

#### ACTUARIAL VALUATION July 1, 2003

Ву

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October 17, 2003

Retirement Board Public Employee Retirement System State of Idaho State House Boise. Idaho 83720

#### Dear Members of the Board:

As requested, we have made an actuarial valuation of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho. The major findings of the valuation are contained in this report. This report reflects the benefit provisions and contribution rates in effect as of July 1, 2003. It also discusses the impact of the potential discretionary March 1, 2004 COLA.

In preparing this report, we relied, without audit, on information (some oral and some in writing) supplied by the System's staff. This information includes, but is not limited to, statutory provisions, employee data, and financial information. In our examination of such data, we have found them to be reasonably consistent and comparable with data used for other purposes. It should be noted that if any data or other information is inaccurate or incomplete, our calculations may need to be revised.

On the basis of the foregoing, we hereby certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this report is complete and accurate and has been prepared in accordance with generally recognized and accepted actuarial principles and practices which are consistent with the principles prescribed by the Actuarial Standards Board (ASB) and the Code of Professional Conduct and Qualification Standards for Public Statements of Actuarial Opinion of the American Academy of Actuaries.

We further certify that all costs, liabilities, rates of interest, and other factors for the System have been determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions and methods which are individually reasonable (taking into account the experience of the System and reasonable expectations) and which, in combination, offer our best estimate of anticipated experience affecting the System. Nevertheless, the emerging costs will vary from those presented in this report to the extent that actual experience differs from that projected by the actuarial assumptions. The Retirement Board has the final decision regarding the appropriateness of the assumptions and adopted them as indicated in Appendix A.

Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho October 17, 2003 Page 2

Actuarial computations presented in this report are for purposes of determining the recommended funding amounts for the System. Any distribution of this report must be in its entirety including this cover letter, unless prior written consent from Milliman USA is obtained. Actuarial computations under GASB Statements No. 25 and 27 are for purposes of fulfilling financial accounting requirements. The computations prepared for these two purposes may differ as disclosed in our report. The calculations in the enclosed report have been made on a basis consistent with our understanding of the System's funding requirements and goals, and of GASB Statements No. 25 and 27. Determinations for purposes other than meeting these requirements may be significantly different from the results contained in this report. Accordingly, additional determinations may be needed for other purposes.

We would like to express our appreciation to Alan Winkle, Executive Director of the System, and to members of his staff, who gave substantial assistance in supplying the data on which this report is based.

We respectfully submit the following report, and we look forward to discussing it with you.

We, Robert L. Schmidt and Karen I. Steffen, are Consulting Actuaries for Milliman USA. We are members of the American Academy of Actuaries, are Fellows of the Society of Actuaries, and meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Schmidt, F.S.A., M.A.A. Consulting Actuary

Karen I. Steffen, F.S.A., M.A.A.A. Consulting Actuary

KIS/RLS/pap

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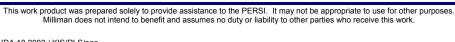
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#### **Section 1: Summary of the Findings**



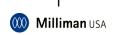
Our actuarial valuation of the System as of July 1, 2003 shows that the current schedule of contribution rates will meet the normal costs of the System as they accrue and will amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) in 19.4 years. This amortization period is less than the 25-year maximum permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code.

One measure of the adequacy of the contribution rates is the funding ratio, which compares the value of the actuarial assets to the actuarial accrued liability. The following compares the 2002 and the 2003 valuations.

Including Effect of :	Funding Ratio		
	2002	2003	
COLA commencing			
March 1, 2002	84.9%	83.8%	
March 1, 2003	NA	NA	
March 1, 2004		83.5%	

The funding ratio reflects the current value of the assets. For the 2002 valuation, the table shows the effect of the most recent discretionary COLA at March 1, 2002. For the 2003 valuation, the table shows the funded ratio with the COLA effective on March 1, 2002. The Board did not adopt a discretionary COLA for March 1, 2003. The potential 2004 discretionary COLA has not been adopted by the Board.

The 2003 actuarial valuation indicates that an actuarial loss of \$119.9 million occurred during the fiscal year just ended. This loss is based on the expected UAAL of \$1,094.7 million versus the actual UAAL as of July 1, 2003 of \$1,214.6 million. The loss was primarily due to investment losses, as reflected in the 3.32% investment yield for the past year. The effect of the loss can be distributed as shown in Table 0.



Change in Assumptions or Benefits

There were no changes in actuarial assumptions since the July 1, 2002 valuation. A new \$100,000 death benefit for Police and Firefighters was adopted effective July 1, 2003.

### Demographic Experience

In comparing the actual experience of the System during the past twelve months with the expected experience under the actuarial assumptions, a net actuarial loss occurred as shown in Table 0. In addition to the three major elements of actuarial experience gains and losses (investments, salaries, and membership growth), we also analyzed the termination of the active members by cause, as follows:

	Termination by Cause		
	Actual	Expected	
Termination of Employment	5,373	4,260	
Retirement	1,222	1,378	
Disability	115	77	
Death	40	124	

Part, but not all, of the actuarial loss from retired and active member experience (\$16.4 million) is attributable to these differences in decrement by cause. Of the 5,373 total terminations of employment, 1,285 are entitled to a future PERSI benefit and 4,088 withdrew their contributions and are not entitled to a future benefit.

#### **Discretionary COLAS**

The System automatically provides a 1% increase in retirement benefits each year if the Consumer Price Index has increased by at least that amount. The Board is empowered to go beyond 1% and match the full increase in the CPI, up to a total of 6%, subject to rejection or amendment by the Legislature.

The CPI grew at a rate of 2.2% during the last year. The effect of the potential benefit increase beyond 1% is not reflected in the balance of this report, except as shown in Tables 6 and 8. The increase in actuarial liabilities due to the additional 1.2% potential discretionary increase is \$34.3 million.



Table 0: Gains and Losses for the Year Ended July 1, 2003

	Actuarial Accrued Liability (in millions)	Assets	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (1) (in millions)	Funded Ratio	Amort. Period (years)
Expected from July 1, 2002 Valuation Effect of July 1, 2004	\$7,137.8	\$6,062.1	\$1,075.7	84.9%	39.3
Contribution Rate Change	(8.5)		(8.5)		
Expected at July 1, 2002	\$7,129.3	\$6,062.1	\$1,067.2	85.0%	23.5
Effect of Plan Changes:					
Effect of July 1, 2005 Contribution Rate Change New Death Benefit for Police and	(6.8)	-	(6.8)		
Firefighters Expected Change due to Interest on UAAL/Contributions Over Normal	1.8	-	1.8		
Cost	542.7	510.2	32.5		
Expected at July 1, 2003	\$7,667.0	\$6,572.3	\$1,094.7	85.7%	16.8
Effect of Actuarial Experience Gains and L	osses:				
Investments (Loss)	-	(274.5)	274.5		
Salaries (Gain)	(169.0)	-	(169.0)		
Membership Growth (Loss)	10.1	-	10.1		
Return to Employment (Loss)	5.3	-	5.3		
Retired Member Experience (Gain) Actuarial Methodology	(11.4)	-	(11.4)		
Adjustments (Gain) <sup>(2)</sup> Shift in Average	(27.3)	-	(27.3)		
Entry Age (Loss) Active and Inactive Member	9.9	-	9.9		
Experience (Loss)	27.8		27.8		
Expected at July 1, 2003 with Gains and Losses	\$7,512.4	\$6,297.8	\$1,214.6	83.8%	19.4
Effect of Potential March 1, 2004		• •	• •		
2.2% COLA	34.3		34.3		
Results at July 1, 2003	\$7,546.7	\$6,297.8	\$1,248.9	83.5%	20.1

<sup>(1)</sup> Amounts are net of expected future ORP Contributions



<sup>(2)</sup> Includes a \$40.7 million gain for Inactive Member method change and other minor actuarial method refinements.

#### **Contribution Rates**

In November 2002, the Board approved three 1% contribution rate increases to take effect on July 1, 2004, July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2006. The total rate increase of 1% is split between the employer and employee contributions.

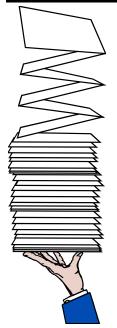
Only rate increases within two years of the valuation date may be reflected in the valuation. Accordingly, the July 1, 2003 valuation reflects the scheduled contribution rate increases at July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005. The effect of the July 1, 2006 contribution rate increase will be reflected in the July 1, 2004 valuation.

Effective July 1, 2003 the contribution rate for Fire and Police employers is increased by 0.1% to offset the cost of the \$100,000 duty-related death benefit.

#### **Gain Sharing**

Beginning in 2000, under Section 59-1309, Idaho Code, the Board may allocate all or a portion of "extraordinary gains" to active and retired members and employers as Gain Sharing. Extraordinary gains are defined as the excess, if any, at the close of the fiscal year of the Assets over Actuarial Liabilities plus an amount necessary to absorb a one standard deviation market event without increasing contribution rates, as determined by the Board. Under the Board's current investment policy, assets in excess of a 113% funded ratio are considered extraordinary gains. Therefore, no assets are available for gain-sharing as of July 1, 2003.

#### Section 2: Scope of the Report



This report presents the actuarial valuation of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho as of July 1, 2003. This valuation was requested by the System's Board.

Your particular attention is called for in reading our cover letter, where we refer to the guidelines employed in the preparation of this report. We also comment on the sources and reliability of both the data and the actuarial assumptions upon which our findings depend. Those comments are the basis for our certification that this report is complete and accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A summary of the findings resulting from this valuation is presented in the previous section. Section 3 describes the assets and investment experience of the System. The assets and investment income are analyzed in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Table 4 presents a brief summary of the investment experience of the fund through July 1, 2003. Sections 4 and 5 describe how the obligations of the System are to be met under the actuarial cost method in use. Section 6 discloses the information required under Statement No. 25 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Section 7 shows the estimated cash flow of future retirement benefit payments, based on the actuarial assumptions and a distribution of retired members by year of retirement.

We are also preparing and will submit to the staff of the System a supplemental report of this valuation, giving additional details regarding the distribution of the membership data used in the valuation and the valuation assumptions.

This report includes several appendices:

- Appendix A A summary of the actuarial procedures, and assumptions used to calculate liabilities and contributions.
- Appendix B A summary of the current benefit structure, as determined by the provisions of governing law on July 1, 2003.
- Appendix C Schedules of valuation data classified by various categories of contributing members and former contributing members and their beneficiaries; a brief summary of the System's recent experience; and comparative statistics on the System's membership, contribution rates, and investments since June 30, 1968.
- Appendix D A glossary of actuarial terms used in this report.



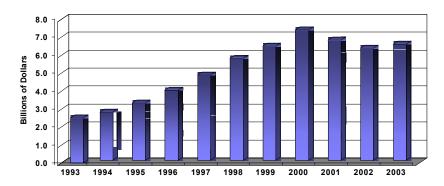
#### Section 3: Assets



In many respects, an actuarial valuation can be thought of as an inventory process. The inventory is taken as of the actuarial valuation date, which for this valuation is July 1, 2003. On that date, the assets available for the payment of benefits are appraised. These assets are compared with the actuarial liabilities, which are generally well in excess of the assets. The actuarial process thus leads to a method of determining what contributions by members and their employers are needed to strike a balance.

This section of the report deals with the asset determination. In the next section, the actuarial liabilities will be discussed. Section 5 deals with the process for determining required contributions based on the relationship between the assets and actuarial liabilities.

#### **Total Actuarial Assets**



At July 1, 2003, the actuarial value of assets was \$6.499 billion. Table 1 presents a summary of the System's assets, and Table 2 presents an analysis of the investments.

Although the System's assets have grown considerably in the recent past, they increased only 4% in the past year after a 7% decline in the previous year.

The increase in the actuarial value of total assets has been over 200% since 1993. The chart on the previous page illustrates this growth.

Tables 1 through 4 are derived from data furnished to us by the Retirement System. We have accepted these tables for use in this report without audit, but we have reviewed them for reasonableness and consistency with previous reports.

The net assets at June 30, 2003 of \$6,498,685,238 shown in Table 3 include assets used in plan operations and assets held for the Firefighters' Retirement Fund and the Idaho Falls Policemen's Retirement Fund. The allocation of the fund is shown at the bottom of Table 1.

The yield rates shown at the top of Table 4 on both a market and an actuarial valuation basis are net of investment expenses, but not net of administrative expenses. The summary at the bottom of Table 4 shows the annual yields before expenses, net of investment expenses, and net of both investment and administrative expenses. Each yield should be compared with the appropriate actuarial assumption shown in the left column. The yield on the actuarial valuation basis, net of all expenses, is 3.22% for the year ending June 30, 2003, which is comparable with the actuarial assumption, net of all expenses, of 7.50%.

Table 1: Summary of Assets

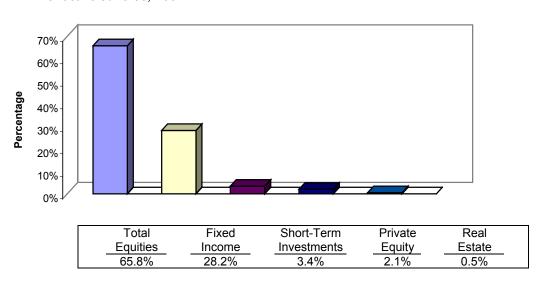
		July 1, 2003		July 1, 2002
Assets				
Cash	\$	4,601,647	\$	2,731,078
Investments at Fair Value Receivables		6,541,160,698	·	6,256,290,869
Investments Sold		423,823,952		926,386,991
Contributions		6,100,425		10,378,684
Interest and Dividends		28,299,079		32,136,233
Assets Used in Plan Operations, Net		5,969,402		7,388,436
Retiree Payroll in Process Other Prepaids		23,368,629		21,538,485
Total Assets	\$	7,033,323,832	\$	7,256,850,776
Liabilities				
Accrued Liabilities	\$	4,865,641	\$	5,292,869
Benefits and Refunds Payable	*	272,338	Ψ	328,778
Due to Other Funds		1,256,772		779,826
Investments Purchased		528,243,843		987,595,173
Total Liabilities	\$	534,638,594	\$	993,996,646
Net Assets	\$	6,498,685,238	\$	6,262,854,130
Allocation of Net Assets				
Total Assets Held by PERSI	\$	6,297,769,548		
Firefighters' Retirement Fund Assets	Ψ	182,691,887		
Idaho Falls Police Retirement Fund Assets		12,254,401		
Assets Used in Plan Operations		5,969,402		
Total Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension Benefits	\$	6,498,685,238		



Table 2: Analysis of Investments July 1, 2003

	Va	aluation Basis *	Percentage
Fixed Income Investments Domestic International Idaho Commercial Mortgages	\$	1,466,588,018 75,515,642 298,552,298	22.4% 1.2% <u>4.6%</u>
Total Fixed Income	\$	1,840,655,958	28.2%
Short Term Investments		222,250,094	3.4%
Real Estate		33,523,520	0.5%
Equity Securities Domestic International		2,839,971,839 1,467,728,583	43.4% 22.4%
Total Equities	\$	4,307,700,422	65.8%
Private Equity		137,030,704	2.1%
Total Investments	\$	6,541,160,698	100.0%

<sup>\*</sup> The actuarial valuation basis for all types of assets was set equal to the market value effective June 30, 1994.



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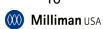


Table 3: Reconciliation of Assets

	Inception to June 30, 2002	July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003	Inception to June 30, 2003	
Investment Return: Income from Stock Interest Capital Gains (realized and unrealized)	\$ 738,823,392 1,541,338,173 2,618,365,727	\$ 79,964,349 107,626,719 39,198,269	\$ 818,787,741 1,648,964,892 2,657,563,996	
Other Investment Income	121,639,174	6,700,057	128,339,231	
Total Investment Return	\$ 5,020,166,466	\$ 233,489,394	\$ 5,253,655,860	
Employer Contributions Member Contributions Miscellaneous Transfers In	\$ 2,996,804,761 1,751,079,274 10,046,890 16,901	\$ 216,809,495 131,280,812 132,967	\$ 3,213,614,256 1,882,360,086 10,179,857 16,901	
Total Revenue	\$ 9,778,114,292	\$ 581,712,668	\$ 10,359,826,960	
Administrative Expense Investment Expense Benefit Payments and Refunds Transfers Out	\$ 63,946,582 223,481,423 3,171,251,258 56,580,897	\$ 6,614,117 25,170,576 314,095,652 1,217	\$ 70,560,699 248,651,999 3,485,346,910 56,582,114	
Total Expenditures	\$ 3,515,260,160	\$ 345,881,562	\$ 3,861,141,722	
Net Assets, Beginning of Period Total Revenue	\$ - 9,778,114,292 \$ 9,778,114,292	\$ 6,262,854,132 581,712,668 \$ 6,844,566,800	\$ - 10,359,826,960 \$ 10,359,826,960	
Less Total Expenditures	3,515,260,160	345,881,562	3,861,141,722	
Net Assets, End of Period	\$ 6,262,854,132	\$ 6,498,685,238	\$ 6,498,685,238	

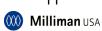


Table 4: Analysis of Investment Yield

July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003 **Actuarial Basis Market Basis** Investment Return \$ 233,489,394 \$ 233,489,394 Less Investment Expenses *25*,170,576 <u>25,170,576</u> Net Return \$ 208,318,818 \$ 208,318,818 Mean Assets for Period \$6,269,931,356 \$6,269,931,356 Annual Yield 3.32% 3.32%

Analysis of Investment Yield - Net of All Expenses

#### **Summary of Annual Yields for Year Ending June 30, 2003**

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Expense Basis	Actuarial Assumption	Actuarial Basis	Market Basis		
Gross – Before Expenses	8.00%	3.73%	3.73%		
Net of Investment Expenses	7.65%	3.32%	3.32%		
Net of All Expenses	7.50%	3.22%	3.22%		

#### Notes:

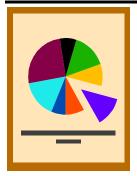
- 1. Investment return: See Tables 1, 2, and 3 for data used in this table.
- Mean assets for period = 1/2 (beginning net assets + ending net assets net return). Net assets exclude assets used in plan operations.
- 3. Total yield = (Total investment return less investment expenses)/mean assets.
- 4. Market basis time-weighted yields net of investment expenses for various periods ended June 30, 2003 are:

2 years	(2.17%)	20 years	8.97%
3 years	(3.59)	25 years	9.73
5 years	2.39	30 years	8.21
10 years	8.05	35 years	7.46
15 vears	8 84	,	

5. Plan assets differ for each expense basis, so differences between bases are not comparable.



#### Section 4: Actuarial Liabilities



In the previous section, an actuarial valuation was compared with an inventory process, and an analysis was given of the inventory of assets of the System as of the valuation date, July 1, 2003. In this section, the discussion will focus on the commitments of the System, which are referred to as its actuarial liabilities.

Table 5 contains an analysis of the actuarial present value of all future benefits for contributing members and for former contributing members and their survivors. The analysis is given by type of benefit, by gender, and by class of membership.

The actuarial liabilities summarized in Table 5 include the actuarial present value of all future benefits expected to be paid with respect to each member. For an active member, this value includes measures of both benefits already earned and future benefits to be earned. For all members, active and retired, the value extends over benefits earnable and payable for the rest of their lives and, if an optional benefit is chosen, for the lives of the surviving beneficiaries.

The actuarial assumptions are based on the results of the 2002 Investigation of Experience Report. New assumptions were adopted by the Board effective July 1, 2002.

All liabilities reflect the benefits effective through July 1, 2003. No further increases are considered in determining the liabilities shown, except for Tables 6 and 8, which indicate the liabilities for the potential March 1, 2004 discretionary COLA benefits.

Table 5: Actuarial Present Value of Future Benefits for Contributing Members and Former Contributing Members and Their Survivors (All amounts in millions)

July 1, 2003

Contributing	General Fire & Employees		Teac	Grand		
Members	Police	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Service Retirement and Unreduced Early						
Retirement	\$ 727.0	\$ 964.8	\$ 974.7	\$ 743.6	\$1,276.0	\$4,686.1
Reduced Early Retirement	135.4	410.1	546.9	253.1	625.9	1,971.4
Vested Retirement	34.0	80.5	127.9	36.5	83.5	362.4
Disability Retirement	17.6	68.6	41.5	29.9	45.2	202.8
Death	30.2	66.7	33.6	34.4	39.1	204.0
Refunds of Member						
Contributions*	26.9	<u>41.6</u>	54.2	<u>8.4</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u> 144.5</u>
Total	\$ 971.1	\$1,632.3	\$1,778.8	\$1,105.9	\$2,083.1	\$7,571.2
Former Contributing Members & Survivors						
Service Retirement	\$ 241.4	\$ 654.4	\$ 464.8	\$ 472.2	\$ 477.8	\$2,310.6
Disability Retirement	5.4	24.3	21.2	8.2	23.2	82.3
Survivors' Benefits	13.1	6.6	73.8	6.5	33.7	133.7
All Other Benefits	25.5	90.4	125.1	50.1	65.2	356.3
_ , .				·		
Total	\$ 285.4	\$775.7	\$ 684.9	\$ 537.0	\$ 599.9	\$2,882.9
Grand Total	\$1,256.5	\$2,408.0	\$2,463.7	\$1,642.9	\$2,683.0	\$10,454.1



<sup>\*</sup> Including all benefits provided by voluntary contributions.

#### **Section 5:** Employer Contributions



The previous two sections were devoted to a discussion of the assets and actuarial liabilities of the System. Comparison of Tables 1 and 5 indicates that current assets fall short of meeting the actuarial accrued liabilities. This is expected in all but a fully closed down fund, where no further contributions of any sort are anticipated.

In an active system, there will always be a difference between the actuarial assets and liabilities. This deficiency has to be made up out of future contributions and investment returns. An actuarial valuation method sets out a schedule of future contributions that will deal with this deficiency in an orderly fashion.

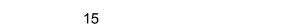
The method used to determine the incidence of the contributions in various years is called the actuarial cost method. For this valuation, the entry age actuarial cost method has been used. Under this method — or essentially any actuarial cost method — the contributions required to meet the difference between current assets and current actuarial accrued liabilities are allocated each year between two elements:

- A normal cost amount, which ideally is relatively stable as a percentage of salary over the years; and
- Whatever amount is left over, which is used to amortize what is called the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

The two items described above — the normal cost and unfunded actuarial accrued liability — are the keys to understanding the actuarial cost method.

#### **Normal Cost**

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





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## Normal Cost (continued)

We have determined the normal cost rates for the System separately by class of employee and by type of benefit. These rates are summarized in Table 7. The normal cost rates in Table 7 reflect the actuarial assumptions adopted by the Board effective July 1, 2002, and the July 1, 2003 total contribution rate of 15.82%. They do not include the impact of scheduled increases as of July 1, 2004, July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2006. In Line D of Table 8, we have adjusted the normal cost rates from Table 7 to reflect anticipated future contribution rate increases as described in the footnotes. Once the July 1, 2006 rate increase is reflected in the normal cost rates, these rates will remain the same until a change is made to the contribution rates, the benefit formula, or the actuarial assumptions.

#### Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

The term "fully funded" is often applied to a system in which contributions for everyone at the normal cost rate are sufficient to pay for the benefits of existing employees as well as for those of new employees. More often than not, systems are not fully funded, either because of past benefit improvements that have not been completely paid for or because of actuarial deficiencies that have occurred because experience has not been as favorable as anticipated. Under these circumstances, an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) exists.

#### Amortization of UAAL or Funding Reserve

However, even if a system does not have a positive UAAL, a portion or all of the normal cost contribution payments will need to be continued in order to have sufficient funds to pay future benefits. The use of the term "fully funded" may imply no further contributions are required at all. Therefore, a better term is a "well-funded" plan. This occurs when the value of the assets exceeds the actuarial accrued liability and the difference is referred to in the PERSI funding policy as the Funding Reserve.

Table 6 shows how the UAAL or Funding Reserve was derived for the System. Line A shows the total actuarial liability for all future benefits. The portion of the future liability expected to be paid from future normal cost contributions, both employer and employee, is shown on Line B. The difference between lines A and B is the System's actuarial accrued liability as of the actuarial valuation date.

The UAAL at any date after establishment of a system is affected by any actuarial gains or losses arising when the actual experience of the system varies from the experience anticipated by the actuarial assumptions used in the valuations. To the extent actual experience, as it develops, differs from that expected according to the assumptions used, so also will the emerging costs differ from the estimated costs disclosed in this report.

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#### **ORP Contributions**

Under <u>Idaho Code</u> 33-107A each institution participating in the optional retirement program (ORP) is required to pay an amount equal to 3.03% of salaries of their ORP participants to PERSI. This amount is to be paid until July 1, 2015. Likewise, under <u>Idaho Code</u> 33-107B each community college and post-secondary vocational education institution is required to pay an amount equal to 3.83% of salaries of their ORP participants to PERSI. This amount is to be paid until July 1, 2011. These payments from the ORP employers are in lieu of amortization payments and withdrawal contributions otherwise required under PERSI. Line D shows the present value of these future ORP contributions. The difference between the future ORP contributions and the computed actuarial accrued liability is the portion of the actuarial accrued liability that is expected to be funded by PERSI assets and contributions.

Line F in Table 6 indicates the actuarial value of assets. The excess of the actuarial accrued liability for PERSI in Line E over the actuarial assets is the UAAL for PERSI as shown on Line G.

#### **Funding Adequacy**

A key consideration in determining the adequacy of the funding of the System is how the UAAL is being serviced. If the UAAL amount is positive, that is the actuarial accrued liability to be funded is greater than the assets, then the UAAL is amortized. Idaho law calls for the UAAL to be liquidated in no more than 25 years. Table C-5 (Appendix C) illustrates, for historical comparison purposes only, the contribution rates on a 30-year amortization basis through 1992 and the contribution rates on the 25-year amortization basis beginning in 1993.

From July 1, 1998 to July 1, 2000, there was no UAAL, and the actuarial value of the assets exceeded the value of the actuarial accrued liability to be funded by PERSI, resulting in a Funding Reserve. However, asset losses for the year ending July 1, 2001 resulted in the re-emergence of a UAAL. The UAAL also grew during the years ending July 1, 2002 and July 1, 2003, due to further asset losses. The dollar amount of the UAAL is \$1,214.6 million prior to the adoption of the potential March 1, 2004 COLA benefits. Based on the contribution rate (including scheduled increases) of 17.82% and a normal cost rate of 13.76%, we estimate that the remaining 4.06% of pay will amortize the UAAL amount of \$1,214.6 million over 19.4 years.

#### **Discretionary COLA** Increases

The costs of providing future automatic postretirement increases of 1% per year are included in the "pre-adjustments" amounts shown in Table 6. The Board may, subject to modification or rejection by the Legislature, grant discretionary increases of an additional 5% per year, provided that the total percentage increase does not exceed the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and that the increase can be supported by the assets of the System. The CPI grew at a rate of 2.2% during the year.

The Board did not adopt a discretionary COLA effective March 1, 2003, as retired members do not currently have full 100% restoration of purchasing power. The purchasing power of retired members' benefits in the future will depend on future discretionary increases.

The March 1, 2004 potential discretionary postretirement benefit increases would increase the actuarial present value of all future benefits by \$34.3 million. Thus, the July 1, 2003 Post-adjustment amounts shown on lines A, C, E, and G in Table 6 have been increased by that amount.

#### Gain Sharing

The cost of providing the Gain Sharing allocation, if any, is also included in the "post-adjustments" amounts shown in Table 6. Beginning in 2000, under Section 59-1309, Idaho Code, the Board may allocate all or a portion of "extraordinary gains" to active and retired members and employers as Gain Sharing. Extraordinary gains are defined as the excess, if any, at the close of the fiscal year of the Assets over Actuarial Accrued Liabilities plus an amount necessary to absorb a one standard deviation market event without increasing contribution rates, as determined by the Board. Under the Board's current investment policy, assets in excess of a 113% funded ratio are considered extraordinary gains. Since the funding ratio as of July 1, 2003 is less than 100%, no assets are available for consideration for Gain Sharing.

Table 8 shows the effect on the valuation of the statutory requirement that member contribution rates must always be a fixed percentage of the employer contribution rate (72% for fire and police and 60% for other employees). Effective July 1, 2003. the employer contribution rate for fire and police members is set at 0.34% higher than for general members, reflecting the 1993 changes in disability provisions for fire and police members and the 2003 addition of a \$100,000 death benefit for fire and police members who die in the line of duty.

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14 003 IDA 38/14.003.IDA.10.2003 / KIS/RLS/pap

Combined

2003 Mix

#### **Funding Policy**

The Board has set the total contribution rate to gradually increase to 18.82% effective July 1, 2006. Under this contribution rate, which is in excess of the required normal cost rate, the size of the UAAL will be expected to decrease. A continuation of a total rate in excess of the normal cost rate is expected to meet the criteria of the Board's Funding Policy. The revised Funding Policy was adopted September 29, 1998 and establishes guidelines for the Board in setting contribution rates. Several of the funding goals under this Policy include establishing a range of safety, while maintaining a stable contribution rate and a well funded status. As shown in Table 8, the 17.82% contribution rate (scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2005) will permit the Board to achieve these goals, since the UAAL amortization period is less than 25 years.

The determination of the member and employer contribution rates by class is shown below.

General

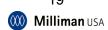
and Teachers

Fire and

Police

		1 01100	and readiners	2000 111111
July	1, 2003 Rates	(with dea	ath benefit addi	ition for F&P)
	Employer	10.11%	9.77%	9.81%
	Member	7.21%	5.86%	6.03%
	Total	17.32%	15.63%	15.84%
July	1, 2004 Rates	:		
•	Émployer	10.73%	10.39%	10.43%
	Member	7.65%	6.23%	6.41%
	Total	18.38%	16.62%	16.84%
July	1, 2005 Rates			
<b>-</b>	Employer	11.34%	11.00%	11.04%
	Member	8.09%		6.79%
	Total	19.43%		17.83%
July	1, 2006 Rates	<b>:</b> :		
	Employer	11.95%	11.61%	11.65%
	Member	8.53%	6.97%	7.16%
	Total	20.48%	18.58%	18.82%

Note the expected total rates vary due to shifting of the members between fire and police and general and teachers groups.



#### **GASB ARC**

Table 8 also shows the ARC as determined in accordance with the GASB Statement 25 requirements (see Section 6). Under these guidelines, a positive UAAL must be amortized over a period of no more than 30 years for the fiscal years commencing after June 15, 2006. Under the Board's policy, a maximum 25-year period is used for GASB disclosure purposes. With any change in the total contribution rate, the member contribution rates will change as well due to the 60% (72%) fixed percentage requirements mentioned above. As shown on Line D of Table 8, this requirement causes the normal cost rate and the dollar amount of the UAAL to depend on the assumed contribution rate or chosen funding period. The change in the member rate increases the actuarial present value of the projected future refunds of contributions upon termination of employment which produces a change in the total normal cost rate.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability on Current Contribution Basis (All amounts in millions) Table 6:

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Valuation Date:	July 1, 2003	2003	July 1, 2002	2002
	Pre-	Post-	Pre-	Post-
Funding Basis:	Adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	Adjustments <sup>(2)</sup>	Adjustments	Adjustments <sup>(3)</sup>
Actuarial present value of all future benefits for contributing members, former contributing members, and their survivors (Table 5)	\$10,454.1	\$ 10,488.4	\$10,045.9	\$10,049.2
Actuarial present value of total future normal costs for present members	2,875.3	2,875.3	2,836.4	2,848.2
Actuarial Accrued Liability [A - B]	\$ 7,578.8	\$7,613.1	\$ 7,209.5	\$ 7,201.0
ORP Contributions	66.4	66.4	71.7	71.7
Actuarial accrued liability funded by PERSI Contributions [C-D]	7,512.4	7,546.7	7,137.8	7,129.3
Actuarial value of assets available for benefits	6,297.8 <sup>(4)</sup>	6,297.8	6,062.1	6,062.1
UAAL (Funding Reserve) [E - F]	\$ 1,214.6	\$1,248.9	\$ 1,075.7	\$ 1,067.2
Amortization period on valuation date, based on contribution rate established as of benefit date	19.4 Years	20.1 Years	39.3 Years	23.5 Years
Funded Ratio [F/E]	83.8%	83.5%	84.9%	85.0%

Includes the scheduled 1% increases in the combined employee / employer contribution rates at July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005. The 1% increase at July 1, 2006 will be recognized in the July 1, 2004 valuation.  $\mathcal{E}$ 

Recognizes the cost of the potential March 1, 2004 postretirement COLA increases: 2.2% (\$34.3 million) in line A. 9

Recognizes the scheduled 1% increase in the combined employee / employer contribution rate at July 1, 2004.  $\mathfrak{S}$ 

The total available assets are \$6,498.7 million (Table 1), but are reduced by \$200.9 million for assets used in plan operations and funds earmarked to provide excess benefits to former members of the Firefighters' Retirement Fund and the Idaho Falls Police Retirement Fund. See Table 1. 4

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Table 7: Normal Cost Rates on Current Contribution Basis \*

July 1, 2003

	Fire &	General Employees	mployees	Teachers	ners	Total
	Police	Male	Female	Male	Female	Rate
Service Retirement and						
Unreduced Early Retirement	10.22%	2.00%	5.24%	%65.9	%96.9	6.46%
Reduced Early Retirement	2.80	3.63	4.40	4.29	5.23	4.21
Vested Retirement	0.87	1.01	1.40	0.98	1.13	1.12
Disability Retirement	0.38	99.0	0.37	0.55	0.46	0.49
Death	0.46	0.46	0.23	0.43	0.27	0.35
Refunds of Member Contributions	1.34	1.27	1.30	0.61	0.57	1.02
Total	16.07%	12.03%	12.94%	13.45%	14.62%	13.65%
Less Member Contributions	7.21	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	6.02
Employer Normal Cost Rate	8.86%	6.17%	7.08%	7.59%	8.76%	7.63%
Analys	Analysis of Member Contributions	er Contrib	utions			
Member Contributions	7.21%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	2.86%	6.02%
Less Expected Refunds	1.34	1.27	1.30	0.61	0.57	1.02
	2.87%	4.59%	4.56%	5.25%	5.29%	2.00%

\* The Normal Cost Rate is based on member contribution rates as of July 1, 2003. It does not include the impact of scheduled increases as of July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005.

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Recommended Contribution Rates as a Percentage of Total Salary Table 8:

	um Ition	%	%	%		ears
	Minimum Contribution Rate <sup>(4)</sup>	10.50% 6.45	16.95% 13.72	3.23%	\$1,220.7	25.0 years
July 1, 2003	Post- Adjustments (2) (3)	11.04% 6.78	17.82% 13.78	4.04%	\$1,248.9	20.1 years
	Pre- Adjustments <sup>(2)</sup>	11.04% 6.78	17.82% 13.78	4.04%	\$1,214.6	19.4 years
July 1, 2002	Post- Adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	10.42% 6.40	16.82% 13.72	3.10%	\$1,067.2	23.5 years
Valuation Date:	Funding Basis:	Employer Contribution Rate Member Contribution Rate	Total Contribution Rate [A + B] Total Normal Cost Rate	Amount Available to Amortize Liability [C - D]	Dollar Amount of UAAL in Millions (if negative, Funding Reserve)	Amortization Period Measured from Valuation Date

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(1) Includes the scheduled 1% combined employer / employee contribution rate increase at July 1, 2004.

Reflects the scheduled 1% combined employer / employee contribution rate increases at July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005. (2)

Recognizes the cost of the potential March 1, 2004 postretirement COLA increases: 2.2% (\$34.3 million) in line A. (3)

Per the Board's policy, the UAAL is amortized over a 25-year period for GASB disclosure purposes. The minimum contribution rate permitted by statute would not permit the total rate to be less than normal cost rate. 4

Reflects only the amount funded by PERSI contributions. Excludes the present rate of 3.03% of salaries of university members in the Optional Retirement Plan (ORP) until 2015 and 3.83% of salaries of junior college members in the ORP until 2011. The present value of these expected contributions is \$66.4 million. 9

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#### Section 6: Accounting Information



For fiscal years beginning after June 15, 1996, GASB reporting standards are required for defined benefit pension plan reporting and disclosures (Statement No. 25). The System adopted the new reporting standards beginning in 1996.

The reporting requirements for Statement No. 25 include certain supplementary information that must be added to the financial statements. These include:

- (1) A Schedule of Funding Progress
- (2) A Schedule of Employer Contributions

The Schedule of Funding Progress compares actuarial assets and liabilities of the System, based on the actuarial funding method used. The required Schedule of Employer Contributions compares the employer contributions required based on the actuarial valuation (the actuarial required contribution, or ARC) with the employer contributions actually made. The ARC must be calculated based on certain parameters required for disclosure purposes.

We believe the actuarial methods and assumptions used in this valuation to determine the employer's contribution for funding purposes satisfy the GASB reporting requirements.

For fiscal years beginning after June 15, 1997, GASB Statement No. 27 is required for pension accounting by state and local governmental employers. The System is a cost sharing multiple employer defined benefit plan. The only disclosures required by Statement No. 27 by employers is a description of the pension plan and the funding policy adopted to fund the plan benefits, including the required contribution rates.

The comparability of the data from year to year can be affected by changes in actuarial assumptions, benefit provisions, accounting policies, etc. Between July 1, 2002 and July 1, 2003, the scheduled contribution rate increase effective July 1, 2005 was recognized in the valuation. The liability for the \$100,000 death benefit for fire and police members was recognized, offset by the 0.1% increase in contribution rates for fire and police employers. No other significant changes occurred.



Table 9: Schedule of Funding Progress (All dollar amounts in millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (AAL) <sup>(1)</sup>	Present Value of Future ORP	Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (UAAL) <sup>(2)</sup>	Funded Ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	Covered Payroll <sup>(4)</sup>	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
July 1, 1994	\$2,591.4	\$3,666.1	\$34.1	\$1,040.6	71.3%	\$1,402.0	74.2%
July 1, 1995	3,087.3	4,077.8	38.4	952.1	76.4	1,525.0	62.4
July 1, 1996	3,761.2	4,461.5	8.09	639.5	85.5	1,497.4	42.7
97	4,609.8	4,801.9	63.2	128.9	97.3	1,575.5	8.2
July 1, 1998	5,488.2	5,060.0	65.7	(493.9)	109.9	1,627.7	(30.3)
July 1, 1999	6,171.9	5,536.8	68.9	(704.0)	112.9	1,733.5	(40.6)
July 1, 2000	7,032.9	6,105.1	70.5	(888.3)	116.5	1,827.2	(54.6)
July 1, 2001	6,492.8	6,751.3	72.2	186.3	97.2	1,975.3	9.4
July 1, 2002	6,062.1	7,209.5	7.1.7	1,075.7	84.9	2,047.1	52.5
July 1, 2003	6,297.8	7,578.8	66.4	1,214.6	83.8	2,057.7	29.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Actuarial present value of benefits less actuarial present value of future normal costs based on entry age actuarial cost method.

Actuarial accrued liabilities less actuarial value of assets and present value of future ORP contributions. Amounts reported in this table do not include the value of any discretionary COLA or Gain Sharing allocations granted after the valuation date. If negative, amount is referred to as a funding reserve. (2)

Funded Ratio is the ratio of the actuarial value of assets over the actuarial accrued liabilities less the present value of future ORP contributions. (3)

Covered Payroll includes compensation paid to all active employees on which contributions are calculated. Covered Payroll differs from the Active Member Valuation Payroll shown in Table C-1, which is an annualized compensation of only those members who were active on the actuarial valuation date. For years prior to 1996, Covered Payroll is estimated. 4

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Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho

Table 10: Solvency Test
(All dollar amounts in millions)

		Actuar	Actuarial Accrued Liabilities for	lities tor			
	Actuarial	Active Member	Retirees and	Active Members (Employer Financed	Portion o Liabil	Portion of Actuarial Accrued Liabilities Covered by Assets	Accrued ed by
Actuarial Valuation Date	Value of Assets	Contributions (A)	Beneficiaries (B)	Portion) (C)	<b>(A)</b>	(B)	(C)
July 1, 1994	\$2,591.4	\$768.5	\$1,227.2	\$1,670.4	100.0%	100.0%	35.7%
July 1, 1995	3,087.3	850.0	1,341.3	1,886.5	100.0	100.0	47.5
July 1, 1996	3,761.2	941.2	1,471.7	2,048.6	100.0	100.0	65.8
July 1, 1997	4,609.8	1,019.5	1,617.0	2,165.4	100.0	100.0	91.1
July 1, 1998	5,488.2	1,089.7	1,766.1	2,204.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
July 1, 1999	6,171.9	1,158.1	1,978.1	2,400.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
July 1, 2000	7,032.9	1,329.7	2,173.8	2,601.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
July 1, 2001	6,492.8	1,502.0	2,487.6	2,761.7	100.0	100.0	9.06
July 1, 2002	6,062.1	1,622.4	2,665.3	2,921.8	100.0	100.0	2.09
July 1, 2003	6,297.8	1,677.8	2,882.9	3,018.1	100.0	100.0	9.75

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Table 11 - A: Schedule of Contributions from the Employer and Other Contributing Entities (All dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal Year Ending	Covered Employee Payroll <sup>(1)</sup>	Actual PERSI Employer Contributions Dollar Amount <sup>(2)</sup>	Actual ORP Contributions Dollar Amount	Total Actual Employer Contributions	Annual Required Contribution (ARC) <sup>(3)</sup>	Percentage of ARC Dollars Contributed
6/30/98	\$1,627.7	\$169.5	\$2.8	\$172.3	\$172.3	100%
6/30/99	1,732.3	169.8	3.3	173.1	173.1	100
6/30/00	1,827.2	179.1	3.8	182.9	155.7	117
6/30/01	1,975.3	193.6	4.3	197.9 <sup>(5)</sup>	152.2	130
6/30/02	2,047.1	200.6	4.9	205.5	155.1	132
6/30/03	2,057.7	201.7	5.0	206.7	188.3	110

Table 11 –B : Schedule of Contributions from the Employer Expressed as a Percentage of Payroll

Fiscal Year Ending	Actual PERSI Employer Contribution % <sup>(2)</sup>	Annual Required Contribution (ARC) % <sup>(3)</sup>	Percentage of ARC Contributed
6/30/98	10.413%	10.413%	100%
6/30/99	9.80	9.80	100
6/30/00	9.80	8.315	117
6/30/01	9.80	7.490	130
6/30/02	9.80	7.335	132
6/30/03	9.80	8.91 <sup>(4)</sup>	110

<sup>(1)</sup> Computed as the dollar amount of the actual PERSI employer contribution made as a percentage of payroll divided by the Actual PERSI contribution rate, expressed as a percentage of payroll.

<sup>(5)</sup> Includes \$77,690,500 of gain sharing credits. Actual cash contributions were \$120,220,992.



<sup>(2)</sup> The actual PERSI employer contributions are expressed as a percentage of payroll. Employer contributions are made as a percentage of actual payroll in accordance with statute and the Board's Funding Policy. Thus, the actual employer contributions set by both statute and the Board's Funding Policy may differ from the computed ARC employer contribution rate for GASB disclosure purposes. Dollar amounts shown exclude additional receipts due to merger of retirement systems.

<sup>(3)</sup> For PERSI employers, the Annual Required Contribution (ARC) is equal to the normal cost rate plus a 25-year amortization of any Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability or minus a 25-year amortization of any Funding Reserve amount. The ARC determined as of the valuation date is applicable for employer fiscal years commencing October 1, of the calendar year following the valuation date. For Optional Retirement Plan (ORP) employers, the ARC is equal to 3.03% of salaries of university members in the ORP until 2015 and 3.83% of salaries of junior college members in the ORP until 2011.

<sup>(4)</sup> See Table C-5 for further disclosures. The ARC of 8.91% for the PERSI fiscal year ending June 30, 2003 is based on three months at 7.32% as computed in the 2000 valuation and 9 months at 9.44% as computed in the 2001 valuation.

#### **Section 7:** Supplemental Information

## Cash-Flow Projections

Table 12 summarizes the historical cash flows for all Idaho PERS funds prior to 1996 and the projected cash flows for PERSI only after 1995, and for the next 10 years. Contributions include both employer and member contributions. The table shows that whereas net cash flow increased until the late 1990s, it has now begun to decrease. This is a typical pattern in the maturing of a retirement system. At some point, it is expected that contributions will be less than benefits and the System will begin drawing on the fund that has been built. The projection shows that benefits are expected to exceed contributions beginning in 2011.

The historical cash flows include contributions made for Optional Retirement Program (ORP) members as well as contributions, expenses and excess benefits paid by the Firefighters Retirement Fund and the Idaho Falls Police Retirement Fund prior to 1996.

The historical cash flows for 1996 through 2003 and the projected cash flows include PERSI contributions, benefits and expenses only. They are based on the actuarial assumptions as stated in Appendix A. The contribution rate is assumed to increase to 18.82% by July 1, 2006 and remain at that level for the remainder of the ten-year projection. Expenses are based on the expenses for the year ended June 30, 2003, increased annually with the actuarial inflation assumption of 4.00%. Any increases in future contribution rates will increase net cash flow. The projected cash flows do not include:

- Projected contributions for ORP members
- Projected benefits payable to the spouses of disabled members
- Projected benefits to currently inactive members
- Future discretionary COLA payments, including the potential March 1, 2004 COLA.
- Future discretionary Gain Sharing allocations.

#### Distribution of Retired Members

Table 13 shows two charts. The top chart illustrates the average monthly benefit payment for each group of retired members, based on the year of retirement. The bottom chart illustrates the number of members receiving a monthly benefit as of July 1, 2003, based on the year of retirement. Although the PERSI was not established until 1965, the older Teachers Retirement System was merged into PERSI in 1967, which accounts for years of retirement prior to 1965.

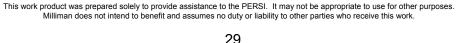




Table 12: Cash Flow History and Projections (All dollar amounts in millions)

Historical Cash Flows (1)

	Benefits & Administrative	
Contributions	Expenses	Net Cash Flow
231	143	88
273	160	113
286	166	120
297	180	117
278	198	80
279	212	67
295	237	58
242 <sup>(2)</sup>	336 <sup>(3)</sup>	(94)
330	282	48
338	306	32
	231 273 286 297 278 279 295 242 (2) 330	Contributions         Expenses           231         143           273         160           286         166           297         180           278         198           279         212           295         237           242 (2)         336 (3)           330         282

Projected Cash Flows (PERSI Funds Only)

		• ,
	Benefits & Administrative	(6)
Contributions (4)	Expenses (3)	Net Cash Flow (6)
363	336	27
402	357	45
445	383	62
466	414	52
488	446	42
512	483	29
536	524	12
561	569	(8)
588	618	(30)
616	670	(54)
	Contributions (4)  363 402 445 466 488 512 536 561 588	Contributions (4)         Benefits & Administrative Expenses (5)           363         336           402         357           445         383           466         414           488         446           512         483           536         524           561         569           588         618

<sup>(1)</sup> Prior to 1996, includes total PERS funds, since historical data is not available for PERSI benefits only prior to 1996. After 1995, includes PERSI funds only.



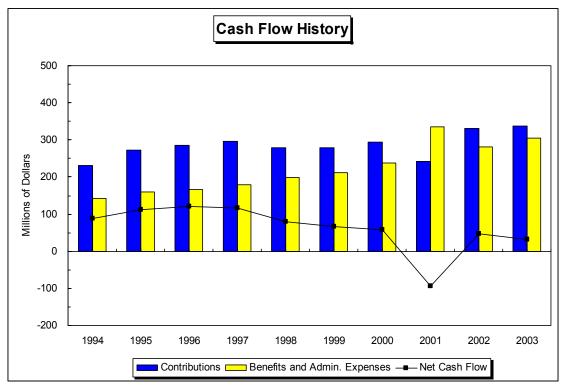
<sup>(2)</sup> Contributions for 2001 do not reflect \$78 million in employer Gain Sharing credits.

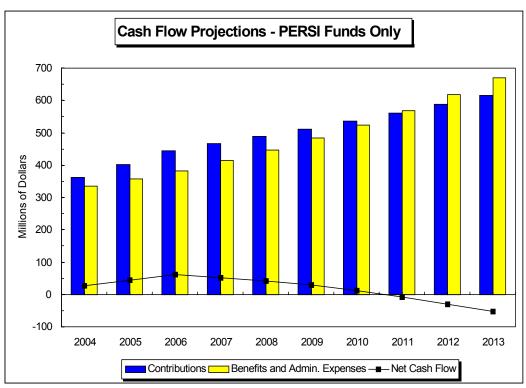
<sup>(3)</sup> Benefits and administrative expenses for 2001 reflect Gain Sharing payments of \$59 million for active members and \$19 million for retired members.

<sup>(4)</sup> Projected contributions are based on the current contribution schedule, increasing to 18.82% July 1, 2006.

<sup>(5)</sup> Projected expenses are based on expenses for FYE 2002 and the annual inflation assumption of 4.00%.

<sup>(6)</sup> A negative cash flow means a portion of the fund's investment income will need to be used to cover expected benefit payments. This could impact the fund's future asset allocations and asset liquidity needs.

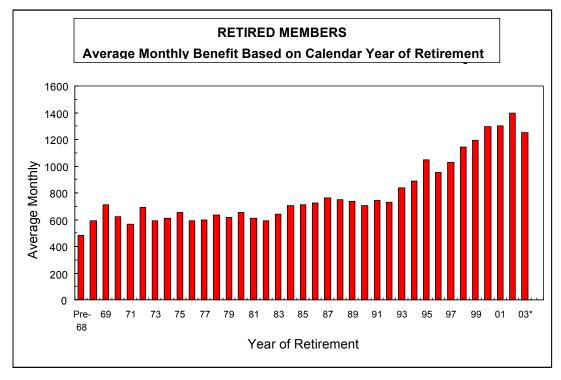




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Table 13: Distribution of Retired Members by Calendar Year of Retirement





\*2003 reflects only a partial year of retirements.



### **Appendix A: Actuarial Procedures and Assumptions**



The actuarial procedures and assumptions used in this valuation are described in this section. Termination rates for reasons other than retirement, death, or disability and the general wage inflation component of salary scale were changed July 1, 2002 as a result of our 2002 Investigation of Experience Study. Retirement rates and disablement rates were changed July 1, 2000 as a result of our 2000 Investigation of Experience Study.

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuations are intended to estimate the future experience of the members of the System and of the System itself in areas that affect the projected benefit flow and anticipated investment earnings. Any variations in future experience from that expected from these assumptions will result in corresponding changes in the estimated costs of the System's benefits.

Table A-1 summarizes the assumptions. The mortality rates are taken from the sources listed. The other rates were developed from the experience of the System and are illustrated in Tables A-5 through A-10, as noted.

Tables A-2 through A-4 show how current active members are expected to leave active status. Subgroups by age and employment class are analyzed according to the expected termination cause, based on the actuarial assumptions used in this valuation.

Table A-5 presents the expected annual percentage increase in salaries. Table A-10 presents the probability of refund of contributions upon termination. The other tables in this section give central rates of decrement expressed as percentages. The central rates of decrement are referred to in actuarial notation by the general symbol "m.." The underlying theory is described more fully in Jordan, *Life Contingencies*, Society of Actuaries (Second Edition, 1967), page 273.



# Actuarial Cost Method

The actuarial valuation is prepared using the entry age actuarial cost method. Under the principles of this method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the valuation is allocated as a level percentage of the individual's projected compensation between entry age and assumed exit. The portion of this actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The portion of this actuarial present value not provided for at a valuation date by the sum of (a) the actuarial value of the assets, and (b) the actuarial present value of future normal costs is called the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL). The UAAL, if positive, is amortized as a level percentage of the projected salaries of present and future members of the System (and ORP) during various amortization periods.

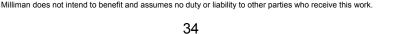
Prior to the July 1, 2000 valuation, the methodology for calculating normal cost rates was based on a representative group of new entrants. Effective July 1, 2000, the method was changed. The normal cost rates used in this valuation were calculated based on all current active members as of July 1, 2000, for each sex and type of employee in that valuation. The actuarial present values of projected benefits and of projected salaries for all active members were calculated. The ratio of the two is the aggregate normal cost rate. Under current Board policy, the normal cost rate will not change unless there is a change in benefits or assumptions. Separate normal cost rates for each sex and type of employee are shown in Table 7. The separate rates are for illustrative purposes and are not used otherwise in the actuarial valuation.

### **Records and Data**

The data used in this valuation consist of financial information and the age, service, and income records for contributing and former contributing members and their survivors. All of the data were supplied by the System and are accepted for valuation purposes without audit.

# Growth in Membership

For benefit determination purposes, no growth in the membership of the System is assumed. For funding purposes, the total payroll of covered members is assumed to grow due to the combined effects of future wage increases of current active members and the replacement of the current active members by new employees. No growth in the total number of active members is assumed.



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# Employer Contributions

The employer contribution rate has been set by the Retirement Board effective November 1, 1997 at 10.01% for fire and police members and 9.77% for general members. The employer contribution rate for fire and police members was raised to 10.11% effective July 1, 2003 to offset the cost of the \$100,000 duty related death benefit for fire and police members. This valuation includes the impact of scheduled contribution rate increases approved by the Board, effective July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005. See Section 5 discussion of funding policy.

### **ORP Contributions**

Until July 1, 2015, 3.03% of the university ORP members' salaries will be used to finance the actuarial accrued liability. Until July 1, 2011, 3.83% of the junior college ORP members' salaries will be used to finance the actuarial accrued liability.

## Member Contributions

The member contribution rate is set by law to be 60% of the employer contribution rate for all members except fire and police members, whose member contribution rate is set at 72% of the employer rate (prior to the 0.1% increase for the death benefit for fire and police members). As of July 1, 2003, the general member rate is 5.86% and the fire and police rate is 7.21%. This valuation includes the impact of scheduled rate increases effective July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005. See Section 5 discussion of funding policy.

### Valuation of Assets

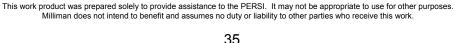
All assets are valued at market as of the valuation date. The market-value valuation basis for all assets was effective July 1, 1994.

### Investment Earnings and Expenses

The future investment earnings of the assets of the System are assumed to accrue at an annual rate of 8.00%, compounded annually. Investment earnings of 0.50% are assumed sufficient to cover the expenses of the System, allocated 0.35% for investment expenses and 0.15% for general administrative expenses. These rates were adopted July 1, 1992.

### Postretirement Benefit Increases

A nondiscretionary postretirement increase of 1% per year is assumed for the primary valuation. The report also shows the estimated cost of a potential discretionary increase effective March 1, 2004.





### Interest on Employee Contributions

The credited interest rate on employee contributions is assumed to be 7.5%. The actual credited interest rate will depend on the returns earned by the System's assets. This assumption was adopted July 1, 2000, the first valuation after the Board adopted a policy to credit interest during each calendar year equal to the greater of PERSI's actual rate of return, net of expenses for the prior fiscal year (ending June 30) or a rate based on US Treasury Bills.

### **Gain Sharing**

The report shows the cost of Gain sharing, if any, to be distributed in Tables 0, 6, and 8. Gain Sharing is reflected as a reduction in assets. No Gain Sharing is available for 2004.

### **Future Salaries**

The rates of annual salary increase assumed for the purpose of the valuation are illustrated in Table A-5. In addition to increases in salary due to promotions and longevity, this scale includes an assumed 4.75% per annum rate of increase in the general wage level of the membership. These rates were adopted July 1, 2002.

### Retirement

After members attain age 55 (50 for fire and police) and have five years of service, they may retire early with a reduced benefit. These early retirement rates are shown in Table A-6-c.

During the year after first satisfying the age and service requirements for unreduced benefits, whether for service or early retirement, members are assumed to retire at the rates shown in Table A-6-a. After the first year of eligibility, members are assumed to retire at the rates shown in Table A-6-b.

All general members who attain or who have attained age 75 in active service and all other members who have attained age 70 in active service are assumed to retire immediately.

The assumption regarding termination of employment, early retirement, and unreduced service retirement are treated as a single set of decrements with regard to a particular member. For example, a teacher member hired at age 30 could be expected to possibly withdraw from the System due to death, disability, or other termination of employment until age 55. After age 55, the member could still withdraw due to death or disability. From age 55-60, the member could also withdraw with an early retirement and a reduced benefit as shown in Table A-6-c. At age 60 (Rule of 90), the member is first eligible to retire with an unreduced benefit. The probability of retiring at age 60 is shown in Table A-6-a. Thereafter, the probabilities of retirement for this member are indicated in Table A-6-b. Thus, in no year during the member's

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projected employment would more than one of the decrements shown in Table A-9 or Tables A-6-[a, b, c] be applied.

### **Disablement**

Tables A-6-[a, b, c] probabilities were revised July 1, 2000.

The rates of disablement used in the valuation are illustrated in Table A-7. These rates were revised July 1, 2000.

### Mortality – Other Than Disabled Members

Several different sets of mortality rates are used in the valuation for contributing members, members retired for service, and beneficiaries. These rates are illustrated in Table A-8. These rates were adopted July 1, 1998.

### **Teachers**

Males 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table for males,

set back two years.

Females 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table for females,

set back one year.

### Fire and Police

Males 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table for males

with no offset.

Females 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table for females,

set forward two years.

For deaths of active Fire and Police members, 20% are assumed to be duty related.

### General Employees and all Beneficiaries

Males 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table for males

with no offset.

Females 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table for females,

set back one year.

## Mortality – Disabled Members

For disabled members, the mortality rates used in the valuation are the rates from the 1983 Railroad Retirement Board Totally Disabled Annuitants Mortality Table, with no adjustment for males and with a ten-year age setback for females. These rates are illustrated in Table A-8. These rates were adopted July 1, 1992.

# Other Employment Terminations

Table A-9 shows the rates assumed in this valuation for future withdrawal from active service for reasons other than death, disability, or retirement with an unreduced benefit. These rates were revised July 1, 2002.

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# Other Employment Terminations (continued)

Terminating employees may withdraw their contributions immediately upon termination of employment and forfeit the right to further benefits, or they may leave their contributions with the System. Former contributing members whose contributions are on deposit may later elect to receive a refund, may return to work, or may remain inactive until becoming eligible to receive a retirement benefit.

All terminating members who are not eligible for vested benefits are assumed to withdraw their contributions immediately.

Table A-10 gives the assumed probabilities that vested members will withdraw their contributions immediately upon termination. These rates were adopted July 1, 1996.

Note: Effective July 1, 1985, certain police officers were reclassified and included in the general employee group. For this class of members, the actuarial assumptions are the same as those shown for fire and police, except for the disablement rates, which are assumed to follow the general member rates.

### Probability of Marriage

If death occurs in active or disability retirement status, 75% of all members were assumed to have eligible surviving spouses. The spouse is assumed to be three years younger than the male members and three years older than the female members.

### Probability of Option Election

For active members who may retire in the future, if they elect a joint and survivor annuity option, the present value of their benefit is slightly higher than if they elect a non-joint and survivor option, due to the "pop-up" feature. We assumed that approximately 40% of males and 13% of females will elect a joint and survivor option, based on actual retiree experience.

### **Inactive Members**

For vested inactive members not currently receiving benefits, the present value of benefits is determined based on the estimated benefit payable for retirement at earliest eligibility.

For nonvested inactive members not currently receiving benefits, the present value of benefits is equal to the accumulated member contributions.



4.75%

Table A-10

# Table A-1: Summary of Valuation Assumptions July 1, 2003

Economic Assumptions
A. General wage increases

I.

	C. D.	Investment earnings (including 0.50% for Growth in membership Postretirement benefit increases Implied inflation assumption	or expenses)	8.00 0.00 1.00 4.00
II.	A. B. C.	mographic Assumptions Salary increases due to service Retirement Disablement Mortality among contributing members,	service retired	Table A-5 Table A-6 Table A-7
		members, and beneficiaries		Table A-8
		Basis – 1994 Group Annuity Mortality T for respective sexes, as adjusted:	able	
		Class of Members	<u>Adjustment</u>	
		Teachers - men	-2 years	
		Teachers - women	–1 year	
		Fire and police - men	0 years	
		Fire and police - women General employees and	+2 years	
		all beneficiaries - men	0 years	
		- women	–1 year	
	E.	Mortality among disabled members		Table A-8
		Basis - 1983 Railroad Board Disabled A Mortality Table, as adjusted:	nnuitants	
		Men Women	No adjustment -10 years	
	F.	Other terminations of employment		Table A-9



G. Refund of contributions on vested termination

Table A-2: Analysis of Current Active Membership by Expected Cause of **Termination – Fire and Police** 

Tables A-2 through A-4 summarize, quinquennially, all causes of termination by type of termination and member's current age. For example, of the 998 fire and police members currently age 30-34, 42.2%, or 421, are expected to eventually terminate membership due to a service retirement. Likewise, 45.1%, or 450, are expected to leave employment prior to retirement, death or disability.

Age	Number Active	Service Retirement	Early Retirement	Death & Disability	Other Terminations
15-19	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20-24	158	30.6	1.7	2.9	64.8
25-29	660	36.4	4.5	3.6	55.5
30-34	998	42.2	8.4	4.3	45.1
35-39	935	47.6	13.4	4.9	34.1
40-44	820	52.0	19.1	5.3	23.6
45-49	774	58.6	25.1	5.4	10.9
50-54	661	67.1	24.9	5.0	3.0
55-59	411	79.6	12.5	4.4	3.5
60-64	119	91.6	0.0	3.5	4.9
65-69	21	90.9	0.0	4.1	5.0
70-74	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75+		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	5,560	52.9%	14.5%	4.6%	28.0%
iotalo	0,000	32.070	. 1.0 /0	1.070	20.070

Table A-3: Analysis of Current Active Membership by Expected Cause of Termination - General Members

Age	Number Active	Service Retirement	Early Retirement	Death & Disability	Other Terminations
			MALE		
15-19	14	13.7%	0.0%	2.7%	83.6%
20-24	375	18.0	0.7	3.7	77.6
25-29	954	22.0	2.5	4.7	70.8
30-34	1,202	26.7	5.5	5.9	61.9
35-39	1,501	29.9	11.2	6.9	52.0
40-44	2,012	29.9	19.8	7.7	42.6
45-49	2,688	32.7	28.2	8.5	30.6
50-54	2,904	36.5	38.4	8.9	16.2
55-59	2,434	42.0	43.7	7.6	6.7
60-64	1,297	56.4	32.3	5.3	6.0
65-69	434	85.1	0.0	6.0	8.9
70-74	125	84.2	0.0	6.3	9.5
75+	60	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	16,000	36.7%	25.1%	7.3%	30.9%
			FEMALE		
15-19	27	11.6%	0.0%	1.2%	87.2%
20-24	668	15.5	0.5	1.6	82.4
25-29	1,381	19.4	2.0	2.1	76.5
30-34	1,783	23.2	5.1	2.6	69.1
35-39	2,466	24.2	11.6	3.2	61.0
40-44	3,651	24.4	21.1	3.8	50.7
45-49	4,463	26.9	31.7	4.4	37.0
50-54	4,250	32.9	43.8	4.7	18.6
55-59	3,201	37.8	52.1	4.3	5.8
60-64	1,617	55.6	35.8	3.3	5.3
65-69	359	91.4	0.0	3.2	5.4
70-74	84	91.8	0.0	3.3	4.9
75+	29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	23,979	30.9%	28.0%	3.8%	37.3%



Table A-4: Analysis of Current Active Membership by Expected Cause of Termination - Teachers

Age	Number Active	Service Retirement	Early Retirement	Death & Disability	Other Terminations
			MALE		
15-19	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20-24	19	32.7	2.4	4.8	60.1
25-29	297	36.3	5.9	5.7	52.1
30-34	589	42.1	10.5	6.8	40.6
35-39	552	43.3	17.4	7.2	32.1
40-44	633	42.4	26.1	7.5	24.0
45-49	685	45.0	32.0	7.6	15.4
50-54	969	51.5	35.3	6.9	6.3
55-59	961	58.4	35.2	5.3	1.1
60-64	383	71.1	24.5	3.7	0.7
65-69	65	96.7	0.0	2.6	0.7
70-74	11	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75+	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	5,165	50.1%	25.8%	6.4%	17.7%
			FEMALE		
15-19	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20-24	139	32.0	2.0	3.1	62.9
25-29	1,003	38.5	4.2	3.8	53.5
30-34	1,152	45.1	8.5	4.7	41.7
35-39	1,127	46.4	15.8	5.1	32.7
40-44	1,323	41.4	27.5	5.2	25.9
45-49	1,860	40.1	37.4	5.1	17.4
50-54	2,527	42.8	45.7	4.5	7.0
55-59	1,813	44.1	51.4	3.3	1.2
60-64	652	55.8	41.3	2.2	0.7
65-69	75	97.1	0.0	1.6	1.3
70-74	9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75+	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	11,681	43.6%	32.0%	4.3%	20.1%

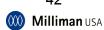


Table A-5a: Future Salaries

**Annual Increase in Salary Due to Promotions and Longevity** 

Years of	Fire and	General E	mployees	Teachers	
Service	Police	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	6.7%	5.8%
2	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.7	5.8
3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.8
4	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.6
5	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.3
6	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.6	4.1
7	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.8
8	2.5	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.4
9	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.1
10	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.9
11	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.6
12	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.4
13	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.2
14	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.9
15	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.7
16	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.4
17	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2
18	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
19	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
20	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
21 or more	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7



Table A-5b: Future Salaries

Total Annual Increase in Salary \*

	Total Alliadi morodoo iii Galary							
Years of	Fire and	General E	mployees	Teac	Teachers			
Service	Police	Men	Women	Men	Women			
1	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%	11.8%	10.8%			
2	9.8	9.8	9.8	11.8	10.8			
3	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.8			
4	8.5	8.3	8.5	9.0	9.5			
5	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.8	9.3			
6	7.8	7.3	7.8	8.5	9.0			
7	7.6	7.0	7.6	8.3	8.8			
8	7.4	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.3			
9	7.2	6.6	7.2	7.8	8.0			
10	7.0	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.8			
11	6.8	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.5			
12	6.5	6.2	6.5	7.0	7.3			
13	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	7.0			
14	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.8			
15	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.5			
16	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.3			
17	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.0			
18	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8			
19	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5			
20	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5			
21 or more	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5			

<sup>\*</sup> The total expected increase in salary is the increase due to promotions and longevity, shown in Table A-5a, adjusted for an assumed 4.75% per annum increase in the general wage level of the membership. The total result is compounded rather than additive.



Table A-6-a: Immediate Retirement

Retirement Rates in First Year Eligible for Unreduced Benefits

	Ketiremen	it Nates III I II	e ioi oilleaucea bellelits		
	Fire and	General Employees		Tead	chers
Age	Police	Men	Women	Men	Women
55*	30.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
56	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
57	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
58	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
59	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
60	30.0	25.0	25.0	20.0	30.0
61	30.0	35.0	35.0	20.0	30.0
62	50.0	80.0	80.0	50.0	50.0
63	50.0	50.0	55.0	50.0	60.0
64	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	70.0
65	50.0	85.0	60.0	70.0	75.0
66	50.0	55.0	55.0	40.0	40.0
67	50.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
68	50.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
69	50.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
70	**	40.0	40.0	**	**
71		40.0	40.0		
72		40.0	40.0		
73		40.0	40.0		
74		40.0	40.0		
75		**	**		

<sup>\* 20%</sup> rate assumed for fire and police members eligible from age 50 to 54.

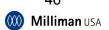
<sup>\*\*</sup> For all ages older than the age indicated, retirement is assumed to occur immediately.

Table A-6-b: Service Retirement

# Retirement Rates Among Persons Who Have Been Eligible for Unreduced Benefits for At Least One Year

	Fire and		imployees	Teachers	
Age	Police	Men	Women	Men	Women
Age			- Wollien		Wollien
55*	15.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
56	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
57	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
58	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
59	20.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0
60	25.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0
61	30.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
62	35.0	55.0	55.0	30.0	20.0
63	35.0	40.0	30.0	30.0	20.0
64	35.0	40.0	30.0	30.0	20.0
65	40.0	80.0	55.0	65.0	70.0
66	30.0	40.0	40.0	35.0	50.0
67	30.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	40.0
68	30.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	40.0
69	23.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	40.0
70	**	30.0	30.0	**	**
71		30.0	30.0		
72		30.0	30.0		
73		30.0	30.0		
74		30.0	30.0		
75		**	**		

<sup>\*</sup> Age 55 rate assumed for fire and police members eligible from age 50 to 54.



<sup>\*\*</sup> For all ages older than the age indicated, retirement is assumed to occur immediately

Table A-6-c: Early Retirement

# Retirement Rates Among Persons Eligible for Reduced Early Retirement Benefits

	for Reduced Early Retirement Benefits								
	Fire and	General Employees		Tead	chers				
Age	Police	Men	Women	Men	Women				
50	5.0%								
51	5.0								
52	5.0								
53	5.0								
54	5.0	*	*	*	*				
55	10.0	4.0%	3.5%	4.0%	3.5%				
56	7.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	4.5				
57	7.0	4.0	4.5	6.5	5.0				
58	7.0	5.0	5.5	8.0	6.5				
59	7.0	5.5	6.0	10.0	9.5				
60		7.8	9.5	13.0	15.0				
61		12.0	12.0	18.0	25.0				
62		36.0	35.0	25.0	36.0				
63		20.0	20.0	25.0	25.0				
64		15.0	15.0	25.0	20.0				

<sup>\*</sup> Not eligible for retirement.

Table A-7: Disablement

**Annual Rates** 

	7							
	Fire and	Fire and General E		Tead	chers			
Age	Police	Men	Women	Men	Women			
20	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%			
25	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02			
30	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.02			
35	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.05	0.02			
40	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.03			
45	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.08			
50	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.16			
55	0.24	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.20			
60	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.35	0.20			
65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

Table A-8: Mortality

### **Annual Rates**

		Allilual Nates									
		Beneficiar Mer	Disabled Members								
		General									
	Fire and	Fire and Police *		<b>Employees</b>		Teachers					
Age	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women			
	0=40/	2222/	0=40/	2222/	0.400/	2222/	4.0000/	4.00004			
20	.051%	.029%	.051%	.028%	.046%	.028%	1.066%	1.066%			
25	.066	.030	.066	.029	.059	.029	1.066	1.066			
30	.080	.040	.080	.033	.075	.033	1.066	1.066			
35	.085	.055	.085	.045	.085	.045	1.147	1.066			
40	.107	.083	.107	.065	.094	.065	1.359	1.066			
45	.158	.111	.158	.092	.135	.092	2.020	1.147			
50	.258	.174	.258	.131	.210	.131	3.215	1.359			
55	.444	.292	.444	.209	.359	.209	3.854	2.020			
60	.801	.585	.801	.387	.632	.387	4.338	3.215			
65	1.464	1.082	1.464	.765	1.154	.765	5.255	3.854			
70	2.402	1.664	2.402	1.279	2.006	1.279	6.983	4.338			
75	3.792	2.877	3.792	2.059	3.170	2.059	8.637	5.255			
80	6.401	5.039	6.401	3.600	5.150	3.600	11.381	6.983			
85	10.221	8.771	10.221	6.290	8.606	6.290	15.495	8.637			
90	16.559	15.282	16.559	11.037	13.559	11.037	20.772	11.381			

<sup>\*</sup> For Fire and Police, 20% of deaths while an active member are assumed to be duty related.

Table A-9: Other Terminations of Employment

**Annual Rates** 

	Annual Rates							
Years	Fire	General E	mployees	Teachers				
of Service	and Police	Men	Women	Men	Women			
1	20.0%	30.0%	30.0%	14.0%	20.0%			
2	13.0	20.0	20.0	12.0	14.0			
3	11.0	14.0	14.0	10.0	12.0			
4	9.5	12.0	12.0	8.0	9.0			
5	8.0	10.0	10.0	6.0	7.0			
6	7.0	8.5	9.0	5.0	6.0			
7	6.0	7.0	8.0	4.5	5.0			
8	5.0	6.5	7.0	4.0	4.0			
9	4.5	6.0	6.0	3.5	3.5			
10	4.0	5.5	5.6	3.0	3.0			
11	3.7	5.0	5.4	2.8	2.8			
12	3.4	4.5	5.2	2.5	2.5			
13	3.1	4.0	5.0	2.2	2.2			
14	2.8	3.5	4.7	1.9	1.9			
15	2.5	3.0	4.4	1.7	1.7			
16	2.0	2.5	4.0	1.6	1.6			
17	2.0	2.5	3.8	1.6	1.6			
18	2.0	2.5	3.5	1.6	1.6			
19	2.0	2.5	3.5	1.6	1.6			
20	2.0	2.5	3.5	1.6	1.6			
21 or more	2.0	2.5	3.5	1.6	1.6			



Table A-10: Immediate Refund of Contributions Upon Termination of Employment While Vested

### **Probabilities of Immediate Refund**

		Fire and	General E	Employees	Tea	chers
_	Age	Police	Men	Women	Men	Women
	25	77%	70%	64%	77%	41%
	30	72	64	57	57	32
	35	67	54	52	39	27
	40	62	47	47	32	22
	45	51	42	39	27	17
	50	0	34	32	19	12
	55	0	0	0	0	10

### Appendix B: Provisions of Governing Law



All actuarial calculations are based on our understanding of the statutes governing the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho, as contained in Sections 59-1301 through 59-1399, inclusive, of the <u>Idaho Code</u>, with amendments effective through July 1, 2003. The benefit and contribution provisions of this law are summarized briefly below, along with corresponding references to the <u>Idaho Code</u>. This summary does not attempt to cover all the detailed provisions of the law. Only those benefits in effect through July 1, 2003 are considered in this valuation.

The items in parentheses are the provisions applicable to firefighters and police officers.

### **Effective Date**

The effective date of the Retirement System was July 1, 1965.

# Member Contribution Rate

The member contribution rate effective October 1, 2002 is 5.86% (7.21%) of salary.

On November 26, 2002, the Board approved a gradual increase to the combined employer and employee contribution rate. This change will increase the member contribution rate to 6.97% (8.53%) by July 1, 2006. This rate will remain in effect then until the employer contribution rate is again changed, at which time the member contribution rate will be fixed at 60% (72%) of the employer contribution rate. For firefighters and police officers, the 72% adjustment is applied after reducing the employer rate by 0.34%, reflecting the 1993 changes in disability provisions for fire and police members and the 2003 addition of a \$100,000 death benefit for fire and police members who die in the line of duty. Member contributions have been "picked up" on a pre-tax basis by the employer since June 30, 1983 (Sections 59-1331 and 59-1332).

# **Employer Contribution Rate**

The employer contribution rate is set by the Retirement Board (Section 59-1322).



# Service Retirement Allowance

### **Eligibility**

Age 65 (60) with five years of service, including six months of membership service (Section 59-1341).

### Amount of Allowance

For each year of credited service, the annual service retirement allowance is 2.0% (2.3%) of the highest 42-month average salary (Section 59-1342).

### Minimum Benefit

\$60 (\$72) annual allowance for each year of service. The dollar amounts increase after 1974 according to the rate of cost of living increases in retirement allowances (Section 59-1342).

### Maximum Benefit

In no case may a member's regular retirement benefit exceed the highest three-year average salary of the member (Section 59-1342).

### Normal Form

Straight life retirement allowance plus any death benefit (Section 59-1351).

### **Optional Form**

Actuarial equivalent of the normal form under the options available, according to the mortality and interest basis adopted by the Board (Section 59-1351).

### Early Retirement Allowance

### Eligibility

Age 55 (50) with five years of service, including six months of membership service (contributing members only) (Section 59-1345).

### Amount of Allowance

Full accrued service retirement allowance if age plus service equals 90 (80); otherwise, the accrued service retirement allowance, reduced by 3% for each of the first five years by which the early retirement date precedes the date the member would be eligible to receive the full accrued benefit, and by 5.75% for each additional year (Section 59-1346).



# Vested Retirement Allowance

### **Eligibility**

Former contributing members with five years of membership service are entitled to receive benefits after attaining age 55 (50) (Section 59-1345).

### Amount of Allowance

Same as early retirement allowance (Section 59-1345).

### Disability Retirement Allowance

### **Eligibility**

Five years of membership service. For a police officer or a firefighter hired after July 1, 1993, who is disabled from an occupational cause, there is no service requirement (Section 59-1352).

### Amount of Allowance

Projected service retirement allowance based on accrued service plus service projected to age 65 (60) (latter limited to excess of 30 years over accrued service) less any amount payable under workers' compensation law (Section 59-1353).

### **Normal Form**

Temporary annuity to age 65 (60) plus any death benefit. Service retirement allowance becomes payable at age 65 (60) (Section 59-1354).

### **Death Benefits**

### After Retirement

Under the normal form of the retirement allowance, the excess, if any, of the member's accumulated contributions with interest at retirement over all payments received. Otherwise, payable according to the option elected (Section 59-1361).

### Before Retirement

- A. An automatic joint and survivor option applied to the actuarial equivalent of the member's accrued service retirement allowance is paid to the surviving spouse of a member with at least five years of service who dies while:
  - i. contributing;
  - ii. not contributing, but eligible for benefits; or
  - iii. retired for disability

or

B. If a member with at least five years of service has no spouse, a lump sum payment is made equal to twice the accumulated contributions with interest (Section 59-1361).

or



# Death Benefits (continued)

C. If a member has less than five years of service, a lump sum payment is made equal to the accumulated contributions with interest (Section 59-1361).

Fire and police members are entitled to an additional \$100,000 payment if death occurs in the line of duty. (Section 59-1361 A)

### Withdrawal Benefits

Accumulated contributions with interest (Section 59-1358). The interest rate is determined by the Board (Section 59-1301(26)).

# Postretirement Increases

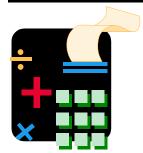
A 1% annual postretirement increase is effective March of each year. An additional postretirement increase of up to 5% each year may be authorized by the Board, subject to the approval of the Legislature, if it finds that the System's assets are no less in value than its actuarial liabilities, including those created by the additional increase. Increases are based on a cost-of-living factor reflecting the changes in the Consumer Price Index, subject to a maximum total increase of 6% in any year (Section 59-1355).

### **Gain Sharing**

Beginning in 2000, under Section 59-1309, <u>Idaho Code</u>, the Board may allocate all or a portion of "extraordinary gains" to active and retired members and employers as Gain Sharing.

Extraordinary gains are defined as the excess, if any, at the close of the fiscal year of the Assets over Actuarial Accrued Liabilities plus an amount necessary to absorb a one standard deviation market event without increasing contribution rates, as determined by the Board. Under the Board's current investment policy, assets in excess of a 113% funded ratio are considered extraordinary gains. The Board has the authority to rescind the Gain Sharing up to the date of distribution.

### Appendix C: Valuation Data and Comparative Schedules



This valuation is based on the membership of the System as of June 30, 2003.

The membership of the System includes employees of the State of Idaho and participating political subdivisions. The membership is divided into three categories:

### 1. Fire and Police

State police officers, most local police officers and sheriffs, local firefighters, penitentiary employees, employees of the Youth Services Center, and employees of the adjutant general and military department.

### 2. Teachers

Faculty members of local school districts and institutions of higher learning who are not members of an Optional Retirement Program.

### 3. General Employees

Other state employees and general employees of the political subdivisions, local school districts, and colleges and universities.

The data for all contributing members, former contributing members, and their survivors are summarized in Table C-1. Table C-2 summarizes their age and service statistics. Table C-3 summarizes the active members by age groups.

Detailed statistics regarding the distributions of members receiving service or disability retirement benefits, beneficiaries of deceased members, and active members in each category of membership have been reported separately to the System.

Tables C-4 through C-7 summarize the experience of the System since June 30, 1968. Earlier data are not comparable, since the Idaho Teachers' Retirement System merged with the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho just prior to that date.

Table C-4 shows a summary of the active members and the annuitants covered as of the various valuation dates.



Table C-5 summarizes the contribution rates, the amortization period, and the UAAL determined at each annual actuarial valuation.

Table C-6 presents a brief history of the financial experience of the System's investments.

Any review of these comparative schedules should be made in the light of Tables C-7 and C-8, which show the significant changes affecting the actuarial valuations in recent years.

Table C-9 summarizes changes in status for active and inactive numbers and annuitants between July 1, 2002 and July 1, 2003.

Table C-10 reconciles the member records received from PERSI with the records used in the valuation.

The total salaries paid to ORP members who are contributing 3.03% for the year ending June 30, 2003 was \$148,913,536. The total salaries paid to ORP members who are contributing 3.83% for the year ending June 30, 2003 was \$13,857,387. These salaries are used to finance the UAAL.

Table C-1: Summary of Membership Data

		Active Members			Annuitants	
	Number (1)	Annual Salaries in Thousands	Average Annual Salaries	Number	Annual Benefits in Thousands	Average Annual Benefits
July 1, 2003						
Fire and Police	5,560	\$233,563	\$42,008	1,622	\$25,668	\$15,825
General Employees:						
Male	16,000	520,992	32,562	7,519	79,675	10,596
Female	23,979	574,909	23,976	9,833	68,219	6,938
Teachers:						
Male	5,165	252,324	48,853	2,366	51,679	21,842
Female	11,681	481,827	41,249	3,651	53,978	14,784
Total	62,385	\$2,063,615	\$33,079	24,991	\$279,219	\$11,173
July 1, 200 <u>2</u>						
Fire and Police	5,499	\$227,249	\$41,326	1,508	\$22,487	\$14,912
General Employees:						
Male	16,120	527,988	32,754	7,325	74,621	10,187
Female	23,858	570,559	23,915	9,529	63,584	6,673
Teachers:						
Male	5,283	250,593	47,434	2,204	46,130	20,930
Female	11,616	459,615	39,567	3,452	48,552	14,065
Total	62,376	\$2.036.004	\$32,641	24,018	\$255,374	\$10,633

(1) Not included in these figures are the following:

	Total Inactive Members	I Otal Illactive ivicilibeis	18,599	18,267
	Nonvested	III active ivicinideis	10,702	10,937
eceiving Benefits	Average	Allinaal Delicills	\$4,099	\$4,590
Members Not Currently Receiving Benefits	Annual Benefits	III I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	\$32,371	\$33,642
Vested Inactive	ned milk	Namba	7,897	7,330
			2003	2002

(2) At earliest retirement date

Note: In 2003, 196 vested annuitants of the Firefighters' Retirement Fund were not eligible for a PERS benefit. In 2002, 200 were not eligible.

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Table C-2: Summary of Age and Service Statistics

		Ac	Active Members	v		Inactive Members Not	2	dembers Re Early Retir	Members Receiving Service or Early Retirement Benefits	or
				Average	Average	Currently		Average	Average	
	Vested	Nonvested	Total	Age	Service	Receiving	Number	Age	Reliferie	Average Service
July 1, 2003										
Fire and Police	3,531	2,029	5,560	40.6	9.6	290	1,622	65.5	56.2	17.9
General Employees:										
Male	9,565	6,435	16,000	47.0	9.7	2,423	7,519	73.1	62.6	16.8
Female	13,332	10,647	23,979	45.9	8.5	3,355	9,833	74.2	61.2	13.2
Teachers:										
Male	3,990	1,175	5,165	46.6	14.9	571	2,366	6.69	61.1	25.6
Female	8,529	3,152	11,681	45.6	12.7	1,258	3,651	72.2	61.2	22.2
Total	38,947	23,438	62,385	45.7	10.2	7,897	24,991	72.6	61.3	17.1
July 1, 2002										
Fire and Police	3,400	2,099	5,499	40.6	9.4	259	1,508	65.8	56.3	17.3
General Employees:										
Male	9,514	909'9	16,120	46.7	9.5	2,265	7,325	73.2	62.7	16.6
Female	12,805	11,053	23,858	45.4	8.1	3,088	9,529	74.3	61.3	12.9
Teachers:										
Male	4,030	1,253	5,283	46.4	14.7	545	2,204	70.1	61.2	25.2
Female	8,390	3,226	11,616	45.3	12.3	1,173	3,452	72.6	61.4	21.6
Total	38,139	24,237	62,376	45.4	10.0	7,330	24,018	72.8	61.4	16.7

Note: The averages shown in this table are for general information purposes. The valuation results depend upon the personnel data underlying the averages, rather than upon the averages themselves.

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Table C-3: Age Distribution of Active Members

•			Age Groups	S		
	0-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	+09	Total
July 1, 2003						
Fire and Police General Employees:	818	1,933	1,594	1,072	143	5,560
Male	1,343	2,703	4,700	5,338	1,916	16,000
Female	2,076	4,249	8,114	7,451	2,089	23,979
Teachers:						1
Male	316	1,141	1,318	1,930	460	5,165
Female	1,142	2,279	3,183	4,340	737	11,681
Total	5,695	12,305	18,909	20,131	5,345	62,385
Percentage of Total	9.13%	19.72%	30.31%	32.27%	8.57%	100.00%
July 1, 200 <u>2</u>						
Fire and Police General Fmolovees:	822	1,882	1,578	1,079	138	5,499
Male	1,340	2,754	5,025	5,154	1,847	16,120
Female	2,148	4,433	8,266	7,069	1,942	23,858
l eachers: Male	332	1 159	1 364	1 990	438	5 283
Female	1,112	2,283	3,325	4,232	664	11,616
Total	5.754	12.511	19.558	19.524	5.029	62.376
Percentage of Total	9.22%	20.06%	31.36%	31,30%	8.06%	100.00%

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Table C-4: Membership Data

	Average	Age **	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.69	69.7	69.3	69.5	70.8	71.0	71.2	71.3	72.3	71.5	71.8	71.9	72.1	72.3
ants	Average Annual	Benefit	\$ 1,284	1,462	1,476	1,499	1,492	1,501	2,062	2,139	2,193	2,353	2,510	2,664	2,817	3,021	3,249	3,493	3,658	3,911	4,049	4,225
Annuitants	Annual Benefits in	Thousands	\$ 3,207	4,351	5,261	6,442	7,255	8,494	12,993	15,098	16,981	20,172	23,176	26,593	29,876	34,073	39,103	44,597	48,784	54,583	59,182	64,558
		Number	2,498	2,977	3,565	4,298	4,862	5,659	6,301	7,058	7,745	8,573	9,235	9,982	10,606	11,279	12,035	12,766	13,336	13,955	14,615	15,281
	Average Years of	Service	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	8.9	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.2
	Average	Age	*	*	*	*	*	*	41.6	41.2	40.3	40.1	40.8	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.0	42.2	42.4
Active Members	Average Annual	Salary	\$ 5,906	6,247	6,672	6,805	6,832	7,255	7,953	8,771	9,596	10,135	10,967	11,826	12,580	13,518	14,700	15,557	16,234	17,336	17,855	18,187
`	Annual Salaries in	Millions	\$ 95	124	140	160	203	219	243	286	342	381	418	459	497	220	296	630	829	739	292	797
		Number	16,014	19,796	21,048	23,505	29,648	30,174	30,603	32,545	35,658	37,559	38,122	38,848	39,510	40,722	40,537	40,495	41,779	42,626	43,030	43,843
	Valuation Date	(July 1)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987

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<sup>\*</sup> Not calculated \*\* Excludes survivors and disabled members.

	Average Age **	72.5	73.2 73.2 73.3	73.5 73.4 73.6	73.5	73.2 73.1 73.1	72.7 72.7	72.5
ints	Average Annual Benefit	4,393 4,572	4,873 5,270 5,651	6,101 6,651 7,074	7,473	8,210 8,891 9,332	10,118 10,633	11,173
Annuitants	Annual Benefits in Thousands	69,416 74,809	82,262 92,040 100,854	111,545 124,254 136,327	148,740 160,908	173,519 193,441 209,549	235,269 255,374	279,219
	Number	15,801	16,880 17,464 17,847	18,283 18,683 19,272	19,903 20,499	21,134 21,756 22,456	23,253 24,018	24,991
	Average Years of Service	8.80 6.44	8 8 8 4 4 6	8 6 6 0.0 0.0	9.2 9.5 9.5	7.00 8.00 8.00	9.7 10.0	10.2
Active Members	Average Age	42.6 9.29	43.0 43.1 5.8	43.7 43.9 43.9	44.1 1.3	44.6 44.8 0.5	45.1 45.4	45.7
	Average Annual Salary	18,969	19,919 20,842 21,994	22,663 23,322 24,866	25,558 26,403	27,156 28,243 29,778	30,976 32,641	33,079
∢	Annual Salaries in Millions	859 911	961 1,039 1,134	1,191 1,254 1,388	1,452	1,562 1,673 1,798	1,924 2,036	2,064
	Number	45,262 46,106	48,251 49,854 51,557	52,532 53,763 55,811	56,802 57,237	57,528 59,248 60,388	62,125 62,376	62,385
	Valuation Date (July 1)	1988 1989	1990 1991 1992	1993 1994 1995	1996 1997	1998 1999 2000	2001 2002	2003

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<sup>\*</sup> Not calculated \*\* Excludes survivors and disabled members.

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Table C-5: Contribution Rates

Prior to Subsequent Year COLA Adjustment	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability <sup>(5)</sup> (in Millions)	\$ 72.2 106.4 110.1	132.1	125.0 216.3	230.3 306.8 392.2	423.1 462.9 553.1 582.8 653.5	664.6 729.4 614.8 555.7 526.7
Prior to Year CO	Amortization Period (Years)	under 30(6) under 50(6) under 30(6)	41 36	30	28 - (7)	28 27 33 32	34 35 26 26 35
/ee <sup>(1)</sup>	Other	(4) (4) (4)	(4)	(4) 4.50	4.50 4.50 6.50	4.50 4.50 4.67 5.05	5.26 5.30 5.34 5.34 5.34
Actual Rates Employee	Fire & Police	(3)	(3)	(3) 5.40	5.40 5.40 5.40	5.40 5.40 5.60 6.05	6.30 6.35 6.40 6.40 6.40
Actı	Employer <sup>(2)</sup>	7.25 7.25 7.25	6.80	6.78 6.80	6.81 7.11	7.11 8.36 9.50 9.50 9.05	8.75 8.82 8.89 8.89 8.89
	GASB Determined ARC <sup>(9)</sup>	4 4 4 2 2 2	4 4 2 2	4 4 5 Z Z Z	X	4 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2	4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2
Employer Rates	Total Rate <sup>(2)</sup>	6.69 7.70 7.22	7.33	6.74 6.54	6.96 9.87	8.96 8.95 9.63 9.46	9.33 9.39 9.31 8.84 8.67
Calculated Statutory Minimum Employer 25/30-Year Funding (8)	Amortization Payment Rate	4.68 5.17 4.71	4.96 3.65	3.43 4.09 4.09	3.58 4.11	4.04 4.02 4.24 4.39	2. 2. 3. 4. 4. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.
Calculated Sta	Current Normal Cost Rate (1)	2.01 2.53 2.51	3.26 3.40	3.31 2.45	2.43 3.38 5.76	4.92 4.93 5.20 5.20	5.11 5.09 6.02 5.97 5.97
	Valuation Date (July 1)	1968 1969 1970	1971 1972	1973 1974	1976 1976 1977	1978 1979 1980 1981	1983 1984 1985 1986

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Prior to Subsequent Year COLA Adjustment	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability <sup>(5)</sup> (in Millions)	\$ 699.1 589.1	578.7 622.7	677.3	740.0	1,040.6	952.1	639.5	128.9	(493.9)	(704.0)	(868.3)	186.3	1,075.7	1,214.6
Prior to Year CC	Amortization Period (Years)	32 24	55 55 57	21	18	22	18	13	2	N/A	A/N	A/N	10	39	19
Vee <sup>(1)</sup>	Other	5.34 5.34	5.34 5.34	5.84	6.38	6.97	6.97	6.97	6.97	09.9	09.9	5.86	5.86	5.86	09.9
Actual Rates Employee	Fire & Police	6.40 6.40	6.40 6.40	7.02	7.82	8.53	8.53	8.53	8.53	8.10	8.10	7.21	7.21	7.21	8.09
Act	Employer <sup>(2)</sup>	8.89 8.89	8.80 8.80 8.80	9.75	10.65	11.63	11.63	11.64	11.64 <sup>(10)</sup>	11.03 (10)	11.03 (10)	9.80	9.80	9.80 (11)	11.04
	GASB Determined ARC <sup>(9)</sup>	∢ ∢ Z Z	⊄ Z Z Z	Ϋ́	Ϋ́Z	Ϋ́	ΑN	10.413	9.80	7.82	7.38	7.32	9.44	10.31	10.50
Employer Rates g (8)	Total Rate <sup>(2)</sup>	9.01 8.54	8.41 8.41	9.21	10.07	11.38	10.91	10.62	9.43	9.22	9.44	10.04	9.44	10.31	10.50
Calculated Statutory Minimum Employer Rates 25/30-Year Funding (8)	Amortization Payment Rate	3.21 2.53	2.34 2.34	2.44	2.94	3.91	3.23	2.25	0.45	(1.40)	(2.06)	(2.72)	0.50	2.94	3.23
Calculated Sta	Current Normal Cost Rate (1)	5.85 5.86	6.07 6.07	6.77	7.13	7.47	7.68	8.37	8.98	9.22	9.44	10.04	8.94	7.37	7.27
	Valuation Date (July 1)	1988 1989	1990 1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003

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### Notes on Table C-5

- (1) Normal cost rates and employee rates prior to 1986 are based on actual employer rates. They would vary from the rates shown if employer rates were changed.
- (2) Excludes additional administrative contributions required before 1980. Aggregate weighted employer rate since 1993. Can't be less than the normal cost rate.
- (3) 3.6% of annual salary up to \$4,800, plus 7.2% of excess.
- (4) 3.0% of annual salary up to \$4,800, plus 6.0% of excess.
- (5) Calculated as of the valuation date, prior to any COLA adjustment or Gain Sharing allocation. Beginning in 1991, amounts funded by ORP contributions are not included in the UAAL.
- (6) For actuarial valuations prior to 1971, an explicit amortization period was not calculated. The current employer contribution rate was compared to a contribution rate based on either a 30 or 50 year amortization period.
- (7) Based on the results of the 1977 experience study, the valuation results indicated that the employer contribution rate in effect at the time of the valuation would be insufficient to amortize the UAAL over a reasonable period. Subsequent increases in the employer contribution rate in 1979 and 1980 resulted in a reasonable amortization period.
- (8) Amortization rates in 1992 and before represent 30-year funding. Amortization rates in 1993 and after represent 25-year funding.
- (9) GASB required an ARC to be computed for all plan years after June 15, 1996. As long as a positive UAAL exists and is being amortized over a reasonable period of time, generally less than 30 years, the ARC is equal to the actual contribution rate set by the Board. If a Funding Reserve exists, GASB requires the amortization of the reserve and a calculated ARC less than the normal cost rate. The actual PERSI rate cannot be less than the normal cost rate under the statutory requirements. The ARC calculated as of the valuation date is applicable to the employer fiscal year commencing October 1 of the calendar year following the valuation date. The ARC includes the discretionary COLA increases if approved by the Board prior to the completion of the valuation report.
- (10) Permanent rate is shown; temporary rate of 9.80% was effective November 1, 1997, until Board adopted permanent 9.80% rate April 2000.
- (11) The rate shown as ARC is the minimum contribution rate calculated according to statute and is assumed to be effective 18 months following the valuation date.



Table C-6: Investments (Dollar Amounts in Millions)

Total Investments Held on Valuation Yield Net of Investment Expenses Date **During Previous Year** Valuation Date Market Valuation Valuation Market (July 1) **Basis Basis** Basis **Basis** 1968 30.6 30.6 6.38% 6.38% 102.4 1973 111.0 (7.39)4.85 1978 211.2 213.0 1.61 2.80 1983 658.5 628.6 40.36 16.33 1986 1,095.7 1,115.2 23.23 17.24 10.52 1987 1,206.5 1,299.4 12.01 1988 1,294.4 1,265.7 (0.60)(5.60)1989 1,533.0 1,560.0 13.13 17.61 1990 1,742.8 1,776.4 10.31 10.55 1991 7.93 1,907.1 1,976.8 6.06 1992 2,164.2 2,197.2 10.27 8.11 1993 2,531.7 2,525.0 12.60 10.66 1994 2,674.7 2,674.7 2.50 2.76 1995 3,237.9 14.34 14.34 3,237.9 1996 17.83 17.83 3,853.8 3,853.8 1997 4,728.5 4,728.5 19.11 19.11 1998 5,741.0 5,741.0 17.19 17.19 1999 11.18 11.18 6,450.9 6,450.9 2000 7,285.3 7,285.3 12.93 12.93 2001 6,732.4 6,732.4 (6.40)(6.40)2002 6.256.3 6,256.3 (7.36)(7.36)2003 6,544.8 6,544.8 3.32 3.32

Table C-7: Changes Affecting Actuarial Valuations - Statistics

Valuation	Minimum	Postretireme		Regular
Date <sup>(1)</sup>	Benefit <sup>(2)</sup>	Maximum	Granted	Interest <sup>(3)</sup>
1967	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.00%
1968	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.25
1969	N/A	3.0%	3.0%	4.375
1970	N/A	3.0	3.0	4.75
1971	N/A	3.0	3.0	5.00
1972	N/A	3.0	3.0	5.00
1973	N/A	3.0	3.0	5.50
1974	\$5.00	3.0	3.0	6.00
1975	5.15	3.0	3.0	6.00
1976	5.30	3.0	3.0	6.00
1977	5.62	5.3	6.0 <sup>(4)</sup>	6.50
1978	5.96	6.0	6.0	6.50
1979	6.32	6.0	6.0	6.50
1980	6.70	6.0	6.0	6.50
1981	7.10	6.0	6.0	7.00
1982	7.53	6.0	6.0	7.50
1983	7.92	5.1	5.1	8.00
1984	8.14	2.9	2.9	8.50
1985	8.48	4.2	4.2	9.00
1986	8.57	3.2	1.0	9.00
1987	8.70	1.5	1.5	7.50
1988	8.78	4.5	1.0	6.50
1989	8.87	4.2	1.0	6.50
1990	9.29	4.7	4.7	7.00
1991	9.81	5.6	5.6	7.37
1992	10.59	3.8	3.8	5.75
1993	12.48	3.1	3.1	4.25
1994	14.43	2.8	2.8	4.00
1995	14.85	2.9	2.9	4.75
1996	15.23	2.6	2.6	5.75
1997	15.67	2.9	2.9	5.13
1998	16.02	2.2	2.2	5.38
1999	18.06	1.6	1.6	5.00
2000	18.47	2.3	2.3	7.93
2001	19.10	3.4	3.4	11.985
2002	19.62	2.7	2.7	8.84
2003	19.81	1.8	1.0	3.36

<sup>(1)</sup> Valuations as of July 1. Postretirement increase effective previous January 1 for years prior to 1987, previous March 1 for 1987 and after.



<sup>(2)</sup> Minimum monthly benefit per year of service; benefit levels for fire and police members are 20% greater than amount shown.

<sup>(3)</sup> Average rate credited on member contributions during year prior to valuation date, actual rates may vary during the year.

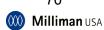
<sup>(4) 5.3%</sup> for 1976 retirees.

Table C-8: Changes Affecting Actuarial Valuations - Descriptions

Valuation Date	Change
1968	Actuarial assumptions were revised to reflect actual experience for the study period from inception to June 30, 1967.
1969	Discretionary cost-of-living increases and death benefit provisions were adopted.
1971	Vesting, early retirement, and death benefits were improved.
1974	Major changes in actuarial assumptions and a new retirement benefit formula were adopted.
1976	Actuarial assumptions for investment earnings, future salaries, and service retirement were changed. Changes in the compulsory retirement provisions, death benefit eligibility, and the maximum discretionary cost-of-living increases, including funding for an automatic 1% annual increase in postretirement benefits.
1977	Major changes in actuarial assumptions as a result of a study of the System's actual experience. These revisions were tentative, made on the basis of limited experience data.
1978	The termination of employment and the retired mortality assumptions were revised based on an update of the study of the System's actual experience.
1979	Reflects the maximum 40-year funding period enacted in 1979 legislation.
1980	Actuarial assumptions for investment earnings, salary growth, and disabled members' mortality assumptions were changed. Reduction factors for early retirement were modified and employee contribution rates were increased. The bond valuation method was revised, generating a one-time investment gain.
1982	Actuarial assumptions were revised to reflect the results of the System's experience over the three-year period ending June 30, 1981. The early retirement "Rule of 90(80)" and graded increase in both employee and employer contribution rates were implemented.
1983	The asset valuation method for mortgages was changed.
1985	Actuarial assumptions were revised based on the experience study for the period July 1, 1981 through June 30, 1984.
1988	Actuarial assumptions were revised based on the experience study for the period July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1987.

Valuation Date	Change
1992	Actuarial assumptions were revised based on the 1992 Investigation of Experience Study. Benefits and contributions were increased effective October 1, 1992. The benefit percentage factor was increased, the averaging period used in determining average monthly salary was decreased, and the early retirement reduction factors were decreased.
1993	Disability eligibility provisions for fire and police members were changed and contribution rates were increased to reflect this change. Benefits and contributions were increased effective October 1, 1993. The benefit percentage factor was increased, the averaging period used in determining average monthly salary was decreased, and the early retirement reduction factors were decreased.
1994	Actuarial assumptions were revised based on the 1994 Investigation of Experience Study. Benefits and contributions were increased effective October 1, 1994. The benefit percentage factor was increased, the averaging period used in determining average monthly salary was decreased, and the early retirement reduction factors were decreased.
1996	Actuarial assumptions were revised based on the 1996 Investigation of Experience Study.
1998	Mortality and Salary increase assumptions were revised based on the 1998 Investigation of Experience Study. The benefits for all annuitants were restored to 100% of purchasing power at the original retirement date.
2000	The permanent total contribution rate was reduced effective November 1, 2000. Benefits were increased and disability eligibility service requirements were reduced effective July 1, 2000. The interest crediting rate on employee contributions was changed to the actual return of the System. Retirement and disablement assumptions were revised based on the 2000 Investigation of Experience Study.
2001	A Gain Sharing allocation of \$155.4 million was granted by the Board.
2002	Salary increase and termination of employment assumptions were revised based on the 2002 Investigation of Experience Study.
2003	Scheduled contribution rate increases at July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005 reflected. \$100,000 death benefit for Fire and Police duty deaths added along with 0.1% increase in Fire and Police Employer Contribution rate.





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Table C-9: Changes in Status

	Active Contributing Members	Non-Contributing Members	Annuitants
July 1, 2002 Valuation	62,376	18,267	24,018
Termination with Refund	(2,149)	(2,217)	-
Termination without Refund	(3,224)	3,224	-
Service Retirement	(1,222)	(311)	1,533
Disability Retirement	(81)	(34)	115
Death with Beneficiary *	(10)	(1)	11
Death without Beneficiary	(30)	(24)	(807)
New Entrants	5,509	631	` 17 <sup>´</sup>
Rehires	1,216	(936)	(10)
Other	<del>_</del>		<u>114</u>
Total Change	9	332	973
July 1, 2003 Valuation	62,385	18,599	24,991

<sup>\*</sup> Only deaths of active members and vested inactive members are shown.

Table C-10: Reconciliation of Data Records

_	Active	Vested Inactive	Nonvested Inactive	Annuitants
Original Records Received	62,389	7,899	12,950	25,208
Duplicated Member Ids Annuitants of Firefighters' Retirement Fund not Eligible for a PERS	(4)	(2)	-	(3)
Benefit	-	-	-	(196)
Idaho Falls Police Annuitants  Not Eligible for a PERS Benefit  Other Annuitant Records with	-	-	-	(9)
Zero PERS Benefit Nonvested Inactive Records with	-	-	-	(9)
Zero Accumulated Employee Contributions	<del>_</del>	<del>-</del>	(2,248)	
Records Used for Valuation	62,385	7,897	10,702	24,991

### **Appendix D: Glossary**

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

# Actuarial Assumptions

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

# Actuarial Cost Method

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

# Actuarial Gain (Loss)

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

## Actuarial Present Value

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

# Actuarial Valuation

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

## Actuarial Value of Assets

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

# Actuarially Equivalent

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

# Amortization Payment

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

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### Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method

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

### **Funding Reserve**

The excess of the Actuarial Value of Assets over the Actuarial Accrued Liability. Standard actuarial terminology defines this as the "Funding Excess." PERSI uses the term Funding Reserve.

### **Normal Cost**

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

## Actuarial Accrued Liability

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

### Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

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

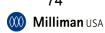
### **Accrued Benefit**

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

### **Projected Benefits**

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





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