Actuarial Report

REPORT ON AN ACTUARIAL VALUATION

OF THE

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM AS OF JUNE 30, 1975

An annual actuarial valuation of the system was completed as of June 30, 1975. The results of the valuation are presented in this report. Such a valuation is undertaken to establish the financial condition of the system from an actuarial standpoint reflecting accruing requirements. From the results of such valuation, the current progress of the system may be measured and determined. In such an actuarial valuation, effect is given to all accrued liabilities and accruing costs under the prescribed benefit schedule.

In an actuarial valuation an analysis is made of the changes in the active membership among the several participating municipalities. In this process, account is taken of the additions to membership during the year and the basic characteristics thereof, the separations from service due to resignation, death and retirement, and other pertinent factors of significance. The experience of the system among retirements is studied and evaluated. In his report on the valuation, the actuary attempts to point up the factors and conditions that are basic in the valuation procedure and reviews other problems of special import in the operations of the system.

Part 1. ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

1. Mortality expectancy: The 1951 Group Annuity Table (modified)

2. <u>Interest rate</u>: 5% per annum

1.	Mortality expectations interest rate: 5% Turnover factors:	% per annum Assumed annual from all cause	rates of wites a rate per	hdrawal 1,000 Female
3.		20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 and over	182 167 121 92 63 48 22 10 Mortalit	196 143 110 75 57 26 12
	0.		-	und rot

- 4. Future salary increments: Assumed annual compound rate per year - 66 years Male
- 5. Average age at retirement: Female - 64 years 6. <u>Disability rates</u>: Actual operating experience. It was assumed that 12-1/2% of all disable-
- ments would occur in line of duty 7. Marital status: 85% of employees in service were assumed to be married with the average of the wives 4 years younger than the employees: 75% of the employees retiring on pension were assumed to be married
- 8. Administrative expense: None

Part 2. MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Part 2.	MEMBERSHIP STA	110110		
code		Number of Active Members	Numbe	oners Female	Total Membership
Refer-	City or Town	Members	28	9	168
ence		131		3	128
1	Barrington	111	14		96
2	Bristol	96		65	660
3	Burrillville	509	86	3	122
7	Cranston	115	4	,	262
9	East Greenwich	273	68	22	363
10	East Providence	27)	5		27
14	Hopkinton	48	4	2	54
15	Jamestown		3	1	211
16	Johnston	207	55	8	341
21	Newport	278	-	6	200
21		173	21	6	151
23	North Kingstown	119	26		. 81
24	North Providence	72	7	2	799
25	North Smithfield	608	156	35	
26	Pawtucket	68	15	2	85
30	Scituate		8	2	109
31	Smithfield	99	-	8	156
32	South Kingstown	141	7	2	104
33	Tiverton	89	13	2	92
34	Warren	75	15		398
39	Woonsocket	314	68	16	7,70
39	SPECIAL UNITS				
50	East Greenwich Fire District	9			9
51	Cranston Housing Authority	12			12
52	East Providence Housing Authority	10			10
53	Pawtucket Housing Authority	33	8		41
	Carried forward	3,612	611	194	4,417
	Carried Tornard			-	

		Number of Active Members	Numb Pens Male	er of ioners Female	Total Membership
Code Refer- ence	City or Town	3,612	611	194	4,417
<u>eno-</u> 54	Brought forward East Greenwich	20	5		25
55	North Kingstown Police and	72	6		78
56	Fire	3			3
57	Authority Lincoln Housing Authority	6			6
58	North Providence Police	47	4		51
59	Bristol Housing	4			4
60	Barrington Police and Fire	59	6		65
61	Smithfield Police and Fire	48	3		51 21
62	Warren Police	19	~		_
63	South Kingstown Police and Fire	35		1	36
64	North Smithfield Fire	8			8
65	Burrillville Housing Authority	2			2
66	North Providence Housing Authority	4			4
67	East Smithfield Water District	2	1		3
68	Greenville Water District	4		_==	4
	Totals	3,945	638	195	4,778

Part 3. UNFUNDED ACCRUED LIABILITY AT JUNE 30, 1975

Ps	art 3. UNFUNDED ACCRUED LIABI	LITY AT JUN	E 30, 19	75 Unfunded
10				Accrued
		Year	Plan	Liability
- 1-	Municipality	of Entry	1 14	
Code				
	General Employees			\$ 228,436
		1957	2%	\$ 228,436
1	Barrington	1957	2	218,148
2	Bristol	1968	1-2/3	1,697,788
3	Burrillville	1963	2	137,181
1 2 3 7 9	Cranston East Greenwich	1957	2	1)//120-
9	East Greenwich	/ 4	2	622,331
	East Providence	1961	2 1-2/3	101,773
10	Hopkinton	1969	2	121,638
14	Jamestown	1964	2	381,177
15 16	Johnston	1968 1966	1-2/3	1,011,602
21	Newport	1900	/ >	
21	_	1957	2	261,166
23	North Kingstown	1961	2	310,305
23 24	North Providence	1964	2	142,411
25	North Smithfield	1962	2 2 2 2	2,042,592
25 26	Pawtucket	1967	2	327,648
30	Scituate	-/-/		
	61 - 7 3	1959	2	102,722
31	Smithfield	1957	2	77,402
32	South Kingstown	1964	1-2/3	237,336
33	Tiverton Warren	1957	2	168,619 1,255,127
31 32 33 34 39	Woonsocket	1962	1-2/3	1,255,127
39	WOOMSOCKET			
	Special Authorities			
			•	40,072
51	Cranston Housing Authority	1968	2	40,012
52	East Providence Housing		2	33,798
)~	Authority	1968	1-2/3	226,064
53	Pawtucket Housing Authority	1968	$\frac{1-2}{3}$	9,021
53 56 57 59 65	Cumberland Housing Authority	1969 1969	$\frac{1-2}{3}$	9,617
57	Lincoln Housing Authority	1970	2	8,388
59	Bristol Housing Authority	1970	~	
65	Burrillville Housing	1972	2	9,007
	Authority	19/2	_	
66	North Providence Housing	1973	2	738
	Authority	1717		
67	East Smithfield Water	1973	2	13,706
	District	1973	2	15,227
68	Greenville Water District	-/1/		
	Carried forward			\$ 9,932,112
	Carried Tolward			

		Year of Entry	<u>Plan</u>	Unfunded Accrued Liability
<u>Code</u>	Municipality Brought forward			\$ 9,932,112
	Police & Fire District	1967 1968	2 % 2	45,311
50 54 55	North Kingstown Police	1968 1969	2 2	270, 198 101, 823
58 60	North Providence and Barrington Police and Fire	1970 1970	2 2	115,831 45,787
62 63	warren Police South Kingstown Police and Fire	1971	2	92,188
61	Smithfield Police	1972	2	107,973
64	Fire North Smithfield Police and Fire	1972	2	37,019
	<u>Total</u>			\$10,809,954

Part 4. RECOMMENDED RATES OF CONTRIBUTION FOR PARTICIPATING MUNICIPALITIES

		Year of Member-	Rate of Pension		of Payrol	
Coc	le <u>City or Town</u>	ship	Credit	Cost	<u>Liability</u>	Total
	General Employees					
1 2 3 7 9	Barrington Bristol Burrillville Cranston East Greenwich	1957 1957 1968 1963 1957	2% 2 1-2/3 2 2	10.70% 11.50 8.36 8.02 10.80	1.40% 1.30 6.19 1.50	12.10% 12.80 8.36 14.21 12.30
10	East R rovidence	1961	2	7.80	7.18	14.98
14	Hopkinton	1969	1-2/3	8.60	8.20	16.80
15	Jamestown	1964	2	8.84	4.19	13.03
16	Johnston	1968	2	8.16	3.83	11.99
21	Newport	1966	1-2/3	6.78	5.77	12.55
23	North Kingstown	1957	2	8.90	1.20	10.10
24	North Providence	1961	2	6.67	4.68	11.35
25	North Smithfield	1964	2	8.65	4.41	13.06
26	Pawtucket	1962	2	6.12	5.67	11.79
30	Scituate	1967	2	8.93	8.55	17.48
31	Smithfield	1959	2	8.70	1.00	9.70
32	South Kingstown	1957	2	9.00	0.40	9.40
33	Tiverton	1964	1-2/3	6.08	6.88	12.96
34	Warren	1957	2	9.90	2.40	12.30
39	Woonsocket	1962	1-2/3	5.03	7.90	12.93
	Housing Authorities					
51	Cranston	1968	2%	8.42%	1.52%	9.94%
52	East Providence	1968	2	8.11	1.41	9.52
53	Pawtucket	1968	1-2/3	8.70	8.30	17.00
56	Cumberland	1969	1-2/3	4.20	1.10	5.30
57	Lincoln	1969	1-2/3	4.70	1.20	5.90
59	Bristol	1970	2	8.40	1.30	9.70
65	Burrillville	1972	2 2	6.30	2.50	8.80
66	North Providence	1973		5.80	0.20	6.00
6 7 68	Water Districts East Smithfield Greenville	1973 1973	2 2	12.20 4.50	6.60 5.10	18.80 9.60

		Year of Member- ship	Rate of Pension Credit	Total Employer Contributions
Cod	Police		24	
50	East Greenwich Fire	1967	2%	14.00%
54	East Greenwich	1968	2	14.00
55	North Kingstown Police and Fire	1968	2	14.00
58	North Providence Police	1968	2	14.00
60	Barrington Police and Fire	1970	2	14.00
62	Warren Police	1970	2	14.00
63	South Kingstown Police and Fire	1971	2	14.00
61	Smithfield Police and Fire	1972	2	14.00
64	North Smithfield Police and Fire	1972	2	14.00

The aforesaid rates are applicable to the budgeted payroll for each fiscal year on the employees participating in the system. By this method sufficient revenues may be provided currently to meet the system's annual accruing requirements. These requirements consist of the cost incurred for current service, referred to as the "normal Cost", plus the annual amortization payment on the "Unfunded Accrued Liability".

Part 5. VALUATION OF PENSION ROLL

The pension roll at the close of the year and a valuation thereof was as follows:

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
638	195
76.6%	23.4%
\$1,457,846	\$382,733
\$2,285	\$1, 963
65.7	64.8
\$14,837,923	\$4,172,361
	638 76.6% \$1,457,846 \$2,285 65.7

The actuarial reserve requirements on pensioners as established at June 30, 1975 amounted to \$19,010,284. This compares with the balance in the "Retirement Reserve" at that date of \$21,235,095. This determination indicates relative financial stability according to the actuarial criteria used in this valuation.

Part 6. OBLIGATIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES

In subscribing to membership in the system on behalf of their employees, the cities and towns and the several special governmental units participating in the system have undertaken pension obligations consisting of (a) the accrued liabilities for service rendered by the employees prior to the effective dates of participation referred to as "prior service"; and (b) the accruing cost for future service generally known as "normal cost" or the current year's pension liability.

Prior service. The liability for pension credit in the case of each municipality for service by their employees prior to the date of participation was computed at the time participation was applied for. A prior service contribution rate was fixed as a percentage of payroll, as required by law, at a rate that would bring about the amortization of the total accrued liability over a period of 25 years from the effective dates of participation. This period for amortization purposes was fixed since, on the average, the prior service or accrued liability is expected to be fully amortized by the time the employees in service at the beginning date of participation became separated from service by resignation, death or retirement.

Current service. Normal cost was determined upon the basis of the total membership with full effect to the particular age,

service and salary characteristics of the participating employees. As required, this rate was calculated as a percentage of payroll. The normal cost rate is to be applied to the current payroll budget for each municipality on the employees participating in the system.

Unfunded accrued liability. Prior service cost and normal cost contribution rates are presented in a statement in the succeeding pages of this report. The statement shows the unfunded accrued liability at June 30, 1975 for the several participating municipalities and special governmental units. This liability in the case of each participating entity represents the amount of its unpaid indebtedness to the system on account of prior service and includes the deficiencies in cost requirements for future service. Part of these deficiencies was due to the variations between the established contribution rates for such service reflecting our actuarial assumptions and the actual operating experience of each participating municipality. A part thereof, however, may be attributed to liberalizing changes in the benefit schedule which occurred since the dates when the initial contribution rates were established.

Part 7. BASIC FACTORS FOR ACTUARIAL VALUATION PURPOSES

The procedures involved in an actuarial valuation are briefly described. Such a valuation represents basically a statistical analysis of data reflecting the mortality and service cal analysis of data reflecting the mortality and service experience among the active and retired membership. The data experience among the active and retired membership, (2) separaticuludes (1) the current additions to membership, (2) separations from service due to resignation or dismissal without right to a retirement annuity, (3) rate of retirement, that is, the number of members who will survive at retirement and qualify for retirement, (4) deaths among active members, (5) disability occurring before attainment of retirement age, and (6) deaths among retired members and beneficiaries.

All of the foregoing factors are active and interactive in the calculation of costs and liabilities. These factors and others are considered in the formulation of contribution rate schedules that are designed for the purpose of accumulating reserves to meet the ultimate pension and benefit payouts to employees and beneficiaries who may qualify for benefits.

Since the financial effect of these factors on the system varies with the ages of the members, exposure tables are prepared for the factors of new entrants, deaths and separations from service. Separate tables are formulated for male and female members in order to give effect to the special characteristics affecting the respective categories of members.

The ratio of actual terminations to the number of members exposed to termination for each of the several causes, at the various ages, results in rates of termination. These rates are generally leveled out to eliminate any marked variances between ages that may occur in cases where the data is limited in scope or is fragmentary in form.

Thus, the actuary can test the rates as developed in the actuarial valuation by applying prior rates to the exposures developed in the current year's valuation. By comparing the expected deaths and terminations under the aforesaid procedure with actual terminations for each of the several causes during the period covered by the actuarial valuation, the accuracy of the newly established termination or separation rates may be checked. Revisions or changes may be made currently, if necessary.

Such a valuation, therefore, provides the basis for making appropriate assumptions with respect to the following data for use in actuarial valuations and cost determinations.

1. New members. Incoming members form a part of the exposure study and constitute a basic element in the formulation of rates of separation from service. This factor has a direct effect on the financing of a system particularly if the underlying trend is toward more advanced ages at entry into service since it may mean higher costs.

- 2. Separation from service. These rates are used to forecast the number of active members who will withdraw from service without right to pensions and apply for a refund of their contribution credits.
- 3. Deaths among members. Rates of death among the active members are subject to measurement for the purpose of forecasting the probable number of separations due to death thus releasing liabilities for accumulated pension credits and establishing the liability for survivors' annuities.
- 4. Rates of service retirement. These rates are established at the ages at which employees may be expected to become superanguated and retire on a service retirement annuity beginning at the prescribed ages for service retirement.
- 5. <u>Disability claims</u>. The number of active members who may become disabled and qualify for disability retirement, for occupational or non-occupational causes, and the ages at which these incidents may occur are compiled. Rates of the probability of disability are formulated to measure this factor for cost and liability purposes.
- 6. <u>Deaths among beneficiaries</u>. Mortality rates among service retirement and the survivors of active and retired members entitled to pension benefits are formulated for the purpose of facilitating the calculation of liabilities and costs that may be incurred on account of this item.

- 7. Salary scale. The retirement annuities are predicated upon a "final average salary" base which is the average earnings for the 3 highest consecutive years of service within the last 10 years of service. A salary scale is prepared, therefore, showing rates of earnings progression to assumed ages of retirement which is applied in the calculation of costs and liabilities. Thus, the total liability may be established on the amounts of annuities to be paid subject to such adjustments that will give effect to releases resulting from separations and deaths occurring prior to retirement.
- 8. Rates of earnings on the system's assets. An interest factor is basic in all actuarial procedure. The reserve liabilities, if fully covered by assets reflecting the actuarial reserve principle, which are to be invested, would be expected to earn a certain assumed rate of income. Under the law, this rate must be fixed by the Board of Trustees upon the basis of the average effective rate of earnings for the "long term". By the long term is meant the average productive life of the active members plus the assumed average life on retirement. The total period comprising the long term may be as much as 35 or 40 years.
- 9. General. While all of the foregoing factors are prominent in cost calculations, the last two factors are especially important in periodic actuarial valuations and cost studies particularly at this time under current economic

conditions. The current trend with respect to these factors must be continuously analyzed and evaluated. Adjustments are generally made in the results of current actuarial valuations to give effect to possible marked variations from the assumed to give effect to possible marked variations from the assumed basic trend. This applies particularly in the case of the earnings progression rates since these rates are frequently influenced by the employer's current personnel policies, economic changes or other local factors.

Part 8. RE-EVALUATION OF THE RATES OF CONTRIBUTION OF CITIES AND TOWNS

As part of the annual actuarial valuation, a check is made of the rates of contribution for the cities and towns who have been participants in the Municipal Employees' Retirement System for a reasonably long period of time. This review is made of cities and towns having at least 10 years of membership in the System. As participating units attain this status, their operating experience is evaluated in order to establish the adequacy or inadequacy of the applicable contribution rates. A current adjustment or revision of these rates, if necessary, is recommended.

<u>Participating cities subject to review</u>. The following cities and towns participating in the System have been subject to this evaluation during the fiscal year covered by this report.

Name of City or Town	Date of Participation		f Members 0, 1975 Pensioners
Jamestown	1964	48	6
North Smithfield	1964	72	9
Tiverton	1964	89	15

Of the foregoing 3 cities and towns, Jamestown and North Smithfield have a 2% per year rate of retirement annuity. The Town of Tiverton maintains a 1-2/3% annuity rate.

Only one additional city is to be considered next year in this check who will have been participants in the System for at

least 10 years, namely, the City of Newport whose date of participation was 1966.

Basic factors. Pension obligations are of long term character, maturing many years after the obligations are initiated. These maturing many years after the obligations are initiated. These obligations, therefore, must be evaluated on a long term basis. Obligations, therefore, must be evaluated on a long term basis. Transitory factors or short term fluctuations cannot be contransitory factors or short term fluctuations cannot be contransitory factors or short term fluctuations. For this sidered in an evaluation of their cost aspects. For this reason, a revaluation or reexamination of contribution rates reason, a revaluation or reexamination of contribution rates for those cities and towns that have been participants for at least 10 years.

A period of 10 years is regarded as a reasonable period to allow for any unusual or abnormal changes in basic factors. These factors include mortality among active and retired members, turnover rates, ages at retirement, salary trends and others that are pertinent in a determination of actuarial costs and liabilities. As participating units acquire increased operating experience, a review of their contribution rates is undertaken and adjustments there of proposed, as required.

Results of re-evaluation. The valuation discloses the cost of financing the currently accruing pension obligation designated as the "normal cost", and the requirements for the amortization of the accrued liability. Each of these items is expressed as a percentage of payroll.

Amortization of accrued liabilities. It has been suggested that a longer period of amortization be provided for the accrued liabilities than the remaining period of 25 years from the initial dates of participation of the cities and towns in the retirement system. There is some merit to this suggestion. A number of substantive amendments have been made during the last several years in the law governing the Municipal Employees' Retirement System. These new amendments have increased current costs and accrued liabilities. While it is desirable that the accrued liabilities be liquidated within a reasonable period of time in order to establish a full funded financial status for the retirement system with respect to all participating cities and towns, this objective may still be maintained according to recognized standards by apportioning the existing unfunded accrued liabilities over a somewhat longer term as has been proposed.

Accordingly, in the calculation of the rates of contribution hereinabove set forth, a 25-year period of amortization, dating from July 1, 1974, has been used and a 5% interest rate assumption was applied. This rate of interest may be considered a reasonable investment return expectancy for the long term under the prescribed investment authority, and the progressive investment management policies maintained by the Retirement Board.

	Percent of Payroll - 7-1-1976 Accrued Total 976					
		Accrued Liability	Total 1976			
Name of Participating	Normal Cost	DIGOTITOS	Annual Cost			
Name of Participal City or Town	9.26%	2.55%	11.81%			
Jamestown	8.65	2.52	11.17			
North Smithfield	7.42	3.47	10.89			
Tiverton	20	1075 hazad	2000			

These costs were computed as of June 30, 1975 based upon the provisions of the law in force at that date.

Recommendation. The foregoing rates, as a percentage of employees' payroll, are hereby recommended to the Retirement Board of the Employees' Retirement System for certification to the applicable cities and towns of the State as the rates of contribution effective as of July 1, 1976

It should be noted that for the most part little change has occurred in the total rate of contribution for these cities and towns. While some reduction in the total rate was realized as the result of an extension of the period of time for the amortization of the unfunded accrued liabilities, this reduction was substantially offset by increased costs and liabilities due principally to the following factors: (1) improvements in the benefit schedule during recent years as evidenced by actual operating experience, the full effect of which had not been previously expressed in the current rates; (2) increases in salaries during recent years at somewhat higher rates than were applied in cost determinations to give

effect to the "3-year final average salary" formula used in the computation of the retirement annuity; (3) improved mortality among active members and pensioners; and (4) a reduced turnover in employment.

The recommended rates realistically reflect the employer's share of the cost of the retirement system under the established benefit schedule after giving effect to operating results to date and assumptions as to possible future experience.

Part 9. RESERVE ACCOUNTS

The reserve accounts maintained by the system are intended as an accounting technique to record the pension credits established for active members and pensioners, respectively. These lished for active members and by the members and by reserves represent contributions made by the members and by the participating cities and towns, and the special governthe participating cities and towns, and the special governthen participating cities and towns, and the special governthen

With these reserve accounts it is possible to evaluate more closely the current progress of the system in the accumulation of assets to meet the accrued and accruing liabilities for future benefit payouts in the case of members who qualify for retirement and other benefits.

A negative balance exists in the "Employers' Contribution
Reserve" for several cities and towns. This has come about
principally by the retirement of aged employees shortly after
the commencement of participation in the system for the applicable city or town. With additional revenues that will result
from continued operations of the system, these negative balances should eventually be removed. In the course of time,
with further operations, these negative balances should be
removed and a credit balance should be established for all
participating cities and towns which will represent the reserves required to meet the liabilities on account of the
membership. These reserves will consist of the pension credits
earned by the members during services rendered.

Part 10. FUTURE PENSION AND BENEFIT PAYOUTS

To illustrate the importance of adequate funding of pension obligations on a systematic basis, in accordance with the accruing aspects of pension cost, a projection of future payouts is presented in this report. Such a projection serves to point up the full meaning of the pension obligations in terms that may be more readily understood by the officials of government having the responsibility of formulating budgets and more particularly by members of legislative bodies.

The following projection of future payouts shows the persistent upward trend in pension and benefit expenditures by the system for a number of years:

Estimate of future benefit and pension payouts (in millions)
\$1.9
3.6
5.8
7.7
9.6

The foregoing projection will be reviewed and reexamined in future years in the preparation of the annual reports in the light of additional operating experience as disclosed by the current results of operations.

Part 11. FINANCING PENSION COST

The financing of pension cost by the governmental employer is simply a matter of current budgeting in the same manner as other current operating expenses of government. Such cost is basically deferred salary. The cost of pensions to an employer in any year is represented by the value of the pension proper in any year is represented by the active members. These credits earned during the year by the active members. These yearly pension credits form a proportionate part of the ultimate retirement benefits which would become due and payable as the members qualify for retirement by fulfilling the prescribed age and service conditions.

The pension and benefit payments to retired employees, therefore, are derived from a combination or accumulation of earned pension credits covering a number of productive years which represent the periods of service rendered by employees. It is the accumulation of these pension credits for the service rendered by the members which constitutes the total reserve required for meeting the pension payments to the qualifying members. This current accumulation of pension credits represents the real cost of the pension benefits in any fiscal period.

The foregoing illustrates the accrual or reserve principle that underlies a retirement system. Actuarial criteria reflects the accrual concept. This concept governs all

retirement system operations. Even if a retirement plan did not specifically spell out the methods of financing the pension credits, the accrual principle would be implicit in its basic provisions. Rates of contribution are formulated with the view of accumulating the reserves to meet the earned pension credits and the ultimate payouts for the retirement and other benefits. Current revenues from these rates are substantially in excess of the current expenditures for benefits. This excess represents the reserve to meet the future pension and benefit payments to employees who qualify for retirement.

It is this reserve which is created by the application of these contribution rates that is frequently a source of temptation to officials of government, particularly those having to do with the formulation of budgets. This has brought about, in some instances, the withholding of revenues from the retirement system by means of arbitrary cut-backs in appropriations below the requirements for the accruing pension credits. Pressures also arise from time to time for the application or diversion of a part or all of the accumulated reserves of a system for other governmental purposes.

In its true concept. pension cost is a current operating expense of government. It is an obligation which cannot logically be deferred. It has a direct and immediate relationship to the entire fiscal operations of government.

There is no short cut method or formula for financing this

cost. A retirement plan is now considered to be an integral part of a legitimate employee welfare program of governmental part of a legitimate employee welfare program of governmental concern. The principle that government should bear a measure of responsibility for employees whose productivity has become of responsibility for employees whose productivity has become impaired due to old age or disability is now generally impaired due to old age or disability is now generally accepted. Since this is the case, government should face up to its responsibility for proper financing. It should be willing to meet the cost of pensions on the most practical and economical basis. The only real method of meeting such cost is the one that reflects the accruing or current budgeting concept.

Actuarial funding methods. Several actuarial cost methods are currently recognized for the computation of pension costs and liabilities. In the case of a fixed benefit formula such as that in effect for the Municipal Employees' Retirement System, two specific methods are commonly used, namely, the "Accrued Benefit Method" and "Projected Benefit Method".

The accrued benefit method is otherwise referred to as the "Unit credit", "step-rate" or "single premium" method. It involves the determination of each year's earned pension credit as a present value figure as of the attained ages of the members. Obviously, as the ages of the employees advance, the yearly pension credit costs increase correspondingly. However, the increases in aggregate costs may be somewhat curtailed or may partially be offset by other

compensating factors in the complexion of the membership occasioned by separations or deaths.

The "projected benefit method", frequently referred to as the "entry-age normal-cost" or "aggregate level cost", provides for the projection of the benefits to be earned by the employees and the contributions to be made to finance these benefits. This is the method employed in the financing of the Municipal Employees' Retirement System. Supplemental liabilities are provided for accrued pension credits previously earned by the members which are unfunded. The cost of ancillary benefits such as disability or death may be financed on a one-year term premium basis considering the insurance character of these benefits.

Part 12. CONCLUDING COMMENT

This report reflects progress during the year in the operations This report some adjustments in the accrued liabilities were of the system. Some adjustments in the accrued liabilities were or the assumed necessary to give effect to salary increases above the assumed necessary

Management and administrative policies of the projected rates. Retirement Board are in accord with progressive methods of procedure thus effectuating fully the basic objectives and purposes of the retirement system.

The policies of the Board governing the investment of the system's reserves reflect prudent management of the investment account. An excellent record of performance has been demonstrated over the years. High quality securities have been acquired producing reasonable rates of income to the system. The methods of administration in force are geared to the objective of providing the members a high standard of service.

> A. A. Weinberg Actuary

Financial Statements

Comparative Financial Balance Sheet June 30

Assets		1975		1974
Cash	\$	318,088	\$	152,203
Accrued Interest Receivable		337,308		317,082
Investments (At Amortized Book Value for Bonds and Cost for Stocks)	3	0,623,325		25,703,149
Total Assets	\$ 3	1,278,721	\$ 2	26,172,434
~				
<u>Liabilities & Reserves</u>				
Current Liabilities				
Unclaimed Benefits	\$	11,110	\$	11,110
Reserves - General Employees				
Members Contribution	7	7,727,616		6,729,320
Employers Accumulation		732,804		547,625
Retirement	_ 19	9,484,747	_ 1	6,282,119
Total Reserves-General Employees	2	7,945,167	2	23,559,064
Reserves - Police & Fire				
Members Contribution	1	1,246,516		1,043,383
Employers Accumulation		325 , 579		207,316
Retirement		1,750,349	-	1,351,561
Total Reserve-Police & Fire	\$:	3,322,444	\$	2,602,260
Total Liabilities & Reserves	\$ 3	1,278,721	\$ 2	26,172,434

nalysis of Revenue & Expenditures Fiscal Year Ended - June 30, 1975

	General Em	ployees	P A	olice & mount	Fire %	Total
<u>REV INUES</u>	Amount \$ 1,638,755	5 25.2	\$	254,164		\$ 1,892,919
Members Contributions	3,298,043			437,998	50.3	3,736,041
Members Contributions	1,540,273			177,248	20.3	1,717,521
Investment Earnings	20,474			1,387	0.2	21,861
Other	\$ 6,497,545	100.0	\$	870,797	100.0	\$ 7,368,342
Total Revenues	\$ 3, 7, 7					
EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,605,317	24.7	\$	79,406	9.1	\$ 1,684,723
onthly Pensions	• .			19,518	2.2	19,518
Murvivor Benefits	195,434	3.0		14,800	1.7	210,234
Death Retirement Allowances	297,965	4.6		34,585	4.0	332,550
Refunds of Contributions						15.030
Other	15,030	0.2				-2,000
Total Expenditures	\$ 2,113,746	32.5	\$ 1	48,309	17.0	2,262,055
Excess Revenues over Expenditures to Reserves	\$ 4,383,799	67.5	7	22,488	83.0	5,106,287

Distribution of Excess Revenue

General Employees

Members Contribution Reserve Employees Accumulated Reserve Retirement Reserve	\$ 998,297 185,178 3,202,629
Police & Fire	2,202,027
Member Contribution Reserve Employers Accumulated Reserve Retirement deserve Total Distribution	203,133 118,263 398,787 \$ 5,106,287
	_

Analysis of Investment Income

Fiscal Year Ended - June 30, 1975

Investment Income - Interest		\$ 883,535
Add: Accrued Interest June 30, 1975 Accrued Interest July 1, 1974	337,307 317,082	
	20,225	
Discounts Amortized	<u>366,588</u>	
Total Additions		386,813
Total		\$ 1,270,348
Less:		
Accrued Interest Purchased Premiums Amortized	\$ 34,594 20,994	
Total Deductions		55.588
Net Interest Earned		\$ 1,214,760
Dividends		502,798
Total Earned on Investments		\$ 1,717,558
Capital Gain		
Total Investment Income		\$ 1,717,558

anve Accounts - Allocation of Fund Balance:	3
- Allocation	
1975	

	Find Balances	
	Allocation of Fund Balances ne 50, 1975 Employees Retirem	
accounts -	ALL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	
leserve Aco	ne 50, 1975 Employees Retirem	len+
<u> </u>	nombers pacerves neserve	es
	Paserves	
2	Code 171.57 \$1,234,56	7.38
mnloyees	01 \$ 348,200.78 313,801.92 455,73	26.76
General imployees	02 232,062 82 112,750 00 3 150 76	28 20
+07	03 1.199,745,30 253,289,35 301,58	39.89
Earrington	07 1,122,008 77 622,000 00 0 573 68	37.10
Brisiliville	09 834,013.97 31,367.34 68,19 10 13,941.81 -133,260.62 92,39	50.74
Cransocianich	172,000 97,707.34 2,708.31 97,707.34 2,708.31 10 13,941.81 123,260.62 92,31 14 76,715.87 330,485.58 211,77	51.89
Crenston East Greenwich East Providence East Providence	15 70,007 31 20,000 20 2 050 0	23.59
East 110	15 76,893.31 330.463.24 2,059,92 16 237,893.81 -432,820.24 2,059,92 21 669,044.86 324,314.44 736,92 21 358,581.60 38,219.66 548,52 23 186,685.70 -38,219.66 2206,21	32.46
TampShuma	21 358,581.60 38,219.66 548,3	19.84
Johnston		+5.99
Newport	23 196,685.70	21.22
North Kingstonce North Providence North Smithfield	26 1,397,161 00 31,000 18 409.6	16.52
Manth Ullin	30 106,758,20 174,909,76 514,90 31 166,758,20 333,249,76 514,90	53.11
Dawtilche		53.42
Scituate Smithfield Smith Wingstown	32 2188 774 46 151,391 02 399,6 33 188 774 46 57,186 34 399,6	20.70 80.60
Smith mile	132.800.75	78.85
Tiverton	34 192,85 24,997,90 12,77 39 738,922,85 46,967,90 11,80 51 22,298,48 38,318,89 146,10	60 • 40
Warren Woonsocket	51 22 208.29 38,015 99 146,10	DI./0
cranston house in a mithority	52 81,114.16 119,090.06 2,60 53 81,114.16 7,306.06 3,80	10.77
Rost Prove - withort Ly	53 81,140 · 54 9, 963 · 07 3, 80 1, 140 · 54 8, 963 · 07 3, 60 1, 255 70 8, 963 · 07 3, 60 1, 255 70	25.59 98.33
Pawtucke Tanging Authority	57 13,250° 61 15,574° 02	18.63
Cumberland Housing Authority	59 10,294.70 3.124.70	42.53
Bristol housing Authority	59 10,751.16 3,124.70 44 65 2,455.16 2,021.64 3,76 66 3,126.93 552.05 3,44	65.25
Burrillville Housing Auth.	1 869 35	56.68
No. Providence nodship East Smithfield Water Dist.	67 1,869-77 68 3,025-90 5,336-05	
East Smithileld Water District	1.01.7	17.06
••••	\$7.727,616.23 \$ 732,803.42\$19,484,7	+/•0-
Totals	\$7,727,616.23 \$ 732,803.42.427	- 11
10023		
		2 70
Police & Fire	72 022-94 \$ 21,44	00.38
East Greenwich Fire District	50 \$ 40,267.11 \$ 26,725 83 189,4	01 63
East Greenwich Police Dept.	54 81,071.42 - 54,665.01 479,90 55 318,472.41 117,275.21 327,0	32.67
North Kingstown Police & Fire	55 318,472.41 117,275.21 327,01 58 167,173.36 - 32,576.26 393,9 60 297,302.98 73,496.02 128,5 61 139,877.92 47,099.36 146,47 62 75,910.65 - 28,982.69 61,7 63 117,292.99 118,251.82 2,1 64 8,247.53 13,618.22	25.00
North Providence Police & Fire	60 207.302.98 73,496.02 128.51	+6.55
Smithfield Police & Fire	61 139.877.92 47,099.36 146.4	27.51
Warren Police Dept.	60 297,302.98 73,496.02 128,51 61 139,877.92 47,099.36 146,64 62 75,910.65 - 28,982.69 61,7	15.00
South Kingstown Police & ire	63 117,292.99 118,251.82 2,11 64 8,247.53 13,618.22	+1.9
North Smithfield Fire Dept.		
	-70	348.71
Potals	\$1,246,516.37 \$ 325,578.79 \$1,750,	
	- 1	

Average Bilau Fiscal Y	ear Ended - June	30,1975
	Total	Dist.
f.	nll	of Earnings
General Employees Code	Reserves	Average
General Improv	\$ 2,876,799.82 \$	1,450,788.94
namination 02	1,777,651.47	244.840.46 00.88
Fristol 03	7.647.104.44	3.823.552.22 -7.76 -30 331.23
Burritt	1.275.433.40	637,710,75 02,35 194,938,61
Cranston 09 East Greenwich 10 East Providence 14	6,325,037.00	43,697.92 00.16
East 11 on 15	515.900.07	257, 983, 04, 00, 35, 40, 361, 74
T-m051,0W1	1,311.529.09	2 (1)77 490 07 07 06 70 662 45
Johnston	2.552.102.12	1,276,052,50 04,50
North Brayidence	1,248,280.00	470.141.73 01.69 29,026.10
North Smithfield 26	7 009-691-27	3,504,845.69 12.05 21,469.01
Douthickey	694,860.99	674.544.73 02.42 41,564.00
Scituate	1,349,089.45	954,501.30 03.43 954,501.30 03.43 30.228.37
South Allies	081.019.24	490,303,75 01,91 32,804,03
Tiverton	1,064,335.50	2,357,005.90 00.25 4,293.80
Woonsocket	141,451.77 126,425.68	70,723,84,00,23
Chanston nouser anth	608,945,40	304.472.74 01.00
Pawtucket Housing Authority53	30 - 422 - 22	15,466.20 00.08 1,374.02
Cumberland Housing Auth.	44,202.52 51,310.58	25,655,29 00.02 343.50
Lincoln Housing Auth	9-271-42	4,675.71 00.02 343.50
Burrill VIII 66	8 946.89	1, 204-by 00-02 a), 7 EA
No.Prov. Houseld Water Dist. 67	8,409.29 12,380.78	6,190.39 00.02
East Smithile Id		2 20 68\$1.540.272.62
	фа. 963, 957.83	\$24,981,978.98 89.68\$1,540,272.62
Total	V1717	
		= 0)·1 8}
Police & Fire	-0.001.85	\$ 114,410.93 00.41\$ 7,041.84
ning Digta 50	\$ 228,821.85 378,378.43	189,109,22 00,89 49,636,35
East Greenwich Police Dept. 54 East Greenwich Police & Fire 55	7 617 702 97	805,001 57 01 43 24,560 52
East Greenwich Police & Fire 58	796,323.14	665.714.62 02.77
No. Prov. Police & Fire 60	796,323.14 1,331,429.23 519,453.50 349,807.20	259,720.77 00.63 10,820.36
Smithfield Forton 62	349,807.20	174,903.60 00.69 247,584.71 00.89 247,584.96 00.07 1,202.27
Warren Police & Fire 63	36.369.91	18,184.96 00.07
So. Kingstown Police a 64 No. Smithfield Fire Dept. 64	JO , J - J	70 \$ 177.248.16
	- 717 455.64	3 2,873,727.85 10.32 \$ 177,248.16
Police & Fire Total	\$ 5,747,000	73.77.520.78
LOTICO -	1.7.2 4.7	\$27,855,706.77 100.031,717,520.78
Grand Total	\$55,711,413.7	4511
Grand Total		