyst driven opportunities. The Fund invests primarily in US-based companies with up to 30% gross exposure outside the US. It invests across market capitalization but has historically had most of its exposure in mid- and large-cap stocks. At its core, the strategy seeks to be contrarian, buying high quality growth companies when they have fallen out of favor.

The fair values of each of these hedge funds have been determined using the NAV per share of the investments. The nature of each of the hedge fund strategies requires a longer hold period to realize value so each fund has quarterly liquidity and 45-day notice period for redemptions.

Multi-Strategy:

This type of hedge fund manager includes investments in two managers. The first manager is a multi-strategy event driven hedge fund. Underlying strategies include distressed debt, relative value, event driven equity, value equity and leveraged loans. The Fund invests opportunistically throughout the capital structures and targets catalysts in a variety of event equity and event credit strategies. The Fund will invest across several sectors but has historically held a bias and preference towards companies in the gaming, lodging, leisure, and real estate sectors. Investments are predominantly made with small and mid-cap US-based companies. Historically the Fund's exposure has been 85-90% US- based. Structured credit, municipal debt, and sovereign debt are generally avoided. The second hedge fund manager is also an event-driven multi-strategy fund that invests in distressed debt, risk arbitrage, event equities, convertible arbitrage, and volatility trades. The distressed portfolio seeks opportunities arising from distressed and stressed financial markets as well as bankruptcy, liquidations, and restructuring. Risk arbitrage strategy typically invests in large publicly announced merger deals and other arbitrage opportunities. The Fund tries to capture event equities opportunities across a range of soft events such as corporate restructuring, spin-offs, tender offers, and others. The majority of the assets are invested in U.S. and Western Europe.

Global Macro:

This type includes investment in two hedge funds. The first hedge fund in this group is a managed futures specialist that takes directional positions across a variety of markets (80 to 90 markets) such as interest rate, currencies, commodities, and equity indices. They employ a systematic momentum-based investment process using proprietary core trend following models. The second hedge fund in this group uses a bottom up, multi-manager trading platform structured across four core strategies, (Strat Arb., Relative Value Equity, Merger Arb/Event Driven, Fixed Income) with an aim to deliver repeatable alpha driven returns with minimal volatility and market correlation. They have risk management infrastructure with proprietary systems for monitoring the team limits and exposures to mitigate risks. They have proprietary trading technology designed to attract and support industry expertise. They emphasis reporting frequency, investor transparency, and compliance infrastructure. The fair values of each of these hedge funds have been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the investments.

Global Equity.

U.S. Equity:

This asset type includes investment in an internally managed account and two U.S. equity fund. This manager manages a portfolio of futures contracts in major asset classes such as equities, fixed income, and commodities to passively target levels of asset class exposures for the overall Fairfax portfolio. Changes to futures exposures are made at the client's direction. Currently this account is used to cheaply purchase S&P 500 and Russell 2500 exposure for the Uniformed plan. This fund is managed with the belief that small and mid- cap stocks of higher-quality companies trading at a discount have the potential to generate above-average returns with below-average risk over a longer-term investment horizon. They also believe that markets are generally efficient over the long run but are often inefficient in the short run. Mispricing's often exist where the market is overly focused on short-term data points or events, in situations driven by change and uncertainty, and in structural areas that receive less investor attention such as small and mid- cap companies. The team uses a bottom-up stock selection process, measured at NAV (or its equivalent), to find resilient businesses. They have an extended time horizon focus, more than most other managers. Their process is applied through an absolute risk and return framework to control risks. Part of the risk controls are a disciplined sell process with price targets, market capitalization limits, and fundamental disappointments. This manager invests in three styles of growth: 1) pioneering growth; 2) core growth; and 3) special situations. This is a strategy that has five portfolio managers each covering a sleeve of the investment portfolio. Each follow the three-tiered investment philosophy of the firm, but each portfolio manager uniquely implements to match his/her own personal strengths. Three of the portfolio managers incorporate a more generalist sleeve while one portfolio manager focuses on a technology sleeve and other focuses on a Health Care sleeve. One of the generalist portfolio managers focused on momentum and cyclical growth stocks while another focuses on "less-traditional" growth sectors. The third generalist portfolio manager looks for secular growth companies that he likes to call "desert-island" companies. The technology focused portfolio manager manages the technology sleeve with the belief that patience is rewarded in the technology sector (also known as time arbitrage). The healthcare portfolio manager manages the healthcare sleeve with a focus on innovative growth with a contrarian view. This multi-manager approach enables each portfolio manager to best leverage his/her research expertise, to have direct responsibility for the stock selection in his/her portion of the portfolio, and to run a portfolio (within a portfolio). Each portfolio manager maintains up to 40 names in his/her portion of the overall portfolio, totaling 90-160 names for each client account.

International Equity:

This type includes investment in five international equity managers. The first fund in this group is an emerging markets equity fund. The Fund is a long only emerging markets equity fund that uses both quantitative and qualitative analysis to build a diversified portfolio of around 300 stocks. They use a bottom-up multi-factor quantitative relative value analysis to find companies with value characteristics and with improving growth prospects. A top-down qualitative approach is used to do a peer group forecast relative to the world equity markets to determine country and industry allocations. The second manager has long-term strategies based on a blend of fundamental and qualitative disciplines which are applied to construct well-diversified portfolios with a mid-cap value market bias. The approach is differentiated by its competition/capital base analysis especially as applied to industry selection. Over time capital flows within an economy will cause sector returns to tend toward mean market rates of return. Research focus is placed on industries in a state of disequilibrium, offering below average rates of return, where barriers to capital movement suggest that returns will improve. The third fund is concentrated and conviction-weighted; it typically consists of what they believe are the 30-50 highest-quality, longest-duration growth companies they can find within global emerging markets. They believe this range is the optimal number of companies for the portfolio. Portfolio companies are either domiciled in or generate greater than 50 percent of revenues from emerging markets. There are no constraints with regard to benchmarks. Individual position sizes are capped at eight percent active weight relative to the benchmark. The fourth manager uses a fundamental, bottom-up investment approach combining detailed financial research with business and industry analysis. The primary focus is upon stock selection, finding companies capable of generating wealth internally at 20% per annum, and compounding at this rate into the future. Frequent meetings with company management are central to the process. The fifth manager seeks to invest in smaller, lesser-known names with quality and growth attributes. They use a team-based, bottom-up approach to systematically screen the developed and emerging markets universe. They patiently deploy capital and maintain a long-term investment horizon. Attributes of typical investments include high returns on capital, exceptional management teams, sustainable competitive advantages, and reasonable valuations.
The fair values of each of these funds have been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the investments.

Private Equity:

This investment type includes investment commitments to nine private equity firms in twenty-one funds. Twelve are private equity fund-of-funds and nine are direct funds. The fund-of- funds invest as limited partners with private equity managers that then invest directly in underlying companies. The twelve fund-of-funds are diversified by vintage year and investment type. They are invested in management buy-in, management buy-out, leveraged buy-out, venture capital, growth and expansion capital, mezzanine, distressed and venture debt, special situation, recapitalization, and other types of private equity funds. The intent is to build a diversified portfolio of top tier private equity funds. Top tier private equity funds are extremely hard to access because of high demand so relationships and connections play a key role in gaining access to the best managers. The first and second direct fund's objective is to capitalize on the manager's experience in building insurance-backed portfolios in both life settlements and insurance linked credit to generate low correlation, attractive risk-adjusted returns typically unavailable in the market. They use an opportunistic, value-driven investment approach backed by fundamental analysis and multi-area expertise in this niche asset class. The insurance contracts are held at book value unless a payment has occurred. The third direct fund makes structured equity investments in middle market companies in a diverse set of industries. It targets investments in companies with enterprise values between $50 million and $500 million with EBITDA margins in excess of 25% and conversion to free cash flow in excess of 70%. Target companies will have a history of growth uncorrelated to U.S. Gross Domestic Product. The Fund provides capital primarily for growth and expansion, mergers and acquisitions, management led corporate divestitures and equity recapitalizations. The fund avoids companies whose principal business activity focuses on high technology or biotechnology. The fair values of these funds are determined via a mark-to-market basis using assessments of similar companies that are traded in the liquid markets. The fourth direct fund makes growth equity investments in food and agriculture technology ("AgTech") companies, investing in businesses with verified technologies that exhibit the potential to grow revenues and expand distribution channels. The Fund may invest on a global basis but will focus primarily on North America. There are four major themes that will shape the portfolio: life sciences; production; supply chain; and food and nutrition. The fair values of these funds are determined via a mark-to-market basis using assessments of similar companies that are traded in the liquid markets. The fifth, sixth, and seventh funds are with a manager that has a software and tech-enabled services buyout strategy. Their consolidation or "buy-and-build" strategy is intended to increase the value of profitable or cash flowing companies through rapid operating improvements that reduce costs and provide opportunities to reinvest these cost savings to increase revenue. The Firm pursues add on acquisitions to add new product offerings and/or new customers to accelerate growth. They seek to identify operating improvements and develop a plan with the portfolio companies' management teams well before the close so that such growth and cost saving initiatives can be implemented from the start. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined using NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the investments. These investments cannot be redeemed. Instead, the nature of the investments in this type are that distributions are received through the liquidation of underlying assets of the funds over five to ten years. The fair values of these funds are determined via a mark-to-market basis using assessments of similar companies that are traded in the liquid markets. The eighth fund is focused on leading approximately 30% to companies in Series A plus some Seed, and some Series B financing rounds focused on investing in companies, across industries, that harness data science and computing advances. Approximately 40% of the fund will be reserved for follow-ons. The ninth fund invests in select growth-stage opportunities in which the manager has an access and/ or information advantage (predominantly, but not exclusively, growth rounds in their portfolio companies from their other funds).

Global Fixed Income.

U.S. Fixed Income:

This type includes seven funds. The first fund is an index fund that invests in inflation linked bonds i.e., TIPS (Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities). The second fund employs a top-down approach using fundamental analysis of duration, yield curve, and sectors in its fixed income portfolio construction. The portfolios are dominated by treasuries, agencies and agency guaranteed mortgage passthroughs. All corporate bonds must be rated a minimum of single "A" or better. They do not invest in any spread product with a maturity greater than ten years to contain risk. The high-quality bias of the issues utilized reduces credit risk while ensuring ample liquidity. The third fund uses a top-down macroeconomic analysis to position the portfolio using a relative approach for sector allocation and issue selection. They use fundamental credit research designed to find hidden value across the fixed income universe. They will also move up and down the yield curve to capture value. The fourth fund invests in undervalued mortgage-backed securities (MBS) in a strategic total return strategy. The portfolio mainly consists of a combination of agency and non-agency residential mortgages. Financial analysis allows them to understand the fixed income characteristics of the mortgages that make up the underlying collateral. The fifth fund invests in Mortgage Backed, Asset Backed, and other distressed securities believed to be priced below the fundamental credit risk inherent in those securities. The fair values of the investments in these funds have been determined using NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the investments. The sixth fund is a high yield bond fund that invests in "Fallen Angel" bonds. These are publicly traded bonds that were formerly investment grade companies that have been downgraded to high yield. This index fund is "enhanced" by BNY Mellon's approach to security selection, efficient allocation, and cost-effective implementation. The Fund uses factor models to develop a bond rating of their own. They don't just use the rating agency's analysis. They use a unique trading method to reduce the high cost of trading high yield bonds. The fund only holds bonds in the index have a duration of less than 10 years. This gives the Fund exposure to most of the securities. They don't hold perpetual fallen angel companies. The Fund is designed with a target 50-100 bps of alpha net of costs and a tracking error range of 1-2%. The seventh fund is a multi-sector fund focused on total return, with a portfolio constructed of primarily long only investments in an array of credit instruments such as high yield bonds, leveraged loans, and structured products. This offering is not constrained by a benchmark and as such will invest in securities that are substantially undervalued irrespective of rating or where they reside in the capital structure. They use fundamental analysis to determine enterprise value and the capital structure to ensure a high margin of safety. They look for catalysts to drive change and subsequently total return. To control risk, they employ a rigorous real-time relative value analysis with current portfolio holdings. This forces constant re-underwriting of the portfolio.

Notes on Financial Statements
(continued)

International Fixed Income:

This asset type includes two funds that invest in non-U.S. fixed income securities. The first fund is a long only portfolio that uses a long-term value driven philosophy starting with a macro top-down approach supported by bottom-up credit analysis. Global and local macro-economics, politics, interest rates, and currency trends are analyzed to determine structural changes in emerging market capital markets. Country and asset allocations are then managed on an active basis. Bottom-up credit analysis is used to look for divergence between market prices and credit risk to spot unrealized value in securities. They may use an active approach focused on liquidity management of special situations, event driven, which may result in controlling positions. The fund invests in both U.S. dollar denominated debt and local currency denominated debt in the portfolio. The second fund opportunistic emerging market debut fund is a “best ideas” investment approach that seeks to generate attractive returns relative to an emerging markets debt blended benchmark. The strategy will seek to take advantage of investment opportunities across the emerging markets fixed income spectrum, including hard and local currency denominated sovereign, quasi-sovereign, and corporate debt, and their derivatives. Currencies will be used to both manage risk and enhance return.

Private Debt:

This type includes nine private debt funds. Six focused on middle market direct lending funds that negotiate senior secured loans to borrowers that are too small to attract the attention of conventional banks and lenders. The seventh fund is a private debt fund created to take advantage of the opportunities generated by market dislocations. The Fund has a 3 to 4-year term with no investment or harvest periods and a much broader mandate. It will focus on dislocated markets and senior structured credit and will also be able to invest across sectors, all public credit markets, TALF-eligible ABS and other government programs, CMBS, RMBS, CLO, CMBS, RMBS, etc.. The broad mandate will seek to capitalize on liquidity-driven dislocations across public credit sectors. The manager believes that flexibility to take advantage of attractive opportunities across different credit sectors is key for success in the current market dynamics. The eighth fund is focused on investing in credit and value-oriented opportunities across a broad range of markets, including corporate and trade credit, specialty finance, real estate, and real assets/infrastructure. The Fund will invest in temporary and structural opportunities that arise from cycles in pricing and supply of credit and credit-dependent assets. Opportunities may include Non-Performing Loans (“NPLs”), cyclical distressed including energy and commodities, gap investing focused on small balance lending platforms and special situations lending. The ninth fund is an open-ended private debt fund newly created by Voya Investment Management. The Fund will originate and manage primarily senior debt investments secured by institutional-quality real estate. The objective is to create an open-ended private debt fund that will generate consistent current income while preserving principal. They are targeting a 6% to 7% annual distribution over a full market cycle. Voya intends to build a diversified portfolio of high-quality real estate backed credit that is diversified across borrowers, tenants, geographic location, and property type that will deliver an attractive long-term risk-adjusted return. They are targeting 2 to 7 years floating rate loans for the portfolio.

Notes on Financial Statements
(continued)

Global Real Assets.

Inflation Hedges:

This asset class includes six funds of two types. Two of the funds invest in inflation sensitive asset classes to help hedge against inflation risks in the broader portfolio and four funds that invests in assets that will generate reoccurring cash flow. The first of these funds is focused on credit investments in the metals and mining sector. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its capital in equity positions. The fund provides credit for asset-specific mining projects as well as bridge financing for corporate mining acquisitions. The manager seeks to be the most senior debt in a company's capital structure and will only lend against fully permitted projects, which means that the Fund will not take exploration risk. In most deals, the fund will seek to participate in a company's/asset's upside through royalties, offtakes, or warrants. It will only invest in projects producing commodities with relatively stable demand such as copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver. The second fund's goal is to provide strong relative performance vs. broad equity and fixed income markets during rising inflation. The portfolio is invested in inflation sensitive assets and inflation linked assets. Exposure to the inflation-sensitive assets are achieved through global equity and derivative positions in precious metals, metals and mining, agriculture, energy, and other commodities and commodity-dependent equities. Global inflation linked bonds such as TIPS and emerging market inflation linked bonds provide exposure to the assets directly linked to inflation. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined using NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the investments. The third fund is a closed-end infrastructure/real assets secondary fund. They will create a diversified portfolio of infrastructure and real asset secondary transactions, co-investments, and 30% to 45% in custom solutions. The manager expects the Fund to be diversified by vintage year, sponsor, geography, property type, and strategy. Although the Manager will allocate across strategies based on market opportunities. The fourth fund will invest across infrastructure sectors and will utilize Their views on current economic conditions to develop themes through which it will invest. To date, they have invested in sectors such as power generation, telecommunication, and wastewater treatment, among others. While the Fund will be sector agnostic, it will focus on assets with the following attributes with respect to its investment themes: Providing an essential service to society; Long-term stable underlying demand drivers; Predictable cash flows; Asset-based or long-term contracted business model (preference for concession-based model or oligopolistic market structures). The Manager places an emphasis on driving operational efficiencies at its portfolio companies. This "industrial approach" centers around the Firm's relationship with approximately 230 industrial advisors, who are closely aligned with them, due to their sizable personal investments in each portfolio company. This network of skilled operators provides key market insights, proprietary sourcing, and the ability for them to replace board members or senior management, when appropriate. The fifth fund is a continuation of the investment strategy of their Infrastructure Fund I and Fund II focusing on middle-market infrastructure assets and businesses globally, with a particular focus on North America, Europe, and select high-growth economies in Asia and Latin America, such as South Korea, Colombia, Chile, and Mexico. They intend to build a diversified portfolio of infrastructure investments; targeting the transport, telecommunications, energy, utilities, and social infrastructure sectors. The

Manager looks to create value through platform building, revenue optimization/ cost savings initiatives, capital structure improvements, management enhancements, and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") incorporation. The Manager defines the middle market as deals ranging from $400 million to $800 million and looks to utilize its global network and relationships to source attractive off-market deals. The sixth fund will employ an opportunistic investment strategy, targeting renewable and sustainable energy investments in development platforms, operating assets, and operating companies. The Fund will make 10-12 portfolio company investments diversified by geography across Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") markets, with a primary focus on the US and Europe. Their opportunistic approach allows for flexibility in the deployment of capital and portfolio construction, which is advantageous given the growth in private capital investment in the sector in recent years. The Fund aims to acquire development platforms with management teams that have proven track records and a verifiable pipeline of projects. The Manager generally targets projects in the mid-to-late development stage, enabling them to avoid binary permitting risks associated with development, while still taking construction and contracting risk that can provide higher returns than investing in a portfolio of operating assets. The GP will target operating assets where operational or financial improvements can be achieved to enhance the returns, such as repowering, capacity expansion, and/or integration of storage. They will also invest in operating businesses focused on utility-scale solar, smart metering, clean-tech, and/ or operating and maintenance services business. A material element of value-add in required, as the strategy does not take a "buy-and-hold" yield-oriented approach and is higher return seeking.

Real Estate Funds:

This type includes nine real estate funds. The first fund is a public REIT fund that utilizes a top-down approach; evaluating property sectors based on national and regional economic trends, capital market conditions, and property type fundamentals. Having established target sector weightings, within each sector they select the best-positioned companies subject to relative valuation. Their process is differentiated by using both equity evaluation and real estate skills in portfolio construction. The second and third funds are focused on investing in opportunistic real estate, targeting diversified investments primarily Germany and Spain, and to a lesser extent, Portugal. The Funds are diversified by investment type with the ability to concentrate capital depending on opportunities. The Manager will allocate across strategies based on market opportunities, including ground-up development, value-add/ redevelopment, corporate restructuring, and mezzanine lending. The fourth fund is an open-end core-plus real estate fund that seeks to acquire midmarket assets within demographically driven sectors, including multifamily, manufactured housing, medical office, active adult, and student housing, and to a lesser extent single-family rental, industrial, life science, and self-storage. The Fund targets income-producing properties that have the potential to become "core" assets through minor repositioning or lease-up. The Fund will generally avoid ground-up development as the manager does not believe that type of risk would be appropriate for a core-plus strategy. The fifth fund targets opportunistic real estate investments in senior housing, medical office, and student housing. The Fund will make 40 to 50 investments diversified by geography across the US. The Fund will invest primarily in specialized real estate sectors exhibiting favorable demographic patterns, supply demand imbalances, fragmented ownership, and stable historical growth. Among such sectors, the manager expects to be primarily focused on healthcare-related real estate, particularly senior housing and medical office facilities, which have experienced strong growth over the past several years. Due to demographic shifts and changes in the delivery of healthcare, the Manager believes that such sectors will continue experiencing strong growth. The Fund will also focus on student housing, particularly in public university markets. The sixth and seventh funds are secondary fund-of-funds that seek to deliver attractive returns by identifying and capitalizing on inefficiencies in the real estate secondary market, including capital supply and demand imbalances, inconsistent information quality and sources, and various non-economic seller motivations. They use proactive sourcing outreach, in-house analytical research, and active fund pricing library, and leveraging their relationship networks to identify and capture these inefficiencies. They acquire interests in existing funds, partnerships and other structured entities invested in underlying real estate. The acquisitions typically occur well into a fund's investment period, at which point underlying investments are identified and the harvesting period has begun. The fair values of these funds are determined on an appraisal basis using assessments of similar real estate that has recently sold. The eighth fund is a distressed real estate fund-of-funds that invests in local real estate managers that purchase distressed properties and renovate them. They employ an aggressive multi-manager strategy that is locally focused. They partner with/invest with firms that have local expertise at finding distressed properties and are experienced operators. The Fund uses a holistic approach with structural innovativeness, investing in debt and equity, both public and private on a globally basis. These investments cannot be redeemed. Instead, the nature of the investment in this fund is that distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying properties in the funds over five to ten years. Rental income is received as a current yield from the underlying funds. The fair values of these funds are determined on an appraisal basis using assessments of similar real estate that has recently sold. The ninth fund is an open-ended core portfolio of U.S. equity real estate with a goal to provide good returns while limiting downside risk through property type, geographic, and economic diversification with moderate leverage. The Fund is focused on owning and managing high quality, well leased properties, or properties with expansion and/or rehabilitation potential, and, to a limited extent, make forward commitments on to be built properties. The Fund is structured as a U.S. dollar denominated open-ended fund with quarterly liquidity, subject to availability of capital.

E. Sensitivity to Interest Rate Risk

The System's investments' sensitivity to interest rates at June 30, 2022, were as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Option Adjusted Duration (yrs)	Percentage of Fixed
Asset-Backed Securities	$76,268,427	3.5	33.8%
Corporate Bonds	89,754,138	2.7	39.8%
International Bonds	422,572	2.8	0.2%
U.S. Government Obligations	59,157,520	10.9	26.2%
Total Fixed Income	**$225,602,657**	5.1	**100.0%**
Short-Term Investments			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$16,698,256	0.0	
Uniformed STIF*	168,783,208	0.1	
Total Short-Term Investments	**$185,481,464**		

*Short-Term Investment Funds

The duration of the System's overall fixed income portfolio excluding pooled funds was 5.1 years for the separately managed accounts. The Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index (BCAG) established option-adjusted duration was 6.53 years.

Notes on Financial Statements
(continued)

F. Quality Ratings

The System's investment quality ratings at June 30, 2022, for separately managed fixed income accounts, were as follows:

Type of Investment	Fair Value	Ratings	Percentage of Fixed
U.S. Government Obligations	$59,157,520		26.2%
Asset-Backed Securities	1,686,300	AAA	0.7%
	23,361,348	AA	10.4%
	1,339,419	A	0.6%
	1,848,968	BBB	0.8%
	5,131,828	BB	2.3%
	1,320,225	B	0.6%
	2,238,819	D	1.0%
	1,227,749	CC	0.5%
	38,113,771	Unrated	16.9%
Corporate and Other Bonds	356,654	AA	0.2%
	12,929,686	A	5.7%
	22,275,803	BBB	9.9%
	5,081,680	BB	2.3%
	3,098,202	B	1.4%
	496,157	CCC	0.2%
	45,515,956	Unrated	20.1%
International Bonds	289,617	BB	0.1%
	60,927	B	0.0%
	72,028	CCC	0.1%
Total Fixed Income	**$225,602,657**		**100.0%**
Short-Term Investments			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$16,698,256	Unrated	
Uniformed STIF*	168,783,208	Unrated	
Total Short-Term Investments	**$185,481,464**		

*Short-Term Investment Funds

As of June 30, 2022, the fixed income portfolio, excluding pooled funds, consisted of 54.5 percent invested in investment grade securities, 8.5 percent invested in below-investment-grade securities and 37.0 percent invested in unrated securities.

The BCAG is the standard benchmark against which the industry and the System's Board measures its fixed income portfolio performance and volatility. The System's fixed income managers have discretion, within circumscribed limits, to extend the duration of their portfolios beyond that of the BCAG if they forecast falling interest rates (and thus higher bond prices). Conversely, if managers anticipate that the general level of interest rates will rise, they have the ability to shorten the duration of their portfolio and thus reduce the portfolio's sensitivity to rising rates.

G. Short-term Investments

The Short-term investments of $185.5 million includes a position of $168.8 million of commingled cash held by our investment managers and cash held by the System in an enhanced short-term investment fund managed by BlackRock.

H. Foreign Currency Risk

The Foreign Currency Risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of the international investments. The System hedges away 50 percent of the currency risk for the whole portfolio using currency derivatives. The System's investments at June 30, 2022, held in currencies other than U.S. dollars were as follows:

International Securities	Short-Term Investments & Other	Equity	Total
Australian Dollar	$7	$8,838,566	$8,838,573
Brazil Real	696	215,424	216,120
Canadian Dollar	19	8,799,233	8,799,252
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	1,984	309,814	311,798
Danish Krone	143	13,340,197	13,340,339
Euro Currency Unit	165,892	46,940,511	47,106,403
Hong Kong Dollar	1,328	10,340,782	10,342,110
Indonesian Rupiah	-	261,480	261,480
Japanese Yen	1,054,680	48,114,185	49,168,865
Mexican Peso	-	248,316	248,316
New Taiwan Dollar	-	957,693	957,693
New Zealand Dollar	-	131,841	131,841
Norwegian Krone	-	2,540,319	2,540,319
Pound Sterling	172	44,758,658	44,758,830
Singapore Dollar	-	4,855,271	4,855,271
South African Rand	6	1,063,056	1,063,062
South Korean Won	19,155	966,088	985,243
Swedish Krona	1,036	4,138,577	4,139,613
Swiss Franc	1,505	15,678,733	15,680,239
Other	1,802	128,642	130,443
Grand Total	**$1,248,426**	**$212,627,383**	**$213,875,809**

I. Derivative Financial Instruments

In accordance with the Board's investment policies, the System regularly invests in derivative financial instruments in the normal course of its investing activities to enhance return on investment and manage exposure to certain risks within the System. The System also enters into derivative transactions to gain exposure to currencies and markets where derivatives are the most cost-effective instrument. Derivative instruments are financial contracts whose values depend on the values of one or more underlying assets, reference rates or financial indices. The System had exposure to various derivatives including asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, exchange-traded futures contracts, forward currency contracts, options, swaps and floating rate securities. Some securities, such as structured notes, can have derivative-like characteristics where the return may be linked to one or more indexes. Asset-backed securities, such as collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), are sensitive to changes in interest rates and pre-payments. It should also be noted that the System also has exposure to derivatives indirectly through its ownership interests in certain hedge funds, mutual funds and commingled funds which may use, hold or write derivative financial instruments.

Derivative investments may involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and market risk in excess of amounts recognized on the financial statements. Market risk results from the fluctuations in interest rates and currency rates. The credit risk of these investments is associated with the creditworthiness of the related parties to the contracts. The System could be exposed to risk if the counterparties to the contracts are unable to meet the terms of the contracts. Holders of futures contracts look to the exchange for performance under the contract and not to the other party holding the offsetting futures position. Accordingly, the amount at risk due to nonperformance of counterparties to futures contracts is minimal. For counterparties involving over-the-counter derivatives, the Board seeks to control this risk through counterparty credit evaluations, counterparty credit limits and exposure monitoring procedures conducted by investment managers and staff.

At June 30, 2022, the System held one type of derivative financial instrument: futures. This type of derivative provides the System with the opportunity to build passive benchmark positions, enhances returns and gains market exposure to various indices in a more efficient way with lower transaction costs. It is exchange traded and so, counter party risk is very low. Credit risks depend on whether the contracts are exchange-traded or exercised over-the-counter. Market risks arise from adverse changes in market prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Investment managers are prohibited from purchasing securities on margin or using leverage unless specifically permitted within the investment manager's guidelines. Derivative instruments are reported at fair value. The changes in fair value of derivative instruments that are used for investment purposes are reported within the investment revenue classification. Gains and losses on derivative securities are determined based upon fair value as determined by our custodian and recorded in the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

Futures.

Futures contracts are contracts to deliver or receive securities at a specified future date and at a specified price or yield. Futures contracts are traded on organized exchanges (exchange-traded) and typically require an initial margin (collateral) in the form of cash or marketable securities. The net change in the futures contract value is settled daily, in cash, with the exchanges. The net gains or losses resulting from the daily settlements are included in the System's financial statements. Holders of futures contracts look to the exchange for performance under the contract and not to the entity holding the offsetting futures position. Accordingly, the amount at risk posed by nonperformance of counterparties to futures contracts is minimal.

The notional value of the System's investment in futures contracts at June 30, 2022, were as follows:

Types of Futures	Base Exposure	Notional Cost
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Short	($75,565,181)	($77,215,119)
Equity		
Long	316,802,200	313,817,270
Total	**$241,237,019**	**$236,602,151**

J. Securities Lending

The Board of Trustees' policies permit the System to lend its securities to broker/dealer and other entities (borrowers) for collateral that will be returned for the same securities in the future. The System's custodian is the agent in lending the plan's domestic securities for collateral of 102.0 percent and international securities of 105.0 percent of fair value. The custodian receives cash or securities as collateral from the borrower. All securities loans can be terminated on demand by either the System or the borrower. Securities received as collateral are not reported as assets and liabilities on the balance sheet since the Retirement System does not have the ability to pledge or sell the collateral securities absent borrower default.

The System did not impose any restrictions during fiscal year 2022 on the amounts of loans the lending agent made on its behalf. At June 30, 2022, the System had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the System owed the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed the System. The custodian provides full indemnification to the System for any losses that might occur in the program due to the failure of a broker/dealer to return a borrowed security or failure to pay the System income earned on the securities while on loan. Cash collateral is invested in a separate account with the lending agent which includes a larger allocation to equity repurchase securities.

At June 30, 2022, cash collateral had a weighted-average maturity of one day. The maturities of the resulting investments generally match the maturities of the securities lending arrangements. While the System bears no credit risk from the failure of a borrower to return a borrowed security, it does bear risk from investing the collateral.

The following represents the balances relating to the securities lending transactions at June 30, 2022:

Securities Lent	Underlying Securities	Cash Collateral Investment Value	Securities Collateral Investment Value
Lent for Cash Collateral			
U.S. Government Securities	$449,117	$458,662	
Corporate and Other Bonds	4,469,892	4,597,341	
Common and Preferred Stock	5,195,782	6,161,903	
Lent for Securities Collateral			
U.S. Government Securities	29,627,665	-	$32,716,628
Common and Preferred Stock	20,134,613	-	22,543,104
Total Securities Lent	**$59,877,069**	**$11,217,906**	**$55,259,732**

Note 4. Net Pension Liability, Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

A. Net Pension Liability

The components of the net pension liability at June 30, 2022, were as follows:

Total Pension Liability	$2,663,244,986
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,924,536,685
Net Pension Liability	$738,708,301
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	72.26%

B. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The Total Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

Entry Age Normal, Level Percent of Payroll	
Discount Rate, Net of Plan Investment Expenses	6.75%
Inflation	2.25%
Salary Increase; Including Inflation	2.25% + merit
Investment Rate of Return, Net of Plan Investment Expenses	6.75%
Municipal Bond Rate	N/A
Projected Period of Unfunded Benefit Payments	None

The actuarial assumptions used have been recommended by the actuary and adopted by the System's Board of Trustees based on the most recent review of the System's experience study presented at a Board meeting on September 22, 2021.

The rate of employer contributions to the System is composed of normal cost, amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability and an allowance for administrative expenses. The normal cost is a level percent of payroll cost which, along with the member contributions, will pay for projected benefits at retirement for each plan participant. The actuarial accrued liability is that portion of the present value of projected benefits that will not be paid by future normal employer costs or member contributions. The difference between this liability and the funds accumulated as of the same date is the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The allowance for administrative costs is based upon the System's actual administrative expenses.

The County is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate; the rate for the year ended June 30, 2022, was 39.31 percent of annual covered payroll which was adopted for fiscal year 2022.

Mortality rates with adjustments for mortality improvements were based on 100% of the PubS-2010 Healthy Annuitant Head-Count Weighted Mortality Table for males and females for participants (non beneficiary / survivor) and 100% of the PubG-2010 Healthy Annuitant Head-Count Weighted Mortality table for beneficiaries projected using the MP-2020 model, with an ultimate rate of 0.85% for ages 20- 80 grading down to an ultimate rate of 0% for ages 114-120 and convergence to the ultimate rate in the year 2027. Five percent of pre-retirement deaths are assumed to be service- connected.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020.

C. Long Term Expected Rate of Return

The long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building- block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Best estimates of arithmetic excess rates of return (over cash) for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2022, are summarized below:

Asset Class	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Absolute Return	7.0%
Core Fixed Income	1.8%
High Yield	4.3%
International Developed Mkt. Equities	4.4%
International Emerging Mkt. Equities	6.9%
Real Assets	4.7%
Risk Parity	6.0%
U.S. Equities	4.7%
Gold	0.0%

D. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that County contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

In making this determination, we assumed the outflows would equal the anticipated benefit payments from the 2022 actuarial valuation. The administrative expenses attributable to current actives were assumed to equal 0.35 percent of covered payroll. The inflows to the plan were assumed to reflect the average aggregate member rate for the 2022 active population of 7.00 percent of payroll and County contributions were projected at 39.31 percent for fiscal year 2023 and increasing to 55.89 percent in 2035. After that time the County contribution is assumed to decrease to the normal cost plus expenses (15.69 percent) and amortization of any remaining experience gains and losses.

E. Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the County, calculated using the discount rate of 6.25 percent, as well as what the County's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.25 percent) than the current rate.

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability

	1% Decrease 5.75%	Discount Rate 6.75%	1% Increase 7.75%
Total Pension Liability	$3,014,933,191	$2,663,244,986	$2,372,877,464
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,924,536,685	1,924,536,685	1,924,536,685
Net Pension Liability	$1,090,396,506	$738,708,301	$448,340,779
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	63.83%	72.26%	81.11%

Note 5. Income Taxes

The Internal Revenue Service issued the System a determination letter which stated that the System and its underlying trust qualify under the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and therefore are exempt from federal income taxes.

Required Supplementary Information
(Unaudited)

Schedule of Changes in Collective Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

Year Ended June 30

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total Pension Liability				
Service Cost (MOY)	$44,931,961	$45,462,649	$43,435,580	$43,537,010
Interest	163,743,470	165,370,104	159,360,043	153,521,546
Changes in Benefit Terms	-	-	-	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	136,998,391	(4,252,566)	(6,625,376)	(7,935,310)
Changes in Assumptions	-	60,741,861	-	-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(124,617,310)	(119,190,374)	(111,543,243)	(105,543,380)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	221,056,512	148,131,674	84,627,004	83,579,866
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	2,442,188,474	2,294,056,800	2,209,429,796	2,125,849,930
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	$2,663,244,986	$2,442,188,474	$2,294,056,800	$2,209,429,796
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Contributions - Employer	65,793,238	69,464,042	69,930,974	69,246,070
Contributions - Member	12,071,388	12,980,620	12,810,112	12,605,683
Net Investment Income	(193,071,247)	440,347,233	(22,161,566)	78,141,805
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(124,617,310)	(119,190,374)	(111,543,243)	(105,543,380)
Administrative Expenses	(664,939)	(678,336)	(666,683)	(620,136)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	($240,488,870)	$402,923,185	($51,630,406)	$53,830,042
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	2,165,025,555	1,762,102,370	1,813,732,776	1,759,902,734
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	$1,924,536,685	$2,165,025,555	$1,762,102,370	$1,813,732,776
Net Pension Liability (Asset) - Ending (a)-(b)	$738,708,301	$277,162,919	$531,954,430	$395,697,020
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	72.26%	88.65%	76.81%	82.09%
Covered Payroll	$167,370,231	$178,846,658	$180,048,852	$178,285,453
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	441.36%	154.97%	295.45%	221.95%

See next page for the continuation of the 10 year report.

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

The total pension liability contained in this schedule was calculated by Cheiron, the System's Actuary. The net pension liability is measured as the total pension liability less the amount of the fiduciary net position of the Uniformed Retirement System.

Required Supplementary Information
(continued)

Schedule of Changes in Collective Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

Year Ended June 30	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability					
Service Cost (MOY)	$42,113,858	$39,667,968	$43,407,620	$41,720,784	$39,647,527
Interest	147,114,045	140,285,987	136,679,066	132,950,836	125,659,578
Changes in Benefit Terms	956,369	839,465	806,226	1,702,105	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(1,127,589)	6,047,673	(54,053,500)	11,019,203	-
Changes in Assumptions	-	-	20,479,405	-	-
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(96,896,205)	(93,608,871)	(90,536,075)	(84,849,425)	(78,916,881)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	92,160,478	93,232,222	56,782,742	102,543,503	86,390,224
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	2,033,689,452	1,940,457,230	1,883,674,488	1,781,130,985	1,694,740,761
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	$2,125,849,930	$2,033,689,452	$1,940,457,230	$1,883,674,488	$1,781,130,985
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions - Employer	67,895,377	67,410,252	65,548,338	60,928,766	56,094,690
Contributions - Member	12,262,288	12,223,468	12,020,447	11,473,273	10,905,744
Net Investment Income	131,997,257	161,013,714	(13,447,090)	21,800,261	210,256,032
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds of Member Contributions	(96,896,205)	(93,608,871)	(90,536,075)	(84,849,425)	(78,916,881)
Administrative Expenses	(619,827)	(477,564)	(500,255)	(455,440)	(433,541)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	$114,638,890	$146,560,999	($26,914,635)	$8,897,435	$197,906,044
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	1,645,263,844	1,498,702,845	1,525,617,480	1,516,720,045	1,318,814,001
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	$1,759,902,734	$1,645,263,844	$1,498,702,845	$1,525,617,480	$1,516,720,045
Net Pension Liability (Asset) - Ending (a)-(b)	$365,947,196	$388,425,608	$441,754,385	$358,057,008	$264,410,940
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	82.79%	80.90%	77.23%	80.99%	85.15%
Covered Payroll	$174,807,871	$173,558,836	$168,808,493	$160,761,916	$153,979,385
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	209.34%	223.80%	261.69%	222.73%	171.72%

Continued from previous page.

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Required Supplementary Information
(continued)

Schedule of Net Pension Liability

Year Ended June 30	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	Covered Payroll	Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	$2,663,244,986	$1,924,536,685	$738,708,301	72.26%	$167,370,231	441.36%
2021	2,442,188,474	2,165,025,555	277,162,919	88.65%	178,846,658	154.97%
2020	2,294,056,800	1,762,102,370	531,954,430	76.81%	180,048,852	295.45%
2019	2,209,429,796	1,813,732,776	395,697,020	82.09%	178,285,453	221.95%
2018	2,125,849,930	1,759,902,734	365,947,196	82.79%	174,807,871	209.34%
2017	2,033,689,452	1,645,263,844	388,425,608	80.90%	173,558,836	223.80%
2016	1,940,457,230	1,498,702,845	441,754,385	77.23%	168,808,493	261.69%
2015	1,883,674,488	1,525,617,480	358,057,008	80.99%	160,761,916	222.73%
2014	1,781,130,985	1,516,720,045	264,410,940	85.15%	153,979,385	171.72%

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Money-Weighted Rate of Return

Fiscal Year	Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense
2022	-8.93%
2021	25.27%
2020	-1.24%
2019	4.50%
2018	8.09%
2017	10.90%
2016	-0.87%
2015	1.47%
2014	16.06%
2013	10.20%

Required Supplementary Information
(continued)

Schedule of Collective Employer Contributions

Fiscal Year	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	$65,793,238	$65,793,238	-	$167,370,231	39.31%
2021	69,464,042	69,464,042	-	178,846,658	38.84%
2020	69,930,974	69,930,974	-	180,048,852	38.84%
2019	69,246,070	69,246,070	-	178,285,453	38.84%
2018	67,895,377	67,895,377	-	174,807,871	38.84%
2017	67,410,252	67,410,252	-	173,558,836	38.84%
2016	65,548,338	65,548,338	-	168,808,493	38.83%
2015	60,928,766	60,928,766	-	160,761,916	37.90%
2014	56,094,690	56,094,690	-	153,979,385	36.43%
2013	53,722,160	53,722,160	-	153,491,886	35.00%

Notes to Schedule

Valuation Date	6/30/2020
Timing	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated based on the actuarial valuation one year prior to the beginning of the fiscal year
Key Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:	
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal, Level Percent of Payroll
Asset valuation method	33% of Aggregate Gain/Loss is recognized
Amortization method	Closed 15-year layers, with level % of payroll
Discount rate	7.25%
Amortization growth rate	2.75%
Price inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	2.75% plus merit component based on employee's years of service
Mortality	110% and 100% of the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for males and females respectively using the RPEC-2015 model, with an ultimate rate of 0.75% for ages 20-85 grading down to an ultimate rate of 0% for ages 115-120 and convergence to the ultimate rate in the year 2015

A complete description of the methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates for the year ending June 30, 2022 can be found in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation report.

Required Supplementary Information

Summary of Significant Changes to the Pension System

The summary of employer and employee contribution rates during the past five years and other significant changes in the pension system were as follows:

Contribution Rates		
Fiscal Year	**Employer**	**Employee**
2022	39.31%	7.08%, Plan B 8.83% in excess of Social Security taxable wage base.
2021	38.84%	7.08%, Plan B 8.83% in excess of Social Security taxable wage base.
2020	38.84%	7.08%, Plan B 8.83% in excess of Social Security taxable wage base.
2019	38.84%	7.08%, Plan B 8.83% in excess of Social Security taxable wage base.
2018	38.84%	7.08%, Plan B 8.83% in excess of Social Security taxable wage base.

July 1, 2019	New hires on or after July 1, 2019 are enrolled in Plan F.
December 2018	Retirement Board of Trustees approved a new plan for all employees hired on or after July 1, 2019.
July 2017	Service-Connected Disability Social Security offset reduced from 10 percent to 5 percent.
July 2016	Service-Connected Disability Social Security offset reduced from 15 percent to 10 percent.
January 2014	Service-Connected Disability Social Security offset was reduced from 25.0 percent to 15.0 percent. The Board of Trustees increased from 8 to 10 members, one is appointed and one is elected by the retirees of the System.

Other Supplementary Information

Schedule of Investment & Consultant Expenses For the Year Ended June 30, 2022	
Investment Manager Fees	
Absolute Return	$6,781,150
Global Equity	5,662,664
Global Fixed Income	3,319,353
Global Multi-Asset	311,981
Global Real Assets	3,900,465
Short Term and Others	209,868
Fees Related to Securities Lending	75,995
Custodial Fees	107,559
Consultant Expenses	342,637
Investment Related Legal Fees	193,298
Allocated Administration Expense	617,398
Total Investment and Consultant Expenses	**$21,522,368**

Schedule of Administrative Expenses For the Year Ended June 30, 2022		
Personnel Services		
Salaries and Wages	$363,518	
Fringe Benefits	147,608	
Total Personnel Services		$511,126
Professional Services		
Actuarial	32,535	
Audit	6,849	
Legal	2,241	
Total Professional Services		41,625
Communications		
Phone Charges	3,504	
Printing, Binding and Copying	1,383	
Postage	3,433	
Total Communications		8,320
Supplies		
Office Supplies	423	
Total Supplies		423
Other Services and Charges		
Staff Travel and Development	135	
Professional Membership	1,155	
Professional Subscription	489	
Insurance	5,000	
Building Rent	32,955	
Depreciation Expense	639	
Computer System	46,424	
Other Operating	16,648	
Total Other Services and Charges		103,445
Total Administrative Expenses		**$664,939**

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Cherry Bekaert LLP
CPAs & Advisors

Report of Independent Auditor on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

To the Board of Supervisors
County of Fairfax, Virginia

To the Board of Trustees
Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System (the "System"), a pension trust fund of the County of Fairfax, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 22, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the System's internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internalncontrol that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

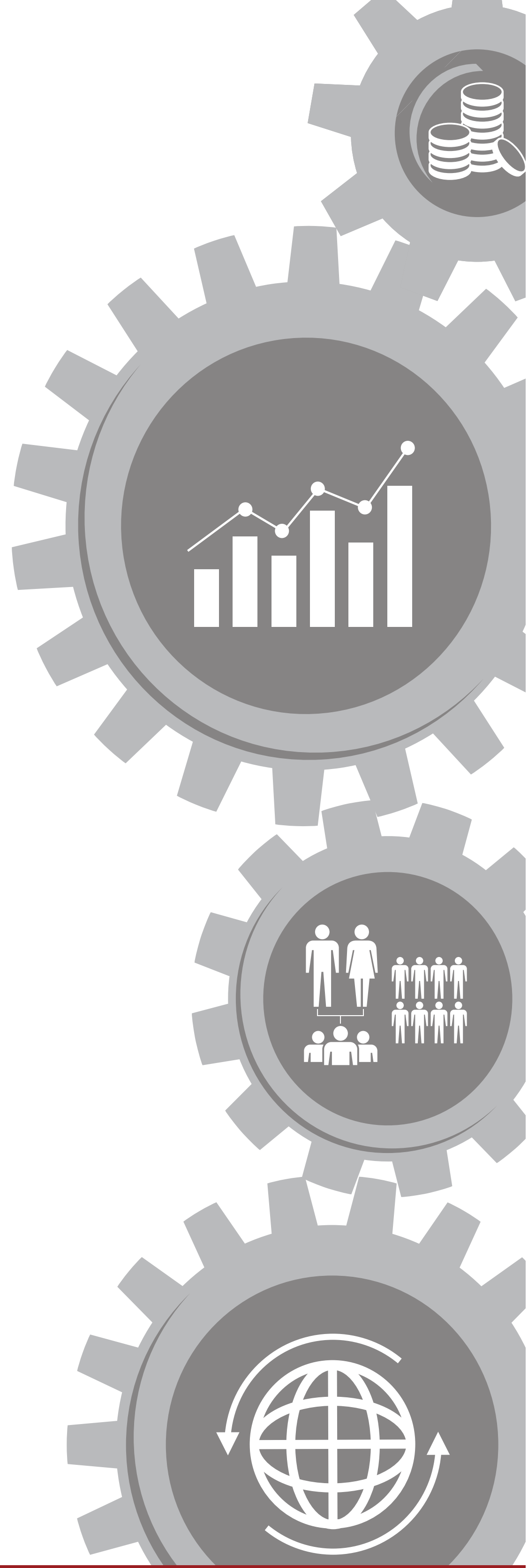
As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the System's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

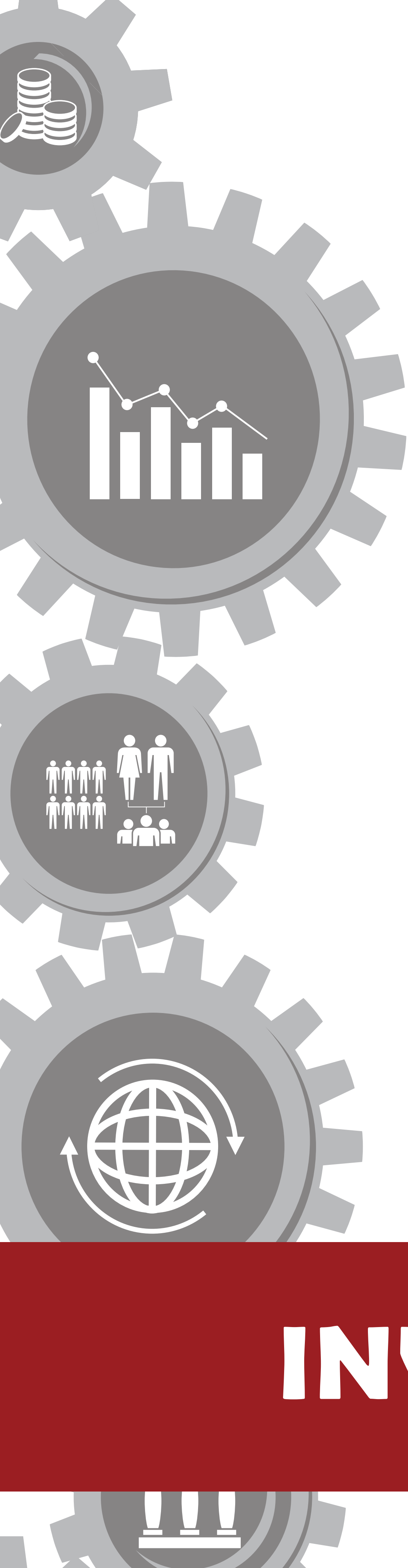
The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Cherry Bekaert LLP

Tysons Corner, Virginia
November 22, 2022



INVESTMENT



INVESTMENT

County of Fairfax, Virginia

To protect and enrich the quality of life for the people, neighborhoods and diverse communities of Fairfax County

October 3, 2022

Dear Members of the Board of Trustees:

Major global equity indexes declined for the fiscal year ended June 2022, posting negative returns in domestic, international, and emerging markets. U.S. equity markets (as measured by the S&P 500 Index) ended with negative returns, with the S&P 500 Index ending the fiscal year with a one-year return of -10.6%. Within the U.S. stock market, small cap stocks (as measured by the Russell 2000 Index) underperformed large cap stocks, posting a one-year return of -23.4%. Developed international equity markets (as measured by the MSCI EAFE Index) ended FY2022 with a 12-month return of -17.8%. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index ended the fiscal year with a one-year return of -25.3%. As headline inflation rose to a 40-year high of 9.1%, the U.S. Federal Reserve raised its benchmark interest rate from a range of 0.00% - 0.25% at the end of FY2021 to a range of 1.5% - 1.75% by the end of FY2022, with an additional 0.75% rate hike in both July and September 2022. In addition, the U.S. central bank began a quantitative tightening program in June, with the intention of reducing its $9 trillion in balance sheet assets. In response, the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield rose from 1.45% to 2.98% over fiscal year, which was a headwind for the U.S. investment grade bond market. The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index ended the fiscal year down -10.3%, with the Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index down -8.9% for the trailing 12-month period ending June 30, 2022. The U.S. high yield bond market (as measured by the Bloomberg US High Yield Index) posted a return of -12.8% over the same period. In real assets, commodities continued their rebound off calendar year 2020 lows with the Bloomberg Commodities Index posting one-year gains of +24.3% and WTI crude oil prices rising 43.9% since June 30, 2021.

Global equities turned in a mixed performance for the three months ended September 30, 2021, rounding out the quarter with a streak of volatility as inflationary pressures fueled concerns around economic growth and tapering of monetary stimulus. U.S. equities were modestly positive in the third quarter of calendar year 2021, with the S&P 500 Index up 0.6%; international developed markets posted a moderate loss of 0.4%. Chinese stocks declined 18.2%, pulling down emerging markets, which fell 8.1%, as investors fretted over regulatory risk and contagion from a potential default by struggling Chinese real estate conglomerate Evergrande. U.S. small-cap stocks lagged large-cap equities, while international and emerging market small caps outperformed large-cap equities. The diverging performance between value and growth stocks narrowed in the third quarter, with U.S. large-cap growth equities modestly outperforming large-cap value, while U.S. small-cap growth equities underperformed small value. Within sectors financials, utilities, communication services, healthcare and technology led the market, while industrials, materials, energy, and consumer sectors underperformed.

FAIRFAX COUNTY Retirement SYSTEMS
EMPLOYEES' POLICE Officers UNIFORMED

Fairfax County Retirement Systems
12015 Lee Jackson Memorial Hwy, Suite 350, Fairfax, VA 22033
Phone: 703-279-8200 * 1-800-333-1633 * Fax: 703-273-3185
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/retirement/

Fixed-income markets ended third quarter 2021 mostly flat despite an uptick in volatility. Initially, yields on the 10-year Treasury note dipped amid concerns around growth and the COVID-19 Delta variant, but they moved back up in the vicinity of 1.5% as the Federal Reserve stayed the course on future tapering. In corporate credit, shorter-duration securities and high-yield debt outperformed Treasuries, while longer-dated corporate credit lagged.

Global stocks were a mixed bag in the fourth quarter of 2021. Domestic equities led the charge with the S&P 500 Index hitting a new record high in December and ending the quarter up 11%. Outside the United States, international developed markets gained 2.7%, while emerging market equities lost 1.3%, dragged down by Brazil and China. U.S. and developed international small-cap stocks underperformed large caps, while emerging market small-cap equities outperformed large-cap stocks. In the United States, within large-cap equites, growth outperformed value, while in small-cap stocks, value trumped growth; within sectors, energy, financials, materials, and industrials led the market, while real estate, utilities and consumer staples lagged.

In fourth quarter 2021, fixed-income markets experienced continued volatility amid concerns around inflation and the new surge in Coronavirus infections, leading to the overall flattening of the Treasury yield curve. Yields pushed higher in the shorter maturities with the two-year note increasing 46 basis points to 0.74%, while the long-end saw 30-year yields rally 12 basis points to finish the quarter at 1.9%. U.S. investment-grade debt spreads continue to hover around the low-end of their historical ranges, finishing the quarter at 92 basis points, modestly wider by eight basis points. Agency pass-throughs felt the weight of future tapering by the Federal Reserve and widened four basis points. Spreads on high-yield credit—a bright spot within fixed income—tightened six basis points to finish the quarter at 283 basis points over comparable Treasuries.

Stocks struggled in the first quarter of calendar year 2022, as investors grappled with inflation, higher interest rates and heightened geopolitical risks amid Russia's invasion of Ukraine. U.S. large-cap stocks were in the red with the S&P 500 Index losing 4.6%. Outside the United States, international developed market equities and emerging market stocks fared worse, with the MSCI EAFE Index down 5.9% and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index losing 7%. In general, large cap outperformed small cap (except in emerging markets), and value beat growth.

In the first three months of calendar year 2022, fixed-income markets were roiled as yields rose and the yield curve flattened substantially amid the Fed's more aggressive stance around rate tightening. At the short end, two-year Treasuries ended the quarter yielding 2.28%, up 155 basis points, and the yield spread between the 10-year and two-year compressed to just four basis points (and briefly inverted). Even at these higher yields and new issue concessions, investment-grade bond issuers flocked to the market to boost their liquidity; spread widening also contributed to investment-grade corporate credit losing 7.4% on a total-return basis for the quarter.

The rout in equities spilled into the final quarter of Fiscal Year 2022, as heightened geopolitical tensions, high inflation, and dramatic increases in interest rates ratcheted up concerns of a recession. Major indexes declined sharply with the S&P 500 Index down 16.1% while European stocks fared slightly better with the MSCI EAFE Index losing 14.3%; emerging markets led performance with losses of 11%, according to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. In line with the previous quarter, value stocks bested growth equities and large-cap equities outperformed small-cap stocks. Within sectors, energy was the relative outperformer, while information technology and consumer discretionary lagged.

Volatility reigned in fixed-income markets in the final quarter of Fiscal Year 2022, as headline CPI surged to 9.1%, hitting a 40-year high. In response, the Federal Reserve boosted the Fed Funds rate by 75 basis points in June—its largest move since 1994—while signaling a willingness to take a tough stance on inflation even at the expense of economic growth. Against this backdrop, the 10-year Treasury yield peaked at 3.47% on June 14—its highest reading since 2011—before ending the quarter at 3.02%. In addition, the yield curve flattened, with 10- and two-year spreads just above zero at the end of the second quarter. Investment-grade corporate spreads widened 39 basis points in the three months ended June 30, while agency mortgage spreads widened 22 basis points. As a result, the Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index declined 4.7% in the second quarter, bringing year-to-date losses to 10.3%, the weakest six-month start to a year since inception.

Uniformed Retirement System

The Uniformed Retirement System continued to focus on optimizing the diversification of the portfolio by expanding the private markets piece of the investment program to achieve the System's strategic long-term goals. This disciplined investment process has been effective in achieving a long-term record of consistent asset growth with lower volatility than most of its peers.

The time weighted method of calculating performance is used if there is a greater than 10% cashflow in the account, otherwise the Modified Dietz method is used to calculate the rate of return. As of June 30, 2022, the Fairfax Uniformed Retirement System stood at $1.929 billion, down from $2.164 billion at the end of fiscal year 2021. For the year ending June 30, 2022, the System returned -8.04%, gross of fees (-9.04%, net of fees), ranking in the 52nd percentile of all public funds in the BNY Mellon Total Public Fund Universe. For the three- and five-year periods (annualized), the System returned gross of fees, +5.11%, (+4.05%, net of fees), ranking in the 80th percentile, and +5.88%, (+4.94%, net of fees), ranking in the 82nd percentile. For the longer ten-year period, the System had a gross of fees return of +6.80%, (+6.13%, net of fees), ranking in the 85th percentile. The Uniformed Retirement System's portfolio is constructed with a lower targeted risk (volatility) level then most of its peers. The System's standard deviation (volatility) is much lower than its peers, ranking in the top quartile of the peer universe, over the past ten years. The lower volatility is achieved with a lower equity allocation, which lowers the expected target return but gives more stability to the portfolio.

During the past twelve months, the System continued to focus on further diversifying risk and implementing the previously adopted changes to long term asset allocation targets. The following public market manager changes were implemented: Bridgewater All Weather, AQR Global Risk Premia, and Kabouter International Small Cap were terminated at the portfolio level; Granahan was added to the U.S. Equity lineup; Sands Capital was added to the Emerging Market Equity lineup; and Wasatch was added to the International Equity lineup. The following private market funds were added to the System's portfolio: Landmark Real Estate Partners IX and Activum Real Estate VII were added to the Real Estate lineup; Arcmont Direct Lending Fund IV and Voya Commercial Mortgage Lending were added to the Private Debt lineup; and Apollo FCI IV; Sigular Guff SBOF V; Harborvest PE CO VI, Thoma Bravo PE XV, Two Sigma Venture IV, and Two Sigma Venture Opportunity were added to the Private Equity lineup.

Sincerely,

Brian Morales

Brian Morales, CAIA
Chief Investment Officer
Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System

Investments by Category and Investment Manager**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Asset Class Manager	Investment Style	Fair Value	% of Total Portfolio
Absolute Return			
Aspect Core Trend	Global Macro	$52,514,359	2.7%
Davidson Kempner Capital Management	Multi-Strategy	40,578,736	2.1%
HG Vora Special Opps	Multi-Strategy	37,893,782	2.0%
Kirkoswald Gm	Global Macro	43,628,938	2.3%
Millennium Management	Relative Value	50,236,147	2.6%
Orbimed Advisors	Equity Long/Short	27,198,347	1.4%
SoMa Partners, LP	Equity Long/Short	22,051,423	1.1%
Starboard Value and Opportunity	Equity Long/Short	36,177,921	1.9%
Global Equity			
Acadian Asset Management	Int'l Emerging Markets	105,846,320	5.5%
FCURS Intl Equity ETF	Int'l Developed Markets	832,480	0.0%
Granahan Small Cap*	U.S. Small Cap Growth	39,660,630	2.1%
Harborvest PE CO VI	Private Markets Equity	1,044,601	0.1%
HarbourVest FUND IX	Private Markets Equity	10,581,986	0.5%
HarbourVest International Partners VI	Private Markets Equity	3,035,737	0.2%
HarbourVest PART XI	Private Markets Equity	16,561,873	0.9%
HarbourVest Partners	Private Markets Equity	213,191	0.0%
HarbourVest X	Private Markets Equity	39,512,695	2.0%
J.P. Morgan Private Equity	Private Markets Equity	1,648,815	0.1%
Kabouter Management	Int'l Developed Small Cap	2,475,769	0.1%
Levine Leichtman Capital Partners, Inc	Private Markets Equity	15,295,110	0.8%
Marathon Asset Management - London*	Int'l Developed Markets	136,742,460	7.1%
Pantheon GBL SEC V	Private Markets Equity	14,396,885	0.7%
Pantheon Secondary	Private Markets Equity	687,910	0.0%
Pantheon USA FUND	Private Markets Equity	181,010	0.0%
Parametric LC US*	Overlay	69,658,980	3.6%
Parametric Overlay*	Overlay	4,040,440	0.2%
Pontifax Agtech PE	Private Markets Equity	5,655,588	0.3%
Sands Em Growth	Private Markets Equity	61,448,988	3.2%
Siguler Guff BO IV	Private Markets Equity	15,663,876	0.8%
Siguler Guff DIS II	Private Markets Equity	18,562,665	1.0%
Thoma Bravo, LLC	Private Markets Equity	21,742,670	1.1%
Thoma Bravo Pe XIV	Private Markets Equity	14,278,862	0.7%
Thoma Bravo PE XV	Private Markets Equity	3,319,857	0.2%
Two Sigma Ventur IV	Private Markets Equity	743,839	0.0%
Two Sigma Ventur Opp	Private Markets Equity	672,373	0.0%
Walter Scott EAFE*	Int'l Developed Markets	54,467,553	2.8%
Wasatch Global Small Cap*	Int'l Developed Markets	45,206,293	2.3%
Wellington Smid Cap*	U.S. SMid Cap Value	75,849,440	3.9%

See next page for the continuation of this report.

Investments by Category and Investment Manager** For the Year Ended June 30, 2022			
Asset Class			
Manager	**Investment Style**	**Fair Value**	**% of Total Portfolio**
Global Fixed Income			
Alcentra Eur Dir Len	Private Debt	13,474,795	0.7%
Apollo FCI IV	Private Markets Life Insurance	1,550,064	0.1%
Apollo Life Settle I	Private Markets Life Insurance	10,794,257	0.6%
Ashmore Em Debt	Emerging Markets Debt	22,378,548	1.2%
Bluebay Dir Lend III	Private Debt	13,134,389	0.7%
BNY Fallen Angels	High Yield Bonds	39,106,642	2.0%
BNY US Tips	TIPS	26,279,747	1.4%
Czech SJC III	Private Debt	11,729,751	0.6%
Doubleline Strat Mbs*	Mortgage-Backed Securities	67,605,529	3.5%
Garcia Hmltn Core*	Core Bonds	71,823,170	3.7%
Goldentree Opp Cred	High Yield Bonds	39,908,184	2.1%
Manulife Core Plus*	Core Bonds	57,650,113	3.0%
Monroe Dir Lend III	Private Debt	17,707,959	0.9%
Monroe Dir Lend IV	Private Debt	10,194,333	0.5%
Pimco Disco II	Opportunistic Credit	27,944,700	1.4%
Pimco Disco III	Private Debt	3,805,029	0.2%
Varde Dis Pe XIII	Private Debt	20,460,272	1.1%
Voya Com Mtg Lending	Private Debt	24,939,569	1.3%
Wellington Emd	Emerging Markets Debt	50,575,270	2.6%
Global Real Assets			
Activum Real Est VI	Private Markets Real Estate	27,651,167	1.4%
Activum Real Est VII	Private Markets Real Estate	1,507,058	0.1%
C&S Global Real Est*	Global REITs	63,221,848	3.3%
Carlyle Property	Private Markets Real Estate	7,332,881	0.4%
Carlyle Rs Energy	Private Markets Real Estate	9,475,615	0.5%
EQT Infrastructure V	Private Markets Real Estate	8,713,917	0.5%
ISQ Global Infra III	Private Markets Real Estate	1,142,059	0.1%
Kayne Real Est VI	Private Markets Real Estate	3,959,968	0.2%
Landmark Infra Sec I	Private Markets Real Assets	4,836,170	0.3%
Landmark Re Sec VIII	Private Markets Real Estate	9,511,776	0.5%
Taurus Mining PE II	Private Markets Real Assets	8,646,294	0.4%
Ubs Realty Trust	Private Markets Real Estate	61,632,120	3.2%
Wellington Inflation	Multi-Real Asset	43,413,355	2.3%
Short Term and Others			
BlackRock Stif A/L*	Plan Level Cash Account	1,553,854	0.1%
BlackRock Cash Management	Plan Level Cash Account	42,283,878	2.2%
Parametric Crrncy HG*	Overlay	12,364,930	0.6%
Parametric Pios*	Operating Cash Account	1,853	0.0%
Total Investments		**$1,928,619,613**	**100.0%**
* Separately Managed Accounts	** See pages 8-9 for complete listing of investment professionals		

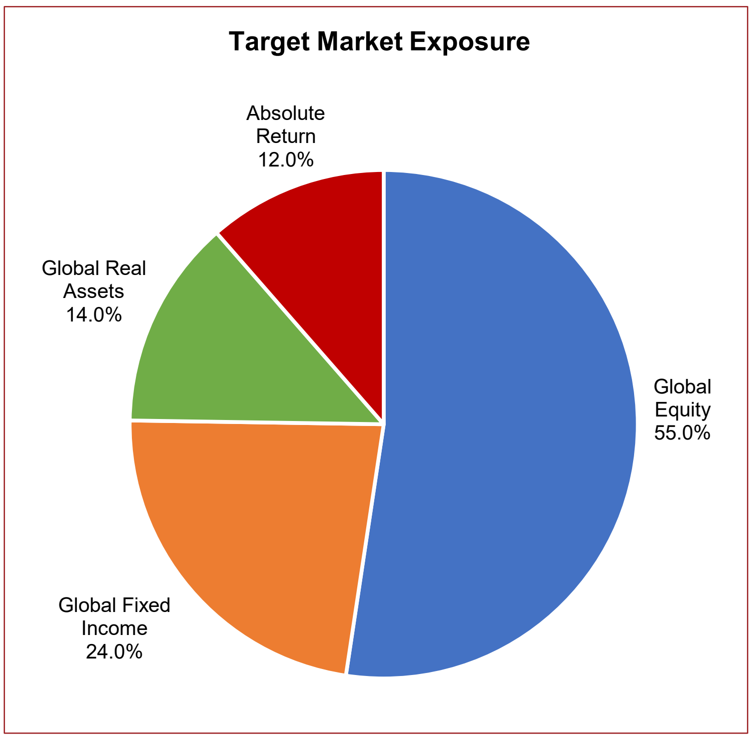
Continued from previous page.

Uniformed Retirement System – Allocation of Market Exposures

Target Asset Allocation

The asset structure shown below represents the Trustees' assessment of their optimal asset allocation as of June 30, 2022. The target asset allocation provides a reasonable expectation that the System's investment objectives can be achieved based on historical relationships of asset class performance.

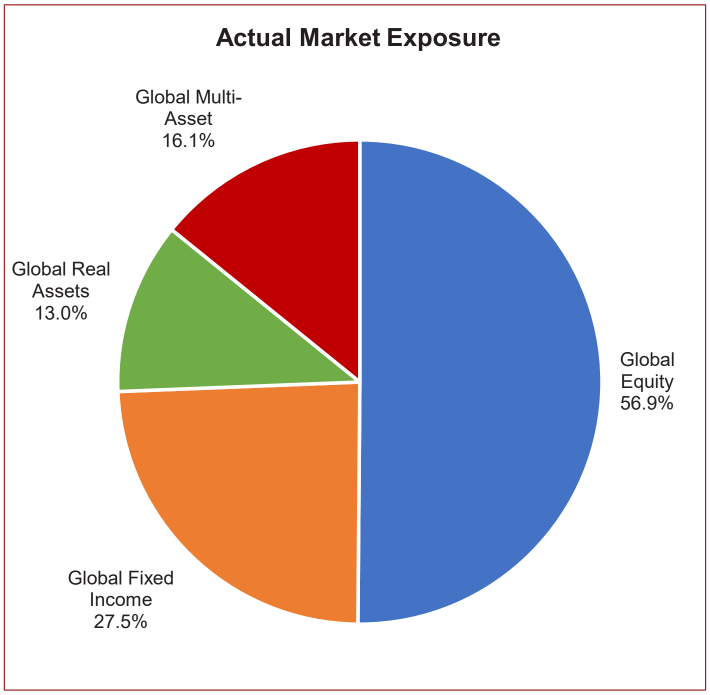
The pie chart below details the target asset mix, consistent with the achievement of the long-term objectives of the System, as of June 30, 2022.

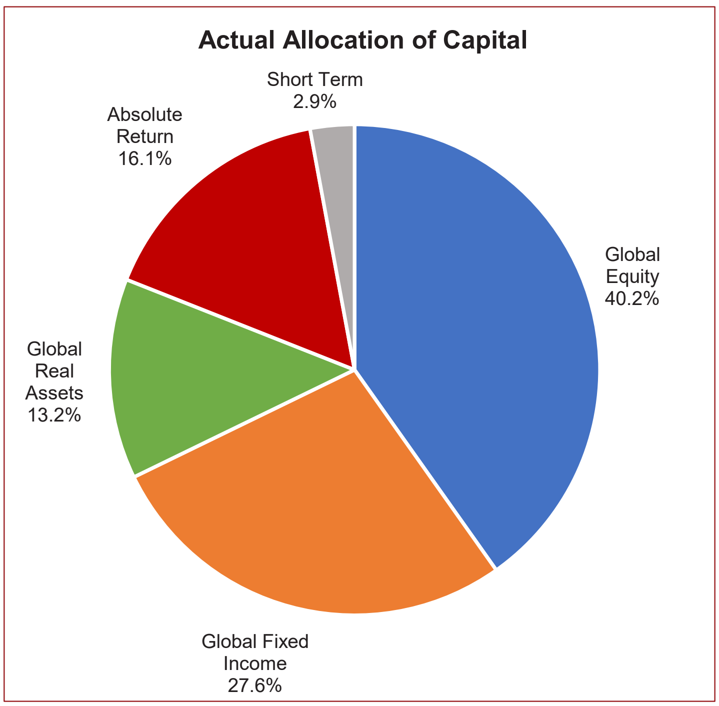


Actual Asset Allocation as of June 30, 2022

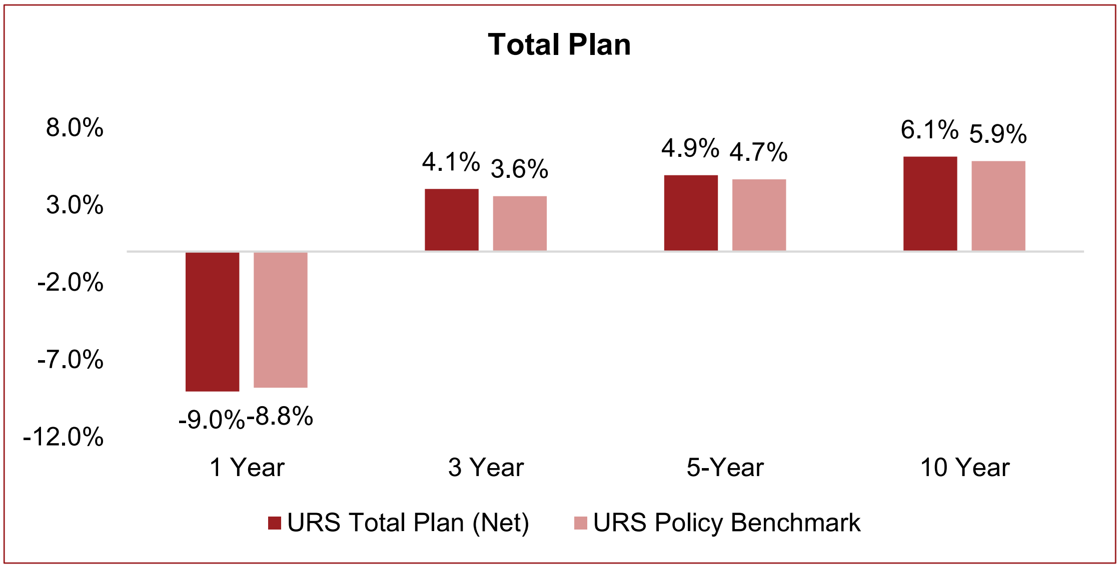
The asset structure of Uniformed Retirement System has historically reflected a proper balance of the System's needs for liquidity, growth of assets, and risk tolerance. The System's investment policy is designed to continue to meet its long-term investment objectives while, at the same time, providing sufficient flexibility to meet short-term funding requirements.

The pie chart below details the actual asset allocation as of June 30, 2022.

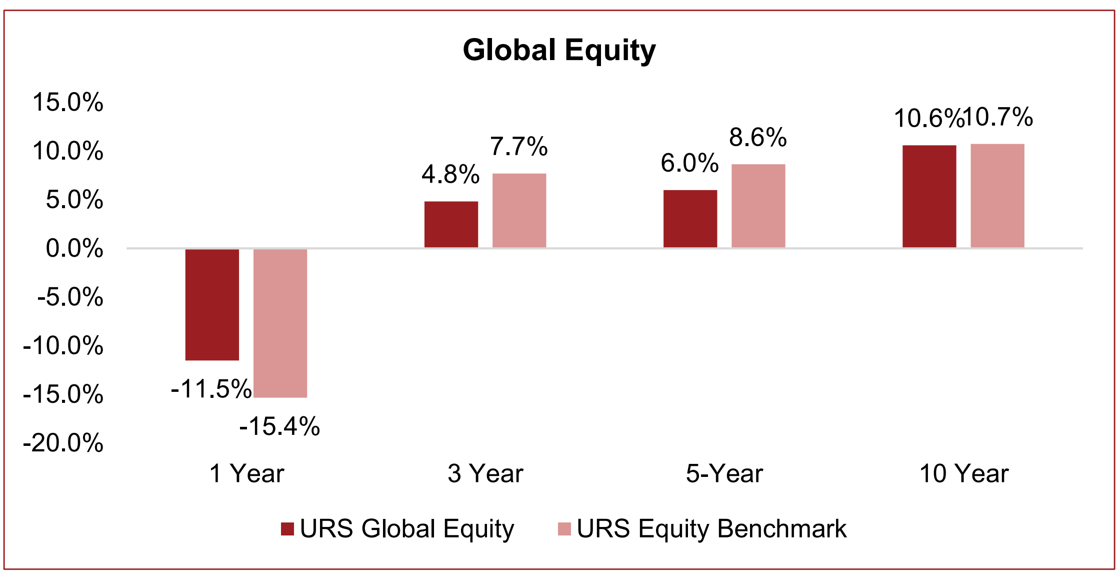




Investment Results
(Time-Weighted Return, net of Fees)

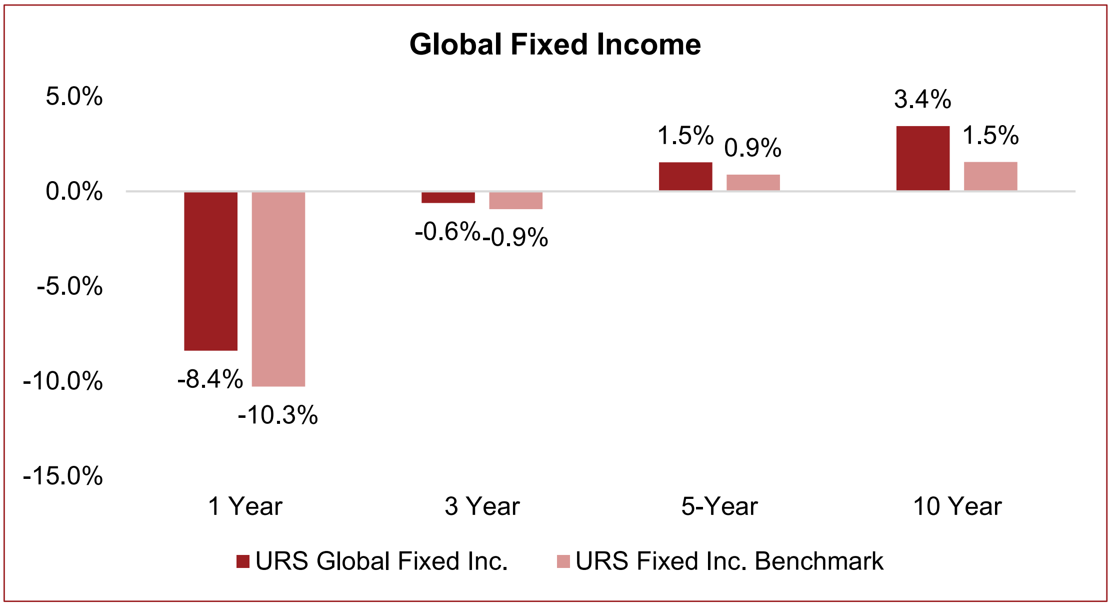


*Blended Benchmark. Current Benchmark: 6% MSCI Emerging Markets Net, 4% JP Morgan Emerging Mkt Bond Index GD, 3% FTSE EPRA/ NAREIT Developed Index, 5% NCREIF Open End Diversified Core, 3% Citigroup World Govt, 6% Credit Suisse High Yield, 11% US Aggregate, 3% Russell 2000, 10% MSCI EAFE Net Dividend, 12% S&P500, 2% US Treasury US TIPS, 2% Commodity, 5% Cambridge Associates US Private Equity, 12% Risk Parity Benchmark (-100% LIBOR BBA USD 3 Month Index, 75% Global Treasury 7-10 (hedged), 75% World Gov't Inflation Bond Index, 25% Commodity Index Total Return Benchmark: 10% Russell 2000, 38% S&P 500, 32% MSCI EAFE, 20% MSCI Emerging Markets Free Gross.

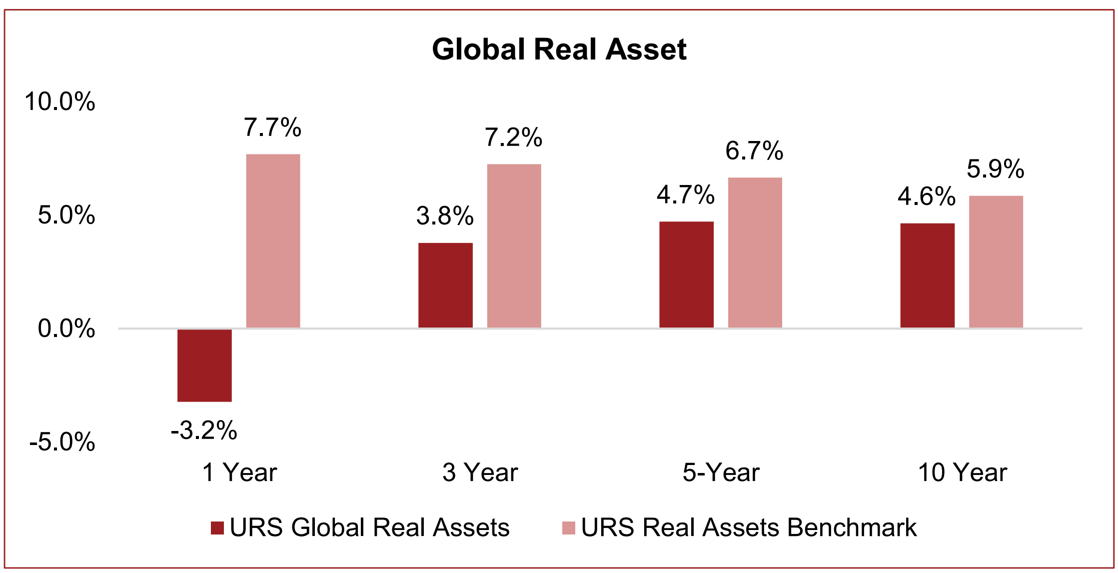


*Blended Benchmark. Current Benchmark: 10% Russell 2000, 38% S&P 500, MSCI EAFE 32%, 20% MSCI Emerging Markets

Investment Results
(Time-Weighted Return, net of Fees)

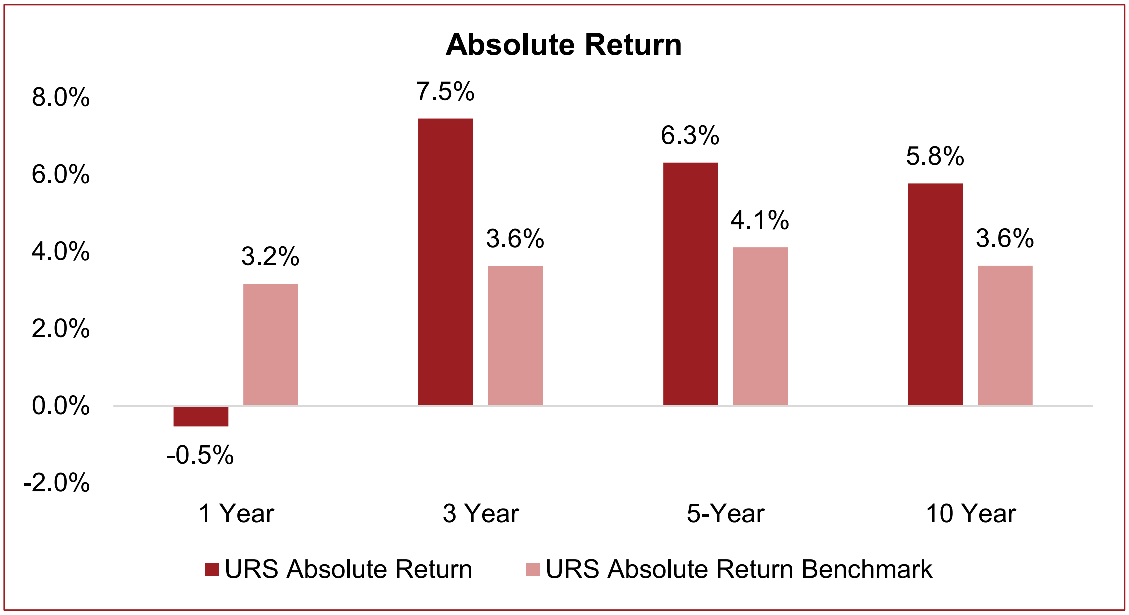


*Blended Benchmark: 40% U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 22% CSFB High Yield Index, 11% Citigroup WGBI Index, 15% JPM EMBI Global Diversified, 6% S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index, and 6% S&P European Leveraged Loan Index



*Benchmark: 32.5% FTSE EPRA NAREIT Developed Gross Index, 32.5% NCREIF ODCE Index, 17.5% DJ UBS Commodity Index, 17.5%
U.S. – TIPS index

Investment Results
(Time-Weighted Return, net of Fees)



*Benchmark : LIBOR 3 Month Return + 300 Basis Points

Schedule of Ten Largest Equity & Fixed Income Holdings

Ten Largest Equity Holdings*

No. Shares	Description	Cost	Fair Value	% of Total Portfolio
29,248	Prologis Inc	$2,339,895	$3,441,027	0.18%
628,897	Bp Plc	3,240,777	2,965,695	0.15%
26,566	Novo Nordisk A/S	1,082,271	2,939,931	0.15%
9,295	Public Storage	1,899,706	2,906,268	0.15%
21,617	Digital Realty Trust Inc	3,243,911	2,806,535	0.15%
75,090	Invitation Homes Inc	2,677,492	2,671,702	0.14%
7,829	Roche Holding Ag	1,777,606	2,605,033	0.14%
30,077	Welltower Inc	2,481,257	2,476,841	0.13%
22,200	Novo Nordisk A/S	1,477,593	2,456,767	0.13%
35,257	Realty Income Corp	1,900,318	2,406,664	0.12%
	Total	**$22,120,826**	**$27,676,463**	**1.44%**

*Full disclosure of holdings is available upon request.

Ten Largest Fixed Income Holdings*

No. Shares	Description	Cost	Fair Value	% of Total Portfolio
11,100,000	US Treasury Note 1.500% 02/15/2030 DD 02/15/20	$10,140,305	$9,989,556	0.52%
6,965,000	US Treasury Bond 3.750% 08/15/2041 DD 08/15/11	7,357,975	7,355,945	0.38%
6,755,000	US Treasury Note 1.125% 02/15/2031 DD 02/15/21	6,115,161	5,818,825	0.30%
5,965,000	US Treasury Note 2.625% 02/15/2029 DD 02/15/19	5,941,815	5,818,679	0.30%
6,330,000	US Treasury Bond 2.500% 05/15/2046 DD 05/15/16	6,941,016	5,404,744	0.28%
7,200,000	US Treasury Bond 1.625% 11/15/2050 DD 11/15/20	6,836,799	5,109,480	0.26%
4,390,000	US Treasury Note 2.250% 11/15/2027 DD 11/15/17	4,234,178	4,215,761	0.22%
4,776,000	US Treasury Bond 2.250% 02/15/2052 DD 02/15/22	4,178,547	3,964,080	0.21%
2,662,000	US Treasury Note 2.875% 05/15/2032 DD 05/15/22	2,649,401	2,639,959	0.14%
2,705,000	US Treasury Note 2.375% 05/15/2029 DD 05/15/19	2,602,782	2,596,367	0.13%
	Total	**$56,997,979**	**$52,913,396**	**2.74%**

*Full disclosure of holdings is available upon request.

Schedule of Brokerage Commissions

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

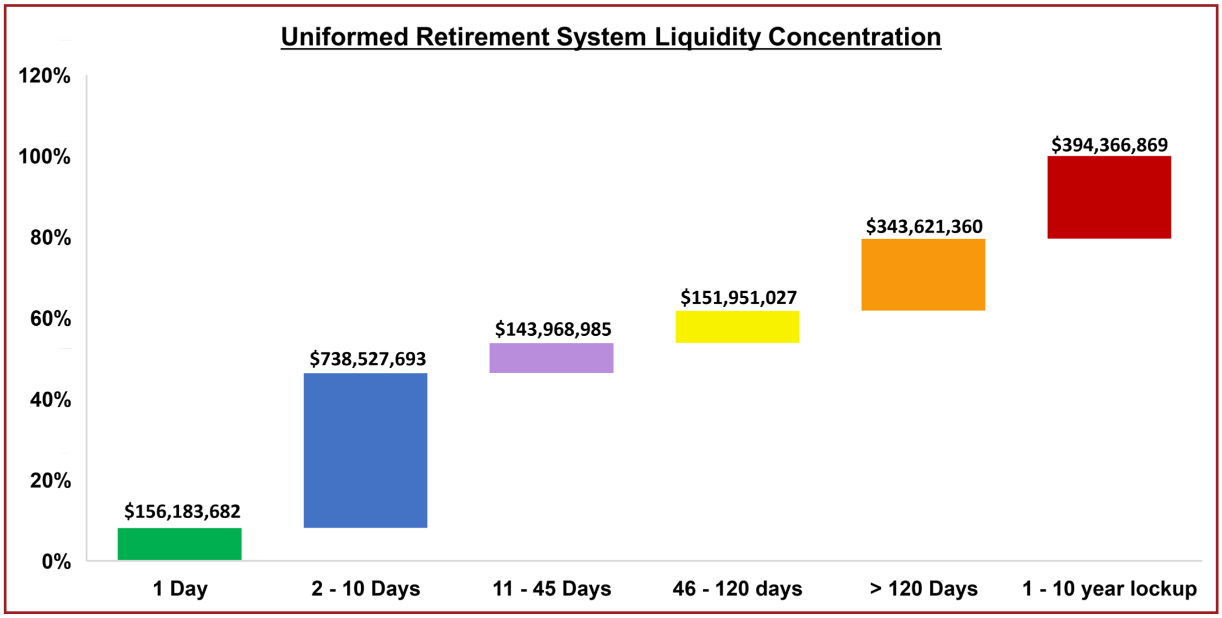
Broker Name	Base Volume	Total Shares	Base Commission	Commission Percentage
LEGENT CLEARING CORP, OMAHA	$2,964	291	$12	0.39%
HILLTOP SECURITIES INC, DALLAS	29,425	2,012	80	0.27%
WEDBUSH SECURITIES INC./P3, LOS ANGELES	221,586	17,752	531	0.24%
BARCLAYS CAPITAL LE, JERSEY CITY	30,139	1,731	69	0.23%
LOOP CAPITAL MARKETS, JERSEY CITY	40,290	3,395	79	0.20%
CITIGROUP GLOBAL MARKETS, INC., NEW YORK	2,370,503	112,441	4,279	0.18%
CANTOR FITZGERALD & CO INC, NEW YORK	1,325,804	77,622	2,339	0.18%
JEFFERIES HONG KONG LIMITED, HONG KONG	12,893	1,000	22	0.17%
STIFEL NICOLAUS	1,641,172	92,405	2,735	0.17%
CITIGROUP GBL MKTS INC, NEW YORK	794,927	254,258	1,256	0.16%
NEEDHAM AND CO LLC, NEW YORK	1,903,370	102,082	3,002	0.16%
CREDIT SUISSE AUSTRALIA EQ, MELBOURNE	12,101	5,491	18	0.15%
BARCLAYS CAPITAL, NEW YORK	187,977	14,939	282	0.15%
LEERINK SWANN AND COMPANY, NEW YORK	1,132,959	55,947	1,700	0.15%
JEFFERIES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED, SYDNEY	477,331	115,102	716	0.15%
GOLDMAN SACHS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD,MELBOURN	168,664	17,985	253	0.15%
CITIGROUP GBL MKTS AUSTRALIA PTY, SYDNEY	34,250	2,539	51	0.15%
WEDBUSH MORGAN SECS INC, LOS ANGELES	102,219	4,592	152	0.15%
MIZUHO SECURITIES USA, INC., NEW YORK	536,090	31,961	762	0.14%
BARCLAYS CAPITAL LE, NEW YORK	1,596,266	59,758	2,252	0.14%
DOUGHERTY & COMPANY LLC, MINNEAPOLIS	732,947	26,440	995	0.14%
GUGGENHEIM CAPITAL MARKETS LLC, NEW YORK	199,071	11,581	266	0.13%
MORGAN STANLEY DEAN WITTER, SYDNEY	608,209	222,080	801	0.13%
JMP SECURITIES, SAN FRANCISCO	143,438	6,273	188	0.13%
PIPER JAFFRAY & CO., JERSEY CITY	2,677,510	109,332	3,444	0.13%
DAIWA SECS AMER INC, NEW YORK	1,224,000	64,131	1,469	0.12%
UBS AG LONDON BRANCH, LONDON	202,103	3,935	230	0.11%
MERRILL LYNCH, NEW YORK	28,429	1,162	32	0.11%
GOODBODY STOCKBROKERS, DUBLIN	29,862	11,435	32	0.11%
BTIG LLC, NEW YORK	1,869,409	61,648	2,016	0.11%
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA EUROPE LTD, LONDON	1,222,213	68,523	1,309	0.11%
BNP PARIBAS SECURITIES SVCS, HONG KONG	144,555	32,000	145	0.10%
LIQUIDNET ASIA LTD, HONG KONG	349,119	83,045	349	0.10%
STANDARD EQUITIES PTY, JOHANNESBURG	167,208	9,369	167	0.10%
ABSA BANK LIMITED, JOHANNESBURG	4,748	212	5	0.10%
JONESTRADING INST SVCS LLC, NEW YORK	573,031	17,969	568	0.10%
MACQUARIES SECURITIES AUSTRALIA, SYDNEY	2,855,092	596,624	2,814	0.10%
BMO CAPITAL MARKETS CORP, NEW YORK	2,888,191	90,898	2,837	0.10%
DAIWA SEC SMBC SINGAPORE LTD, SINGAPORE	244,910	4,889	234	0.10%
J P MORGAN SEC, SYDNEY	631,932	103,380	603	0.10%
OPPENHEIMER & CO INC, NEW YORK	917,840	30,592	869	0.09%
MORGAN STANLEY & CO INTL LTD, SEOUL	116,839	3,345	111	0.09%
CREDIT SUISSE, NEW YORK (CSUS)	2,342,056	98,306	2,149	0.09%
CIBC WORLD MKTS INC, TORONTO	12,321	710	11	0.09%
JEFFERIES & CO LTD, LONDON	881,153	138,735	786	0.09%
CIBC WORLD MKTS INC, TORONTO (WGDB)	123,607	6,937	109	0.09%
PERSHING LLC, JERSEY CITY	821,623	36,735	725	0.09%
WELLS FARGO SECURITIES, LLC, NEW YORK	5,800,111	236,277	5,087	0.09%
SUNTRUST CAPITAL MARKETS INC, NEW YORK	1,166,195	32,763	1,007	0.09%
LUMINEX TRADING AND ANALYTICS, BOSTON	1,745,179	78,096	1,507	0.09%
Other Brokers	477,196,212	15,720,373	186,892	0.04%
TOTAL	**$520,540,043**	**18,881,098**	**$238,347**	**0.05%**

Schedule of Management Fees by Asset Class For the Year Ended June 30, 2022		
Asset Class	Fair Value	Management Fees
Absolute Return	$310,279,653	$6,781,150
Global Equity	780,028,896	5,662,664
Global Fixed Income	531,062,321	3,319,353
Global Multi-Asset	-	311,981
Global Real Assets	251,044,228	3,900,465
Short Term and Others	56,204,515	209,868
Total	$1,928,619,613	$20,185,481

Investment Summary (Based on Capital Allocation)				
	As of June 30, 2022		As of June 30, 2021	
	Fair Value	% Fair Value	Fair Value	% Fair Value
Absolute Return	$310,279,653	16.1%	$355,458,756	16.4%
Global Equity	780,028,896	40.2%	690,359,015	31.9%
Global Fixed Income	531,062,321	27.6%	565,367,704	26.1%
Global Multi-Asset	-	0.0%	183,665,519	8.5%
Global Real Assets	251,044,228	13.2%	195,276,939	9.1%
Short Term and Others	56,204,515	2.9%	173,595,324	8.0%
Total	$1,928,619,613	100.0%	$2,163,723,257	100.0%

Liquidity Snap Shot on June 30, 2022

The below liquidity chart for the Uniformed Retirement System demonstrates how the pension fund's capital has been allocated to ensure sufficient liquidity to support short term uses of cash, such as retirement distributions, capital calls, potential daily margin calls and coverage ratio requirements on derivative notional balances. It details the liquidity concentration of the System's total capital allocated to investments by their redemption schedule (monthly, quarterly, annually or none), including the number of calendar days' notice that must be provided before the redemption of funds can be made.



ACTUARIAL

ACTUARIAL

CHEIRON Classic Values, Innovative Advice.

October 25, 2022

Fairfax County Uniformed
Retirement System
12015 Lee Jackson Memorial Hwy, Suite 350
Fairfax, Virginia 22033

Dear Members of the Board:

At your request, we have performed an actuarial valuation of the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System as of June 30, 2022. The full results and analysis of that annual valuation will be presented in a full actuarial valuation report. The purpose of this actuarial section is to provide key information from that report and support the disclosure of Total Pension Liability that is presented in the Financial Section of this ACFR. For a more complete analysis, please see the full report.

Funding Objective

The funding objective of the System is to establish contribution rates that will remain level as a percentage of payroll over time. In order to achieve this, the County contribution rate is based on the normal cost rate and expense rate developed in the current valuation combined with an unfunded actuarial liability rate (UAL rate) based on 15 year layered amortization bases reflecting assumption, plan changes, and annual gains and losses.

Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions used in performing the June 30, 2022 valuation were recommended by the actuary and adopted by the Board of Trustees based on our most recent review of the System's experience for the five-year period ending June 30, 2020. The assumptions and methods used for funding purposes were developed in compliance with the actuarial standards of practice as they relate to pension plans. The assumptions reflect our understanding of the likely future experience of the System and the assumptions both individually and as a whole represent our best estimate for the future experience of the System. The results of this report are dependent upon future experience conforming to these assumptions. To the extent that future experience deviates from the underlying assumptions, the results would vary accordingly.

Reliance on Others

In preparing our valuation, we relied on information (some oral and some written) supplied by the System. This information includes, but is not limited to, plan provisions, employee data, and financial information. We performed an informal examination of the obvious characteristics of the data for reasonableness and consistency in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice No. 23.

Supporting Schedules
As a part of the 2022 actuarial valuation, Cheiron prepared the Analysis of Financial Experience, Schedule of Retirees and Beneficiaries Added to and Removed from the Rolls and Liability by Type provided in this Actuarial Section.

We are also responsible for the disclosures of Net Pension Liability and its components in the Financial Section. The information provided in Note 4 of the Financial Section comes from the Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2022.

Compliance with Code of Virginia §51.1-800
Code of Virginia §51.1-800 requires that the benefits provided to a retiree at age 65 from a local retirement system equal or exceed two-thirds of the allowance to which the employee would be entitled under the provisions of the Virginia Retirement System (VRS).

Although there is no formal procedure for making this comparison, we compared the least valuable rate under the Uniformed Retirement System to the most valuable accrual rate under the VRS, making adjustments for the fact that employee contributions are required in excess of the VRS 5% rate. The employer-provided accrual rates in the System do exceed two-thirds of the most valuable employer-provided accrual rates under the VRS plan.

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and understanding, the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System satisfies the requirements of the Code of Virginia §51.1-800.

Certification
This section and its contents have been prepared in accordance with generally recognized and accepted actuarial principles and practices, and our understanding of the Code of Professional Conduct and applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice set out by the Actuarial Standards Board, as well as applicable laws and regulations. Furthermore, as credentialed actuaries, we meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the opinions contained in this section. This section does not address any contractual or legal issues. We are not attorneys and our firm does not provide any legal services or advice.

This section was prepared for the Fairfax County Uniformed Retirement System for the purposes described herein and for the use by the plan auditor in completing an audit related to the matters herein. Other users of this section are not intended users as defined in the Actuarial Standards of Practice, and Cheiron assumes no duty or liability to any other user.

Sincerely,
Cheiron

Fiona E. Liston

Coralie Taylor

Fiona E. Liston, FSA
Principal Consulting Actuary

Coralie A. Taylor, FSA
Consulting Actuary

CHEIRON

Summary of Valuation Results

The Actuarially Determined Contribution rate for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 was developed in the 2020 valuation report. For more information on the assumptions and methods used to develop that rate, please see the Funding Method section of that report.

Amounts disclosed in Note 4 of the Financial Section were developed in conjunction with the 2022 valuation.

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Funding Method

The Entry Age Normal cost funding method is used to determine costs. Under this method, the County contribution has three components: the normal cost, the payment toward the unfunded actuarial liability, and the expense rate.

The normal cost is a level percent of pay cost which, along with the member contributions, will pay for projected benefits at retirement for each plan participant.

The actuarial liability is that portion of the present value of future benefits that will not be paid by future County normal costs or member contributions. The difference between this liability and funds accumulated as of the same date is referred to as the unfunded actuarial liability. The rate includes amortization layers which exhaust the unfunded liability amount over 15 year layers from the date first measured. The amortization is performed as a level percent of pay.

The expense rate is added to cover the System's administrative expenses.

The County's total contribution rate is equal to the sum of these three components.

Actuarial Value of Assets

For purposes of determining the County contribution to the System, we use an Actuarial Value of Assets. The asset adjustment method dampens the volatility in asset values that could occur because of fluctuations in market conditions. Use of an asset smoothing method is consistent with the long-term nature of the actuarial valuation process.

In determining the Actuarial Value of Assets, we calculate an expected actuarial value based on cash flow for the year and imputed returns at the actuarial assumption. This expected value is compared to the market value, and one-third of the difference is added to the preliminary actuarial value to arrive at the final actuarial value.

Changes since Last Valuation

None.

Long-Term Assumptions Used to Determine System Costs and Liabilities

Demographic Assumptions

Annual Deaths Per 10,000 Members
Mortality Projected to 2022

Age	Male	Female
50	26	17
55	36	32
60	65	55
65	104	83
70	162	129
75	283	217
80	518	377
85	959	654
90	1,600	1,141
95	2,342	1,837
100	3,211	2,850

* Post-retirement mortality shown

The PubS-2010 Healthy Annuitant Head-Count Weighted Mortality Table for males and females, respectively, projected using the MP-2020 model, with an ultimate rate of 0.85% for ages 20-80 grading down to an ultimate rate of 0% for ages 114-120 and convergence to the ultimate rate in the year 2027. The valuation uses fully generational projection of mortality improvements. Sample rates shown are those projected through the valuation date.

5% of pre-retirement deaths are assumed to be service-connected.

Beneficiary/Survivor Mortality

Annual Deaths Per 10,000 Members

Mortality Projected to 2022

Age	Male	Female
20	4	2
25	4	2
30	6	3
35	9	4
40	11	5
45	12	6
50	47	37
55	61	41
60	84	49
65	114	65
70	170	103
75	279	180
80	490	330
85	872	619
90	1,494	1,170
95	2,283	1,911
100	3,211	2,850

The PubG-2010 Healthy Annuitant Head-Count Weighted Mortality Table for males and females, respectively, projected using the MP-2020 model, with an ultimate rate of 0.85% for ages 20-80 grading down to an ultimate rate of 0% for ages 114-120 and convergence to the ultimate rate in the year 2027. The valuation uses fully generational projection of mortality improvements. Sample rates shown are those projected through 2022.

Active Separation From Service Due to Death

Annual Deaths Per 10,000 Members Mortality Projected to 2022		
Age	**Male**	**Female**
20	5	2
25	5	3
30	7	4
35	8	5
40	9	6
45	10	7

The PubS-2010 Employee Head-Count Weighted Mortality Table for males and females, respectively, projected using the MP-2020 model, with an ultimate rate of 0.85% for ages 20-80 grading down to an ultimate rate of 0% for ages 114-120 and convergence to the ultimate rate in the year 2027. The valuation uses fully generational projection of mortality improvements. Sample rates shown are those projected through the valuation date.

Disabled Mortality

Annual Deaths Per 1,000 Members Mortality Projected to 2022		
Age	**Male**	**Female**
45	33	22
50	43	30
55	62	56
60	98	92
65	143	119
70	207	168
75	327	290
80	549	495

The PubS-2010 Disabled Head-Count Weighted Annuitant Mortality Table for males and females, respectively, projected using the MP-2020 model, with an ultimate rate of 0.85% for ages 20-80 grading down to an ultimate rate of 0% for ages 114-120 and convergence to the ultimate rate in the year 2027. The valuation uses fully generational projection of mortality improvements. Sample rates shown are projected through the valuation date.

Disability

Annual Disabilities Per 10,000 Members*	
Age	**Male and Female**
20	3
25	4
30	5
35	7
40	10
45	17
50	28
55	40
60	40

*Disabilities are assumed to be all service connected. Of these, 38% are assumed to receive Workers' Compensation benefits. 5% of all service-connected disabilities are at the 90% severe level.

Retirement/DROP

Year of Service	Retirement/DROP*
5-24	20%
25	35
26	25
27	35
28	30
29	30
30	30
31	30
32	30
33	30
34	30
35+	100

*75% of those who leave under this decrement are assumed to DROP, with the other 25% taking immediate retirement.

Merit/Seniority Salary Increase
(in addition to across-the-board increase)

Year of Service	Merit/Seniority Increase*
0	6.50%
5	3.00%
10	2.00%
15	1.75%
20	1.50%
25	0.50%
30+	0.00%

Family Composition

For purposes of valuing the pre-retirement death benefit, an assumption is made concerning how many employees are married. The assumption used in this valuation is that 80% of employees are married at death while active and that the female spouse is three years younger than the male spouse is.

Sick Leave Credit

The unused sick leave balance as reported for each active member is used as of the valuation date. Future sick leave accruals are assumed to accrue at 100% of each participant's annual average, but capped at 124 hours per year.

Economic Assumptions

Investment Return:	6.75% compounded per annum.
Rate of General Wage Increase:	2.25% compounded per annum.*
Rate of Increase in Cost-of-Living:	2.10% compounded per annum.**
Total Payroll Increase (For Amortization):	2.25% compounded per annum.
Administrative Expenses:	0.35% of payroll.

*General Wage Increase assumption applies for projecting contributions and developing Social Security benefits.

**Benefit increases are limited to 4% per year.

Rationale for Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions were adopted by the Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of the actuary, based on an experience study performed in 2021. The results of this study were presented in a report dated October 2021 and are incorporated into this section and the actuarial report by reference.

Changes since Last Valuation

None.

Analysis of Financial Experience
Gain and Loss in Accrued Liability during Years Ended June 30[1]
Resulting from Differences between Assumed Experience and Actual Experience

Type of Activity	Investment Income	Combined Liability Experience	Gain (or Loss) During Year from Financial Experience	Non-Recurring Items	Composite Gain (or Loss) During Year
2013	($3,805,385)	$24,088,845	$20,283,460	($813,016)	$19,470,444
2014	34,542,175	(9,026,264)	25,515,911	(20,177,168)	5,338,743
2015	(12,354,967)	38,954,945	26,599,978	-	26,599,978
2016	(51,308,849)	15,038,096	(36,270,753)	(21,285,640)	(57,556,393)
2017	(19,058,604)	(6,047,672)	(25,106,276)	(839,465)	(25,945,741)
2018	(9,182,282)	1,127,589	(8,054,693)	(956,369)	(9,011,062)
2019	(22,760,419)	7,935,310	(14,825,109)	-	(14,825,109)
2020	(67,142,912)	6,625,377	(60,517,535)	-	(60,517,535)
2021	56,635,384	4,252,565	60,887,949	(43,241,861)	17,646,088
2022	(78,478,900)	(136,816,022)	(215,294,922)	-	(215,294,922)

[1] Schedule comes from the Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2022.

Schedule of Retirees and Beneficiaries
Added To and Removed From Rolls[2]

Year Ended June 30,	Added to Rolls		Removed From Rolls		On Rolls @ Yr. End		% Increase Allowance	Average Allowance
	No.	Annual Allowance	No.	Annual Allowance	No.	Annual Allowance		
2013	57	$5,446,162	11	$610,907	1,155	$67,881,653	7.67%	$58,772
2014	64	5,865,807	25	1,033,836	1,194	72,713,625	7.12%	60,899
2015	61	4,908,201	12	618,655	1,243	77,003,170	5.90%	61,949
2016	25	1,745,424	12	467,322	1,256	78,281,273	1.66%	62,326
2017	72	6,284,796	19	850,639	1,309	83,715,430	6.94%	63,954
2018	61	5,510,547	16	903,747	1,354	88,322,230	5.50%	65,231
2019	67	6,410,298	19	867,159	1,402	93,865,369	6.28%	66,951
2020	81	7,315,444	21	953,547	1,462	100,227,266	6.78%	68,555
2021	86	6,453,199	30	1,639,814	1,518	105,040,651	4.80%	69,197
2022	85	8,803,449	20	941,262	1,583	112,902,838	7.48%	71,322

[2] Prior to 2016, amounts are based on June 30 benefits adjusted for known COLA effective July 1. Post-2015, amounts reported are based on benefits on December 31 prior to the valuation date.

Schedule of Funded Liabilities by Type[1]

	Aggregate Accrued Liabilities For						
Valuation Date June 30,	(1) Active Member Contributions	(2) Retirees, Vested Terms, Beneficiaries & DROP	(3) Active Members (County Financed Portion)	Reported Assets	(1) Portion of Accrued Liabilities by Reported Assets	(2)	(3)
2013	$130,979,546	$1,042,085,650	$503,200,502	$1,326,424,772	100%	100%	30%
2014	137,482,080	1,094,584,634	561,785,579	1,466,110,756	100%	100%	42%
2015	145,293,199	1,126,142,315	573,284,029	1,550,327,414	100%	100%	49%
2016	155,579,540	978,657,862	806,219,828	1,601,320,543	100%	100%	58%
2017	154,777,842	1,046,091,139	832,820,471	1,683,381,052	100%	100%	58%
2018	168,602,734	1,097,926,481	859,320,715	1,778,267,298	100%	100%	60%
2019	169,786,637	1,156,254,071	883,389,088	1,859,253,613	100%	100%	60%
2020	175,048,915	1,211,787,816	907,220,069	1,896,388,193	100%	100%	56%
2021	170,599,835	1,327,125,571	944,463,068	2,069,254,787	100%	100%	61%
2022	177,561,366	1,436,229,037	1,049,454,583	2,081,470,660	100%	100%	45%

[1] Schedule uses actuarial value of assets. Results would be different if market value of assets were used. Despite the name of this exhibit, the liabilities presented in this schedule are not an appropriate measurement of the settlement value of the System.

Schedule of Funding Progress

Valuation Date June 30,	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (b)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilites (UAAL) (b) - (a)	Funded Ratio (a) / (b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b) - (a)] / (c)
2013	$1,326,424,772	$1,676,265,698	$349,840,926	79%	$146,597,688	239%
2014	1,466,110,756	1,793,852,293	327,741,537	82%	153,456,176	214%
2015	1,550,327,414	1,844,719,543	294,392,129	84%	159,216,906	185%
2016	1,601,320,543	1,940,457,230	339,136,687	83%	167,965,582	202%
2017	1,683,381,052	2,033,689,452	350,308,400	83%	174,888,440	200%
2018	1,778,267,298	2,125,849,930	347,582,632	84%	180,446,949	193%
2019	1,859,253,613	2,209,429,796	350,176,183	84%	179,819,293	195%
2020	1,896,388,193	2,294,056,800	397,668,607	83%	187,502,364	212%
2021	2,069,254,787	2,442,188,474	372,933,687	85%	185,544,167	201%
2022	2,081,470,661	2,663,244,986	581,774,325	78%	203,534,950	286%

Schedule of Active Member Valuation Data

Valuation Date June 30	Number of Active Members[1]	Covered Payroll	Average Annual Salary	Percentage Increase in Average Pay
2013	1,862	$146,597,688	$78,731	-0.68%
2014	1,817	153,456,176	84,456	7.27%
2015	1,889	159,216,907	84,286	-0.20%
2016	1,948	167,965,582	86,225	2.30%
2017	1,975	174,888,440	88,551	2.70%
2018	1,974	180,446,949	91,412	3.23%
2019	1,939	179,819,293	92,738	1.45%
2020	1,941	187,502,364	96,601	4.17%
2021	1,909	185,544,167	97,194	0.61%
2022	1,868	203,534,950	108,959	12.10%

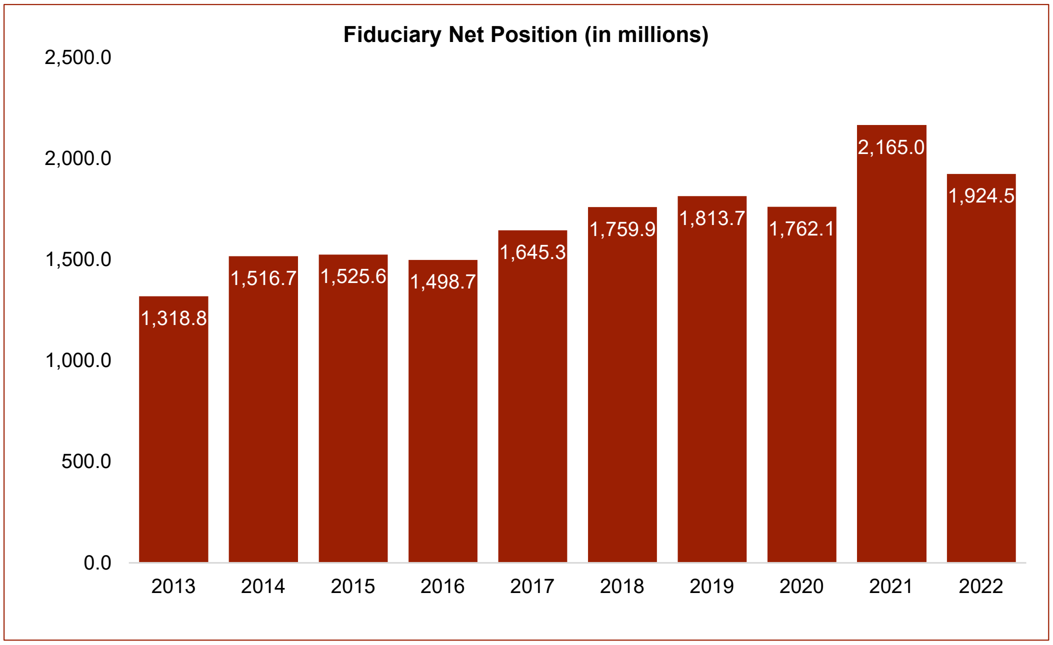
[1] Excludes DROP participants.

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

STATISTICAL

STATISTICAL

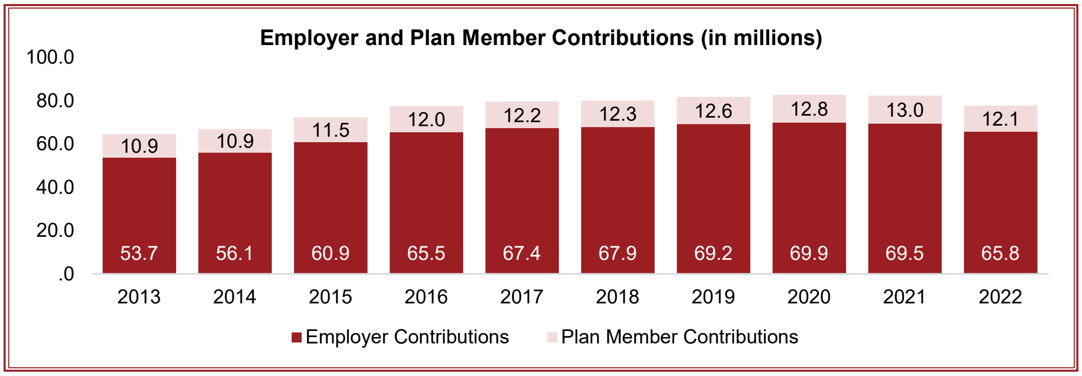
The Statistical Section presents historical information regarding the retirement plan. This information includes a ten-year analysis of the sources of change in fiduciary net position, benefit payments, the number of retired members and average monthly benefits. Sources of additions include employer and plan member contributions and net investment income; deductions include benefit payments to retirees and beneficiaries, refunds of employee contributions and administrative expenses. The amounts of benefits paid, the count of benefit recipients and the average benefit payments are provided by type of benefit, including service retirement annuities, service-connected and ordinary disability benefits and survivor benefits.

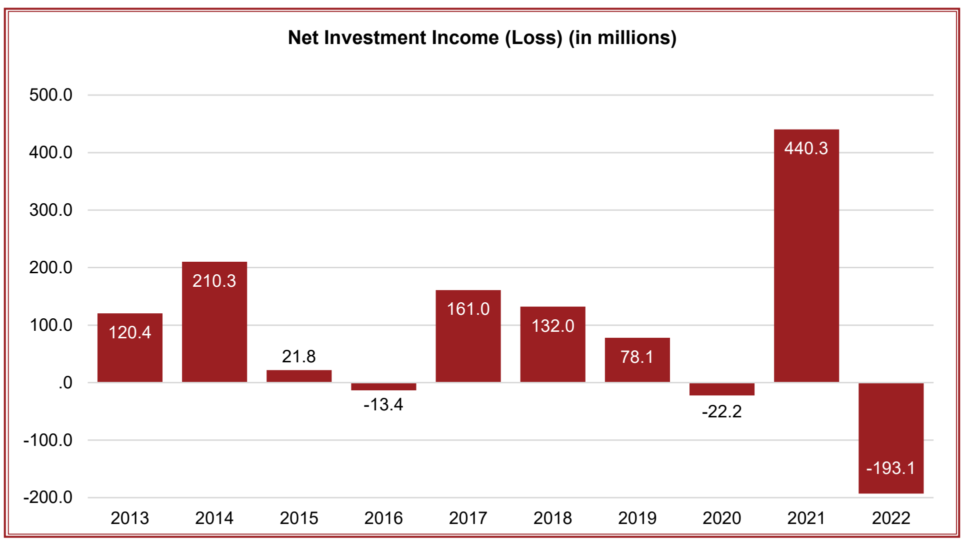


Fiscal Year	Fiduciary Net Position
2013	$1,318,814,001
2014	1,516,720,045
2015	1,525,617,480
2016	1,498,702,845
2017	1,645,263,844
2018	1,759,902,734
2019	1,813,732,776
2020	1,762,102,370
2021	2,165,025,555
2022	1,924,536,685

Changes in Fiduciary Net Position*					
Fiscal Year	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Additions by Source					
Plan Member Contributions	$10,937,857	$10,905,744	$11,473,273	$12,020,447	$12,223,468
Employer Contributions	53,722,160	56,094,690	60,928,766	65,548,338	67,410,252
Net Investment Income (Loss)	120,417,604	210,256,032	21,800,261	(13,447,090)	161,013,714
Total Additions	185,077,621	277,256,466	94,202,300	64,121,695	240,647,434
Deductions by Type					
Benefit Payments	$73,914,711	$78,358,943	$84,440,939	$89,730,185	$92,844,624
Refunds of Contributions	779,395	557,938	408,486	805,890	764,247
Administrative Expenses	434,117	433,541	455,440	500,255	477,564
Total Deductions	75,128,223	79,350,422	85,304,865	91,036,330	94,086,435
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	**$109,949,398**	**$197,906,044**	**$8,897,435**	**($26,914,635)**	**$146,560,999**

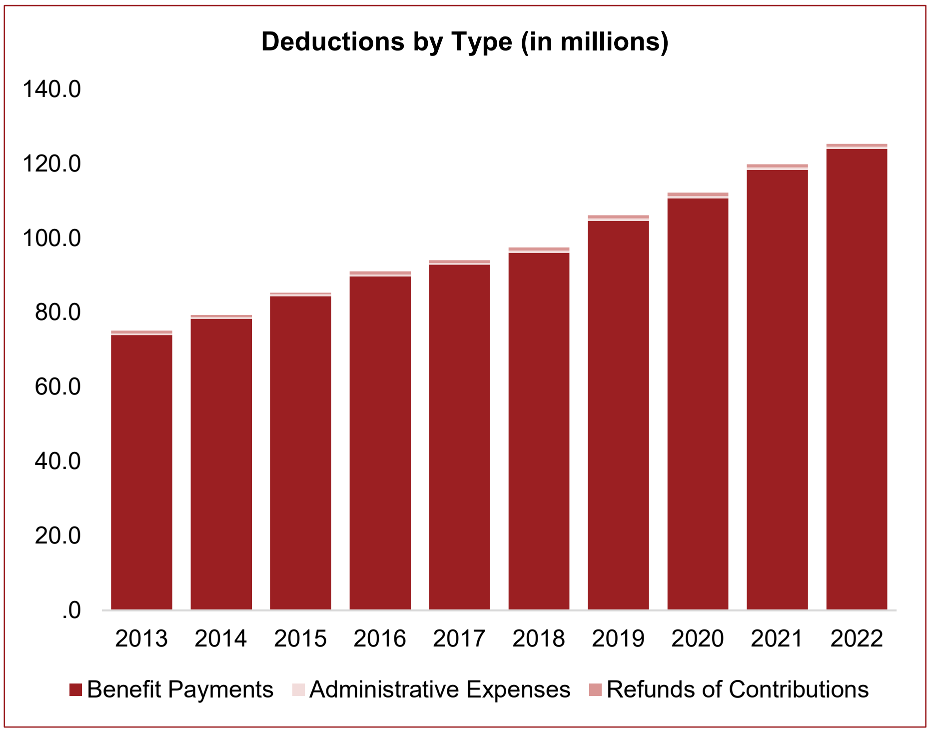
*See next page for the continuation of the 10 year report.





Changes in Fiduciary Net Position					
Fiscal Year	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Additions by Source					
Plan Member Contributions	$12,262,288	$12,605,683	$12,810,112	$12,980,620	$12,071,388
Employer Contributions	67,895,377	69,246,070	69,930,974	69,464,042	65,793,238
Net Investment Income (Loss)	131,997,257	78,141,806	(22,161,566)	440,347,233	(193,071,247)
Total Additions	212,154,922	159,993,559	60,579,520	522,791,895	(115,206,621)
Deductions by Type					
Benefit Payments	$96,018,500	$104,632,253	$110,652,768	$118,290,494	$123,914,717
Refunds of Contributions	877,705	911,127	890,475	899,880	702,593
Administrative Expenses	619,827	620,136	666,683	678,336	664,939
Total Deductions	97,516,032	106,163,516	112,209,926	119,868,710	125,282,249
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	**$114,638,890**	**$53,830,043**	**($51,630,406)**	**$402,923,185**	**($240,488,870)**

Continued from previous page.



Schedule of Benefit Payments by Type

Fiscal Year	Service Annuity	Service-Connected Disability	Ordinary Disability	Survivor Benefit	Total
2013	$64,917,112	$7,771,437	$341,271	$884,891	$73,914,711
2014	69,212,758	7,808,253	356,140	981,792	78,358,943
2015	75,228,455	7,771,270	330,343	1,110,871	84,440,939
2016	80,717,696	7,515,341	332,402	1,164,746	89,730,185
2017	83,777,110	7,556,874	328,116	1,182,524	92,844,624
2018	86,794,111	7,612,571	342,450	1,269,368	96,018,500
2019	95,256,500	7,714,880	350,227	1,310,646	104,632,253
2020	101,021,750	7,795,142	355,831	1,480,045	110,652,768
2021	108,503,532	7,658,554	320,247	1,808,161	118,290,494
2022	113,718,920	7,751,045	284,752	2,160,000	123,914,717

Schedule of Retired Members by Benefit Type

Fiscal Year	Service Annuity	Service Connected Disability	Disability	Survivor Benefit	Total
2013	925	185	17	29	1,156
2014	967	176	17	34	1,194
2015	1,021	171	17	34	1,243
2016	1,038	168	18	32	1,256
2017	1,097	163	17	32	1,309
2018	1,142	162	17	33	1,354
2019	1,194	157	18	33	1,402
2020	1,254	154	18	36	1,462
2021	1,308	151	16	43	1,518
2022	1,368	151	15	49	1,583

Schedule of Average Monthly Benefit Amounts

Fiscal Year	Service Annuity	Service-Connected Disability	Ordinary Disability	Survivor Benefit	Average
2013	$5,285	$3,607	$1,624	$2,422	$4,891
2014	5,457	3,809	1,609	2,492	5,075
2015	5,533	3,826	1,614	2,530	5,162
2016	5,563	3,800	1,576	2,576	5,194
2017	5,674	3,933	1,608	2,604	5,329
2018	5,764	4,046	1,629	2,852	5,436
2019	5,892	4,133	1,621	2,935	5,571
2020	6,035	4,215	1,647	2,943	5,713
2021	6,085	4,219	1,548	3,084	5,766
2022	6,264	4,305	1,582	3,386	5,944

Schedule of Average Monthly Benefit Payments by Years of Service

	Years of Credited Service *						
	2-4	**5-9**	**10-14**	**15-19**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30+**
Period 7/1/2011 to 6/30/2012							
Average Monthly Benefit **	$ -	$760	$2,455	$ -	$3,732	$5,262	$7,355
Average of Final Monthly Salaries	$ -	$4,321	$6,137	$ -	$7,510	$8,205	$9,284
Number of Retirees	-	2	1	-	3	30	6
Period 7/1/2012 to 6/30/2013							
Average Monthly Benefit **	458	-	2,188	3,155	4,343	5,871	7,410
Average of Final Monthly Salaries	5,345	-	5,470	7,119	7,631	9,044	9,875
Number of Retirees	1	-	1	1	4	37	7
Period 7/1/2013 to 6/30/2014							
Average Monthly Benefit **	-	940	2,094	4,189	4,895	5,419	7,983
Average of Final Monthly Salaries	-	4,640	6,514	8,674	7,872	8,363	10,169
Number of Retirees	-	2	2	1	6	33	9
Period 7/1/2014 to 6/30/2015							
Average Monthly Benefit **	-	2,038	1,693	3,024	4,200	5,530	8,312
Average of Final Monthly Salaries	-	5,501	6,658	7,374	7,706	8,888	10,985
Number of Retirees	-	1	1	3	6	30	9
Period 7/1/2015 to 12/31/2015							
Average Monthly Benefit **	-	925	-	2,853	2,923	5,501	8,072
Average of Final Monthly Salaries	-	5,975	-	7,817	7,595	8,519	9,596
Number of Retirees	-	1	-	1	1	16	6
Period 1/1/2016 to 12/31/2016							
Average Monthly Benefit **	-	671	1,282	2,373	3,587	5,686	7,115
Average of Final Monthly Salaries	-	4,410	4,678	6,706	7,923	8,900	9,681
Number of Retirees	-	1	2	5	8	47	7
Period 1/1/2017 to 12/31/2017							
Average Monthly Benefit **	-	-	1,722	3,220	3,901	5,675	7,032
Average of Final Monthly Salaries	-	-	6,064	7,404	8,040	8,929	9,365
Number of Retirees	-	-	2	2	11	32	11
Period 1/1/2018 to 12/31/2018							
Average Monthly Benefit **	-	1,211	1,780	3,120	3,874	6,316	9,192
Average of Final Monthly Salaries	-	7,607	6,389	7,263	7,845	9,835	11,047
Number of Retirees	-	4	3	3	10	33	9
Period 1/1/2019 to 12/31/2019							
Average Monthly Benefit **	-	2,368	2,202	3,203	4,482	6,085	7,981
Average of Final Monthly Salaries	-	5,920	6,991	7,753	9,062	9,397	10,444
Number of Retirees	-	1	4	8	16	37	13
Period 1/1/2020 to 12/31/2020							
Average Monthly Benefit **	-	1,287	1,889	3,168	4,312	6,030	8,252
Average of Final Monthly Salaries	-	6,425	5,951	7,925	8,628	9,306	10,192
Number of Retirees	-	3	2	6	21	30	14
Period 1/1/2021 to 12/31/2021							
Average Monthly Benefit **	-	889	3,522	3,594	4,700	6,340	8,289
Average of Final Monthly Salaries	-	5,452	7,232	7,776	9,078	10,216	10,150
Number of Retirees	-	2	3	5	22	33	14

*The Years of Credited Service is the service used in the determination of benefits, which may be different than service for eligibility.

**Does not include supplements.

Active Participants Counts by Age/Service

	Service								
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total
Under 25	40	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
25 to 29	37	128	63	1	-	-	-	-	229
30 to 34	16	64	147	50	3	-	-	-	280
35 to 39	7	38	107	127	84	-	-	-	363
40 to 44	1	13	37	73	154	51	1	-	330
45 to 49	2	3	17	34	82	106	20	-	264
50 to 54	5	8	2	19	61	88	51	3	237
55 to 59	2	3	7	3	21	10	12	5	63
60 to 64	2	-	1	3	4	3	1	2	16
65 & up	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	4
Total	112	299	382	310	410	258	87	10	1,868

Active Participants Total Salary by Age/Service

	Service								
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total
Under 25	$2,420,019	$2,719,602	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$5,139,621
25 to 29	2,238,117	8,505,177	5,092,069	88,280	-	-	-	-	15,923,643
30 to 34	1,006,963	4,384,058	12,571,025	5,008,204	321,660	-	-	-	23,291,910
35 to 39	358,115	2,570,852	9,498,794	12,582,056	9,370,883	-	-	-	34,380,700
40 to 44	13,116	883,986	3,221,155	7,082,995	17,027,804	6,490,933	110,782	-	34,830,771
45 to 49	94,939	196,329	1,338,826	3,270,304	9,112,621	13,449,027	2,886,487	-	30,348,533
50 to 54	404,512	710,546	152,856	1,868,228	6,500,738	11,024,801	6,999,360	490,003	28,151,044
55 to 59	142,558	201,266	517,300	294,229	2,228,419	1,175,985	1,632,491	627,407	6,819,655
60 to 64	139,164	-	85,246	280,101	364,879	312,096	174,973	240,993	1,597,452
65 & up	-	-	85,246	-	103,808	-	214,273	-	403,327
Total	$6,817,503	$20,171,816	$32,562,517	$30,474,397	$45,030,812	$32,452,842	$12,018,366	$1,358,403	$180,886,656

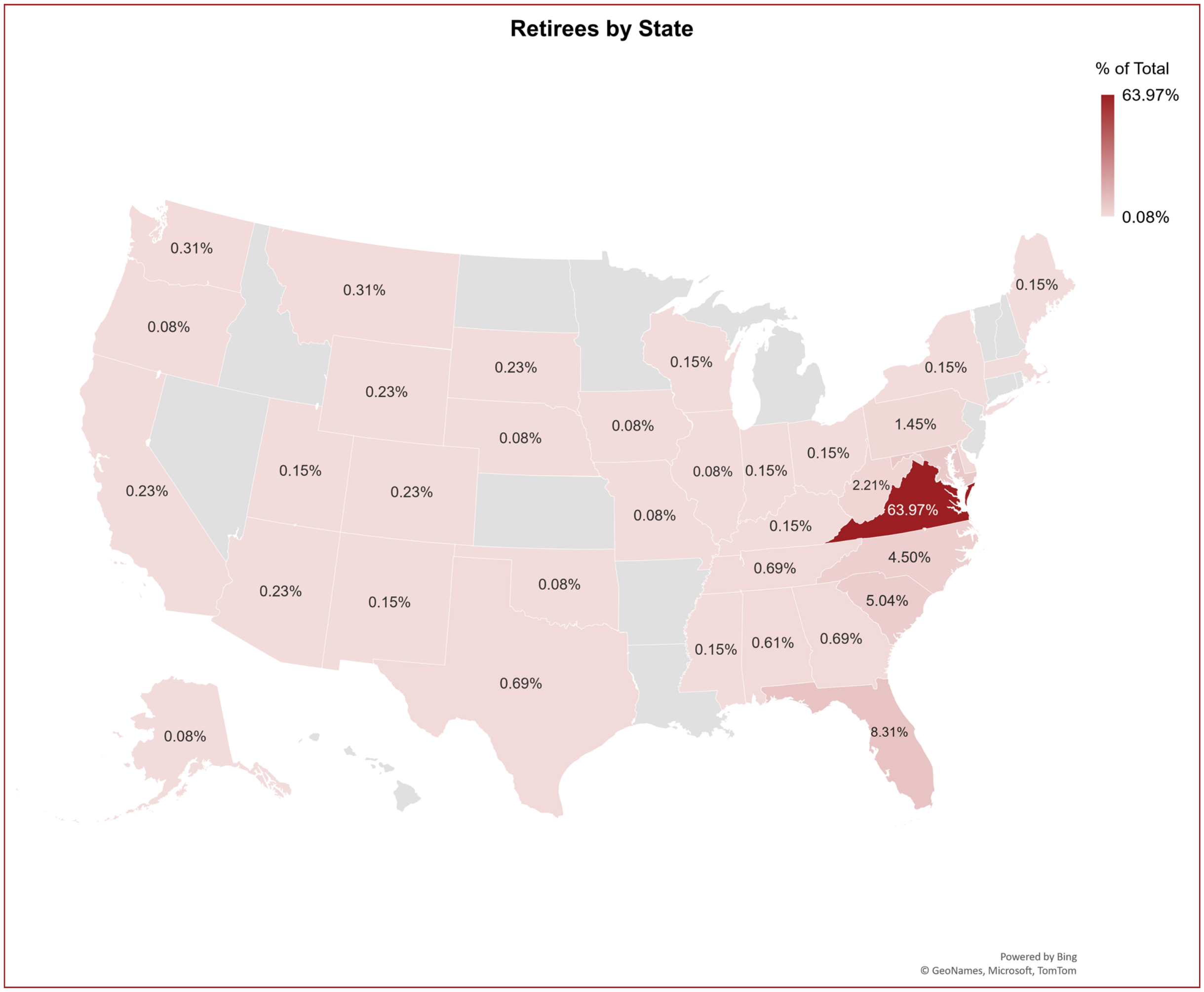
Retirees By Location

Retirees by State	
State	**% of Total**
Virginia	63.97%
Florida	8.31%
Maryland	6.41%
South Carolina	5.04%
North Carolina	4.50%
West Virginia	2.21%
Pennsylvania	1.45%
Delaware	0.99%
Georgia	0.69%
Tennessee	0.69%
Texas	0.69%
Alabama	0.61%
District of Columbia	0.61%
Montana	0.31%
Washington	0.31%
Arizona	0.23%
California	0.23%
Colorado	0.23%
South Dakota	0.23%
Wyoming	0.23%
Indiana	0.15%
Kentucky	0.15%
Maine	0.15%
Massachusetts	0.15%
Mississippi	0.15%
New Mexico	0.15%
New York	0.15%
Ohio	0.15%
Utah	0.15%
Wisconsin	0.15%
Alaska	0.08%
Illinois	0.08%
Iowa	0.08%
Missouri	0.08%
Nebraska	0.08%
Oklahoma	0.08%
Oregon	0.08%

Retirees in Virginia	
County	**% of Total**
Other Counties	94.59%
Fairfax County	5.41%
Total	**100.00%**

Retirees by Fairfax County/City	
City	**% of Total**
Alexandria	0.91%
Centreville	0.91%
Herndon	0.61%
Fairfax	0.38%
Falls Church	0.38%
Springfield	0.38%
Lorton	0.31%
Annandale	0.23%
Clifton	0.23%
Reston	0.23%
Vienna	0.23%
Burke	0.15%
Fairfax Station	0.15%
Great Falls	0.15%
Chantilly	0.08%
Mc Lean	0.08%

Retirees Outside of the United States	
Country	**Number of Retirees**
Australia	1
Canada	1
Costa Rica	1
Total	**3**


Retirees by State
% of Total
63.97%
0.08%
0.31%
0.31%
0.08%
0.15%
0.23%
0.23%
0.15%
0.08%
1.45%
0.08%
0.15%
0.15%
0.23%
0.08%
0.15%
2.21%
0.23%
63.97%
0.08%
0.15%
4.50%
0.69%
0.08%
5.04%
0.23%
0.15%
0.15%
0.61%
0.69%
0.69%
8.31%
0.08%
Powered by Bing
© GeoNames, Microsoft, TomTom

Check out Fairfax County Retirement Systems Video Library at:
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/retirement/retirement-videos

- ♦ **New Employee** – “Understanding Your Retirement System” for those after July 1, 2019.
- ♦ **New Public Safety Employees** – “Understanding Your Retirement System” for Police Officers and Uniformed employees hired after July 1, 2019.
- ♦ **How to Use the Online Retirement Benefit Estimator** – This video helps members walk through the process of creating their own Retirement Benefit Estimates.
- ♦ **Eligibility Service vs. Benefit Service** – What’s the difference between Eligibility Service and Benefit Service?
- ♦ **Unused Sick Leave and Retirement** – How does unused sick leave benefit my retirement? Review the Unused Sick Leave video to find out the three ways sick leave can increase your retirement benefit.
- ♦ **Part Time School Employee** – A large portion of our school employees work part time. Review the Part Time Employee video to find out more about how part time employment impacts your retirement.
- ♦ **Joint & Last Survivor Option** – (Joint & Contingent Spouse and Handicapped Child Option) Can I leave my spouse my benefit if I die before them in retirement?
- ♦ **What is DROP?** – This brief video helps members understand what DROP means and how it works.
- ♦ **DROP Counseling** – Group counseling session, covering the Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP), including information about how DROP works, eligibility, and benefits.
- ♦ **Plan Basics** – “Your Retirement System” for those hired PRIOR to July 1, 2019.

We have added new features for our member’s convenience:

- All of our online forms are now fillable
- We have added “How To” videos to our video library
- You can meet with your Retirement Analyst virtually or in person. Just email your Analyst for more details.
- We offer 10 different Retirement Preparation classes – most are virtual

HOW TO VIDEOS

- How to Use the Online Estimator
- Benefit Estimator

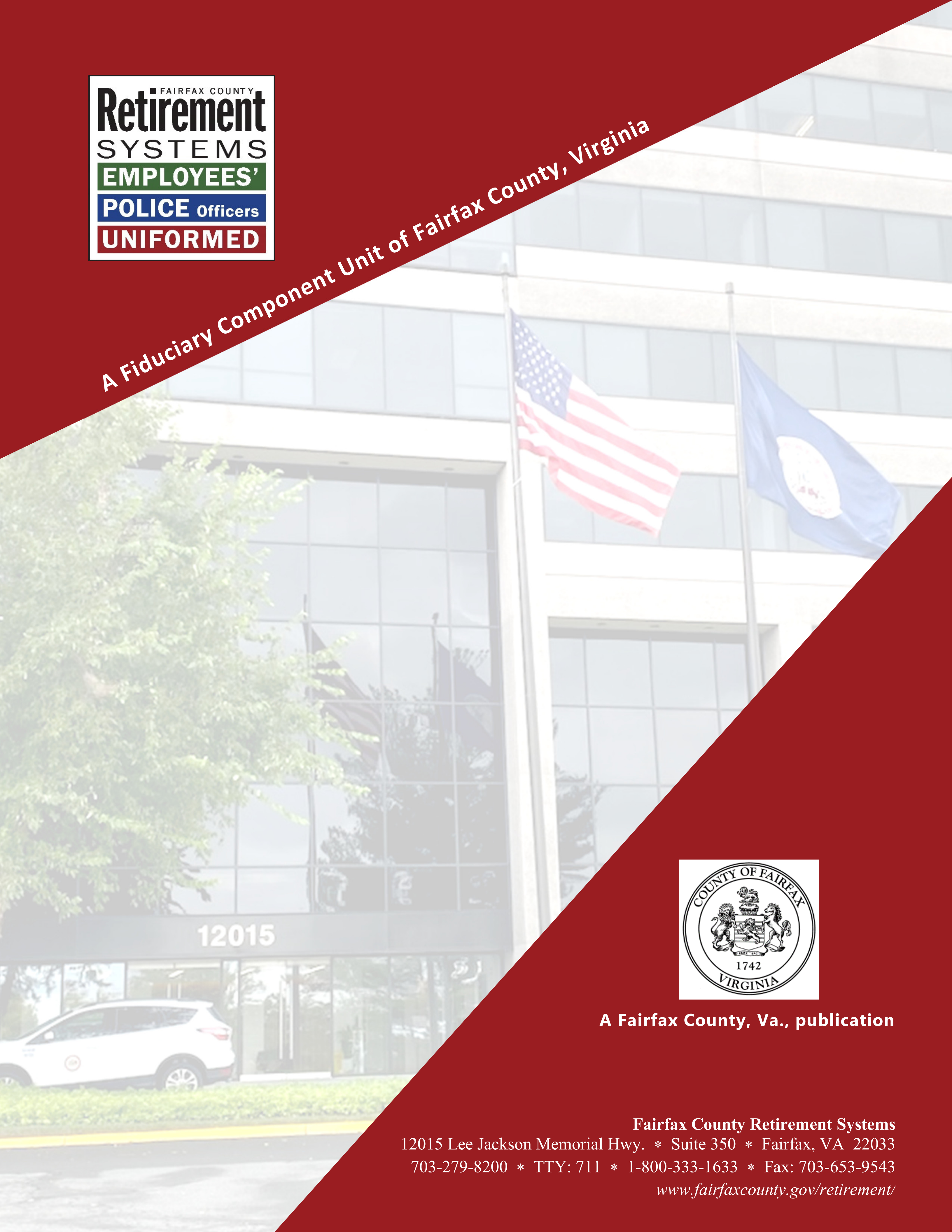
HOW TO FILL OUT FORMS

- Employee Normal/Early Service Retirement Application
- Direct Deposit Form
- Payroll Deduction Form

To request this information in an alternate format, call Fairfax County Retirement Systems, 703-279-8200 (TTY 711).

FAIRFAX COUNTY
Retirement
SYSTEMS
EMPLOYEES'
POLICE Officers
UNIFORMED

A Fiduciary Component Unit of Fairfax County, Virginia



COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
1742
VIRGINIA

A Fairfax County, Va., publication

Fairfax County Retirement Systems
12015 Lee Jackson Memorial Hwy. ∗ Suite 350 ∗ Fairfax, VA 22033
703-279-8200 ∗ TTY: 711 ∗ 1-800-333-1633 ∗ Fax: 703-653-9543
www.fairfaxcounty.gov/retirement/