

## TIME IS ON OUR SIDE

At TCDRS, time is on our side. Because members and employers are saving in advance, we take advantage of the maximum power of investment earnings over time. Investments fund nearly $80 \%$ of the benefits. In fact, TCDRS is one of the best-funded retirement systems in the nation.

In many ways, the clock at the Caldwell County Courthouse in Lockhart illustrates TCDRS' commitment to our employers and members. The timepiece has served the citizens of Lockhart for more than 120 years.

In our 47th full year of operations, TCDRS serves Texas by providing reliable, responsibly funded retirement and survivor benefits to our members. By partnering with 677 Texas counties and governmental districts, we serve more than 255,000 hardworking Texans who provide vital services to our communities.

In 2014, TCDRS reached an important milestone - we paid out more than $\$ 1$ billion in total benefits to retirees, their families and former members. Ninety-six percent of that money went to Texas addresses, creating an economic engine for the communities our retirees once served.

Like the Caldwell County Courthouse clock serves the community, TCDRS proudly provides value and service to communities around the state.

ON THE COVER: The Caldwell County Courthouse was completed on March 19, 1894. The structure features mansard roofs on six towers and a central tower with four dials run by an antique Seth Thomas clock. The three-story building is constructed of locally quarried blue limestone with red Pecos sandstone trim. An extensive renovation begun in 1994 led to the courthouse's rededication ceremony in April 2000. The Lockhart courthouse square is recognized on the National Register of Historic Places. - Photos by Gerald McLeod

# COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT <br>  



## TEXAS COUNTY \& DISTRICT RETIREMENT SYSTEM

901 MoPac Expwy. South | Barton Oaks Plaza IV, Suite 500 | Austin, Texas 78746
Prepared by the Actuarial Services, Communications, Finance and Investment Divisions

## $\begin{array}{ccc}x \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ <br> TCDRS: AT A GLANCE

TEXAS
COUNTY \& DISTRICT RETIREMENT SYSTEM

TCDRS partners with counties and districts to provide reliable retirement, disability and survivor benefits for their employees.

## SERVING OUR MEMBERSHIP



We serve a membership of more than 255,000, including more than 53,000 retirees and beneficiaries.


Since 1967, the system has grown to include 677 counties and districts.


## I NVESTING FOR THE LONG TERM



Fiduciary net position totaled $\$ 24.7$ billion. Broad diversity in our investment portfolio reduces possible overall losses due to negative experience in any single asset class or investment.

## TOTAL FUND RETURN-NET OF ALL FEES

| Annualized <br> Returns | 2014 <br> Return | 5 <br> Year | 10 <br> Year | 20 <br> Year | 25 <br> Year | 30 <br> Year |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Fund | $6.8 \%$ | $9.3 \%$ | $6.3 \%$ | $7.9 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ | $9.2 \%$ |

Our investments have exceeded our target return of $8 \%$ over the long term.


## F U N D I N G PLANS RESPONSIBLY



Investment earnings fund nearly 80 © of every dollar of benefits. Employers must pay 100\% of their required contributions every year. Each plan is funded independently by a county or district and its employees. Our conservative funding methods ensure any debt is paid down to zero within 20 years. This means money is there when needed and debt is not pushed to future generations.

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## (1) INTRODUCTORY



The Seth Thomas clock tower mechanism is a marvel of American engineering. The company's pendulum-powered timepieces were the standard of accurate timekeeping for more than 270 years. The reliable design has kept the clocks running a century or more in courthouses, churches, rail stations and schools around the country.

## RELIABLE

For nearly 50 years, TCDRS has been a model for providing reliable retirement benefits. We are one of the best-funded public employee retirement systems in the nation. Each plan is funded by investment earnings, the employer and its employees.

We do not receive state funding. It's a plan design that provides a retirement benefit that members can count on.


Public Pension Coordinating Council
Public Pension Standards Award For Funding and Administration 2014

Presented to

## Texas County \& District Retirement System

In recognition of meeting professional standards for
plan funding and administration as
set forth in the Public Pension Standards.
Presented by the Public Pension Coordinating Council, a confederation of
National Association of State Retirement Administrators (NASRA) National Conference on Public Employee Retirement Systems (NCPERS) National Council on Teacher Retirement (NCTR)


The Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting was presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2013. This was the 22 nd consecutive year that TCDRS has received this prestigious award, which recognizes comprehensive annual financial reports that have achieved the highest standards in government accounting and reporting.

TCDRS was awarded the Public Pension Coordinating Council's (PPCC) Public Pension Standards award for the 12th consecutive year. This award is in recognition of meeting professional standards for plan funding and administration as set forth in the Public Pension Standards.

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| 901 MoPac Expwy. South | Fax | $512-328-8887$ |
| Barton Oaks Plaza IV <br> Suite 500 <br> Austin,Texas 78746 |  |  |
| www.tcdrs.org |  |  |

## LETTER OFTRANSMITTAL

June 1, 2015
We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Texas County \& District Retirement System (TCDRS) for the year ended Dec. 31, 2014, our 47th full year of operations. This CAFR is designed to provide a better understanding of TCDRS - a nearly $\$ 25$ billion retirement system that continues to build a strong and positive financial future.

For nearly 50 years, TCDRS has been a model for providing reliable, responsibly funded retirement benefits. We partner with 677 Texas counties and governmental districts to provide retirement, disability and survivor benefits. By providing attractive benefits, we help our employers hire and retain talented staff. In addition, our employers benefit from the economies of scale with pooled investments and administration. Our number of participating employers continues to grow. For the 10-year period ended Dec. 31, 2014, the number of participating employers increased by $24 \%$.

We serve more than 255,000 Texans who make our local communities better and safer places to live. The number of members has risen from 135,722 to 205,331 , a $51 \%$ increase; and the number of annuitant accounts has grown over the 10 -year period ended Dec. 31, 2014, from 28,496 to 53,169, an $87 \%$ increase.

Last year we marked an important milestone we paid out more than $\$ 1$ billion in benefits to retirees and former members. Of these benefits, $96 \%$ went to Texas addresses, which acts as an economic engine to local economies. On average, our current retirees began taking a benefit at age 61 after working 17 years. The average annual benefit for current retirees is $\$ 20,316$ as of Dec. 31, 2014.

TCDRS is set up for success. We have built-in features that make us financially strong. TCDRS is a savings-based plan. Members save for their
own retirement over the length of their careers. At retirement, TCDRS benefits are based on a member's final savings balance and employer matching. This unique design makes costs more predictable for our employers.

We do not receive funding from the State of Texas. Each plan is funded by our employers, members and investment earnings. Employers pay $100 \%$ of their required contributions every year. Many participating employers make additional contributions over the required amounts in order to provide a buffer against future adverse experience or to prefund benefit enhancements.

TCDRS is not a one-size-fits-all system. Each employer maintains its own customized plan of retirement benefits. In addition, employers have the flexibility and local control to adjust their benefits each year based on their needs and budgets. This level of flexibility is not standard in most traditional pension plans.

TCDRS is administered by a nine-person board of trustees appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Texas Senate. The board appoints a director, who is responsible for all day-to-day operations, and a chief investment officer, who oversees investment operations. The board also appoints legal counsel, a consulting actuary, an independent auditor, a medical board and investment consultants.

## INVESTMENTS

At TCDRS, employers and members save for benefits in advance over the course of an employee's career. These funds are pooled and invested, with the returns compounding over time. As a result, investment earnings fund most of the benefits.

The TCDRS Board of Trustees constructs the investment portfolio to achieve our long-term investment return goal of $8 \%$ with an acceptable amount of risk. We take a long-term view when

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

it comes to managing our investments. Our investment horizon of 30 -plus years helps us weather short-term storms in the market.

In 2014, the TCDRS portfolio, net of all fees, returned $6.8 \%$, which exceeded the policy benchmark return of $4.7 \%$ by a total of $2.1 \%$. Our 30 -year return is $9.2 \%$ for the period ended Dec. 31, 2014.

To ensure that the investment process is protected by appropriate safeguards, the board has adopted and periodically reviews an investment policy that defines and restricts investment authority and emphasizes the importance of a long-term investment philosophy with minimization of risk.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

In 2014, TCDRS rolled out the Plan Customizer, a first-of-its-kind online tool to allow participating employers to model benefit and cost scenarios for their TCDRS retirement plan. With the Plan Customizer, decision-makers can save and compare different plan provisions and extra funding scenarios (similar to an online shopping experience). The tool also provides charts and tables that illustrate the effect of plan changes on employee benefits, as well as plan rates, assets and liabilities over time. Plan changes can be submitted electronically to TCDRS through the Plan Customizer.

We also expanded our communications to reach younger members. We created an e-newsletter, \$mart, targeted for members 18 - 29 years old. And our social media presence continues to grow on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube channel subscriptions. Videos have come to play an important role in our communication mix as they provide educational content in a more compelling way. Last year we introduced several new videos on topics ranging from helping new employees understand their benefits to laying out the options when members leave employment. In addition to member videos, we developed other informative videos on topics such as governance, various investment asset classes and constructing our investment portfolio.

A complete redesign of TCDRS.org was begun in 2014, and was implemented in the spring of 2015. Changes for TCDRS.org include a new global landing page for visitors as well as an updated look
for all member and employer pages. The Investments section of the website includes new content and data graphics, an investment mission video, and other enhancements that better share our great investment story with our readers. The redesigned website makes finding investment information easier, and better illustrates how investments are a critical piece of retirement plan funding.

## FUNDING

As one of the best-funded retirement systems in the nation, TCDRS was funded in aggregate at 90.5\% as of Dec. 31, 2014. The actuarial value of assets and actuarial liabilities totaled $\$ 23.75$ billion and $\$ 26.25$ billion, respectively. The net position for pension benefits at year end 2014 and 2013 was $\$ 24.72$ billion and $\$ 23.15$ billion, respectively, an increase of $\$ 1.57$ billion (6.8\%).

TCDRS is a model of responsible funding. Employers participating in the system must pay $100 \%$ of their required contributions every year. In addition, TCDRS has one of the most conservative funding policies in the nation. By paying the required contribution rate, employers are paying for their current employees' future benefits and are paying down any unfunded liabilities to zero within 20 years. This ensures that funds will be there when employees are ready for retirement.

TCDRS maintains a reserve fund to help keep rates stable and to offset future adverse experience. In 2014, the board added $\$ 180$ million to the general reserves account. A total of $\$ 895$ million in the general reserves account is available as of Dec. 31, 2014.

Cash flow from deposits and contributions currently matches the amounts required to meet annual benefits paid to TCDRS retirees, withdrawals and the administrative expenses of the organization in 2014. However, it is expected as the system matures and the number of members receiving benefits increases, the net cash flow from these sources and uses will become increasingly negative. Investment returns and changes in employers' plans will also affect annual cash flow and change in net position.

The recent history of net investment income, contributions and deposits, benefit payments and administrative costs is shown in the Statistical Section on page 77. Information on funding
progress for all employers as a group is in the Actuarial Section, Table 7: Funding Progress, on page 65 . In addition, each employer receives a customized Summary Valuation Report, which provides detailed information on their individual annual plan evaluation.

## MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

This report fulfills the requirements established by the Texas Government Code for public retirement systems to publish an annual financial report. TCDRS management is responsible for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation within this report.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the principles of governmental accounting and reporting set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

A comprehensive framework of internal controls exists to provide reasonable assurance regarding the safekeeping of assets and fair presentation of the financial statements and supporting schedules. Internal controls also provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that first, the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and second, the valuation of the cost and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

KPMG LLP, Certified Public Accountants, has issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on TCDRS' financial statements for the year ended Dec. 31, 2014. The independent auditor's opinion is located at the front of the Financial Section of this report (see page 20).

Immediately following the independent auditor's opinion is the Management's Discussion and

Analysis (MD\&A), which provides a narrative introduction, overview and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD\&A complements the Letter of Transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

## AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

TCDRS proudly accepted a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2013. This was the 22nd consecutive year that the system achieved this prestigious award, which recognizes comprehensive annual financial reports that are readable and efficiently organized, and that satisfy accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

TCDRS was also awarded the Public Pension Coordinating Council's (PPCC) Public Pension Standards award for 2014, which is the 12th consecutive year that the system received this award in recognition of meeting professional standards for plan funding and administration.

## SUMMARY

TCDRS staff and the board of trustees worked together to produce this report. Our thanks go out to everyone who has contributed to the preparation of this report and who works diligently to continue to make the Texas County \& District Retirement System a model for providing retirement benefits.

At TCDRS we are proud to serve those who serve Texas, and we are dedicated to ensuring that TCDRS continues to provide responsibly funded, reliable benefits and best-in-class services to our employers and members.

Sincerely,


Robert A. Eckels Chair



Paul J. Williams
Chief Investment Officer

ORGANIZATION CHART

*For information regarding investment professionals'fees, see Tables 8-9 in the Investment Section.

[Left to right] Kristeen Roe, Jan Kennady, Mary Louise Garcia, Robert A. Eckels, Bob Willis, H.C."Chuck" Cazalas, Deborah Hunt (not pictured: Bridget McDowell, Jerry Bigham)

CHAIR
Robert A. Eckels
Retiree
Harris County Judge
Term expires Dec. 31, 2019

## VICE-CHAIR

H.C. "Chuck" Cazalas

Retiree
Nueces County Commissioner
Term expires Dec. 31, 2017

## Jerry Bigham

Retiree
Randall County
Justice of the Peace
Term expires Dec. 31, 2015

Mary Louise Garcia
County Clerk
Tarrant County
Term expires Dec. 31, 2017

## Deborah Hunt

Tax Assessor-Collector Williamson County
Term expires Dec. 31, 2015

## Jan Kennady

Retiree
Comal County Commissioner
Term expires Dec. 31, 2015

## Bridget McDowell

County Auditor
Taylor County
Term expires Dec. 31, 2019

## Kristeen Roe

Tax Assessor-Collector
Brazos County
Term expires Dec. 31, 2017

## Bob Willis

County Commissioner
Polk County
Term expires Dec. 31, 2019


Paul J.Williams
Chief Investment Officer


Sandra Bragg Deputy Investment Officer

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF


Amy Bishop
Director


Tom Harrison
Deputy Director


Ann McGeehan
General Counsel

PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS

Vinson \& Elkins LLP
Bradshaw \& Bickerton PLLC Investment Counsel

Milliman, Inc.
Consulting Actuary
Bank of New York Mellon
Investment Performance Analyst

Cliffwater LLC
Investment Consultant
KPMG LLP
Independent Auditor
Jackson Walker LLP
Fiduciary \& Benefit Plan
Administration Counsel

Ace Alsup, M.D., Chairman
John P. Vineyard Jr., M.D.
Shelby H. Carter, M.D.
Medical Board

Acton Municipal Utility District
Agua Special Utility District
Alamo Area Council of Governments
Anderson County
Anderson County Appraisal District
Andrews County
Andrews County Central Appraisal
District
Angelina County
Angelina County Appraisal District
Angelina-Nacogdoches Counties Water
Control \& Improvement District \#1
Angleton Drainage District
Aquilla Water Supply District -
Hill County
Aransas County
Aransas County Appraisal District
Aransas County Navigation District \#1
Archer County
Archer County Appraisal District
Armstrong County
Atascosa County
Atascosa County Appraisal District
Austin County
Austin County Appraisal District

Austin County Appraisal District

Bacliff Municipal Utility District
Bailey County
Bandera County
Bastrop County
Bastrop County Emergency Services District \#1
Bastrop County Emergency Services District \#2
Baylor County
Baylor County Appraisal District
Bayview Irrigation District \#11
Bayview Municipal Utility District
Bee County
Bell County
Bell County Appraisal District
Bell County Water Control \&
Improvement District \#1
Benbrook Water Authority
Bexar Appraisal District
Bexar County
Bexar County Emergency Services District \#2
Bexar County Emergency Services District \#7
Bexar County Water Control \& Improvement District \#10
Bexar-Medina-Atascosa Water Control \& Improvement District \#1
Bexar Metro 911 Network District
Bistone Municipal Water Supply District - Limestone County

Blanco County
Borden County
Borden County Appraisal District
Bosque County
Bosque County Central Appraisal District
Bowie County
Brazoria County
Brazoria County Appraisal District
Brazoria County Conservation \& Reclamation District \#3
Brazoria County Drainage District \#4
Brazoria County Drainage District \#5
Brazos County
Brazos Central Appraisal District
Brazos County Emergency
Communications District
Brazos Regional Public Utility Agency
Brazos River Authority
Brazos Valley Council of Governments
Brazos Valley Groundwater Conservation District
Brewster County
Brewster County Appraisal District
Bright Star-Salem Special Utility District
Briscoe County
Brookesmith Special Utility District
Brooks County
Brookshire-Katy Drainage District
Brookshire Municipal Water District
Brown County
Brownsville Irrigation District
Brushy Creek Municipal Utility District

- Williamson County

Burleson County
Burnet Central Appraisal District
Burnet County
C
Caldwell County
Caldwell County Appraisal District
Calhoun County
Calhoun County Appraisal District
Calhoun County E911 Emergency Communications District
Callahan County
Callahan County Appraisal District
Cameron County
Cameron County Appraisal District
Cameron County Drainage District \#1
Cameron County Drainage District \#3
Cameron County Drainage District \#5
Cameron County Emergency Communication District
Cameron County Irrigation District \#2
Cameron County Irrigation District \#6
Cameron County Regional Mobility Authority

Camp Central Appraisal District
Camp County
Carson County
Cass County
Cass County Appraisal District
Castro County
Central Appraisal District of Bandera County
Central Appraisal District of Johnson County
Central Appraisal District of Taylor County
Central Texas Groundwater Conservation District
Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority
Central Water Control \& Improvement
District - Angelina County
Chambers County
Chambers County Appraisal District
Chambers County Public Hospital District
Cherokee County
Childress County
Childress County Appraisal District
Childress County Hospital District
Clay County
Clay County Appraisal District
Coastal Bend Groundwater Conservation District
Coastal Plains Groundwater Conservation District
Cochran County
Cochran County Appraisal District
Coke County
Coke County Appraisal District
Coleman County
Collin County
Collin County Central Appraisal District
Collingsworth County
Colorado County
Comal Appraisal District
Comal County
Comal County Emergency Services District \#3
Comanche County
Combined Consumers Special Utility District
Concho County
Concho County Hospital District
Concho Valley Council of Governments
Cooke County
Cooke County Appraisal District
Coryell County
Cottle County
Cow Creek Groundwater Conservation District
Crane County
Crane County Hospital District

Crockett County
Crockett County Appraisal District
Crockett County Water Control \& Improvement District \#1
Crosby County
Crosby County Appraisal District
Crosby Municipal Utility District
Cross Roads Special Utility District
Culberson County
D
Dallam County
Dallam County Appraisal District
Dallas Central Appraisal District
Dallas County
Dallas County Park Cities Municipal Utility District
Dawson County
Dawson County Central Appraisal District
Deaf Smith County
Deaf Smith County Hospital District
Delta County
Delta County Appraisal District
Delta County Municipal Utility District
Delta Lake Irrigation District
Denco Area 911 District -
Denton County
Denton Central Appraisal District
Denton County
Denton County Fresh Water Supply District 1A
Denton County Transportation Authority
DeWitt County
DeWitt County Appraisal District
Dickens County
Dickens County Appraisal District
Dimmit County
Donley County
Duval County
Duval County Groundwater Conservation District


East Fork Special Utility District
East Medina County Special Utility District
Eastland County
Eastland County Appraisal District
Ector County
Ector County Hospital District
Edwards Aquifer Authority Bexar County
Edwards Central Appraisal District
Edwards County
El Paso Central Appraisal District
El Paso County
El Paso County 911 District

El Paso County Hospital District
Ellis County
Emerald Bay Municipal Utility District
Emergency Communication District of Ector County
Erath County
F
Falls County
Falls County Appraisal District
Fannin County
Fannin County Appraisal District
Fayette County
Fisher County
Fisher County Hospital District
Floyd County
Fort Bend Central Appraisal District
Fort Bend County
Fort Bend County Water Control \& Improvement District \#2
Four Way Special Utility District
Franklin County
Freestone County
Freestone County Appraisal District
Frio County
Frio County Appraisal District
$\square$
Gaines County
Gaines County Appraisal District
Galveston Central Appraisal District
Galveston County
Galveston County Consolidated Drainage District
Galveston County Drainage District \#1
Galveston County Drainage District \#2
Galveston County Emergency
Communication District
Galveston County Fresh Water Supply District \#6
Galveston County Health District
Galveston County Water Control \& Improvement District \#1
Garza Central Appraisal District
Garza County
Gillespie Central Appraisal District
Gillespie County
Glasscock County
Goliad County
Gonzales County
Gonzales County Appraisal District
Graham Regional Medical Center
Gray County
Gray County Appraisal District
Grayson Central Appraisal District
Grayson County
Greater Harris County 911 Emergency Network

Greenbelt Municipal \& Industrial Water Authority - Donley County
Gregg County
Grimes County
Grimes County Appraisal District
Guadalupe Appraisal District
Guadalupe County
Gulf Coast Water Authority Galveston County
H
Hale County
Hall County
Hall County Appraisal District
Hamilton County
Hansford County
Hansford County Hospital District
Hardeman County
Hardin County
Hardin County Appraisal District
Harlingen Irrigation District Cameron County \#1
Harris County
Harris County Appraisal District
Harris County Emergency Services District \#50
Harris County Housing Authority
Harris County Water Control \& Improvement District \#1
Harris County Water Control \& Improvement District \#36
Harris County Water Control \& Improvement District \#50
Harrison County
Hartley County
Hartley County Appraisal District
Haskell County
Haskell Memorial Hospital District
Hays Caldwell Public Utility Agency
Hays County
Hays County Emergency Services District \#5
Hays County Emergency Services District \#6
Hemphill County
Hemphill County Appraisal District
Hemphill County Hospital District
Hemphill County Underground Water Conservation District
Henderson County
Henderson County 911 Communication District
Henderson County Appraisal District
Hidalgo \& Cameron Counties Irrigation District \#9
Hidalgo County
Hidalgo County Appraisal District
Hidalgo County Drainage District \#1
Hidalgo County Irrigation District \#1

Hidalgo County Irrigation District \#2
Hidalgo County Irrigation District \#6
High Plains Underground Water
Conservation District \#1
Hill County
Hockley County
Hockley County Appraisal District
Hood County
Hopkins County
Hopkins County Appraisal District
Housing Authority of the City of Abilene
Housing Authority of the City of Edinburg
Housing Authority of the City of Huntington
Housing Authority of the City of Mercedes
Housing Authority of the City of Pharr
Housing Authority of the County of Hidalgo
Houston County
Houston County Appraisal District
Howard County
Hudspeth County
Hunt County
Hunt County Appraisal District
Hutchinson County
Hutchinson County Appraisal District
I
Iraan General Hospital District
Irion County
Irion County Appraisal District
Jack County
Jack County Appraisal District
Jackson County
Jackson County Appraisal District
Jackson County County-Wide Drainage District
Jasper County
Jasper County Water Control \& Improvement District \#1
Jeff Davis County
Jefferson County
Jefferson County Drainage District \#3
Jefferson County Drainage District \#6
Jefferson County Drainage District \#7
Jefferson County Water Control \& Improvement District \#10
Jim Hogg County
Jim Hogg County Appraisal District
Jim Hogg County Emergency Services District \#1
Jim Hogg County Water Control \& Improvement District \#2
Jim Wells County
Johnson County

Jonah Water Special Utility District
Jones County
Jones County Appraisal District
K
Karnes County
Karnes County Appraisal District
Karnes County Hospital District
Kaufman County
Kaufman County Appraisal District
Kendall Appraisal District
Kendall County
Kendall County Water Control \& Improvement District \#1
Kenedy County
Kenedy County Central Appraisal District
Kenedy County Fire \& Emergency Services District \#1
Kent County
Kent County Tax Appraisal District
Kerr County
Kerr Emergency 911 Network
Kimble County
King County
King County Appraisal District
Kinney County
Kinney County Appraisal District
Kleberg County
Knox County
L
La Salle County
La Salle County Appraisal District
Laguna Madre Water District Cameron County
Lake Cities Municipal Utility Authority
Lake Kiowa Special Utility District
Lakeway Municipal Utility District Travis County
Lamar County
Lamar County Appraisal District
Lamb County
Lampasas County
Lampasas County Appraisal District
Lavaca County
Lavaca-Navidad River Authority Jackson County
Lee County
Leon County
Leon County Central Appraisal District
Liberty County
Liberty County Central Appraisal District
Limestone County
Limestone County Appraisal District
Lipscomb County
Live Oak County
Live Oak County Appraisal District

Llano County
Loving County
Loving County Appraisal District
Lower Trinity Groundwater
Conservation District
Lower Valley Water District
Lubbock Central Appraisal District
Lubbock County
Lubbock County Water Control \& Improvement District \#1
Lubbock Emergency Communication District
Lubbock Reese Redevelopment Authority
Lumberton Municipal Utility District
Lynn County
Lynn County Appraisal District
Lynn County Hospital District
Macedonia-Eylau Municipal Utility District - Bowie County
Mackenzie Municipal Water Authority - Briscoe County

Madison County
Madison County Appraisal District
Marion-Cass Soil \& Water Conservation District
Marion County
Marion County Appraisal District
Marshall-Harrison County Health District
Martin County
Martin County Appraisal District
Mason County
Mason County Soil \& Water
Conservation District \#223
Matagorda County
Matagorda County Drainage District
Matagorda County Hospital District
Matagorda County Navigation District \#1
Maverick County
Maverick County Hospital District
Maverick County Water Control \& Improvement District \#1
McCamey County Hospital District
McCulloch County
McCulloch County Appraisal District
McLennan County
McLennan County 911 Emergency Assistance District
McLennan County Appraisal District
McLennan County Water Control \& Improvement District \#2
McMullen County
Medical Arts Hospital Dawson County
Medina County
Medina County 911 District

Medina County Appraisal District
Memorial Medical Center Calhoun County
Menard County
Mesa Underground Water Conservation District
Middle Rio Grande Development Council
Midland Central Appraisal District
Midland County
Midland Emergency Communication District
Milam Appraisal District
Milam County
Mills Central Appraisal District
Mills County
Mitchell County
Mitchell County Appraisal District
Monahans Housing Authority
Montague County
Montague County Tax Appraisal District
Montgomery Central Appraisal District
Montgomery County
Montgomery County Emergency
Communication District
Montgomery County Emergency Service District \#1
Montgomery County Emergency Service District \#3
Montgomery County Emergency Service District \#8
Montgomery County Hospital District
Montgomery County Housing Authority
Moore County
Moore County Appraisal District
Moore County Hospital District
Morris County
Mustang Special Utility District
N
Nacogdoches County
Navarro Central Appraisal District
Navarro County
Newton Central Appraisal District
Newton County
Nolan County
North Central Texas Municipal
$\quad$ Water Authority
North Hunt Special Utility District
North Plains Groundwater
Conservation District
North Texas Tollway Authority
Northeast Texas Municipal Water
$\quad$ District
Northeast Texas Public Health District
Nueces County
Nueces County Appraisal District
Nueces County Drainage District \#2

Nueces County Emergency Services District \#2
Nueces County Water Control \& Improvement District \#3
Nueces County Water Control \& Improvement District \#4

0
Ochiltree County
Oldham County
Oldham County Appraisal District
Orange County
Orange County Appraisal District
Orange County Drainage District
Orange County Emergency Services District \#1
Orange County Emergency Services District \#2
Orange County Navigation \& Port District
Orange County Water Control \& Improvement District \#1

## P

Palo Duro River Authority
Palo Pinto Appraisal District
Palo Pinto County
Panola County
Parker County
Parker County Appraisal District
Parker County Emergency Services District \#1
Parker County Hospital District
Parker County Special Utility District
Parmer County
Parmer County Appraisal District
Pecan Valley Groundwater Conservation District
Pecos County
Pecos County Appraisal District
Pecos County Water Control \& Improvement District \#1
Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission
Permian Regional Medical Center
Pineywoods Groundwater Conservation District
Polk Central Appraisal District
Polk County
Polk County Fresh Water Supply District \#2
Port of Bay City Authority
Port of Beaumont Navigation District
Port of Corpus Christi Authority
Port of Port Arthur Navigation District
Post Oak Savannah Groundwater Conservation District
Potter County
Potter-Randall County Emergency Communications District

Presidio Appraisal District
Presidio County
R
Rains County
Rains County Appraisal District
Randall County
Randall County Appraisal District
Rankin County Hospital District Upton County
Reagan County
Reagan Hospital District
Real County
Red Bluff Water Power Control District
— Reeves County
Red River Appraisal District
Red River Authority - Wichita County
Red River County
Red River County Soil \& Water Conservation District
Reeves County
Reeves County Appraisal District
Reeves County Hospital District
Refugio County
Refugio County Drainage District \#1
Refugio Groundwater Conservation District
Rio Grande Council of Governments
Roberts County
Robertson County
Robertson County Appraisal District
Rockwall Central Appraisal District
Rockwall County
Runnels County
Rusk County
Rusk County Appraisal District
Rusk County Groundwater Conservation District

S
Sabine County
Sabine County Appraisal District
Sabine-Neches Navigation District of Jefferson County
Sabine Pass Port Authority
San Augustine County
San Jacinto County
San Jacinto County Appraisal District
San Patricio County
San Patricio County Appraisal District
San Patricio County Drainage District
San Patricio County Navigation District
San Patricio Municipal Water District
San Saba County
Santo Special Utility District
Schleicher County
Scurry County
Scurry County Appraisal District

Scurry County Hospital District
Shackelford County
Shackelford County Appraisal District
Shelby County
Shelby County Appraisal District
Sherman County
Sherman County Appraisal District
Smith County
Smith County 911 Communications District
Smith County Appraisal District
Somervell County
Somervell County Central Appraisal District
Somervell County Water District
South Plains Association of Governments
South Rains Special Utility District
South Texas Development Council
Southeast Texas Groundwater
Conservation District
Starr County
Starr County Appraisal District
Stephens County
Stephens County Tax Appraisal District
Sterling County
Sterling County Appraisal District
Stonewall County
Stonewall County Appraisal District
Stonewall Memorial Hospital District
Stratford Hospital District -
Sherman County
Sutton County
Sutton County Hospital District
Swisher County
Swisher County Appraisal District

Tarrant Appraisal District
Tarrant County
Tarrant County 911 Emergency
Assistance District
Tax Appraisal District of Cottle County
Taylor County
Terrell County
Terrell County Water Control \& Improvement District \#1
Terry County
Terry Memorial Hospital District
Texas Association of Counties
Texas County \& District Retirement System
Texas Eastern 911 Network
Throckmorton County
Titus County
Titus County Appraisal District

Titus County Fresh Water Supply District
Tom Green County
Travis Central Appraisal District
Travis County
Travis County Emergency Services District \#1 North Lake Travis Fire \& Rescue
Travis County Emergency Services District \#4
Travis County Water Control \& Improvement District-Point Venture
Tri-County Special Utility District
Trinity Bay Conservation District
Trinity County
Trinity County Appraisal District
Trophy Club Municipal Utility District \#1
Two Way Special Utility District
Tyler County
Tyler County Appraisal District
$\square \mathbf{U}$
United Irrigation District Hidalgo County
Upper Brushy Creek Water Control \& Improvement District
Upper Trinity Groundwater Conservation District
Upshur County
Upton County
Upton County Appraisal District
Uvalde County

## V

Val Verde County
Valley Municipal Utility District \#2 Cameron County
Valwood Improvement Authority Dallas County
Van Zandt County
Van Zandt County Appraisal District
Velasco Drainage District Brazoria County
Victoria County
Victoria County Drainage District \#3
Victoria County Groundwater Conservation District

W
Walker County
Walker County Special Utility District
Waller County
Waller County Appraisal District
Ward County
Ward County Central Appraisal District
Ward Memorial Hospital
Washington County
Webb County

Webb County Appraisal District
West Central Texas Council of Governments
West Central Texas Municipal Water District
West Jefferson County Municipal Water District
West Nueces-Las Moras Soil \& Water Conservation District \#236
Wharton County
Wharton County Water Control \& Improvement District \#1
Wharton County Water Control \& Improvement District \#2
Wheeler County
Wheeler County Appraisal District
White River Municipal Water District - Dickens County

Wichita Appraisal District
Wichita County
Wichita County Water Improvement District \#2
Wichita-Wilbarger 911 District
Wickson Creek Special Utility District - Brazos County

Wilbarger County
Wilbarger County Appraisal District
Wilbarger County Hospital District
Willacy County
Willacy County Appraisal District
Willacy County Housing Authority
Williamson Central Appraisal District
Williamson County
Williamson County Emergency Services District \#3
Williamson County Emergency Services District \#5
Wilson County
Wilson County Appraisal District
Winkler County
Winkler County Appraisal District
Wintergarden Groundwater Conservation District
Wise County
Wise County Appraisal District
Wood County
Wood County Appraisal District


Yoakum County
Yoakum County Appraisal District
Young County
Zapata County
Zapata County Appraisal District
Zavala County
Zavala County Appraisal District

## (2) FINANCIAL



The Caldwell County Courthouse was restored in 1994 after a 10 -year fundraising effort by local citizens. An almost identical 1917 Seth Thomas Clock Company mechanism that was cleaned and polished to new condition replaced the original clockwork. The courthouse and its iconic clock tower are ready for another century of service.

## SERVICE

AtTCDRS, we're proud to serve the employees and retirees of Texas' counties and districts that define the unique character of the Lone Star State. Our members are nurses, mechanics, road crew workers, sheriffs and judges.

They all have one thing in
common; their jobs make our communities better by providing valuable services.

KPMG LLP
Suite 1900
111 Congress Avenue
Austin, TX 78701-4091

## Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Trustees
Texas County \& District Retirement System
We have audited the accompanying statements of fiduciary net position of the Texas County \& District Retirement System (TCDRS), as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of changes in fiduciary net position for the years then ended and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise TCDRS' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

## Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the fiduciary net position of the Texas County \& District Retirement System as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the changes in fiduciary net position for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

## Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note A to the financial statements, in 2014 TCDRS adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

## Other Matters

## Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Schedules of Funding Progress and Employer Contributions for the Group Term Life Insurance Fund, and Schedule of Money-Weighted Rates of Return on pages $22-25$ and 41 respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

## Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise TCDRS' basic financial statements. The Introductory Section on pages 6-18, Other Supplementary Information - Changes in Fiduciary Net Position by Fund and Interfund Transfers, Changes in Endowment Fund, Changes in Income Fund, Administrative Revenues and Expenses, Investment Expenses and Professional/Consultant Fees and Services on pages 42-48, the Investment Section on pages 50-58, the Actuarial Section on pages 60-74 and the Statistical Section on pages 76-82 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Other Supplementary Information - Changes in Fiduciary Net Position by Fund and Interfund Transfers, Changes in Endowment Fund, Changes in Income Fund, Administrative Revenues and Expenses, Investment Expenses and Professional/Consultant Fees and Services are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, Other Supplementary Information - Changes in Fiduciary Net Position by Fund and Interfund Transfers, Changes in Endowment Fund, Changes in Income Fund, Administrative Revenues and Expenses, Investment Expenses and Professional/Consultant Fees and Services are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Introductory, Actuarial, and Statistical Sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.
KPMG LLP

Austin, Texas
June 1, 2015

## INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview and analysis of the system's financial position and performance, focusing on the current year's results, changes in those results (including three-year trends), and other currently known information. Readers are encouraged to consider this information in conjunction with information provided in other areas of the Financial Section, as well as information presented in the Letter of Transmittal in the Introductory Section.

## OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements consist of the Statements of Fiduciary Net Position, Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position and the Notes to the Financial Statements. Required Supplementary Information and Other Supplementary Information are also presented.

- The Statements of Fiduciary Net Position report the assets less liabilities and the resulting net position restricted for pension or insurance benefits at the end of 2014, compared to 2013.
- The Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position report the transactions that occurred during 2014 and 2013 for which additions less deductions equal the net increase or decrease in fiduciary net position.
- Notes to the Financial Statements include additional information not readily evident in the statements themselves. The notes are considered essential to a full understanding of the information provided in the financial statements.
- Required Supplementary Information provides the money-weighted rate of return information. In addition, there is historical funding progress and employer contributions information for the Group Term Life Fund.
- Other Supplementary Information provides detailed information, including activity by fund, administrative and investment expenses, and professional and consultant fees and services. These schedules support summary data presented in the basic financial statements.

TCDRS operates two trusts, both of which are accounted for as fiduciary funds. The Pension Trust Fund accounts for and provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits to the employees of participating employers. The Group Term Life Fund (GTLF or Group Term Life) provides a program of group term life insurance for the employees and, if covered, retirees of electing employers. No assets of the Pension Trust Fund may be used to pay any insurance benefit due from the GTLF, nor may assets of the GTLF be used to pay any benefit due from the Pension Trust Fund. Discussion and analysis is provided separately for each of the two trusts.

The Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position show financial information for both the Pension Trust Fund and the GTLF.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS: PENSION TRUST FUND

The Pension Trust Fund is comprised of six individual funds, each with a specific operational purpose. Note A in the Notes to the Financial Statements has additional information about each of these funds.

Summary information about fiduciary net position and the changes in fiduciary net position showing comparative detail for 2014, 2013 and 2012 is presented on page 23.

Net position (the amount that assets exceed liabilities) restricted for pensions at year end 2014 totaled $\$ 24.72$ billion. The 2013 amount was $\$ 23.15$ billion and for 2012 was $\$ 19.89$ billion. The increase in fiduciary net position in 2014 was $\$ 1.57$ billion, in 2013 was $\$ 3.26$ billion, and in 2012 was $\$ 2.26$ billion.


| SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT FIDUCIARY NET POSITION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pension Trust Fund (\$ Millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dec. 31, |  |  |  |  |  | 2014-2013 |  |  | 2013-2012 |  |  |
|  |  | 2014 |  | 2013 |  | 2012 |  | Change | \% Change |  | Change | \% Change |
| Assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investments, at Fair Value | \$ | 24,618 | \$ | 23,049 | \$ | 19,779 | \$ | 1,569 | 6.8\% | \$ | 3,270 | 16.5\% |
| Invested Securities-Lending Collateral |  | 41 |  | 48 |  | 80 |  | (7) | (14.6) |  | (32) | (40.0) |
| Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents, Other |  | 129 |  | 132 |  | 136 |  | (3) | (2.3) |  | (4) | (2.9) |
| Capital Assets, Net |  | 17 |  | 16 |  | 15 |  | 1 | 6.3 |  | 1 | 6.7 |
| Total Assets |  | 24,805 |  | 23,245 |  | 20,010 |  | 1,560 | 6.7 |  | 3,235 | 16.2 |
| Liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities-Lending Collateral |  | 41 |  | 48 |  | 80 |  | (7) | (14.6) |  | (32) | (40.0) |
| Other Liabilities |  | 49 |  | 51 |  | 45 |  | (2) | (3.9) |  | 6 | 13.3 |
| Total Liabilities |  | 90 |  | 99 |  | 125 |  | (9) | (9.1) |  | (26) | (20.8) |
| Net Position Restricted for Pensions | \$ | 24,715 | \$ | 23,146 | \$ | 19,885 | \$ | 1,569 | 6.8\% | \$ | 3,261 | 16.4\% | SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION


|  | Pension Trust Fund (\$ Millions) |  |  |  |  |  | 2014-2013 |  |  | 2013-2012 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Years Ended Dec. 31, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2014 |  | 2013 |  | 2012 |  | Change | \% Change |  | Change | \% Change |
| Additions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employee Deposits | \$ | 383 | \$ | 367 | \$ | 353 | \$ | 16 | 4.4\% | \$ | 14 | 4.0\% |
| Employer Contributions |  | 684 |  | 644 |  | 584 |  | 40 | 6.2 |  | 60 | 10.3 |
| Net Investment Results |  | 1,568 |  | 3,240 |  | 2,212 |  | $(1,672)$ | (51.6) |  | 1,028 | 46.5 |
| Other Income |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total Additions |  | 2,637 |  | 4,253 |  | 3,151 |  | $(1,616)$ | (38.0) |  | 1,102 | 35.0 |
| Deductions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benefits Paid |  | 964 |  | 880 |  | 790 |  | 84 | 9.5 |  | 90 | 11.4 |
| Withdrawals |  | 82 |  | 91 |  | 82 |  | (9) | (9.9) |  | 9 | 11.0 |
| Administrative Expenses |  | 18 |  | 18 |  | 17 |  | 0 | 0.0 |  | 1 | 5.9 |
| Other Expenses |  | 4 |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 1 | 33.3 |  | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total Deductions |  | 1,068 |  | 992 |  | 892 |  | 76 | 7.7 |  | 100 | 11.2 |
| Net Increase (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Position |  | 1,569 |  | 3,261 |  | 2,259 |  | $(1,692)$ | (51.9) |  | 1,002 | 44.4 |
| Net Position Restricted for Pensions |  | 24,715 | \$ | 23,146 | \$ | 19,885 | \$ | 1,569 | 6.8\% | \$ | 3,261 | 16.4\% |

[^0]

The increase in 2014 fiduciary net position was primarily due to net investment income of $\$ 1.57$ billion - a $6.8 \%$ overall return, net of all fees. Net investment results for 2014 consist of the appreciation in fair value of investments of $\$ 1.5$ billion, $\$ 101$ million in interest and dividends, and net income from securities-lending activity of $\$ 2$ million less $\$ 36$ million of investment activity expenses. Net investment income in 2013 was $\$ 3.24$ billion and in 2012 was $\$ 2.21$ billion.

Most asset classes generated positive returns in 2014, except international equities and commodities. The results from investing activities for all asset classes, net of all fees, are presented on page 53.

Additions to fiduciary net position in 2014 also included $\$ 383$ million in employee deposits and \$684 million in employer contributions. Employee deposits increased $\$ 16$ million and employer contributions rose $\$ 40$ million over 2013 amounts. In 2013, employee deposits increased by $\$ 14$ million and employer contributions increased by $\$ 60$ million. Together, employee deposits and employer contributions increased during 2014 by $5.5 \%$ and in 2013 by $7.9 \%$ over the previous year's amounts.

Deductions for benefits paid and withdrawals for 2014 were $\$ 1.05$ billion, a $7.8 \%$ increase over the previous year. These deductions for 2013 were $\$ 971$ million, an $11.4 \%$ increase over 2012. These deductions for 2012 were $\$ 872$ million, a $9.4 \%$ increase over 2011. Higher deductions in 2014 and 2013 were due to several factors, including increases in the number of retiree and beneficiary accounts in 2014 (a $6.7 \%$ increase) and in 2013 (a $6.5 \%$ increase) along with higher average benefits. Withdrawals declined 9.9\% in 2014 and increased $11.0 \%$ in 2013.



## OTHER CURRENTLY KNOWN INFORMATION: PENSION TRUST FUND

TCDRS' investment return for 2014 was $6.8 \%$, net of all fees, which exceeded its policy benchmark return of $4.7 \%$ by $2.1 \%$.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS:

## GROUP TERM LIFE FUND (GTLF)

The GTLF provides an optional program of group term life insurance for the employees and, if covered, retirees of electing employers. An actuarial valuation is performed annually to determine employers' premium rates and to maintain adequate funding over the long term. Based on actuarial analysis, the amount of fiduciary net position is expected to be sufficient to cover any adverse experience that may occur.

Summary information about fiduciary net position and the changes in fiduciary net position showing comparative detail for 2014,2013 and 2012 is presented on the facing page.

The net position restricted for insurance benefits at year end 2014 was $\$ 26.4$ million, an increase of $\$ 1.6$ million ( $6.5 \%$ ) over the 2013 amount. The increase is due to an interest allocation of $\$ 1.7$ million. For the year ended Dec. 31, 2014, employer premiums rose $\$ 0.3$ million ( $7.3 \%$ ), while insurance benefits increased $\$ 0.3$ million ( $7.4 \%$ ).

At year end 2013, the net position restricted for insurance benefits was $\$ 24.8$ million, which was an increase of $\$ 1.5$ million ( $6.5 \%$ ) over the 2012 amount. For the year ended Dec. 31, 2013, employer premiums rose by $\$ 0.2$ million while insurance benefits increased $\$ 0.4$ million due to a $23 \%$ increase in the number of retiree deaths.

## REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This annual report is designed to provide a general overview of TCDRS' finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to TCDRS, Finance Division, P.O. Box 2034, Austin, Texas 78768-2034.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
Group Term Life Fund

| Total Assets | \$ | 26,793,739 | \$ | 25,423,439 | \$ | 23,962,919 | \$ | 1,370,300 | 5.4\% | \$ | 1,460,520 | 6.1\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Liabilities |  | 371,046 |  | 613,284 |  | 663,146 |  | $(242,238)$ | (39.5) |  | $(49,862)$ | (7.5) |

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
Group Term Life Fund

|  | Years Ended Dec. 31, |  |  |  |  |  | 2014-2013 |  |  | 2013-2012 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014 |  | 2013 |  | 2012 |  | \$ Change | \% Change |  | \$ Change | \% Change |
| Additions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employer Premiums | \$ | 4,510,866 | \$ | 4,203,456 | \$ | 3,949,356 | \$ | 307,410 | 7.3\% | \$ | 254,100 | 6.4\% |
| Income Allocation from Pension Trust Fund |  | 1,738,911 |  | 1,625,589 |  | 1,524,820 |  | 113,322 | 7.0 |  | 100,769 | 6.6 |
| Total Additions |  | 6,249,777 |  | 5,829,045 |  | 5,474,176 |  | 420,732 | 7.2 |  | 354,869 | 6.5 |


| Deductions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Insurance Benefits |  | 4,637,239 |  | 4,318,663 |  | 3,878,859 |  | 318,576 | 7.4 | 439,804 | 11.3 |
| Total Deductions |  | 4,637,239 |  | 4,318,663 |  | 3,878,859 |  | 318,576 | 7.4 | 439,804 | 11.3 |
| Net Increase (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Position | 1,612,538 |  | 1,510,382 |  | 1,595,317 |  | 102,156 |  | 6.8 | $(84,935)$ | (5.3) |
| Net Position Restricted for Benefits | \$ | 26,422,693 | \$ | 24,810,155 | \$ | 23,299,773 | \$ | 1,612,538 | 6.5\% | 1,510,382 | 6.5\% |

## BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENTS OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

|  | Dec. 31, 2014 |  |  |  | Dec. 31, 2013 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pension Trust Fund | Group Term Life Fund |  | Total | Pension Trust Fund | Group Term Life Fund |  | Total |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents \$ | \$ 26,616,754 | \$ | \$ | 26,616,754 | \$ 30,404,150 | \$ | \$ | 30,404,150 |
| Receivables: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions | 83,736,203 | - |  | 83,736,203 | 77,776,056 | - |  | 77,776,056 |
| Investment Interest and Dividends | 18,397,930 | - |  | 18,397,930 | 18,379,755 | - |  | 18,379,755 |
| Securities-Lending Interest | 231,148 | - |  | 231,148 | 193,854 | - |  | 193,854 |
| Foreign Currency \& Exchange Contracts | cts 265,781 | - |  | 265,781 | 4,494,363 | - |  | 4,494,363 |
| Employer Premiums | - | 205,519 |  | 205,519 | - | 207,827 |  | 207,827 |
| Other | 182,936 | - |  | 182,936 | 365,575 | - |  | 365,575 |
| Total Receivables | 102,813,998 | 205,519 |  | 103,019,517 | 101,209,603 | 207,827 |  | 101,417,430 |
| Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets | 224,096 | - |  | 224,096 | 365,095 | - |  | 365,095 |
| Investments, at Fair Value: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Equities | 4,895,945,348 | - |  | 4,895,945,348 | 5,103,865,956 | - |  | 5,103,865,956 |
| International Equities | 4,395,179,639 | - |  | 4,395,179,639 | 3,962,003,385 | - |  | 3,962,003,385 |
| Global Equities | 489,629,627 | - |  | 489,629,627 | 416,506,302 | - |  | 416,506,302 |
| Hedge Funds | 6,153,679,967 | - |  | 6,153,679,967 | 5,676,314,651 | - |  | 5,676,314,651 |
| High-Yield Investments | 3,451,647,583 | - |  | 3,451,647,583 | 3,025,912,619 | - |  | 3,025,912,619 |
| Private Equity | 2,231,642,975 | - |  | 2,231,642,975 | 1,765,621,656 | - |  | 1,765,621,656 |
| REITs | 514,283,980 | - |  | 514,283,980 | 663,965,637 | - |  | 663,965,637 |
| Master Limited Partnerships | 559,520,364 | - |  | 559,520,364 | 468,771,784 | - |  | 468,771,784 |
| Private Real Estate Partnerships | 468,717,458 | - |  | 468,717,458 | 340,064,479 | - |  | 340,064,479 |
| Commodities | 327,535,599 | - |  | 327,535,599 | 334,902,325 | - |  | 334,902,325 |
| TIPS | 49,381,201 | - |  | 49,381,201 | 47,728,844 | - |  | 47,728,844 |
| Investment-Grade Bonds | 995,121,734 | - |  | 995,121,734 | 1,121,361,520 | - |  | 1,121,361,520 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 85,535,716 | - |  | 85,535,716 | 121,976,337 | - |  | 121,976,337 |
| Total Investments | 24,617,821,191 | - |  | 24,617,821,191 | 23,048,995,495 | - |  | 23,048,995,495 |
| Invested Securities-Lending Collateral | 40,774,522 | - |  | 40,774,522 | 48,152,753 | - |  | 48,152,753 |
| Funds Held by Pension Trust Fund | - | 26,588,220 |  | 26,588,220 | - | 25,215,612 |  | 25,215,612 |
| Capital Assets, Net | 17,347,160 | - |  | 17,347,160 | 15,815,410 | - |  | 15,815,410 |
| Total Assets | 24,805,597,721 | 26,793,739 |  | 24,832,391,460 | 23,244,942,506 | 25,423,439 |  | 23,270,365,945 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts and Investments Payable | 23,076,512 | - |  | 23,076,512 | 25,617,768 | - |  | 25,617,768 |
| Insurance Benefits Payable | - | 371,046 |  | 371,046 | - | 613,284 |  | 613,284 |
| Funds Held for Group Term Life Fund | 26,588,220 | - |  | 26,588,220 | 25,215,612 | - |  | 25,215,612 |
| Securities-Lending Collateral | 40,774,522 | - |  | 40,774,522 | 48,152,753 | - |  | 48,152,753 |
| Total Liabilities | 90,439,254 | 371,046 |  | 90,810,300 | 98,986,133 | 613,284 |  | 99,599,417 |
| Net Position Restricted for Benefits \$ 24 | 24,715,158,467 | \$ 26,422,693 |  | 24,741,581,160 | \$ 23,145,956,373 | \$ 24,810,155 | \$ | 23,170,766,528 |

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

|  | Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014 |  |  |  |  | Year Ended Dec. 31, 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pension Trust Fund |  | Group Term Life Fund |  | Total |  | Pension Trust Fund |  | Group Term Life Fund |  | Total |
| ADDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions and Deposits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employee Deposits | \$ 383,186,524 | \$ | \$ | \$ | 383,186,524 | \$ | 367,313,130 | \$ | - | \$ | 367,313,130 |
| Employer Contributions | 684,212,315 |  | - |  | 684,212,315 |  | 644,462,694 |  | - |  | 644,462,694 |
| Employer Premiums | - |  | 4,510,866 |  | 4,510,866 |  | - |  | 4,203,456 |  | 4,203,456 |
| Total | 1,067,398,839 |  | 4,510,866 |  | 1,071,909,705 |  | 1,011,775,824 |  | 4,203,456 |  | 1,015,979,280 |
| Investment Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Investment Activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments | 1,501,262,812 |  | - |  | 1,501,262,812 |  | 3,137,612,454 |  | - |  | 3,137,612,454 |
| Interest and Dividends | 101,371,295 |  | - |  | 101,371,295 |  | 133,168,922 |  | - |  | 133,168,922 |
| Total Investment Activity Income | 1,602,634,107 |  | - |  | 1,602,634,107 |  | 3,270,781,376 |  | - |  | 3,270,781,376 |
| Less Investment Activity Expenses | 36,460,292 |  | - |  | 36,460,292 |  | 33,486,227 |  | - |  | 33,486,227 |
| Net Income from Investment Activities | 1,566,173,815 |  | - |  | 1,566,173,815 |  | 3,237,295,149 |  | - |  | 3,237,295,149 |
| From Securities-Lending Activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities-Lending Income | 2,490,425 |  | - |  | 2,490,425 |  | 2,450,964 |  | - |  | 2,450,964 |
| Less Securities-Lending Expenses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borrower Rebates and Management Fees | 3,533 |  | - |  | 3,533 |  | $(48,847)$ |  | - |  | $(48,847)$ |
| Net Income from |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Net Investment Income | 1,568,660,707 |  | - |  | 1,568,660,707 |  | 3,239,794,960 |  | - |  | 3,239,794,960 |
| Building Operations and Miscellaneous Income | 1,588,730 |  | - |  | 1,588,730 |  | 1,524,722 |  | - |  | 1,524,722 |
| Income Allocation from Pension Trust Fund | - |  | 1,738,911 |  | 1,738,911 |  | - |  | 1,625,589 |  | 1,625,589 |
| Total Additions | 2,637,648,276 |  | 6,249,777 |  | 2,643,898,053 |  | 4,253,095,506 |  | 5,829,045 |  | 4,258,924,551 |
| DEDUCTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benefits Paid | 964,456,438 |  | - |  | 964,456,438 |  | 879,946,561 |  | - |  | 879,946,561 |
| Withdrawals | 82,202,752 |  | - |  | 82,202,752 |  | 91,018,703 |  | - |  | 91,018,703 |
| Terminating Employers' SAF Refunds | - |  |  |  | - |  | 46,835 |  |  |  | 46,835 |
| Insurance Benefits | - |  | 4,637,239 |  | 4,637,239 |  | - |  | 4,318,663 |  | 4,318,663 |
| Interest Allocation to Group Term Life Fund | 1,738,911 |  | - |  | 1,738,911 |  | 1,625,589 |  | - |  | 1,625,589 |
| Administrative and Building Operations Expenses | 20,048,081 |  | - |  | 20,048,081 |  | 19,816,891 |  | - |  | 19,816,891 |
| Total Deductions | 1,068,446,182 |  | 4,637,239 |  | 1,073,083,421 |  | 992,454,579 |  | 4,318,663 |  | 996,773,242 |
| Net Increase in Net Position | 1,569,202,094 |  | 1,612,538 |  | 1,570,814,632 |  | 3,260,640,927 |  | 1,510,382 |  | 3,262,151,309 |
| Net Position Restricted for Benefits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning of Year | 23,145,956,373 |  | 24,810,155 |  | 23,170,766,528 |  | 19,885,315,446 |  | 23,299,773 |  | 19,908,615,219 |
| End of Year | \$ 24,715,158,467 |  | \$ 26,422,693 |  | 24,741,581,160 |  | 23,145,956,373 |  | 24,810,155 |  | 23,170,766,528 |

## A: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## Reporting Entity

The Texas County \& District Retirement System (TCDRS or system) was created in 1967 by the Texas Legislature. The system partners with Texas counties and districts to provide their employees with retirement, disability and survivor benefits. TCDRS is governed by the Texas Legislature and overseen by an independent board of trustees, which is responsible for the administration of the system. TCDRS does NOT receive state funding. Each plan is funded independently by the county or district, its employees and by investment earnings.

The TCDRS Board of Trustees provides leadership for the system, which serves more than 255,000 TCDRS members and retirees. Our independent, nine-member board is comprised of system members and retirees appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Texas Senate. TCDRS trustees serve staggered six-year terms and have oversight of all system operations, including the annual budget, policy determination, legislative proposals and investment policy. The board appoints a director to manage the day-to-day operations of TCDRS and an investment officer to oversee TCDRS investments.

The financial statements of TCDRS have been prepared to conform to generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The accompanying financial statements report the operations of TCDRS, which consists of two fiduciary funds: the Pension Trust Fund and the Group Term Life Fund (GTLF). The Pension Trust Fund is used to provide retirement, survivor, disability and withdrawal benefits and to pay the operating expenses of the system. The GTLF is used to operate a voluntary program of group term life insurance benefits.

## New Accounting Pronouncements

In 2012, GASB issued two pronouncements that affect pension plans and state and local government employers that sponsor pension plans for their employees. These statements resulted in significant changes for TCDRS and its participating employers.

GASB Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, was issued June 2012 and is effective
for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2013. This statement amends GASB Statement No. 25 and GASB Statement No. 50, as they relate to pension plans administered through trusts that meet certain criteria. This statement establishes standards for financial reporting and amends note disclosure and supplemental information requirements for defined benefit pension plans administered through qualified trusts. The requirements of this statement have been implemented in 2014.

GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, was issued June 2012 and is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. This statement amends GASB Statement No. 27 and GASB Statement No. 50, as they relate to governmental employers that provide pensions through trusts. This statement establishes procedures for measuring and recognizing the obligations associated with pensions as well as identifies methods for attributing the associated costs to the appropriate period as they are earned over an employee's career. Also included in this statement are amendments to the note and required supplementary information requirements, as well as details to address special funding situations.

In 2013, GASB issued Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68. The statement addresses contributions made by a state or local government employer after the measurement date of the government's beginning net pension liability. Contributions made between the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability and the end of the employers' fiscal year end are to be recognized as deferred outflow of resources.

## Basis of Accounting

The system's funds are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred, regardless of when payment is made. Employee deposits and employer contributions are recognized in the period the employer reports compensation for its employees pursuant to statutory requirements. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the plans' terms.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management
to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The system invests in a diversified portfolio of assets. Investments, in general, are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, credit and market volatility. It is possible that changes in the values of investments will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

## Basis of Presentation

TCDRS maintains separate funds and accounts in accordance with the TCDRS Act. This is done to help ensure observance of limitations and restrictions on the use of resources available to TCDRS.

In the Pension Trust Fund, the assets of all employer plans are pooled for investment purposes. However, each employer's plan is accounted for separately, so that each employer's assets are used only for the funding of its individual plan.

The costs of administering TCDRS are paid from investment earnings and general reserves of the pooled assets of all plans.

The TCDRS Act requires that all assets of the retirement system be credited to one of the following funds and accounts, according to the purpose for which they are held:

## Employees Saving Fund

The Employees Saving Fund (ESF) contains an account for each member. Each account is increased as a member makes deposits and as interest is allocated. Accounts are reduced for payments due to withdrawal or death, and by retirement.

## Subdivision Accumulation Fund

The Subdivision Accumulation Fund (SAF) receives employer contributions and contains an account for each participating employer to fund retirement benefits. An account is increased as an employer makes contributions. Annually, the board
decides on the income allocation to each employer's SAF balance. Employer accounts increase if there is a positive allocation of earnings; accounts decrease if there is a negative allocation. When an employee retires, an amount equal to the employee's account balance is transferred to the Current Service Annuity Reserve Fund (CSARF) for the purpose of funding the employee's benefits. If the employer provides retirement benefits in excess of the basic benefit, then the account is also reduced monthly by the amount of the additional benefit payments.

## Current Service Annuity Reserve Fund

The CSARF receives employee account balances and employer matching funds when an employee chooses to retire, and annual interest. It maintains all funds reserved for basic benefits granted and in force, and is reduced by all such benefit payments.

## Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund contains accounts that hold the general reserves of the system, inactive accounts from the ESF and reserves to transfer to the Expense Fund for subsequent year operating expenses. Refer to the schedule of Changes in Endowment Fund on page 44.

General reserves are maintained in the Endowment Fund to keep rates stable and to help offset future adverse experience. The Endowment Fund may increase or decrease based on allocation decisions to or from the general reserves by the board of trustees.

## Income Fund

All investment income is credited to the Income Fund. It accounts for investment earnings and expenses, and annual allocations to other funds. The fund is reduced by investment expenses and by the statutory allocation of interest to the ESF, CSARF and GTLF. In addition, the board makes an allocation to the SAF.

If any excess exists after all allocations are made, the remainder is transferred to the Endowment Fund. Refer to the Changes in Income Fund schedule on page 45 for additional information.

## Expense Fund

TCDRS pays administrative and investment operating expenses from this fund. As mentioned in the Endowment Fund and the Income Fund,

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

operating expenses are financed from general reserves at the beginning of the year, and the Income Fund finances the investment expenses by reimbursing the Expense Fund.

The Group Term Life Fund reports the net position available to pay insurance benefits for covered participants. Premiums paid by employers and an annual allocation are added to the fund, while insurance benefits are paid from the fund.

## Investments

Investments consist of a diversified portfolio, including equities, hedge funds, high-yield investments, private equity, real assets and investment-grade bonds along with cash and cash equivalents. The portfolio is further diversified within each of the asset classes.

Investment purchases and sales are recorded as of their trade dates. Investments are reported at fair value, and are primarily valued on the basis of market valuations provided by FT Interactive Data. Government securities (including TIPS) and other fixed-income securities are priced using a matrix methodology. REIT investments are priced using their primary exchange closing price. U.S. and international commingled equity investments, commodities, absolute return investments, private equity and private real estate partnerships are valued based on the net asset value provided by the respective investment company or partnership. Security transactions and any resulting gains or losses are accounted for by the specific identification method on a trade-date basis.

For the years ended Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expenses, was $6.84 \%$ and $16.39 \%$, respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expenses, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested. In the Required Supplementary Information is a table of the annual money-weighted rates of return for the 10-year period ended Dec. 31, 2014.

## Capital Assets

Capital assets, which consist of land, building and improvements, software, and equipment and furniture are reported at historical cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. TCDRS has elected to capitalize items that individually exceed $\$ 5,000$. The estimated useful lives
for building and improvements range from 20 to 40 years, for furniture and components 10 years, for office equipment 3 to 5 years, for computer software 3 to 5 years, and for tenant improvements 2 to 12 years.

## B: PLAN DESCRIPTION

## Pension Trust Fund

TCDRS is a statewide, agent multiple-employer, public-employee retirement system. The system serves 677 actively participating counties and districts throughout Texas. Each employer maintains its own customized plan of benefits. Plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of each employer, within the options available in the TCDRS Act. Because of that, employers have the flexibility and local control to select benefits and pay for those benefits based on their needs and budgets.

Each employer has a defined benefit plan that functions similarly to a cash balance plan. The assets of the plans are pooled for investment purposes, but each employer's plan assets may be used only for the payment of benefits to the members of that employer's plan. In accordance with Texas law, it is intended that the pension plan be construed and administered in a manner that the retirement system will be considered qualified under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. All employees (except temporary staff) of a participating employer must be enrolled in the plan. Membership in TCDRS as of Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013 is summarized in Table 1.

## Benefits

A percentage of each employee's paycheck is deposited into his or her TCDRS account. That percentage (from $4 \%$ to $7 \%$ ) is set by the employer.

The employee's savings grow, by law, at a rate of $7 \%$, compounded annually. The employer selects a matching rate - at least "dollar for dollar," up to $\$ 2.50$ per $\$ 1.00$ in the employee's account. At retirement, the employee's account balance is combined with employer matching and converted into a lifetime monthly benefit.

Employees receive a month of service time for each month that they make a deposit into their account. The amount of service an employee needs to earn a future benefit is called the vesting requirement. When an employee is vested, he

TABLE 1: MEMBERSHIP
Dec. 31,

| Pension Trust Fund: | 2014 | 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annuitants | 53,169 | 49,820 |
| Terminated Employees' Accounts: |  |  |
| Vested | 18,111 | 17,515 |
| Nonvested | 61,360 | 55,945 |
| Total | 79,471 | 73,460 |
| Current Employees' Accounts: |  |  |
| Vested | 61,896 | 60,321 |
| Nonvested | 63,964 | 64,204 |
| Total | 125,860 | 124,525 |
| Number of Plans: |  |  |
| Counties | 252 | 252 |
| Districts | 425 | 404 |
| Inactive Plan | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 678 | 657 |
| Group Term Life Fund: |  |  |
| Annuitants | 7,216 | 6,723 |
| Terminated Employees: |  |  |
| Vested | 5,569 | 5,285 |
| Current Employees: |  |  |
| Vested | 15,953 | 15,417 |
| Nonvested | 17,441 | 17,701 |
| Total | 33,394 | 33,118 |
| Number of Plans: |  |  |
| Counties | 125 | 125 |
| Districts | 164 | 154 |
| Total | 289 | 279 |

or she has the right to a monthly benefit, which includes employer matching, at age 60 or older. Employers may choose 5-, 8- or 10-year vesting. In addition, employees may retire before age 60 if they meet one of the following requirements, set by the employer:

- "Rule of" eligibility: Under these rules, a vested employee can retire if their age plus years of service time add up to at least 75 or 80 .
- 20-year or 30-year retirement at any age: This lets employees retire when they have at least 20 or 30 years of service time.

Retirees elect to receive their lifetime benefit by choosing one of seven actuarially equivalent payment options, which are detailed on page 69.

Employers may elect to provide other optional benefits. Prior service gives employees monetary credit for time worked for an organization before
it joined the system. Buybacks allow current employees to re-establish a closed TCDRS account from previous service with an employer. Partial lump-sum payments at retirement allow employees to withdraw part of their TCDRS account balance as a lump sum at retirement with a reduced monthly benefit.

In addition, an employer may choose to adopt a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for its retirees. This adjusts retiree benefits to restore purchasing power lost due to the effects of inflation.

## Contributions

A combination of three elements funds each employer's plan: employee deposits, employer contributions and investment income.

- The deposit rate for employees is $4 \%, 5 \%, 6 \%$ or $7 \%$ of compensation, as adopted by the employer's governing body.
- Participating employers are required, by law, to contribute at actuarially determined rates, which are determined annually.
- Investment income funds a large part of the benefits employees earn.

Employers have the option of paying more than the required contribution rate each year. Extra contributions can help employers "prefund" benefit increases, such as a cost-of-living adjustment to retirees, and they can be used to help offset or mitigate future increases in the required rate due to negative plan experience. There are two approaches for making extra contributions: (a) paying an elected contribution rate higher than the required rate and (b) making an extra lump-sum contribution to the employer account.

Administrative costs of TCDRS are financed through the system's general reserves, which are part of the Endowment Fund.

## Group Term Life Fund (GTLF)

TCDRS also administers the Group Term Life program, a group term life insurance. The fund for this benefit is a separate trust administered by the board. The fund receives monthly participating employers' premiums and pays benefits when due. The obligations of the program are payable only from this fund, and are not an obligation of, or a claim against, the

TCDRS Pension Trust Fund. The fund's assets are pooled with those of the Pension Trust Fund under provisions of the TCDRS Act and annually receive an allocation of income based on the fund value. This optional program provides group term life insurance coverage to currently eligible employees, and if elected by employers, to retirees. Participation in the Group Term Life program as of Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013 is summarized in Table 1 on page 31.

## Benefits

Current employees of participating employers are insured for an amount equivalent to the employee's current annual compensation. Employers may also choose to cover retirees. Retirees are insured for $\$ 5,000$. Life insurance proceeds are payable as a lump sum. The coverage provided to retirees is a postemployment benefit other than pension benefits (OPEB).

## Contributions

Each participating employer contributes to the Group Term Life program at a contractually required rate. An annual actuarial valuation is performed and the contractual rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The premium rate is expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of members employed by the participating employer. There is a one-year delay between the actuarial valuation that serves as the basis for the employer contribution rate and the calendar year when the rate goes into effect.

The Group Term Life program is voluntary and employers can cease participation at any time. Therefore, the funding policy of the program is to ensure that adequate resources are available to meet all insurance benefit payments for the upcoming year. It is not the intent of the funding policy to pre-fund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers.

## Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of Dec. 31, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the Group Term Life program was $109.5 \%$ funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was $\$ 24.1$ million, and the actuarial value of assets was $\$ 26.4$ million, resulting in an Overfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (OAAL) of $\$ 2.3$ million. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active participants covered by the program) was
$\$ 1.4$ billion and the ratio of the OAAL to the covered payroll was $0.2 \%$.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment and mortality. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as Required Supplementary Information following the Notes to the Financial Statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of shortterm volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation for the GTLF follows:

## Valuation Date:

Dec. 31, 2014
Actuarial Cost Method:
Active Insurance Benefits Unit credit;
determining
one-year term cost
Retiree Insurance Benefits
Entry age
Amortization Method: Level percent, open
Remaining Amortization Period: $\quad 30$ years
Asset Valuation Method: Fund value ${ }^{1}$
Actuarial Assumptions:
Investment Return $\quad 7.0 \%^{1}$
Inflation 3.0\%

[^1]
## C: TCDRS AS EMPLOYER

## Pension Trust Fund

TCDRS, as an employer, provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits for all of its nontemporary employees through a plan in the Texas County \& District Retirement System. The plan provisions for TCDRS, as an employer, are adopted by its board, within the options available in the TCDRS Act.

Employees deposit 7\% of their paychecks into their TCDRS accounts. At retirement, TCDRS provides a match of $\$ 2$ for every dollar in the employee's account. (For a detailed explanation of how the benefit is calculated, see page 30.) In addition, retirees have the option of a partial lump-sum payment at retirement with a reduced monthly benefit.

TCDRS employees are vested with 8 years of service and can retire once they meet one of the following eligibility requirements: age 60 with at least 8 years of service; 20 years of service regardless of age; or when the sum of their age and service equals 75 .

Like other employer plans in the system, retirement benefits for TCDRS employees are funded by investment income, employee deposits and employer contributions. The employer contribution rate for TCDRS is actuarially determined annually. As allowed by the TCDRS Act, the board elected to pay a rate of $10.5 \%$ for 2014,2013 and 2012, which was greater than the required rates for those years.

TABLE 2: TREND INFORMATION FOR THE
RETIREMENT PLAN FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF TCDRS

| Fiscal <br> Year <br> Ending | Annual <br> Pension <br> Cost (APC) | Percentage <br> of APC <br> Contributed | Net <br> Pension <br> Obligation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12 / 31 / 12$ | $\$ 879,765$ | $100 \%$ | $\$ 0$ |
| $12 / 31 / 13$ | 920,532 | 154 | 0 |
| $12 / 31 / 14$ | 971,908 | 167 | 0 |

In addition, in 2014 and 2013, TCDRS made lump-sum contributions of $\$ 650,000$ and $\$ 500,000$, respectively. Table 2 presents annual pension costs for the past three years.

The required contribution for 2014 was determined as part of the Dec. 31, 2012 actuarial valuation using the entry-age actuarial cost method. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of employment and mortality. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The actuarial assumptions at Dec. 31, 2014, included (a) $8.0 \%$ investment rate of return (net of investment expenses); (b) career average projected salary increases of $4.9 \%$ for individuals; and (c) no cost-of-living adjustments. Both investment return and projected salary components include an inflation component of $3.0 \%$.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. The actuarial methods and assumptions used, presented in Table 3, include techniques that are

TABLE 3: ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS
FOR THE RETIREMENT PLAN FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF TCDRS


[^2]| Actuarial | Actuarial Value of | Actuarial <br> Accrued | Unfunded AAL | Funded | Annual Covered | UAAL as a Percentage of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Valuation | Assets | Liability | (UAAL) | Ratio | Payroll ${ }^{1}$ | Covered Payroll |
| Date | (a) | (b) | (b-a) | (a/b) | (c) | [(b-a)/c] |
| 12/31/2012 | \$19,541,973 | \$22,957,890 | \$3,415,917 | 85.1\% | \$8,378,691 | 40.8\% |
| 12/31/2013 ${ }^{2}$ | 22,893,642 | 25,576,844 | 2,683,202 | 89.5 | 8,766,979 | 30.6 |
| 12/31/2014 | 26,610,119 | 28,703,163 | 2,093,044 | 92.7 | 9,256,267 | 22.6 |

${ }^{1}$ The annual covered payroll is based on employee deposits received by TCDRS for the year ended with the valuation date.
${ }^{2}$ Revised economic and demographic assumptions due to an experience review were first used in the 12/31/2013 valuation.
designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial values of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. The actuarial value of assets was determined by spreading actuarial asset gains and losses over a 5-year period. Adjustments, if needed, are made to keep the actuarial value from deviating too far from the fund value of assets. TCDRS'UAAL is amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at Dec. 31, 2014, was 8.0 years.

As of Dec. 31, 2014, the most recent valuation date, the plan was $92.7 \%$ funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was $\$ 28.7$ million and the actuarial value of assets was $\$ 26.6$ million, resulting in a UAAL of $\$ 2.1$ million. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was $\$ 9.3$ million and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was $22.6 \%$.

The schedule of funding progress, presented in Table 4, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

## Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

## Group Term Life Fund

TCDRS participates in the Group Term Life program. For a general explanation of the Group Term Life program, turn to page 31. TCDRS provides coverage to current eligible employees and to retired employees.

TCDRS, as an employer, contributes to the Group Term Life program at a contractually required rate.

TCDRS' contributions, as an employer, to the Group Term Life program for the years ended Dec. 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, were $\$ 22,215$, $\$ 20,164$ and $\$ 17,596$ respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year.

## TCDRS Bridge Program Health Reimbursement Arrangement

TCDRS adopted the TCDRS Bridge Program Health Reimbursement Arrangement (Bridge Program) for its employees. The program is open to all former TCDRS employees who meet all three conditions: (a) employed with TCDRS on or after Jan. 1, 2007; (b) accumulated at least 10 years of full-time employment with TCDRS; and (c) an active TCDRS employee on or after attaining age $58^{112}$.

The Bridge Program is a self-insured medical expense reimbursement plan that provides a maximum credit of $\$ 550$ per month beginning Jan. 1, 2012, for 60 consecutive months. Coverage begins on the first day of the month immediately after the eligible former employee reaches age 60 or has separated from employment with TCDRS, whichever occurs later.

As of Jan. 1, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the Bridge Program was 0\% funded. The actuarial accrued liability was $\$ 775,795$ and the actuarial valuation of assets was $\$ 0$, resulting in a UAAL of $\$ 775,795$. Based on an annual covered payroll of $\$ 9,256,267$, the UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll was $8.4 \%$. The annual OPEB cost for 2014 was $\$ 102,047$ and TCDRS' contributions as an employer in 2014 were $\$ 24,750$; the annual OPEB cost for 2013 was $\$ 82,018$ and TCDRS' contributions as an employer in 2013 were $\$ 15,400$; and the annual

OPEB cost for 2012 was $\$ 70,429$, and TCDRS' contributions as an employer in 2012 were $\$ 22,550$. The resulting net OPEB obligation at Dec. 31, 2014 was $\$ 429,814$.

The actuarial cost method used was the projected unit credit with a level dollar open amortization method and the amortization period of 15 years. The discount rate used was $3.5 \%$.

## Deferred Compensation

The employees of TCDRS may participate in a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. This plan, available to all employees of TCDRS, permits the deferral of a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to the employees until termination, retirement, death or certain unforeseeable emergencies. All compensation deferred under the plan is held by a custodian for the exclusive benefit of participants and beneficiaries.

## D: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of funds on deposit with a financial institution in interestbearing demand deposit accounts. They are invested on an overnight basis (sweep) in a U.S. dollar-denominated investment under a repurchase agreement. The funds are collateralized at $102 \%$ using U.S. Treasury, government or agency securities. Cash held in (1) demand deposit accounts, (2) the overnight sweep, and (3) the JPMorgan U.S. Government Money Market Fund (an open-end institutional money market fund) is available to pay benefits, operational expenses and funds awaiting transfer to investment management.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the system's deposits may not be returned to it. A discussion of custodial credit risk pertaining to cash and cash equivalents can be found in Note G, beginning on page 37.

## E: INVESTMENTS

Investment decisions of the board are subject to Section 67, Article XVI of the Texas Constitution, and to the applicable statutory provisions of the Texas Trust Code that provide for a "prudent investor" standard of care. Investment authorization
is restricted by the investment policy adopted by the board that emphasizes the importance of a longterm investment philosophy with minimization of risk while targeting a long-term investment return of $8 \%$. The board has determined that a diversified portfolio will offer the best opportunity to produce the desired $8 \%$ investment return. Accordingly, the TCDRS investment portfolio now includes investments in the following asset classes:

## Equity Holdings

The system's U.S. equities and a portion of its developed international and emerging market equities are passively managed in commingled index funds. The remaining developed international, emerging market and global equities are actively managed in commingled funds and one limited partnership.

## Hedge Funds

The vehicles for hedge fund investments are typically commingled vehicles, such as limited partnerships, limited liability companies or offshore corporations. At Dec. 31, 2014, the system's hedge fund portfolio consisted of 35 partnerships with a fair value totaling $\$ 6.15$ billion.

## High-Yield Investments

The board has divided the high-yield asset class into four portions. The high-yield bond portfolio encompasses the portion of the U.S. corporate bond market that is rated below BBB- by S\&P or below Baa3 by Moody's. Accordingly, credit risks associated with these bonds are greater than risks with investment-grade bonds and have historically traded at yields of $3.5 \%$ to $4.5 \%$ above comparable U.S. Treasury instruments. The second portion consists of distressed debt partnerships, which invest in securities of companies whose debt has declined in value because they are experiencing financial stress. Typical holdings are senior and subordinated debt instruments. The third portion consists of opportunistic credit partnerships that invest in securitized credit instruments made up of senior corporate bank loans and asset-backed credit investments secured by commercial and residential mortgages, car loans, and other types of assets. The fourth portion, direct lending partnerships, consists of privately originated debt made to small and medium-sized companies or to real estate investors in order to take advantage of disruptions in the
Investment Category
Opportunistic Credit
Distressed Debt
Direct Lending
Private Equity
Private Real Estate Partnerships
Total Contingent Commitments

| at Dec. 31, 2014 |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total <br> Commitment | Unfunded <br> Commitment |  | Fair Value |

banking system. Table 5 lists the committed and unfunded capital to opportunistic credit, distressed debt and direct lending investments at Dec. 31, 2014.

## Private Equity

TCDRS' private equity investments consist of partnerships that (a) take public companies private in order to improve their operations and then resell them in the future; (b) invest in start-up companies with new ideas or technologies; (c) invest in both traditional and renewable energy discovery and production; and (d) invest in real estate. As of Dec. 31,2014 , TCDRS had committed $\$ 4.36$ billion of capital to 128 private equity partnerships. Table 5 lists the committed and unfunded capital to private equity investments at Dec.31, 2014. During the first quarter of 2015 , an additional $\$ 204$ million has been committed to private equity partnerships.

## Real Assets

- Real estate investment trusts (REITs) are companies that own and operate income-producing real estate, such as commercial office buildings, apartments, malls, warehouses and storage facilities. Under provisions of the U.S. tax law, if REITs pay out most of their income in dividends, they are not required to pay income taxes. Consequently, substantial amounts of income can be received from investing in REITs.
- Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) are issued by the U.S. Treasury and structured as a hedge against inflation. The principal value of the securities is adjusted based on changes in the consumer price index (CPI). Interest payments are determined by multiplying a fixed coupon by the inflation-adjusted principal. The inflation-adjusted principal is payable at maturity.
- Commodities consist of investments in resources that can be either perishable (grains, sugar, etc.) or
non-perishable (metals, energy, etc.). Commodities provide protection against inflation and have low correlation to stocks and other asset classes.
- Private real estate partnerships acquire and operate commercial properties including office buildings, apartments, hotels, malls and residential real estate. Private real estate investments are illiquid and typically have expected holding periods of 10 to 12 years. As reported in Table 5, at Dec. 31, 2014, TCDRS had committed $\$ 1.07$ billion to 25 private real estate partnerships. During the first quarter of 2015, TCDRS has made an additional $\$ 40$ million in private real estate partnership commitments.
- Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) are publicly traded partnership interests created by Congress to encourage investment in domestic energy infrastructure. At the entity level, these interests are tax free provided that $90 \%$ of their income comes from natural resources such as oil, natural gas, coal, timber and other depletable resources.


## Investment-Grade Bonds

The investment-grade bond portfolio consists of debt instruments issued by the United States Treasury and governmental agencies, asset-backed securities, and corporate bonds that are rated investment grade by the major ratings agencies. Additionally, this portfolio may contain minimal investments in short-term instruments, non-rated securities, private placement securities, convertible bonds and preferred stock.

The portfolio should exhibit an overall dollarweighted average quality rating of AA with no investment rated lower than BBB- or equivalent as rated by Standard \& Poor's (S\&P), Moody's Investor Service or Fitch Investor's Service at the
time of purchase or, if not rated, be deemed by the manager to be of similar quality.

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

The TCDRS Board of Trustees may select one or more commercial banks, depository trust companies or other entities to serve as custodian or custodians of the system's cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, and may authorize the custodian to invest the cash in such short-term investments as the board determines. TCDRS has authorized its custodian to invest, on an overnight basis, any cash held in the custodian's Collective U.S. Government Short Term Investment Fund (STIF). The investment objective of the STIF is to provide safety of principal, daily liquidity and competitive returns. The STIF owns high-quality debt instruments (which include U.S. government or U.S. government agencies, repurchase agreements, floating-rate notes, etc.) with a dollar-weighted average maturity of 50 days or less. At Dec. 31, 2014, the STIF had an average current yield of $0.25 \%$ with the maximum days to maturity of any investment not exceeding 258 days.

The investment officer manages cash in the STIF together with new contributions until they are allocated to a portfolio.

## F: SECURITIES LENDING

State statutes and the board's policies permit TCDRS to use its investments to enter into securities-lending transactions - loans of securities to broker-dealers and other entities in exchange for collateral with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The system's custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corp. (BNY Mellon), is engaged as the lending agent to lend securities from the system's fixed-income portfolios for cash collateral of $102 \%$ of the market value of the securities loaned.

Collateral, either cash or securities, is initially pledged for the securities on loan and additional collateral is required from the borrower by the close of the next business day if its value falls to less than $100 \%$ of the market value of the securities on loan. U.S. government securities may also be accepted as collateral for loans. TCDRS does not have the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities unless the borrower defaults. At Dec. 31, 2014, BNY Mellon held $\$ 40,922,044$ of non-cash collateral.

TABLE 6:
INVESTED SECURITIES-LENDING COLLATERAL
Dec. 31,

| Investment Type | 2014 |  | 2013 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash and Other Liquid Assets | \$ | $(14,202)$ | \$ | $(13,186)$ |
| Asset-Backed Securities |  | 35,521 |  | 56,990 |
| Agencies |  | - |  | 3,899,634 |
| Repurchase Agreements |  | 36,326,781 |  | 37,096,199 |
| Domestic Corporate Fixed-Income Securities |  | 4,426,422 |  | 7,113,116 |
| Total Invested Securities-Lending Collateral | \$ | 40,774,522 |  | \$48,152,753 |

Cash collateral is invested in short-term fixedincome instruments in accordance with the system's securities-lending guidelines. Table 6 lists the categories of collateral investments at Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013.

At the end of years 2014 and 2013, TCDRS had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the system owed to borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owed to TCDRS. Contracts with the lending agents require the agents to indemnify TCDRS if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities on loan) or fail to pay TCDRS for income distributions while the securities are on loan. At Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013, the fair values of securities on loan were $\$ 79,797,821$ and $\$ 122,807,440$, respectively.

Additionally, TCDRS invests in two commingled domestic and international equity portfolios that participate in securities-lending programs managed by State Street Global Advisors. TCDRS receives a proportionate share of the securities-lending income generated from these activities.

## G: DEPOSIT AND INVESTMENT RISK

Identification of credit risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk is mandated by GASB Statement No. 40.

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The TIPS portfolio contains

TABLE 7: CREDIT RISK BY QUALITY
Dec. 31,


Source: Mellon Performance and Risk Analytics Fund Analysis, Fourth Quarter 2014
obligations of the U.S. government and is not considered to have credit risk. At both Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013, according to Standard and Poor's (S\&P) evaluations, the investment-grade bond portfolio exhibited an overall quality rating of AA-. The Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is the benchmark for performance measurement of the investment-grade bond portfolio. At both Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013, the Barclays Aggregate Bond Index had an average $S \& P$ quality rating of $A A$.

At Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013, according to S\&P evaluations, the high-yield investments portfolio exhibited an overall quality rating of $\mathrm{B}+$ and B , respectively. The Citigroup High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index is the benchmark for performance measurement of the high-yield investments portfolio. At both Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013, according to S\&P evaluations, the benchmark exhibited an average quality rating of $\mathrm{B}+$.

The investment policy does not explicitly outline an acceptable level of credit risk for the investmentgrade bond or high-yield investments portfolios, but the board's adoption of their respective benchmark index is an implicit adoption of the market risk inherent in these portfolios.

Table 7 lists the credit risk associated with the investment-grade bond portfolio and the high-yield investments portfolio.

At Dec. 31, 2014, according to Moody's Investors Service evaluations, the BNY Mellon STIF exhibited average short-term quality ratings of P-1/P-2 (Prime-1 and Prime-2), which exhibit a superior ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations, and an average long-term (maturity date greater than one year) quality rating of Aaa. Based upon the market value of the fund at Dec. 31, $2014,78 \%$ of the instruments were rated P-1 or P-2 and $22 \%$ of the instruments were rated Aaa. At Dec. 31, 2013, according to Moody's Investors Service evaluations, the BNY Mellon STIF exhibited average short-term quality ratings of $\mathrm{P}-1 / \mathrm{P}-2$ and an average long-term quality rating of Aaa with $91 \%$ of the instruments rated $\mathrm{P}-1$ or $\mathrm{P}-2$ and $9 \%$ of the instruments rated Aaa.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, TCDRS will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. TCDRS requires that demand deposit accounts be fully collateralized.

Dec. 31,

|  | 2014 |  | 2013 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asset Class | Fair Value | Effective Duration in Years | Fair Value | Effective Duration in Years |
| Investment-Grade Bonds | \$ 995,121,734 | 5.0 | \$ 1,121,361,520 | 5.2 |
| TIPS | 49,381,201 | 6.2 | 47,728,844 | 7.5 |
| High-Yield Bonds ${ }^{1}$ | 375,766,654 | 3.9 | 330,127,380 | 4.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Included in high-yield investments reported in the Statements of Fiduciary Net Position on page 26.

Funds received by its master custodian are invested on an overnight basis or, if the funds are received late during a business day, are maintained in a fully collateralized cash trust account.

TCDRS investments, evidenced by securities in physical or book entry form and not on loan, are registered and held in safekeeping for TCDRS by its custodian bank.

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of investment in a single issuer. Investment guidelines established with the individual investment managers generally address concentration risk limits. At Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013, TCDRS did not have investments in any one issuer which were greater than $5 \%$ of net investments.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The values of portfolios of longer duration are more affected by interest rate changes than are those of shorter duration. Increases in bond market yields result in market value losses; decreases result in market value gains. Multiplying the change in market yield by the duration of the portfolio can approximate the size of the gain or loss in market value. For example, if one owned a portfolio of investment-grade bonds that had a duration of 6.5 years and if the yields within the bond market were to immediately fall $1 \%$, the market value gain of the portfolio would approximate $6.5 \%$. This change in market value indicates the level of interest rate risk inherent in the portfolio.

Table 8 discloses the level of interest rate risk inherent in the TCDRS fixed-income portfolios by reporting the effective duration of those portfolios.

The board's adoption of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an implicit adoption of the market risk inherent in this index.

The effective duration of the Barclays Aggregate Bond Index at both Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013 was 5.3 years.

Performance of the TIPS portfolio is measured against the Barclays U.S. TIPS Index. The effective duration of the Barclays U.S. TIPS Index at Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013 was 6.2 and 7.6 years, respectively.

The high-yield investments portfolio is measured against the Citigroup High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index. The effective duration of the Citigroup HighYield Cash-Pay Capped Index at Dec. 31, 2014 and Dec. 31, 2013 was 4.3 and 4.4 years, respectively.

Cash collateral received from securities lending is invested in instruments whose maturity dates or periodic interest rate reset dates coincide with the maturity date of the particular securities loan providing the cash. This matching of investment and loan maturity/reset dates allows the agent to maintain the spread between the loan rate and the cash collateral investment rate over the term of the loan and eliminates any material interest rate exposure to TCDRS over the term of the loan.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or deposit. The asset allocation plan adopted in the Investment Policy includes a $21.5 \%$ allocation to international and global equities, a $3 \%$ allocation to distressed debt, a $2 \%$ allocation to REITs and a $12 \%$ allocation to private equity, all of which allow non-U.S. dollar denominated investments. Accordingly, the foreign currency risks inherent in the indices that have been identified as the benchmark these asset classes are measured against have been implicitly adopted as an acceptable financial risk for these asset classes.

Table 9 lists the foreign currency risk included in the REIT, distressed debt, private equity, private real estate partnerships and direct lending portfolios.

Additionally, at Dec. 31, 2014 and 2013, the international equity portfolio contained six commingled funds subject to foreign currency risk with an aggregate fair value of $\$ 4,395,179,639$ and $\$ 3,961,998,425$, respectively.

Derivative instruments are financial contracts whose values depend on the values of one or more underlying assets, reference rates or financial indexes. The investment policy does not explicitly outline the use of derivatives, but investment guidelines allow two investment-grade bond managers the use of exchange-traded treasury futures to replicate cash investments or to manage yield curve or other risk positions within their portfolio. At Dec. 31, 2014, TCDRS' derivative instruments are considered investments and not hedges for accounting purposes. Table 10 lists the open futures contracts at Dec. 31, 2014.

## H: RISK MANAGEMENT

TCDRS is exposed to various risks related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. To mitigate potential losses, TCDRS purchases commercial insurance in the areas of property damage, general

TABLE 9: FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

| Currency | Dec. 31, | Fair Value (USD) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014 |  | 2013 |
| Australian Dollar | \$ | 9,914,707 | \$ | 14,468,528 |
| Brazilian Real |  | 3,474,732 |  | 4,966,118 |
| British Pound Sterling |  | 158,855,201 |  | 90,022,036 |
| Canadian Dollar |  | 3,195,842 |  | 4,224,195 |
| Euro Currency Unit |  | 223,431,805 |  | 171,736,181 |
| Hong Kong Dollar |  | 22,858,759 |  | 30,528,915 |
| Indonesian Rupiah |  | 599,287 |  | 0 |
| Japanese Yen |  | 21,079,092 |  | 31,005,367 |
| Malaysian Ringgit |  | 24,962 |  | 65,854 |
| Norwegian Krone |  | 322,546 |  | 407,067 |
| Philippine Peso |  | 958,796 |  | 570,609 |
| South African Rand |  | 1,825,139 |  | 1,904,369 |
| Singapore Dollar |  | 4,802,788 |  | 6,701,351 |
| Swedish Krona |  | 1,273,480 |  | 1,697,998 |
| Swiss Franc |  | 1,060,024 |  | 2,153,285 |
| Total subject to currency risk | \$ | 453,677,160 | \$ | 360,451,873 |

and umbrella liability, fiduciary liability, public official and employee benefits errors and omissions, automobile, crime and workers' compensation. There were no changes in the types of insurance coverage TCDRS maintained in 2014 or 2013. Settlements have not exceeded coverages for each of the past three years.

TABLE 10: FUTURES CONTRACTS
As of Dec. 31, 2014

| Futures Contract | Expiration Date | Contracts | Value per Point | Price per Contract | Exposure |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. Treasury Bond | Mar 2015 | -52.00 | 1,000 | 144.5625 | $\$(7,517,250)$ |
| U.S. Treasury Bond | Mar 2015 | -44.00 | 1,000 | 144.5625 | $(6,360,750)$ |
| U.S. 10-Yr Treasury Note Future | Mar 2015 | 7.00 | 1,000 | 126.7969 | 887,578 |
| U.S. 10-Yr Treasury Note Future | Mar 2015 | 139.00 | 1,000 | 126.7969 | $17,624,766$ |
| U.S. 5-Yr Treasury Note Future | Mar 2015 | 91.00 | 1,000 | 118.9297 | $10,822,602$ |
| U.S. 5-Yr Treasury Note Future | Mar 2015 | 205.00 | 1,000 | 118.9297 | $24,380,586$ |
| U.S. 2-Yr Treasury Note Future | Mar 2015 | -428.00 | 2,000 | 109.2969 | $(93,558,125)$ |
| U.S. 2-Yr Treasury Note Future | Mar 2015 | 148.00 | 2,000 | 109.2969 | $32,351,875$ |
| U.S. Ultra Bond | Mar 2015 | -169.00 | 1,000 | 165.1875 | $(27,916,688)$ |
| U.S. Ultra Bond | Mar 2015 | -31.00 | 1,000 | 165.1875 | $(5,120,813)$ |
| Total |  |  |  | $\mathbf{( 5 4 , 4 0 6 , 2 1 9 )}$ |  |

## NOTES TO THE REQUIRED

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Table 11 presents the money-weighted rate of return which provides information regarding TCDRS' investment performance, net of investment expenses, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

In addition, the GTLF information presented in the required supplementary schedules - Table 12 and Table 13 - was determined as part of the aggregate actuarial valuation at the date indicated.

## TABLE 11: MONEY-WEIGHTED RATES OF RETURN (UNAUDITED)

The money-weighted rates of return are presented to provide information regarding investment performance, net of investment expenses, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

| Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expenses | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | turn, $6.84 \%$ | 16.39\% | 12.63\% | -1.15\% | 12.67\% | 26.54\% | -29.04\% | 7.92\% | 13.93\% | 7.25\% |
| See accompanying independent auditor's report. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TABLE 12: GTLF FUNDING PROGRESS (UNAUDITED) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (\$ Millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actuarial Valuation Date | Actuarial Value of Assets <br> (a) | Actuarial Accrued Liability (b) | Unfun | ded (Overf AAL AAL (OAA (b-a) | nded) | Funded Ratio ${ }^{1}$ (a/b) | An Cov Pay |  | UAAL (O Percen Covered [(b-a) | AL) as a ge of Payroll c] |
| 12/31/12 | \$ 23.3 | \$ 21.9 |  | \$ (1.4) |  | 106.4\% | \$ 1,293.8 |  | (0.1\%) |  |
| 12/31/13 | 24.8 | 22.8 |  | (2.0) |  | 108.8 | 1,343.4 |  | (0.1) |  |
| 12/31/14 | 26.4 | 24.1 |  | (2.3) |  | 109.5 | 1,419.0 |  | (0.2) |  |

${ }^{1}$ This table shows GTLF information using accounting principles required by GASB and is intended to be used for GASB disclosure purposes. For funding purposes, contractually required premium rates are calculated annually for each participating employer. These rates have always been sufficient to maintain a surplus in the GTLF.
${ }^{2}$ The annual covered payroll is based on the employee deposits received by TCDRS for the year ended with the valuation date.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

> TABLE 13: GTLF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS (UNAUDITED)
(\$ Millions)

|  | Annual Required Contributions |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Plan Year | Average | Dollar | Percentage |
| Ended Dec. 31 | Rate | Amount | Contributed |
| 2012 | $0.28 \%$ | $\$ 3.6$ | $108 \%$ |
| 2013 | 0.28 | 4.2 | 100 |
| 2014 | 0.27 | 4.5 | 117 |

[^3]
## OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION BY FUND AND INTERFUND TRANSFERS

## Pension Trust Fund

Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014

|  | Employees Saving Fund |  |  | Subdivision Accumulation Fund |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADDITIONS |  |  |  |  |
| Employee Deposits and Employer Contributions | \$ | 383,186,524 | \$ | 684,212,315 |
| Investment Income |  |  |  |  |
| Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments |  | - |  | - |
| Interest and Dividends |  | - |  | - |
| Total Investment Activity Income |  | - |  | - |
| Less Investment Activity Expenses |  | - |  | - |
| Net Income From Investment Activities |  | - |  | - |
| Net Income From Securities—Lending Activities |  | - |  | - |
| Total Net Investment Income |  | - |  | - |
| Building Operations and Miscellaneous Income |  | - |  | - |
| Total Additions |  | 383,186,524 |  | 684,212,315 |

## DEDUCTIONS

| Benefits Paid | $-\quad$ - |
| :--- | ---: |
| Withdrawals | $82,202,752$ |
| Interest Allocation to Group Term Life Fund | - |
| Administrative and Building Operations Expenses | - |
| Total Deductions | - |

## TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

| Retirement Allowances |  | $(420,669,692)$ | $(419,045,468)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investment Allocation and Other |  | 382,429,707 | 610,554,796 |
| Terminating Employer Transfers |  | 292,417 | $(292,417)$ |
| Escheated Accounts, Net |  | $(150,423)$ | - |
| Net Transfers |  | $(38,097,991)$ | 191,216,911 |
| Net Increase in Fiduciary Net Position |  | 262,885,781 | 507,034,295 |
| NET POSITION RESTRICTED FOR PENSION BENEFITS |  |  |  |
| Beginning of Period |  | 5,668,885,576 | 10,902,897,043 |
| End of Period | \$ | 5,931,771,357 | 11,409,931,338 |

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Pension Trust Fund
Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014

Current Service

Annuity Reserve Fund

Endowment Fund

Income
Fund

Expense
Fund

Total


| 596,059,301 | 2,206 | - | - | 964,456,438 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | - | - | 82,202,752 |
| - | - | 1,738,911 | - | 1,738,911 |
| - | - | - | 20,048,081 | 20,048,081 |
| 596,059,301 | 2,206 | 1,738,911 | 20,048,081 | 1,068,446,182 |


$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

| CHANGES IN ENDOWMENT FUND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pension Trust Fund Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | General <br> Reserves <br> Account |  | Perpetual Endowment Account |  | Reserve for Expense Fund |  | Total |
| ADDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Excess over Allocations Transfer from Income Fund | \$ | 180,019,847 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 180,019,847 |
| Escheated Accounts |  | - |  | 291,978 |  | - |  | 291,978 |
| Total Additions |  | 180,019,847 |  | 291,978 |  | - |  | 180,311,825 |
| DEDUCTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfer to Expense Fund |  | - |  | - |  | 19,400,000 |  | 19,400,000 |
| Partial-year Interest to ESF |  | 12,166,764 |  | - |  | - |  | 12,166,764 |
| Reinstatements of Escheated Accounts |  | - |  | 141,555 |  | - |  | 141,555 |
| Uncollectible Benefits |  | 2,558 |  | (352) |  | - |  | 2,206 |
| Total Deductions |  | 12,169,322 |  | 141,203 |  | 19,400,000 |  | 31,710,525 |
| TRANSFERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expense Allocation |  | $(21,450,000)$ |  | - |  | 21,450,000 |  | - |
| Total Transfers |  | $(21,450,000)$ |  | - |  | 21,450,000 |  | - |
| Net Increase in Fund |  | 146,400,525 |  | 150,775 |  | 2,050,000 |  | 148,601,300 |
| Beginning of Year |  | 749,069,993 |  | 3,586,786 |  | 19,400,000 |  | 772,056,779 |
| End of Year | \$ | 895,470,518 | \$ | 3,737,561 | \$ | 21,450,000 | \$ | 920,658,079 |

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

## INVESTMENT RESULTS

Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments
Interest and Dividends
Net Income From Securities-Lending Activities
Investment Activity Expenses
Net Investment Results
\$ 1,501,262,812
101,371,295
2,486,892
$(36,460,292)$
$1,568,660,707$

## STATUTORY ALLOCATIONS

Allocation of Current Year Income:
Employees Saving Fund

| $370,262,943$ |
| ---: |
| $406,084,210$ |
| $1,738,911$ |
| $778,086,064$ |

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES' ALLOCATIONS

| Allocation to the Subdivision Accumulation Fund | $610,554,796$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Allocation Excess - Transfer to General Reserves Account | $180,019,847$ |
| Total Board of Trustees' Allocations | $\mathbf{7 9 0 , 5 7 4 , 6 4 3}$ |

## Net Change in Fund ${ }^{1}$

Beginning of Year
End of Year
${ }^{1}$ Net Change in Fund is equal to: Net Investment Results less Total Statutory Allocations and Total Board of Trustees' Allocations. For the year ended Dec. 31, 2014 the total net change in fund calculation is: $\$ 1,568,660,707$ less ( $\$ 778,086,064+\$ 790,574,643$ ) equals $\$ 0$.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

## OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## ADMINISTRATIVE REVENUES AND EXPENSES

$$
\text { Year Ended Dec. 31, } 2014
$$

Administrative Revenues:
Rental Income
Other Income
Total Administrative Revenues

## Administrative Expenses:

Salaries
Leave and Associated Payment
Payroll Taxes
Pension Contributions
Employee Insurance and Benefits
Recruitment and Temporaries
Professional Fees/Outsourcing Services
Banking Fees
Equipment Service and Repairs
Building Operations
Office Supplies
Noncapitalized Equipment
Postage
Telephone
Printing
Records Management
Reference Materials and Memberships
Education and Training
Travel
Organization and Meetings
General Insurance
Depreciation and Amortization
Total Administrative Expenses

| Administrative | Building | Combined |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations | Operations | Operations |


| $\$$ | - | $\$$ | $1,580,670$ | $\$$ | $1,580,670$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 8,060 | - |  | 8,060 |  |
| $\$$ | 8,060 | $\$$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 8 0 , 6 7 0}$ | $\$$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 8 8 , 7 3 0}$ |


| \$ | 7,549,307 | \$ | - | \$ | 7,549,307 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 130,980 |  | - |  | 130,980 |
|  | 534,007 |  | - |  | 534,007 |
|  | 1,285,296 |  | - |  | 1,285,296 |
|  | 1,020,866 |  | - |  | 1,020,866 |
|  | 35,918 |  | - |  | 35,918 |
|  | 2,100,012 |  | - |  | 2,100,012 |
|  | 59,613 |  | - |  | 59,613 |
|  | 953,711 |  | - |  | 953,711 |
|  | - |  | 1,099,205 |  | 1,099,205 |
|  | 30,964 |  | - |  | 30,964 |
|  | 125,222 |  | - |  | 125,222 |
|  | 290,940 |  | - |  | 290,940 |
|  | 102,880 |  | - |  | 102,880 |
|  | 238,127 |  | - |  | 238,127 |
|  | 10,216 |  | - |  | 10,216 |
|  | 81,473 |  | - |  | 81,473 |
|  | 59,694 |  | - |  | 59,694 |
|  | 309,501 |  | - |  | 309,501 |
|  | 205,822 |  | - |  | 205,822 |
|  | 224,250 |  | - |  | 224,250 |
|  | 2,881,327 |  | 718,750 |  | 3,600,077 |
| \$ | 18,230,126 | \$ | 1,817,955 | \$ | 20,048,081 |

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

## INVESTMENT EXPENSES

Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014

## INVESTMENT-ACTIVITY EXPENSES

Department Operating Expenses

| Salaries | 2,059,170 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Payroll Taxes |  | 125,292 |
| Pension Contributions | 342,630 |  |
| Employee Health and Term Life Insurance | 214,914 |  |
| Professional Fees and Services | $2,801,456$ |  |
| Investment Data Systems | 95,374 |  |
| Equipment Service and Repairs | 5,292 |  |
| Office Supplies | 30,402 |  |
| Telephone | 9,283 |  |
| Subscriptions and Memberships | 16,370 |  |
| Education and Travel | 130,112 |  |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 5,944 |  |
| Department Operating Expenses | $\$$ | $5,836,239$ |

Nondepartment Managers' Fees:

Equities
Master Limited Partnerships
REITs
Private Real Estate Partnerships
Investment-Grade Bonds
Commodities
High-Yield Investments
Private Equity
TIPS
Total Nondepartment Managers' Fees
Total Department Operating
Expenses and Managers' Fees

Custodial Fees — Mellon Trust
Investment Consultant Fees — Cliffwater LLC
Total Investment-Activity Expenses

## SECURITIES-LENDING EXPENSES

Borrower Rebates and Management Fees

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

## OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PROFESSIONAL/CONSULTANT FEES AND SERVICES
Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014

| Professional/Consultant | Nature of Service |  | dministrative Operations |  | Investment Department ${ }^{1}$ |  | Totals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Razorfish LLC | Website consulting | \$ | 1,981,250 | \$ | - | \$ | 1,981,250 |
| IBridge Group, Inc. | Software consulting |  | 1,728,896 |  | - |  | 1,728,896 |
| Ewell, Brown \& Blanke LLP | Legal |  | - |  | 1,372,981 |  | 1,372,981 |
| Phidiax, LLC | Software consulting |  | 833,362 |  | - |  | 833,362 |
| Vinson \& Elkins, L.L.P. | Legal |  | 696 |  | 800,008 |  | 800,704 |
| Milliman, Inc. | Actuary |  | 385,861 |  | - |  | 385,861 |
| Linea Solutions, Inc. | Software consulting |  | 340,000 |  | - |  | 340,000 |
| Information Control Company | Software consulting |  | 248,000 |  | - |  | 248,000 |
| Reid, Collins \& Tsai | Legal |  | - |  | 152,717 |  | 152,717 |
| Liquid Litigation Management Inc. | Legal |  | - |  | 149,248 |  | 149,248 |
| Jackson Walker L.L.P. | Legal |  | 41,552 |  | 100,638 |  | 142,190 |
| Allied Consultants, Inc. | Software consulting |  | 109,825 |  | - |  | 109,825 |
| Oshyn Inc | Website consulting |  | 107,500 |  | - |  | 107,500 |
| KPMG LLP | Audit |  | 93,100 |  | - |  | 93,100 |
| FTI Consulting, Inc. | Legal |  | - |  | 91,358 |  | 91,358 |
| Bradshaw \& Bickerton PLLC | Legal |  | 195 |  | 78,975 |  | 79,170 |
| McElvaney Public Affairs LLC | Legislative consulting |  | 62,000 |  | - |  | 62,000 |
| TexHahn Media, Inc. | Media relations |  | 58,134 |  | - |  | 58,134 |
| Adjacent Technologies, Inc. | Software consulting |  | 54,600 |  | - |  | 54,600 |
| Almanza, Blackburn \& Dickie | Legal |  | - |  | 47,688 |  | 47,688 |
| KPMG LLP | SOC 1 audit |  | 40,000 |  | - |  | 40,000 |
| Paladion Networks | Software consulting |  | 36,000 |  | - |  | 36,000 |
| Ace Hill Alsup III, M.D. | Medical board |  | 15,360 |  | - |  | 15,360 |
| Shelby H. Carter, M.D. | Medical board |  | 12,800 |  | - |  | 12,800 |
| John P. Vineyard, Jr., M.D. | Medical board |  | 12,800 |  | - |  | 12,800 |
| Total Professional/Consultant Fees and Services |  | \$ | 6,161,931 |  | 2,793,613 | \$ | 8,955,544 |

${ }^{1}$ Pursuant to GFOA guidelines, investment advisor expenses are shown only on the investment expenses schedule on the preceding page. The members of the Board of Trustees serve without compensation and are reimbursed for actual out-of-pocket travel expenses incurred.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

## 3 INVESTMENT



DRIVE

Investments drive our success.
TCDRS employers and
employees save for retirement over the course of an employee's career. When you consider that TCDRS members work an average of 17-plus years and are retired another 20-plus years, we have an investment horizon of more than 30 years. As a result, long-term investment earnings fund almost 80 cents of every benefit dollar.

By swinging back and forth at a precise interval, the weighted wooden pendulum drives the speed of the clock. The pendulum would eventually come to a stop without the long-term support of an electric motor to keep a slight pressure on the pendulum's movement to overcome the friction of air resistance.

## ClifFWATERic

May 2015
Board of Trustees
Texas County and District Retirement System
P.O. Box 2034

Austin, Texas 78768-2034
To the members of the Board:
It is our pleasure to be the investment consultant for the Texas County and District Retirement System (hereinafter referred to as "TCDRS") and to report on your investment performance and activities for the year ending 2014. Retained in 2005, Cliffwater LLC provides investment policy development and review, asset allocation analysis, asset class structure analysis, investment manager searches and investment performance monitoring and evaluation to the Board and its staff. In calculating investment performance, TCDRS uses the industry standard time-weighted rate of return methodology (net of fees) based upon market values.

2014 was a year in which the economic divergence between the U.S., U.K., Eurozone and Japan became increasingly stark and market swings were greatly affected by the actions and anticipated actions of the respective central banks. Asset pricing did begin to normalize in 2014 with credit spreads expanding to levels closer to long term averages and U.S. stock price-earnings ratios remaining about where they were a year earlier. U.S. stock prices did increase, but the change was roughly in line with strong earnings growth, which itself was a sign of economic expansion. The expected rise in U.S. interest rates did not materialize and, to the contrary, interest rates fell over the course of the year with the 10 Year Treasury yield ending at $2.18 \%$ vs. $3.03 \%$ at the start of the year. This was partly due to foreign purchases as the potential for European recession looms and a slowdown in emerging markets, in particular China, looks possible. As a consequence, the U.S. dollar strengthened significantly against most major currencies resulting in losses in unhedged non-U.S. portfolios. The returns of real assets varied widely as the improving economy and real estate fundamentals boosted the prices of real estate, both public and private, while the oversupply of oil combined with lower global growth projections resulted in oil dropping $40 \%$ in the fourth quarter alone. These lower energy prices have pushed down the inflation rate.

TCDRS' diversified investment portfolio increased in total assets from $\$ 23.1$ billion to $\$ 24.6$ billion. The one year total fund return was $6.8 \%$ after fees. This exceeded the Board's Total Fund Policy Benchmark return of $4.7 \%$. Over 10 years, the fund's $6.3 \%$ return exceeded the Board's Total Fund Policy Benchmark return of $5.6 \%$. At the asset class level, TCDRS' passively-managed US equities portfolio returned $12.5 \%$ for the year. TCDRS' balance of active and passive developed international managers resulted in a $-4.2 \%$ return compared to the $-4.3 \%$ benchmark return while global equity returned $17.6 \%$ vs. $4.9 \%$ for the benchmark. Active emerging market equities achieved a return of $-2.4 \%$ compared to the benchmark of $-2.2 \%$. The active REIT managers combined for a $24.3 \%$ return versus $23.9 \%$ for the benchmark. The commodities portfolios returned $-14.4 \%$ versus $-17.0 \%$ for the benchmark. The active investmentgrade bond portfolio returned $6.6 \%$ relative to $6.0 \%$ for the benchmark. The hedge fund portfolio returned $4.8 \%$ compared to its benchmark of $3.4 \%$. The active high yield asset class returned $1.8 \%$ relative to the benchmark's $1.9 \%$ return and the opportunistic credit portfolio returned $8.6 \%$ compared to its benchmark return of $1.9 \%$. The private equity program returned $13.7 \%$, distressed debt returned $7.8 \%$, direct lending returned $1.4 \%$ and the real estate program returned $17.1 \%$ for the year.

The TCDRS Board made no asset allocation policy changes during the year. The fund added select hedge fund and opportunistic credit managers to increase diversification, added a high yield manager, a non-U.S. equity manager, a commodity manager and three emerging market equity managers. The fund also committed to new private equity, private real estate, distressed debt and direct lending partnerships in accordance with its annual commitment budget.

Respectfully submitted,


Kathleen K. Barchick, Sr. Managing Director

## A: THE TCDRS ACT AND INVESTMENT POLICY

Investment decisions of the TCDRS Board of Trustees (board) are subject to the Texas Constitution, the TCDRS Act and to the applicable statutory provisions of the Texas Trust Code that provide for a "prudent investor" standard of care.

Additionally, the board has adopted, and reviews at least annually, an investment policy that defines investment authority and emphasizes the importance of a long-term investment philosophy with minimization of risk.

## B: INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY AND STRATEGY

The board has established a long-term target investment return of $8 \%$ and has diversified the TCDRS portfolio to include:

- Equities
- U.S., international developed and emerging markets, and global equities
- Hedge funds

TABLE 1: CAPITAL MARKET ASSUMPTIONS
As of Jan. 1, 2014

| Asset Category <br> (Portfolio) | Expected <br> Return | Standard <br> Deviation |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Equities |  |  |
| U.S. Equities | $7.15 \%$ | $17.00 \%$ |
| International Equities — Developed | 7.15 | 18.00 |
| International Equities — Emerging | 8.15 | 26.00 |
| $\quad$ Global Equities | 7.55 | 18.00 |
| Hedge Funds | 7.00 | 6.10 |
| High-Yield Investments |  |  |
| $\quad$ High-Yield Bonds | 5.30 | 11.00 |
| $\quad$ Opportunistic Credit | 7.26 | 6.26 |
| $\quad$ Distressed Debt | 8.30 | 11.00 |
| $\quad$ Direct Lending | 10.15 | 10.00 |
| Private Equity | 20.00 |  |
| Real Assets | 6.60 | 22.00 |
| REITs | 2.50 | 18.00 |
| Commodities | 3.00 | 7.00 |
| TIPS | 9.30 | 30.00 |
| Private Real Estate Partnerships | 7.15 | 17.00 |
| Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) | 2.50 | 4.00 |
| Investment-Grade Bonds | 1.75 | 2.00 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Money awaiting allocation to an asset category and deposited with the system's custodian

- High-yield investments
- High-yield bonds, distressed debt, opportunistic credit and direct lending
- Private equity
- Real assets
- Real estate investment trusts (REITs), commodities, private real estate partnerships, Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) and Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)
- Investment-grade bonds
(For more information on these types of securities, please see the Glossary on page 100.)

The board uses a long-term, strategic approach to asset allocation based upon capital market assumptions that are reviewed and adopted annually. The assumptions in effect as of January 2014 are shown in Table 1 and include the long-term expected return and risk (standard deviation) for each asset class.

## C: ASSET ALLOCATION

The board has established asset allocation targets for each asset class within the TCDRS portfolio. Table 2 shows the target allocations in effect during 2014 for each asset class.

| TABLE 2: ASSET ALLOCATION TARGETS |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Target Allocation <br> Percentages in Effect at: |  |
| Asset Category | Jan. 1, 2014 | Dec. 31, 2014 |
| Equities |  |  |
| U.S. Equities | $16.5 \%$ | $16.5 \%$ |
| International Equities — Developed | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| International Equities — Emerging | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Global Equities | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Hedge Funds | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| High-Yield Investments |  |  |
| High-Yield Bonds | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Opportunistic Credit | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Distressed Debt | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Direct Lending | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Private Equity | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Real Assets |  |  |
| REITs | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Commodities | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Private Real Estate Partnerships | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Master Limited Partnerships | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Investment-Grade Bonds | 3.0 | 3.0 |
|  |  |  |

## D: ASSET CLASSES, INVESTMENT STYLES AND INVESTMENT MANAGERS

TCDRS uses both active and passive styles of investment management. The passive style seeks to match the performance of an established market index by holding the same securities as the index. An active style seeks to exceed the performance of a benchmark by allowing the manager to actively trade securities that may be different from the index.

Asset classes managed actively are hedge funds, high-yield bonds, opportunistic credit, distressed debt, direct lending, private equity, REITs, TIPS, commodities, MLPs, private real estate partnerships, investment-grade bonds, global equities, and a portion of the developed international and emerging market equities portfolios. Asset classes managed passively
are U.S. equities and the remainder of the developed international and emerging market equities.

The investment manager responsible for an externally managed portfolio holds any cash that portfolio generates in interest-bearing instruments or accounts until it is reinvested. The TCDRS Investment Officer manages cash as well as new contributions in a shortterm investment fund until allocated to a portfolio.

## E: INVESTMENT RESULTS

TCDRS retains a professional performance measurement analyst that regularly reports investment performance to the board for each investment manager, for the aggregate of all managers in each asset class and for the total portfolio.

TABLE 3: BENCHMARK PORTFOLIOS FOR PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

| Asset Category | Benchmark Portfolio |
| :---: | :---: |
| Equities | U.S. Equity Index |
|  | Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index |
|  | Developed International Equity Index |
|  | MSCI World ex U.S. Standard Index (net) |
|  | Emerging Market International Equity Index |
|  | MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) Standard Index (net) |
|  | Global Equity Index |
|  | MSCI World Index (net) |
| Hedge Funds | Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI) Fund of Funds Composite Index |
| High-Yield Investments | High-Yield Bond Index |
|  | Citigroup High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index |
|  | Opportunistic Credit Index |
|  | Citigroup High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index |
|  | Distressed Debt Index |
|  | Citigroup High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index |
|  | Direct Lending Index |
|  | Citigroup High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index |
| Private Equity | Cambridge Associates Global Private Equity \& Venture Capital Index ${ }^{1}$ |
| Real Assets | REIT Index |
|  | 67\% FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index, 33\% FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Real Estate Index |
|  | Commodities Index |
|  | Bloomberg Commodities Index |
|  | TIPS Index |
|  | Barclays U.S. TIPS Index |
|  | Private Real Estate Partnerships |
|  | Cambridge Associates Real Estate Index ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | MLP Index |
|  | Alerian MLP Index |
| Investment-Grade Bonds | Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index |

[^4]
## Performance Reporting

Performance of each investment manager is measured against the performance of similar assets contained within a benchmark portfolio, as represented by a specific index. Comparisons indicate the value added by each manager, if any, in excess of the performance that was experienced by the specific benchmark index. When multiple investment managers are retained within a particular asset class, a benchmark portfolio is selected for measurement of the performance of the entire asset class. Table 3 identifies the benchmark portfolio
associated with each asset class contained within the TCDRS investment portfolio.

A policy benchmark portfolio consisting of individual asset class benchmarks, weighted by asset class target allocation, is constructed for measurement of the performance of the entire portfolio.

## Performance Results

As shown in Table 4, the TCDRS 2014 portfolio return was $6.8 \%$, net of all fees, exceeding its

TABLE 4: RESULTS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES, NET OF ALL FEES¹

| TCDRS Portfolio/Benchmark Portfolio | $\begin{gathered} 2014 \\ \text { Return } \end{gathered}$ | Annualized Returns |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 3 Year | 5 Year | 10 Year | 20 Year | 30 Year |
| Total Fund | 6.8 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 9.2 |
| Policy Benchmark Portfolio | 4.7 | 9.7 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 7.9 |
| Equities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Equities | 12.5 | 20.5 | 15.8 | 8.2 | - | - |
| Domestic Equity Index Benchmark Portfolio | 12.5 | 20.4 | 15.7 | 8.1 | - | - |
| International Equities - Developed | -4.2 | 11.7 | 6.2 | 4.9 | - | - |
| Developed Intl Equity Index Benchmark Portfolio | -4.3 | 10.5 | 5.2 | 4.5 | - | - |
| International Equities - Emerging | -2.4 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 7.4 | - | - |
| Emerging Intl Equity Index Benchmark Portfolio | -2.2 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 8.4 | - | - |
| Global Equity | 17.6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Equity Benchmark Portfolio | 4.9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hedge Funds | 4.8 | 9.0 | 6.6 | - | - | - |
| Hedge Fund Benchmark Portfolio | 3.4 | 5.7 | 3.3 | - | - | - |
| High-Yield Investments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High-Yield Bonds | 1.8 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 7.2 | - | - |
| High-Yield Bond Index Benchmark Portfolio | 1.9 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 7.6 | - | - |
| Opportunistic Credit | 8.6 | 14.1 | 10.7 | - | - | - |
| Opportunistic Credit Index Benchmark Portfolio | 1.9 | 7.8 | 8.4 | - | - | - |
| Distressed Debt | 7.8 | 13.4 | 11.6 | - | - | - |
| Distressed Debt Index Benchmark Portfolio | 1.9 | 7.8 | 8.7 | - | - | - |
| Direct Lending | 1.4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Direct Lending Index Benchmark Portfolio | 1.9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Private Equity | 13.7 | 14.8 | 13.8 | - | - | - |
| Private Equity Benchmark Portfolio | 12.7 | 15.7 | 13.8 | - | - | - |
| Real Assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REITs | 24.3 | 16.2 | 14.9 | 7.4 | - | - |
| REIT Index Benchmark Portfolio | 23.9 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 7.5 | - | - |
| Commodities | -14.4 | -8.6 | -3.1 | - | - | - |
| Commodities Index Benchmark Portfolio | -17.0 | -9.4 | -5.5 | - | - | - |
| TIPS | 3.4 | 0.2 | 3.8 | - | - | - |
| TIPS Benchmark Portfolio | 3.6 | 0.4 | 4.1 | - | - | - |
| Private Real Estate Partnerships | 17.1 | 18.1 | 23.5 | - | - | - |
| Private Real Estate Benchmark Portfolio | 14.9 | 12.1 | 12.8 | - | - | - |
| MLPs | 18.7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| MLP Index Benchmark Portfolio | 4.8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Investment-Grade Bonds | 6.6 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 8.6 |
| Investment-Grade Bonds Index Benchmark Portfolio | 6.0 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 7.6 |

[^5]benchmark return of $4.7 \%$ by $2.1 \%$. Divergence in economic growth and monetary policy across the globe led to divergent returns across the TCDRS portfolio. Continued moderate growth in the U.S. contributed to generally positive returns in U.S. assets. U.S. equities returned $12.5 \%$, REITs and private real estate returned $24.3 \%$ and $17.1 \%$ respectively and Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) returned $18.7 \%$. Buoyed by a rising dollar and negative interest rates abroad, investment-grade bonds produced an impressive $6.6 \%$ return in 2014. Conversely, concerns about growth and deflation led non-U.S. equity returns lower with developed international equity returning $-4.2 \%$ and emerging markets $-2.4 \%$. Global growth concerns along with a collapse in energy prices in the second half of the year drove commodity returns down $14.4 \%$. The still maturing private equity portfolio, although impacted by the energy price decline, still produced a strong $13.7 \%$ return. In high yield, the opportunistic credit portfolio continued to produce attractive returns, providing $8.6 \%$ for the year. The hedge fund portfolio returned a modest $4.8 \%$.

## F: LISTS OF LARGEST HOLDINGS¹

## Equity Holdings

The system's exposure to equity markets is achieved through participation in commingled investment pools, such as State Street Global Advisors (SSgA) U.S. equity and international equity index funds, and direct investment in separately managed REIT portfolios. At Dec. 31, 2014, TCDRS' 10 largest equity holdings were in the SSgA U.S. Total Stock Market Fund which has an aggregate fair value of $\$ 4.9$ billion. Table 5 displays our exposure to the 10 largest equity holdings.

## Fixed-Income Holdings

Table 6 presents the top 10 fixed-income securities owned by TCDRS. The securities are contained within the investment-grade bond and TIPS portfolios. At Dec. 31, 2014, the aggregate fair value of the investment-grade bond and TIPS portfolios was $\$ 1$ billion and $\$ .49$ billion, respectively.

[^6]TABLE 5: LIST OF LARGEST EQUITY HOLDINGS ${ }^{1}$

| Dec. 31, 2014 (\$ Millions) | Prorated |
| :--- | :---: |
| Company | Market Value |
| Apple, Inc. | 8138.2 |
| Exxon Mobil Corporation | 83.4 |
| Microsoft Corporation | 81.6 |
| Johnson \& Johnson | 62.4 |
| Berkshire Hathaway, Inc. | 58.3 |
| Wells Fargo | 55.3 |
| General Electric Co. | 54.4 |
| Procter \& Gamble | 52.4 |
| JPMorgan Chase | 50.2 |
| Chevron Corporation | 45.2 |

TCDRS owns an $86 \%$ undivided interest in a Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index Fund that in turn owns equity shares in 3,560 U.S. companies. Even though TCDRS does not own any shares of the above companies directly, our undivided interest in each company within the index fund is shown above.

| TABLE 6: LIST OF LARGEST FIXED-INCOME HOLDINGS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 31, 2014 (\$ Millions) |  |  |  |
| Description | Maturity | Interest Rate | Fair Value |
| Fannie Mae Single-Family Mortgage ${ }^{1}$ | 1/1/45 | 4.500\% | \$ 35.6 |
| U.S. Treasury Note | 2/28/19 | 1.375 | 35.2 |
| U.S. Treasury Bond | 5/15/43 | 2.875 | 17.1 |
| U.S. Treasury Bond | 8/15/42 | 2.750 | 15.4 |
| U.S. Treasury Note | 6/30/21 | 2.125 | 14.1 |
| U.S. Treasury Bond | 11/15/42 | 2.750 | 11.7 |
| U.S. Treasury Note | 8/31/17 | 0.625 | 9.3 |
| U.S. TIPS | 4/15/19 | 0.125 | 9.2 |
| FNMA GTD REMIC P/T 03-W12 1A9 | 6/25/43 | 4.480 | 9.1 |
| U.S. Treasury Note | 2/28/17 | 0.875 | 8.8 |

## TABLE 7: SECURITIES-LENDING ACTIVITY

Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014

| Elements of Securities-Lending Activity | Amount |
| :--- | ---: |
| Gross Earnings | $\$ \quad 118,100$ |
| Less Rebates Paid to Lenders and <br> Lending Agent's Share of Income | 3,533 |
| Net Securities-Lending Income | 114,567 |
| Securities-Lending Income <br> (Commingled Funds) <br> Net Securities-Lending Income | $2,372,325$ |
|  | $\mathbf{\$ 2 , 4 8 6 , 8 9 2}$ |


|  | Fees Paid from the Pension Trust Fund ${ }^{1}$ |  | Fees Netted Against Returns |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asset Class | Management Fees | Performance Fees | Management Fees | Performance Fees | Fair Value at Dec. 31, 2014 |
| Equities | \$ 9,838,743 | \$ 2,799,519 | \$ 6,771,083 | \$ 6,844,509 | \$9,780,754,614 |
| MLPs | 3,222,242 | - | - | - | 559,520,364 |
| REITs | 3,162,931 | - | - | - | 514,283,980 |
| Investment-Grade Bonds | 2,041,334 | - | - | - | 995,121,734 |
| Commodities | 1,839,764 | - | - | - | 327,535,599 |
| High-Yield Bonds | 1,560,849 | - | - | - | 375,766,654 |
| TIPS | 149,656 | - | - | - | 49,381,201 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | - | - | - | - | 85,535,716 |
| Alternative Investments | Management Fees | Performance Fees | Management Fees | General Partner Carried Interest | Fair Value at Dec. 31, 2014 |
| Private Equity | 242,998 | - | 42,104,130 | 83,951,669 | 2,231,642,975 |
| Private Real Estate Partnerships | 2,490,932 | - | 11,853,289 | 16,779,445 | 468,717,458 |
| Hedge Funds | - | - | 99,697,924 | 79,231,289 | 6,153,679,967 |
| Opportunistic Credit | - | - | 24,552,492 | 38,367,647 | 2,150,107,046 |
| Distressed Debt | - | - | 11,308,690 | 7,450,764 | 627,344,532 |
| Direct Lending | - | - | 2,388,061 | - | 298,429,351 |
| Total | \$ 24,549,449 | \$ 2,799,519 | \$ 198,675,669 | \$ 232,625,323 | \$24,617,821,191 |

${ }^{1}$ See Nondepartment Managers' Fees on page 47.

## G: RESULTS OF SECURITIES-LENDING ACTIVITIES

TCDRS retains The Bank of New York Mellon Corp. as securities-lending agent to engage in lending securities from the fixed-income portfolios. Securities-lending transactions consist of loans of securities to broker-dealers and other entities in exchange for collateral with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The aggregate income and expenses attributable to securities-lending activity and net lending income of $\$ 0.1$ million are shown in Table 7.

Additionally, SSgA manages U.S. and international equity portfolios of TCDRS in commingled funds. The securities in these funds participate in the securities-lending program of SSgA with TCDRS receiving a proportionate share of the securitieslending income generated from this activity. Also shown in Table 7 is income of $\$ 2.4$ million representing TCDRS' share of the 2014 equity portfolios' securities-lending income.

## H: FEES AND COMMISSIONS

Table 8 presents the 2014 investment managers' fees TCDRS incurred, excluding securities-lending fees.

## Note that all returns presented throughout this CAFR are reported net of the amounts reported in Table 8.

## Alternative Investment Fees

The investment management fees included in Investment Activity Expenses presented in the Statements of Changes in Net Plan Position represent only those paid directly from the Pension Trust Fund and do not include fees incurred and charged by general partners in partnerships investing in private equity, distressed debt, direct lending, opportunistic credit, private real estate and hedge funds as these types of fees are netted directly against returns for those investments in accordance with FASB ASC 820. GASB 25 provides that plans such as TCDRS are not required to include in the reported amount of investment expenses
those investment-related costs that are not readily separable from investment income (where income is reported net of related expenses). In the interest of greater transparency, fees and profit shares associated with these types of investments are disclosed in Table 8, based on information requested and received from fund general partners in conjunction with the annual audit.

The investment expenses related to TCDRS' investments in partnerships investing in private equity, distressed debt, direct lending, opportunistic credit, private real estate and hedge funds fall into the categories of management fees and profit share (also called "carried interest").

Management fees typically range from $1.5 \%$ to $2 \%$ of the value of invested assets (hedge funds and opportunistic credit) or committed capital (private equity, private real estate, distressed debt and direct lending) and are intended to compensate the general partner for its costs in operating the partnership.

Profit sharing or carried interest incentivizes and aligns the general partner's interest with TCDRS' interest. The carried interest represents the general partner's share of the partnership's profits, typically $20 \%$, with $80 \%$ going to the limited partners such as TCDRS. Carried interest earned by hedge fund and opportunistic credit funds is generally accrued monthly and paid annually since the underlying investments are relatively liquid and more easily valued. Due to the long-term nature of private equity, private real estate, distressed debt and direct lending partnerships (typically 8 to 12 years) and the illiquidity associated with the underlying investments, carried interest is accrued over the life of the partnership but is usually not finalized until the fund is fully liquidated. Generally, an agreed rate of return, or preferred return, must first be surpassed before carried interest is earned by the general partner. To incentivize general partners to maintain performance over the life of a partnership, periods of negative performance may result in previously accrued carried interest being reduced or "clawed back". During such periods, negative carried interest expense would be reported.

Table 9 presents the commissions paid to brokers by the system's equity managers. The managers executed trades of 73 million shares through 111 brokers. The

TABLE 9: BROKER COMMISSIONS PAID BY EQUITY MANAGERS

Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014

|  | Shares <br> Traded | Commissions |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brokerage Firm | (Thousands) | (\$ Thousands) | Per Share |
| JP Morgan | 7,994 | $\$ 125$ | $\$ 0.01$ |
| Merrill Lynch | 6,108 | 82 | 0.01 |
| Citigroup | 4,588 | 77 | 0.02 |
| Goldman Sachs \& Co. | 8,896 | 55 | 0.03 |
| Wells Fargo Securities LLC | 2,876 | 44 | 0.01 |
| Pershing LLC | 1,071 | 34 | 0.01 |
| Credit Suisse | 7,078 | 33 | 0.02 |
| Merlin Securities LLC | 3,517 | 29 | 0.01 |
| UBS Securities | 1,437 | 29 | 0.03 |
| Jefferies \& Co. | 1,657 | 23 | 0.04 |
| Summary of 101 other firms | 27,902 | 309 | 0.01 |
| Totals | 73,124 | $\$ 840$ | $\$ 0.01$ |

$\$ 840,000$ in commissions earned by these brokers represents a cost of $\$ .01$ per share traded.

## I: ASSET GROWTH OF THE SYSTEM

As shown in Figure 1 on page 57, the total value of TCDRS' investment assets, including accrued interest and dividends, has increased by $\$ 9.1$ billion over the past five years (from $\$ 15.5$ billion at Dec. 31,2009 to $\$ 24.6$ billion at Dec. 31, 2014). Figure 2 identifies the components of plan asset growth over the same period. Employee deposits and employer contributions net of pension payments and refunds ( $\$ .3$ billion) contributed $4 \%$ to asset growth for the period while net investment return ( $\$ 8.8$ billion) contributed the remaining $96 \%$.

## J: INVESTMENT SUMMARY

The total value of the portfolio and each asset class at Dec. 31, 2014 is shown in Table 10 and is composed of the fair value of the underlying investments plus the amount of accrued interest and dividends, if any. The values shown in each asset class under the column labeled "Fair Value" are the investment amounts presented in the Statements of Fiduciary Net Position shown on page 26 in the Financial Section of this CAFR.

| Type of Investment | Fair <br> Value | Interest, Dividends and Other Receivables ${ }^{1}$ | Total <br> Value | \% of Total Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equities |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Equities | \$ 4,895,945,348 | - | \$ 4,895,945,348 | 19.9\% |
| International Equities | 4,395,179,639 | - | 4,395,179,639 | 17.8\% |
| Global Equities | 489,629,627 | - | 489,629,627 | 2.0\% |
| Hedge Funds | 6,153,679,967 | - | 6,153,679,967 | 25.0\% |
| High-Yield Investments |  |  |  |  |
| High-Yield Bonds | 375,766,654 | 9,532,624 | 385,299,278 | 1.6\% |
| Opportunistic Credit | 2,150,107,046 | - | 2,150,107,046 | 8.7\% |
| Distressed Debt | 627,344,532 | - | 627,344,532 | 2.5\% |
| Direct Lending | 298,429,351 | - | 298,429,351 | 1.2\% |
| Private Equity | 2,231,642,975 | 6,818 | 2,231,649,793 | 9.1\% |
| Real Assets |  |  |  |  |
| REITs | 514,283,980 | 1,905,988 | 516,189,968 | 2.1\% |
| Commodities | 327,535,599 | - | 327,535,599 | 1.3\% |
| TIPS | 49,381,201 | 209,132 | 49,590,333 | 0.2\% |
| Private Real Estate Partnerships | 468,717,458 | - | 468,717,458 | 1.9\% |
| MLPs | 559,520,364 | - | 559,520,364 | 2.3\% |
| Investment-Grade Bonds | 995,121,734 | 6,741,629 | 1,001,863,363 | 4.1\% |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 85,535,716 | 31 | 85,535,747 | 0.3\% |
| Total Investments Shown on |  |  |  |  |
| Statements of Fiduciary Net Position | \$ 24,617,821,191 | \$ 18,396,222 | \$ 24,636,217,413 | 100.0\% |

${ }^{1}$ Includes $\$ 1,708$ of net foreign currency fluctuations payable reported in Receivables and Accounts and Investments Payable from the Statements of Fiduciary Net Position on page 26.



READER'S NOTES

## 4 <br> ACTUARIAL



The citizens of Lockhart can set their watches by the sound of the courthouse clock's bell. The clock's 55 -pound hammer strikes the 1,000-pound bell on the hour and half hour. To the community, it is a sound they can count on with confidence.

## A SOUND PLAN

In 2014, TCDRS exceeded a 90\% funded ratio. A sound plan design requires TCDRS employers to pay their full contribution rate, which ensures that the money is there when needed to pay benefits. Any liabilities are paid down within a 20-year amortization period. This is one of the most conservative funding policies among public pension plans.

# - Milliman 

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May 20, 2015
Board of Trustees
Texas County \& District Retirement System
Austin, Texas

## Dear Trustees:

In accordance with the Texas County \& District Retirement System (TCDRS) Act, the annual actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of TCDRS has been completed as of December 31, 2014. This valuation was performed using actuarial assumptions that were adopted by the Board in December 2013. These assumptions were developed by Milliman and reported to the Board in the 2013 Investigation of Experience Study report. We recommended these assumptions to the Board.

We believe the assumptions individually and collectively represent reasonable expectations of experience over the long-term future. Nevertheless, the emerging costs of the TCDRS employers will vary from those presented in our report to the extent that actual experience differs from that projected by the actuarial assumptions.

To test how well the financing objective for each plan is being achieved, annual actuarial valuations are made. These valuations recognize differences in the past year between the actuarial assumptions and the actual experience, and any benefit changes for each plan.

The financing objective for each TCDRS plan is to provide retirement, death and disability benefits for a county's or a district's employees financed by an employer contribution rate. This rate is determined annually and is expected to remain approximately level as a percent of the employer's covered payroll. The employer contribution rate consists of the normal cost contribution rate plus the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) contribution rate. The UAAL as of December 31, 2008 and any subsequent gains and losses are amortized over closed 20-year periods (open 30-year period if the employer is in an overfunded position). Benefit increases are amortized over closed 15 -year periods.

A separate actuarial valuation for each participating county and district was performed based on the plan benefits in effect on January 1, 2015. The aggregate results of the actuarial valuation of system-wide assets and liabilities are presented in the Actuarial Section in the Summary Actuarial Valuation Results schedule. The assumptions and methods used in this valuation are summarized in the actuarial section. The member, annuitant and asset data used in the valuation were all prepared and furnished by TCDRS. We relied on that data after examining it for general reasonableness and year-to-year consistency. In addition, we prepared all of the supporting schedules in the actuarial section and the schedule of funding progress, the schedule of employer contributions and the notes to these schedules in the financial section of the comprehensive annual financial report. Please refer to the December 31, 2014 System-wide Actuarial Valuation Report for further disclosures.

Sincerely,


Mark C. Olleman, FSA, EA, MAAA
Consulting Actuary


Nick J. Collier, ASA, EA, MAAA
Consulting Actuary

## A: ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

The actuarial assumptions for funding valuation purposes described below were developed from an actuarial experience investigation of TCDRS over the years 2009-2012. They were recommended by Milliman, Inc., adopted by the TCDRS Board of Trustees in 2013 and first used in the Dec. 31, 2013 actuarial valuation. For an explanation of terms used in this section, refer to the Glossary beginning on page 100 .

## Termination Rates

The termination rates are used to estimate future employment terminations from active participation for reasons other than death, disability or retirement. The rates vary by length of service, entry-age group (age at hire), sex and termination group assignments. The rates exclude termination due to death or disability, and termination rates do not apply after eligibility for retirement. Sample rates for three of the seven termination groups are shown in Table 1.

The termination group assignments for each employer were based primarily upon the termination characteristics of the members of that employer's plan during the years 2009-2012 compared to the termination characteristics of all members of TCDRS during the same period.

| Entry Age | Years of Service | Male |  |  | Female |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Low | Mid | High | Low | Mid | High |
| 20 to 29 | 0 | . 265 | . 331 | . 397 | . 287 | . 359 | . 431 |
|  | 3 | . 106 | . 133 | . 160 | . 115 | . 144 | . 173 |
|  | 6 | . 062 | . 077 | . 092 | . 067 | . 084 | . 101 |
|  | 9 | . 044 | . 055 | . 066 | . 048 | . 060 | . 072 |
|  | 12 | . 032 | . 040 | . 048 | . 034 | . 043 | . 052 |
|  | 15 | . 022 | . 027 | . 032 | . 023 | . 029 | . 035 |
| 30 to 39 | 0 | . 219 | . 274 | . 329 | . 237 | . 296 | . 355 |
|  | 3 | . 087 | . 109 | . 131 | . 095 | . 119 | . 143 |
|  | 6 | . 051 | . 064 | . 077 | . 055 | . 069 | . 083 |
|  | 9 | . 037 | . 046 | . 055 | . 039 | . 049 | . 059 |
|  | 12 | . 026 | . 033 | . 040 | . 029 | . 036 | . 043 |
|  | 15 | . 018 | . 022 | . 026 | . 019 | . 024 | . 029 |
| 40 to 49 | 0 | . 196 | . 245 | . 294 | . 212 | . 265 | . 318 |
|  | 3 | . 078 | . 098 | . 118 | . 085 | . 106 | . 127 |
|  | 6 | . 046 | . 057 | . 068 | . 050 | . 062 | . 074 |
|  | 9 | . 033 | . 041 | . 049 | . 035 | . 044 | . 053 |
|  | 12 | . 023 | . 029 | . 035 | . 026 | . 032 | . 038 |
|  | 15 | . 016 | . 020 | . 024 | . 017 | . 021 | . 025 |

For plans that have adopted the partial lump-sum payment option, adjustments are made to the termination rates. Rates are reduced at ages near retirement as it is anticipated that a member would be less likely to take a withdrawal if the partial lump-sum payment option is available.

## Withdrawal Rates

Employees who have terminated employment with the county or district may either elect to leave their accounts with TCDRS or withdraw their funds. The likelihood that a member will elect to withdraw varies by length of service and vesting requirement. Sample withdrawal rates are shown in Table 2.

## Active Employee Mortality Rates

Active employees have lower mortality rates than retirees. Sample generational mortality rates, which vary by age and gender, are shown in Table 3.


[^7]TABLE 4: DISABILITY RATES

| Age | Male and Female <br> Occupational | Male and Female <br> All Other Causes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | .00001 | .00023 |
| 40 | .00003 | .00053 |
| 45 | .00006 | .00086 |
| 50 | .00009 | .00156 |
| 55 | .00014 | .00278 |
| 60 | .00000 | .00000 |

## Disability Rates

There are two types of disability rates, occupational disability rates (predicts disabilities that occur in the performance of job duties) and all-other-causes disability rates (predicts all non-occupational disabilities). Sample disability rates are shown in Table 4. Before a member is vested, only the occupational disability rates are applicable. For members who are vested, but not eligible for service retirement, the rate of disablement is the sum of the occupational rate and the all-other-causes rate. Rates are assumed to be zero after the member is eligible for service retirement.

## Service Retirement Rates

Members who are eligible for retirement are assumed to commence receiving benefit payments based on age. Retirement eligible members age 75 and older are assumed to commence receiving benefits immediately. Sample rates are shown in Table 5, and vary by age.

## Retiree, Beneficiary and Terminated Member Mortality Rates

For determining the amount of the monthly retirement benefit at the time of retirement, mortality rates are based on the UP-1984 Table with an age set back of five years for retirees and an age set back of 10 years for beneficiaries.

For calculating the actuarial accrued liability and normal cost, generational mortality is used. The RP2000 Combined Male Table with an age set forward of one year and Projection Scale AA for Males, and the RP-2000 Combined Female Table with no age adjustment and Projection Scale AA for Females are used for service retirees, as well as the beneficiaries of both service and disability retirees. These rates are also used for terminated members who have not elected to withdraw their accounts. For disabled retirees, the RP2000 Disabled Male Table with no age adjustment and Projection Scale AA for Males, and the RP-2000

Disabled Female Table with an age set forward of two years and Projection Scale AA for Females are used.

## Investment Return

The components of the $8 \%$ investment return assumption are a $3 \%$ rate of inflation and a $5 \%$ real rate of return. This rate of $8 \%$ is net after investment expenses. It enables the system to make allocations at the nominal annual rates shown to the following major funds:

Subdivision Accumulation Fund . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9\%
Employees Saving Fund . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7\%
Current Service Annuity Reserve Fund . . . . . . . 7\%
Based on these nominal annual rates to the various funds, the following is assumed:

- An annual rate of $9 \%$ for calculating the actuarial accrued liability and the contribution rate for the retirement plan of each participating employer.
- An annual rate of $7 \%$ as specified in the TCDRS Act for (a) determining the amount of the monthly benefit at future dates of retirement or disability; and (b) calculating the actuarial accrued liability of the systemwide Current Service Annuity Reserve Fund.


## Salary Increases

The salary increase assumption projects the salary scale for individuals over their projected careers. The annual salary increase rates assumed for individual employees vary by service and entry age. The annual rates consist

TABLE 5: SERVICE RETIREMENT RATES

| Age | Male and Female |
| :---: | :---: |
| $40-44$ | .045 |
| $45-49$ | .090 |
| $50-51$ | .100 |
| $52-54$ | .105 |
| $55-57$ | .110 |
| $58-59$ | .120 |
| 60 | .140 |
| 61 | .120 |
| 62 | .250 |
| 63 | .160 |
| 64 | .160 |
| 65 | .300 |
| 66 | .250 |
| 67 | .240 |
| $68-74$ | .220 |
| Over 74 | 1.000 |

of a general wage inflation component of $3.5 \%$ and a merit, promotion and longevity component ranging from $0.40 \%$ to $5.25 \%$. Note that the wage inflation of $3.5 \%$ is based on the underlying price inflation assumption of $3.0 \%$ and $0.5 \%$ for assumed increases in productivity. The salary scale varies by entry age, with an approximately $4.9 \%$ average annual increase over a typical employee's entire career. Because the TCDRS benefit is not based on final average salary, this assumption is generally not as significant as for other defined benefit retirement systems. Refer to Table 6 for sample salary increase rates.

## Payroll Increase

The payroll increase assumption projects the rate of growth of the employer's aggregate payroll. The rate may vary by employer. It is $3.5 \%$ or a smaller percentage if considered appropriate based on the employer's number of employees and prior experience. The payroll increase assumption does not consider future increases in the number of employees.

## Cost-of-Living Adjustment

An annual increase of $0 \%$ cost-of-living adjustment is assumed. Plans may elect to periodically increase the benefit payment amounts to retirees and beneficiaries within certain guidelines.

## B: ACTUARIAL METHODS

## Actuarial Cost Method

TCDRS uses an entry-age actuarial cost method. The goal of this cost method is to fund benefits in an orderly manner for each participant over his or her career so that sufficient funds are accumulated by the time benefit payments begin. Under this approach, benefits are funded in advance as a level percentage of pay. This portion of the contribution rate is called the normal cost rate and generally remains stable from year to year.

## Amortization Policy

The portion of the contribution rate that funds any remaining unfunded amounts for benefits that are not covered by the normal cost is called the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) rate. UAAL amounts occur when benefit enhancements are adopted that have not been funded in advance, or when actual investment or demographic experience varies from the actuarial assumptions (actuarial

TABLE 6: ANNUAL RATE OF SALARY INCREASE

|  | Entry-Age Group |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years <br> of Service | $<30$ | $30-39$ | $\mathbf{4 0 - 4 9}$ | $>50$ |
| 1 | $8.2 \%$ | $7.6 \%$ | $7.1 \%$ | $6.6 \%$ |
| 3 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| 5 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| 10 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| 15 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| 20 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| 25 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |

gains and losses). UAAL amounts are amortized on a level-percentage-of-covered-payroll basis over a closed period with a layered approach. The closed periods ensure all unfunded liabilities are financed over no more than 20 years from the time they occur. Each year, new layers are established to amortize changes in the UAAL due to actuarial gains or losses, as well as any plan benefit changes elected by an employer for that year.

Benefit enhancements are amortized over a 15-year closed period. All other changes in the UAAL are amortized over 20-year closed periods.

For newly participating districts that have five or fewer employees who are all within five years of retirement eligibility, any initial UAAL and any subsequent adoption of prior service credits are amortized over a five-year closed amortization period. This ensures that benefits are appropriately funded over the current generation of employees.

Notwithstanding the layered approach, the total UAAL payment may not be less than the required payment obtained by amortizing the entire UAAL over a 20 -year period.

If a plan is overfunded, the overfunded actuarial accrued liability (OAAL) is calculated annually using a 30 -year open amortization period.

## Asset Valuation Method

When determining the actuarial value of assets used for measuring a plan's funded status, TCDRS smooths each year's actuarial investment gains and losses and recognizes them over a five-year period to better reflect the system's long-term investment horizon and to keep employer contribution rates more stable. As actuarial asset investment gains and losses
are recognized, they become part of the actuarial gains and losses for the year and are funded according to the amortization policy. The five-year period helps stabilize employer rates while still ensuring that rates are reflective of current market conditions.

In addition, the board has the ability to set aside reserves from investment earnings that are used to help offset future negative economic cycles. These reserves are held separately and are not counted as part of a participating employer's plan assets until they are passed through to employers when determined necessary by the board. Reserves help
maintain rate stability for employers. In addition, reserves ensure that employers do not adopt benefit increases based on a temporarily lower plan cost at a high point in a market cycle and, conversely, are not as pressured to immediately reduce benefit levels during a low point in a market cycle.

## C: CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

There were no changes in actuarial assumptions or methods reflected in the Dec. 31, 2014 actuarial valuation.

## SUMMARY ACTUARIAL DATA

## FUNDED STATUS AND FUNDING PROGRESS

## Pension Trust Fund

The funded status of the pension plan as of Dec. 31, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date is:

| Actuarial Value of Assets (a) | \$ 23,751.8 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b) | \$ 26,252.8 |
| Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a) | \$ 2,501.0 |
| Funded Ratio (a/b) | 90.5\% |
| Covered Payroll (c) | \$ 5,779.0 |
| UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c] | 43.3\% |

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment and mortality. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial values of plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include
techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial values of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation for the Pension Trust Fund follows:

| Valuation Date: | Dec. 31,2014 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Entry age |  |
| Actuarial Cost Method: | Level percent |
| Amortization Method: | Closed |
| Unfunded AAL | Open |
| Overfunded AAL |  |
| Remaining Amortization Period: | 20 years |
| Unfunded AAL | 30 years |
| Overfunded AAL |  |
| Asset Valuation Method: | Fund value |
| SAF | Fund value |
| ESF |  |
| CSARF | $8.0 \%$ |
| Actuarial Assumptions: |  |
| Investment Return | $4.9 \%$ avg. |
| Career Average Projected | $3.5 \%$ or less |
| Salary Increases ${ }^{2}$ | $3.0 \%$ |
| Payroll Increase (varies by plan) | $0.0 \%$ |
| Inflation |  |
| Cost-of-Living Adjustments |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ With corridor adjustment |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Includes inflation at the indicated rate |  |

Dec. 31, 2014
Entry age
Level percent Closed Open 20 years 30 years
Asset Valuation Method:
SAF 5-year smoothed value ${ }^{1}$
ESF Fund value
CSARF Fund value
Actuarial Assumptions:
Investment Return
8.0\%
4.9\% avg.
$3.5 \%$ or less
3.0\%
0.0\%
${ }^{1}$ With corridor adjustment
${ }^{2}$ Includes inflation at the indicated rate

## TABLE 7: FUNDING PROGRESS

(\$ Millions)

| Actuarial Valuation Date ${ }^{1}$ | Actuarial Value of Assets <br> (a) | Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) ${ }^{2}$ (b) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unfunded } \\ & \text { AAL } \\ & \text { (UAAL) } \\ & (b-a) \end{aligned}$ | Funded Ratio (a/b) | Annual Covered Payroll ${ }^{3}$ <br> (c) | UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12/31/05 ${ }^{4}$ | \$ 11,767.5 | \$ 12,872.1 | \$ 1,104.6 | 91.4\% | \$ 3,777.4 | 29.2\% |
| 12/31/06 | 13,229.8 | 14,035.2 | 805.4 | 94.3 | 4,054.3 | 19.9 |
| 12/31/07 | 14,483.0 | 15,364.5 | 881.5 | 94.3 | 4,420.5 | 19.9 |
| 12/31/08 | 14,861.8 | 16,767.9 | 1,906.1 | 88.6 | 4,830.3 | 39.5 |
| 12/31/09 ${ }^{4}$ | 16,564.2 | 18,448.1 | 1,883.9 | 89.8 | 5,168.0 | 36.5 |
| 12/31/10 | 17,808.6 | 19,931.2 | 2,122.6 | 89.4 | 5,213.9 | 40.7 |
| 12/31/11 | 19,016.4 | 21,409.5 | 2,393.1 | 88.8 | 5,202.5 | 46.0 |
| 12/31/12 | 20,250.3 | 22,953.0 | 2,702.7 | 88.2 | 5,283.6 | 51.2 |
| 12/31/13 ${ }^{4}$ | 21,912.7 | 24,514.8 | 2,602.1 | 89.4 | 5,483.8 | 47.5 |
| 12/31/14 | 23,751.8 | 26,252.8 | 2,501.0 | 90.5 | 5,779.0 | 43.3 |

[^8]
## TABLE 8: EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

## (\$ Millions)

|  | Actuarial Minimum <br> Required Contributions |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plan Year <br> Ended Dec. 31 | Average <br> Rate | Dollar <br> Amount |
| 2005 | N/A\% | \$ N/A |
| 2006 | 8.93 | 362.1 |
| 2007 | 9.50 | 420.1 |
| 2008 | 9.17 | 443.0 |
| 2009 | 9.28 | 479.8 |
| 2010 | 10.20 | 531.8 |
| 2011 | 9.89 | 514.6 |
| 2012 | 10.32 | 545.2 |
| 2013 | 10.93 | 599.4 |
| 2014 | 11.36 | 656.7 |


| Annual Required Contributions (ARC) |  | Actual Contributions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Rate | Dollar Amount | Average Rate | Dollar Amount | Percentage of ARC Contributed |
| 9.00\% | \$ 340.1 | 9.08\% | \$ 343.1 | 101\% |
| 8.98 | 364.0 | 9.43 | 382.3 | 105 |
| 9.57 | 423.2 | 9.73 | 430.3 | 102 |
| 9.35 | 451.5 | 9.54 | 460.6 | 102 |
| 9.46 | 488.7 | 9.87 | 510.3 | 104 |
| 10.31 | 537.8 | 10.55 | 550.1 | 102 |
| 10.06 | 523.1 | 10.97 | 570.6 | 109 |
| 10.43 | 550.9 | 11.05 | 583.9 | 106 |
| 11.08 | 607.7 | 11.75 | 644.5 | 106 |
| 11.47 | 662.7 | 11.84 | 684.2 | 103 |

[^9]TABLE 9: RETIREE AND BENEFICIARY DATA - ACCOUNTS*


* The average annual benefits are based on the regular benefits paid in January following the valuation date.


## TABLE 11: SOLVENCY TEST

(\$ Millions)
Actuarial Accrued Liabilities for

| Valuation Date | (1) Current Member Deposits | (2) <br> Retirees and Beneficiaries | (3) <br> Current Members (EmployerFinanced Portion) | Actuarial <br> Value of Assets | Portion of Actuarial Accrued Liabilities Covered by Net Position |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 12/31/05 | \$ 3,280.1 | \$ 3,797.4 | \$ 5,794.7 | \$ 11,767.5 | 100\% | 100\% | 80.9\% |
| 12/31/06 | 3,534.6 | 4,244.8 | 6,255.8 | 13,229.8 | 100 | 100 | 87.1 |
| 12/31/07 | 3,835.4 | 4,684.8 | 6,844.2 | 14,483.0 | 100 | 100 | 87.1 |
| 12/31/08 | 4,145.6 | 5,209.5 | 7,412.9 | 14,861.8 | 100 | 100 | 74.3 |
| 12/31/09 | 4,518.3 | 5,710.5 | 8,219.3 | 16,564.2 | 100 | 100 | 77.1 |
| 12/31/10 | 4,810.3 | 6,459.3 | 8,661.6 | 17,808.6 | 100 | 100 | 75.5 |
| 12/31/11 | 5,090.7 | 7,202.8 | 9,116.0 | 19,016.4 | 100 | 100 | 73.7 |
| 12/31/12 | 5,364.3 | 8,014.5 | 9,574.2 | 20,250.3 | 100 | 100 | 71.8 |
| 12/31/13 | 5,668.9 | 8,796.9 | 10,049.0 | 21,912.7 | 100 | 100 | 74.1 |
| 12/31/14 | 5,931.8 | 9,785.8 | 10,535.2 | 23,751.8 | 100 | 100 | 76.3 |

Presented above is one short-term means of checking a system's progress under its funding program. The present assets are compared with: (1) current member contributions on deposit; (2) the liabilities for future benefits to current retirees and beneficiaries; and (3) the employer-financed portion of the liabilities for service already rendered by current members. In a system that has been following the discipline of level percent of payroll financing, the liabilities for current member contributions on deposit (liability 1 ) and the liabilities for future benefits to current retirees and beneficiaries (liability 2) will be fully covered by present assets (except in rare circumstances). In addition, the employer-financed portion of liabilities for service already rendered by current members (liability 3 ) will be at least partially covered by the remainder of present assets. Generally, the funded portion of liability 3 will move toward $100 \%$ over time if there are no changes in the plan benefits.
Each employer participating in TCDRS is financially responsible for its own plan. Therefore, the aggregate numbers shown above reflect only the aggregate condition of TCDRS and are not indicative of the status of any one plan.

TABLE 12: CONTRIBUTION RATE INFORMATION FOR PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS
Distribution of TCDRS Plans by Year 2016 Employer Contribution Rate

| Number of Depositing | Year 2016 Employer Contribution Rate Based on the Plan of Benefits in Effect 1/1/2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Members as of $12 / 31 / 2014$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 5.00 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 5.00 \%- \\ & 6.99 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 7.00 \%- \\ & 8.99 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.00 \%- \\ 10.99 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11.00\% - } \\ & \text { 12.99\% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Over } \\ 12.99 \% \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| 1-5 | 34 | 31 | 21 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 120 |
| 6-15 | 31 | 23 | 29 | 27 | 11 | 14 | 135 |
| 16-30 | 17 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 63 |
| 31-50 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 69 |
| 51-85 | 7 | 20 | 18 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 79 |
| 86-150 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 7 | 65 |
| 151-250 | 9 | 7 | 17 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 66 |
| 251-500 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 39 |
| Over 500 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 41 |
| Total | 122 | 112 | 134 | 132 | 97 | 80 | 677 |


| Valuation Date | Number of Participating Employers | BLE 13: PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS AND DEPOSITING MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Depositing Members |  |  | Percent Increase in Average Annual Pay | Employer Contributions ${ }^{1}$ | Average Employer Rate |
|  |  | Number | Annual Payroll | Average Annual Pay |  |  |  |
| 12/31/05 | 557 | 107,212 | \$ 3,777,445,451 | \$ 35,233 | 1.7\% | \$ 343,108,520 | 9.08\% |
| 12/31/06 | 565 | 110,791 | 4,054,275,148 | 36,594 | 3.9 | 380,318,020 | 9.43 |
| 12/31/07 | 567 | 116,858 | 4,420,511,353 | 37,828 | 3.4 | 430,335,867 | 9.73 |
| 12/31/08 | 585 | 120,347 | 4,830,298,018 | 40,136 | 6.1 | 460,635,617 | 9.54 |
| 12/31/09 | 601 | 123,446 | 5,167,980,232 | 41,864 | 4.3 | 510,261,262 | 9.87 |
| 12/31/10 | 618 | 122,889 | 5,213,892,696 | 42,428 | 1.3 | 550,102,572 | 10.55 |
| 12/31/11 | 624 | 121,919 | 5,202,460,203 | 42,671 | 0.6 | 570,562,898 | 10.97 |
| 12/31/12 | 641 | 121,963 | 5,283,625,749 | 43,322 | 2.1 | 583,902,381 | 11.05 |
| 12/31/13 | 656 | 124,525 | 5,483,787,404 | 44,038 | 1.7 | 644,462,694 | 11.75 |
| 12/31/14 | 677 | 125,860 | 5,779,022,617 | 45,916 | 4.3 | 684,212,315 | 11.84 |

${ }^{1}$ Employer contributions include optional lump-sum contributions and elected rates.

## TABLE 14: ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE

Gains and Losses in Actuarial Accrued Liabilities During Year Ended 2013-14
Resulting from Differences Between Assumed Experience and Actual Experience
(\$ Millions)

|  | \$ Gain (or Loss) for Year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Source of Change | 2014 | 2013 |
| Age and Service Retirements | \$ 14.9 | \$ 17.9 |
| Death In-Service Benefits | (0.5) | (0.2) |
| Other Termination | 58.7 | 78.6 |
| Pay Increases | 16.7 | 17.9 |
| Contribution Income | 20.7 | 0.0 |
| Investment Income* | 88.6 | 30.1 |
| Death After Retirement | (15.2) | (24.4) |
| Other | 4.8 | (1.1) |
| Gain (Loss) During Year from Financial Experience | 188.7 | 118.8 |
| Non-Recurring Items |  |  |
| Plan Changes | (51.4) | (21.9) |
| Assumption Changes | 0.0 | 42.6 |
| Gain (or Loss) from Non-Recurring Items | (51.4) | 20.7 |
| Composite Gain (or Loss) for Year | \$ 137.3 | \$ 139.5 |
| Composite Gain (or Loss) as a \% of Actuarial Accrued Liabilities | 0.5\% | 0.6\% |

[^10]
## SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

## A: ORGANIZATION

TCDRS is a statewide, agent multiple-employer, public-employee retirement system that provides the employees of participating counties and districts with retirement, disability and survivor benefits. Each county and district that participates in TCDRS maintains its own customized plan of benefits which may be changed annually. The governing body of each employer has the option to adopt or change plan provisions based on their needs and budget.

Each employer has a defined benefit plan where member benefits are based on the final total employee savings balance and employer matching. All plan assets are pooled for investment purposes, but each employer's plan assets may be used only for the payment of benefits to the members of that employer's plan. This summary describes the plan provisions in general terms. Any questions related to the actual administration, provisions or policies of the retirement plans should be directed to TCDRS.

## B: MEMBERSHIP

All full- and part-time non-temporary employees participate in TCDRS, regardless of the number of hours they work in a year. Employees in a temporary position are not eligible for membership.

## C: TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

TCDRS membership is terminated by death, retirement, or withdrawal of account balance.

## D: EMPLOYEE DEPOSITS

TCDRS is a savings-based plan. Every paycheck, a portion of each employee's pay - from $4 \%$ to $7 \%$ as set by the employer - is deposited into his or her TCDRS account. By law, employee accounts earn 7\% interest annually.

## E: SERVICE

Employees receive a month of service for each month that they make a deposit into their account. Service may also be granted for periods of employment prior to the employer joining TCDRS, and for military and certain other service.

Within TCDRS, all periods of service with any TCDRS participating employers are generally combined. Also, service periods with other Texas public retirement plans participating with TCDRS in the Texas Proportionate Retirement Program are combined to satisfy TCDRS retirement eligibility and vesting requirements.

## F: ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

## Service Retirement Benefits

The amount of service an employee needs to earn a future monthly benefit is called the vesting requirement. When an employee is vested, he or she has the right to a monthly benefit at age 60 or older. Employers may choose 5-, 8- or 10-year vesting. In addition, employees may retire before age 60 if they meet one of the following requirements, set by the employer:

- "Rule of" eligibility: Under these rules, a vested employee can retire if their age plus years of service time add up to at least 75 or 80 .
- 20-year or 30-year retirement at any age: This lets employees retire when they have at least 20 or 30 years of service time.


## Disability Retirement Benefits

A member who is vested and who is totally and permanently disabled is eligible for an immediate disability retirement benefit. A member who is not vested is eligible for an immediate disability retirement benefit if the total and permanent disability was a result of an on-the-job injury.

## Survivor Benefits

Benefits are payable to the beneficiaries or estate of a deceased member. The eligibility requirement for an employer-provided survivor benefit is four years ofTCDRS service. Otherwise the survivor benefit is the deceased member's account balance.

## G: DETERMINATION OF RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The service or disability retirement benefit is calculated based on the employee's account balance and employer matching as selected by the employer, and may include other employer provided funds. The employer matching can range from a "dollar
for dollar," up to $\$ 2.50$ per $\$ 1.00$ in the employee's account. The employee's account and employer provided funds are combined and converted to a lifetime annuity. The retiree receives a payment every month for the rest of his or her life.

Retirees elect to receive their monthly lifetime benefit by choosing from one of the following seven actuarially equivalent payment options.

- Single Life option - Monthly payments cease upon death of the retiree. This option provides the highest monthly benefit.
- Guaranteed Term Benefit options - The two guaranteed term benefit options are 10-year guaranteed term and 15-year guaranteed term. These options provide a lifetime monthly benefit to the retiree. In addition, if the retiree passes away within 10 or 15 years of the retirement date, the beneficiary will receive the monthly benefit until the end of the guaranteed term.
- Dual Life options - The four dual life options are $100 \%$ to beneficiary, $75 \%$ to beneficiary, $50 \%$ to beneficiary and $100 \%$ to beneficiary with popup. Under each of these options, after the death of the retiree, the beneficiary receives a monthly lifetime benefit equal to the selected percentage of the retiree's benefit payment. Under the $100 \%$ to beneficiary with pop-up option, if the beneficiary dies before the retiree, the monthly benefit amount will "pop-up" to a higher monthly amount, as if the retiree had retired under the single life option.

All options pay a death benefit equal to the excess of the person's account at retirement over the total monthly benefits that have been paid.

Each employer may allow partial lump-sum payments. This allows the retiring member to receive an immediate lump-sum payment not to exceed his or her account balance, and choose a reduced monthly lifetime benefit from any of the payment options.

## H: FUNDING PROVISIONS

Contributions are made monthly by both the employees and the employers based on covered payroll.

Each year the actuary determines the required contribution rate for the following year to adequately fund each employer's benefit plan using the actuarial methods described on pages 63-64. Employers may also elect to fund at a rate higher than the required rate, and may also make additional lump-sum contributions.

## I: CHANGES IN PROVISIONS

There were no new provisions reflected in the Dec. 31,2014 valuation.

## SUMMARY ACTUARIAL VALUATION RESULTS

SUMMARY ACTUARIAL VALUATION RESULTS


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## Board of Trustees

Texas County \& District Retirement System
Austin, Texas

## Dear Trustees:

Milliman has performed an actuarial valuation for the Group Term Life Fund (GTLF) which is administered by the Texas County \& District Retirement System for purposes of complying with GASB 43/45. The GTLF is an optional cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan which provides death benefits to active and, if elected, retired employees of participating subdivisions. This valuation was performed using actuarial assumptions that were adopted by the Board in December 2013. These assumptions were developed by Milliman and reported to the Board in the 2013 Investigation of Experience Study report. We recommended these assumptions to the Board. We believe the assumptions individually and collectively represent reasonable expectations of experience over the long-term future. Nevertheless, the emerging costs of the TCDRS employers will vary from those presented in our report to the extent that actual experience differs from that projected by the actuarial assumptions.

The financing objective of the GTLF is to operate as a group term insured benefit, charging each employer its premium based on current actuarial assumptions and its own demographic membership (number of active and retired members covered by GTLF). The funding of the GTLF is in accordance with Section 845.406 of the TCDRS statute.
Contribution rates are established as a percentage of pay.
The GTLF provides death benefits to both active and retired members. Each participating subdivision can elect to cover just active members, or active and retired members. Only those employers that have elected to cover both active members and retired members are included in the actuarial valuation for purposes of the OPEB valuation under GASB 43/45. The required contribution rates are equal to a premium rate which is individually determined for each participating employer annually, and is based on the mortality and service experience of all employees covered by the fund and the demographics specific to the workforce of TCDRS' participating employers. The rate is expressed as a percentage of the compensation of members employed by the participating employer. The required contributions are determined using a one year term cost funding method. However, this method does not meet the parameters under GASB 43/45. Therefore, for purposes of meeting the GASB financial reporting requirements, GTLF retiree benefits are evaluated using the entry age normal cost method. Active accruals are assumed to be equal to the corresponding premium rate.

The GASB required valuation was performed for all counties and districts participating in the retiree benefit for the GTLF based on the plan benefits in effect on January 1, 2015. The results of this valuation are presented in the following tables, as well as in the Financial Section. The assumptions and methods used in this valuation are summarized in the actuarial section and are intended to meet the parameters of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 43. The member, annuitant and asset data used in the valuation were all prepared and furnished by TCDRS. We relied on that data after examining it for general reasonableness and year-to-year consistency. In addition, we prepared all of the supporting schedules in the actuarial section, the schedule of funding progress and the notes to these schedules in the financial section of the comprehensive annual financial report. Please refer to the December 31, 2014 System-wide Actuarial Valuation Report for further disclosures.

Sincerely,


Mark C. Olleman, FSA, EA, MAAA Consulting Actuary


Nick J. Collier, ASA, EA, MAAA Consulting Actuary

## A: ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

The actuarial assumptions described below for the Group Term Life Fund (Group Term Life or GTLF), an other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan, were developed from an actuarial investigation of the experience of TCDRS over the years 2009-2012. They were recommended by Milliman, Inc., adopted by the TCDRS Board of Trustees in 2013 and first used in the Dec. 31, 2013 actuarial valuation. For an explanation of terms used in this section, refer to the Glossary beginning on page 100.

## Termination Rates

The termination rates are used to estimate future employment terminations from active participation for reasons other than death, disability or retirement. The rates vary by length of service, entry-age group (age at hire), sex and termination group assignments. The rates exclude termination due to death or disability, and termination rates do not apply after eligibility for retirement. Sample rates for three of the seven termination groups are shown in Table 1 on page 61.

The termination group assignments for each employer were based primarily upon the termination characteristics of the members of that employer's plan during the years 2009-2012 compared to the termination characteristics of all members of TCDRS during the same period.

For plans that have adopted the partial lump-sum payment option, adjustments are made to the termination rates. Rates are reduced at ages near retirement as it is anticipated that a member would be less likely to take a withdrawal if the partial lump-sum payment option is available.

## Withdrawal Rates

Employees who have terminated employment with the county or district may either elect to leave their accounts with TCDRS or withdraw their funds. The likelihood that a member will elect to withdraw varies by length of service and vesting requirement. Sample withdrawal rates are shown in Table 2 on page 61.

## Active Employee Mortality Rates

Active employees have lower mortality rates than retirees. A sample of these generational mortality
rates, which vary by age and gender, is shown in Table 3 on page 61.

## Disability Rates

There are two types of disability rates, occupational disability rates (predicts disabilities that occur in the performance of job duties) and all-other-causes disability rates (predicts all non-occupational disabilities). Sample disability rates are shown in Table 4 on page 62 . Before a member is vested, only the occupational disability rates are applicable. For members who are vested, but not eligible for service retirement, the rate of disablement is the sum of the occupational rate and the all-other-causes rate. Rates are assumed to be zero after the member is eligible for service retirement.

## Service Retirement Rates

Members who are eligible for retirement are assumed to commence receiving benefit payments based on age. Retirement eligible members age 75 and older are assumed to commence receiving benefits immediately. Sample rates are shown in Table 5 on page 62 , and vary by age and gender.

## Retiree Mortality Rates

The RP-2000 Combined Male Table with an age set forward of one year and Projection Scale AA for Males, and the RP-2000 Combined Female Table with no age adjustment and Projection Scale AA for Females are used for service retirees, as well as the beneficiaries of both service and disability retirees. These rates are also used for terminated members who have not elected to withdraw their accounts. For disabled retirees, the RP-2000 Disabled Male Table with no age adjustment and Projection Scale AA for Males, and the RP-2000 Disabled Female Table with an age set forward of two years and Projection Scale AA for Females are used.

## Investment Return

The rate of return is $7 \%$, which is a statutory allocation and is not dependent on investment earnings.

## Salary Increases

The salary increase assumption projects the salary scale for individuals over their projected careers. The annual salary increase rates assumed for individual
employees vary by service and entry age. The annual rates consist of a general wage inflation component of $3.5 \%$ and a merit, promotion and longevity component ranging from $0.40 \%$ to $5.25 \%$. Note that the wage inflation of $3.5 \%$ is based on the underlying price inflation assumption of $3.0 \%$ and $0.5 \%$ for assumed increases in productivity. The salary scale varies by entry age, with an approximately $4.9 \%$ average annual increase over a typical employee's entire career. Because the TCDRS' benefit is not based on final average salary, this assumption is generally not as significant as for other defined benefit retirement systems. Refer to Table 6 on page 63 for sample salary increase rates.

## Actuarial Value of Assets

All assets are valued at fund value. The fund's assets are pooled with those of the Pension Trust Fund under provisions of the TCDRS Act.

## Actuarial Cost Method

For funding purposes, the unit credit cost method is used for determining the cost of one-year term life insurance for both active employees and retirees. The only demographic assumptions used for determining funding requirements are active employee mortality rates and retiree mortality rates.

For accounting reporting purposes, the unit credit cost method for determining one-year term life insurance is used for the active insurance benefit. Thus, the normal cost is equal to the active premium rate. For the retiree Group Term Life benefit, the entry-age actuarial cost method is used. The normal
cost rate used in the valuation was calculated based on all current employees who are covered under the Group Term Life program, but only if the participating employer also covers its retirees. The aggregate normal cost is the ratio of the actuarial present value of projected insurance benefits payable after retirement to the projected salaries of all employees covered by the Group Term Life program. The total Group Term Life normal cost is the sum of this normal cost and the entry-age normal cost for the retiree insurance benefit.

## B: PROVISIONS OF GOVERNING LAW

## Participation in the Group Term Life Program

Employers who participate in the TCDRS retirement plan may elect to participate in the Group Term Life program. Employers may elect to cover active employees only or both active employees and retirees, and may elect to change or discontinue coverage annually.

## Benefit Eligibility

The county or district must have elected the applicable Group Term Life coverage for the calendar year in which an active employee or retiree dies.

## Amount of Insurance Benefit

If death occurs while the member is actively employed, the benefit is an amount equal to the employee's most recent regular annualized salary. The insurance benefit payable to retirees is $\$ 5,000$.

[^11]GTLF: SUMMARY OF ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS, METHODS AND DATA

TABLE 16: GTLF - RETIREES COVERAGE AMOUNTS

| Year Ended | New <br> Annual Coverage Added | Annual <br> Coverage <br> Removed | Net Change in Annual Coverage Amount | Annual Coverage Amount ${ }^{1}$ | Percent Change in Annual Coverage | Average <br> Annual Coverage Per Retiree |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12/31/09 | \$ 4,930,000 | \$ 1,305,000 | \$ 3,625,000 | \$ 46,195,000 | 8.5\% | \$ 5,000 |
| 12/31/10 | 5,355,000 | 1,225,000 | 4,130,000 | 50,325,000 | 8.9 | 5,000 |
| 12/31/11 | 2,775,000 | 24,030,000 | $(21,255,000)$ | 29,070,000 | (42.2) | 5,000 |
| 12/31/12 | 3,115,000 | 680,000 | 2,435,000 | 31,505,000 | 8.4 | 5,000 |
| 12/31/13 | 3,090,000 | 980,000 | 2,110,000 | 33,615,000 | 6.7 | 5,000 |
| 12/31/14 | 3,380,000 | 915,000 | 2,465,000 | 36,080,000 | 7.3 | 5,000 |

${ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}$ single individual may have coverage with more than one participating employer.

## TABLE 17: GTLF SOLVENCY TEST

(\$ Millions)
Actuarial Accrued Liabilities for

| Valuation Date | (1) <br> Current Member Deposits | (2) <br> Retirees and Beneficiaries | (3) <br> Current Members <br> (Employer- <br> Financed Portion) | Actuarial Value of Assets | Portion of Actuarial Accrued Liabilities Covered by Net Position |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 12/31/09 | N/A | \$ 18.33 | \$ 13.77 | \$ 15.30 | N/A | 83.5\% | 0.0\% |
| 12/31/10 | N/A | 19.85 | 14.07 | 19.30 | N/A | 97.2 | 0.0 |
| 12/31/11 | N/A | 12.03 | 8.59 | 22.00 | N/A | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 12/31/12 | N/A | 12.96 | 8.91 | 23.30 | N/A | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 12/31/13 | N/A | 13.77 | 8.99 | 24.80 | N/A | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 12/31/14 | N/A | 14.73 | 9.33 | 26.40 | N/A | 100.0 | 100.0 |

N/A = Not Applicable
Presented above is one short-term means of checking a system's progress under its funding program. The present assets are compared with: (1) current member contributions on deposit; (2) the liabilities for future benefits to current retirees and beneficiaries; and (3) the employer-financed portion of the liabilities for service already rendered by current members. In a system that has been following the discipline of level percent of payroll financing, the liabilities for current member contributions on deposit (liability 1 ) and the liabilities for future benefits to current retirees and beneficiaries (liability 2) will be fully covered by present assets (except in rare circumstances). In addition, the employer-financed portion of liabilities for service already rendered by current members (liability 3 ) will be at least partially covered by the remainder of present assets.

## TABLE 18: GTLF PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS AND COVERED MEMBERS

| Valuation Date | Number of Participating Employers | Covered Members |  | Average Annual Pay | Percent Increase in Average Annual Pay | Average <br> Employer <br> Premiums | Employer Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Annual Payroll |  |  |  |  |
| 12/31/09 | 266 | 49,264 | \$ 2,112,821,143 | \$ 42,888 | 3.6 \% | \$ 7,130,058 | 0.34\% |
| 12/31/10 | 270 | 48,061 | 2,105,375,212 | 43,806 | 2.1 | 7,340,463 | 0.35 |
| 12/31/11 | 269 | 32,499 | 2,064,853,871 | 39,190 | (10.5) | 5,927,549 | 0.29 |
| 12/31/12 | 276 | 32,579 | 1,293,840,378 | 39,714 | 1.3 | 3,949,356 | 0.31 |
| 12/31/13 | 279 | 33,118 | 1,343,369,311 | 40,563 | 2.1 | 4,203,456 | 0.31 |
| 12/31/14 | 289 | 33,394 | 1,419,012,335 | 42,493 | 4.8 | 4,510,866 | 0.32 |

[^12]
## (5) STATISTICAL



ADJUSTABLE

TCDRS is not a one-size-fitsall system. Each employer maintains its own customized plan of retirement and survivor benefits. In addition, employers have flexibility to adjust their benefits each year based on their workforce needs and budget. This level of local control is not standard in most pension plans.

The tower clock mechanism has several adjustments that control the speed and placement of the clock's hands. Once a week, the time on the Caldwell County Courthouse clock is adjusted to maintain its accuracy. With a slight twist of the dial on the time-setting drive, the clock hands on the tower can be adjusted.

## INTRODUCTION

The Statistical Section provides additional detail to assist you in interpreting the information in the Financial Statements, Notes to Financial Statements and Required Supplementary Information. The information is presented in two main categories: Financial Trends Data and Demographic and Operating Information.

The Financial Trends Data illustrates how TCDRS' financial position has changed over time. The changes in net position for the last 10 fiscal years show additions by source, deductions by type and the total change in Pension Trust Fund and Group Term Life Fund (GTLF) net position for each year. The pension benefit expenses by type gives data on benefits paid and withdrawal deductions for the last 10 fiscal years.

The Demographic and Operating Information provides details about TCDRS' operations and membership. The schedule of New Retiree Average Benefits gives the average monthly benefit and number of retired members, organized by five-year increments of credited service, for the last 10 fiscal years. Data is given for both pension benefits and for GTLF benefit payments. This section also includes information on the number of annuitants grouped by age and by type of benefits, along with a description of the retirement payment options. The schedule of largest participating employers compares the number of current members for those employers for the most recent year-end and as of nine years ago.
TABLE 1: CHANGES IN NET POSITION, LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

| Pension Trust Fund |  | 2005 |  | 2006 |  | 2007 |  | 2008 |  | 2009 |  | 2010 |  | 2011 |  | 2012 |  | 2013 |  | 2014 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Additions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employee Deposits | \$ | 259,406,309 | \$ | 278,179,477 |  | 303,430,433 | \$ | 332,040,768 | \$ | 354,627,084 | \$ | 357,797,427 | \$ | 347,995,322 | \$ | 353,349,948 | \$ | 367,313,130 |  | 383,186,524 |
| Employer Contributions |  | 343,108,520 |  | 382,318,020 |  | 430,335,867 |  | 460,635,617 |  | 510,261,262 |  | 550,102,572 |  | 570,562,898 |  | 583,902,381 |  | 644,462,694 |  | 684,212,315 |
| Total Net Investment Income (Loss) |  | 900,637,780 |  | 1,873,559,211 |  | 1,226,671,070 |  | $(5,052,167,722)$ |  | 3,285,201,407 |  | 1,980,909,842 |  | $(208,287,663)$ |  | 2,212,163,773 |  | 3,239,794,960 |  | 1,568,660,707 |
| Other Additions |  | 2,040,623 |  | 1,061,744 |  | 1,243,332 |  | 1,284,521 |  | 1,357,102 |  | 1,410,153 |  | 1,402,399 |  | 1,465,105 |  | 1,524,722 |  | 1,588,730 |
| Total Additions |  | 1,505,193,232 |  | 2,535,118,452 |  | 1,961,680,702 |  | $(4,258,206,816)$ |  | 4,151,446,855 |  | 2,890,219,994 |  | 711,672,956 |  | 3,150,881,207 |  | 4,253,095,506 |  | 2,637,648,276 |
| Deductions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benefits Paid: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Service Retirements |  | 373,973,847 |  | 415,434,027 |  | 462,436,351 |  | 507,344,095 |  | 564,892,564 |  | 619,134,926 |  | 701,095,589 |  | 774,927,826 |  | 864,546,467 |  | 948,890,194 |
| Disability Retirements |  | 11,938,508 |  | 12,536,673 |  | 12,991,513 |  | 13,297,812 |  | 13,870,874 |  | 14,176,535 |  | 14,702,551 |  | 15,112,328 |  | 15,400,094 |  | 15,566,244 |
| Total Benefits Paid |  | 385,912,355 |  | 427,970,700 |  | 475,427,864 |  | 520,641,907 |  | 578,763,438 |  | 633,311,461 |  | 715,798,140 |  | 790,040,154 |  | 879,946,561 |  | 964,456,438 |
| Withdrawals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Separation |  | 63,552,951 |  | 64,234,638 |  | 64,927,703 |  | 61,781,877 |  | 55,060,952 |  | 63,952,250 |  | 79,979,067 |  | 80,628,521 |  | 89,227,565 |  | 81,243,255 |
| Death / Ineligible |  | 349,447 |  | 557,880 |  | 744,887 |  | 1,198,103 |  | 777,907 |  | 1,221,183 |  | 1,203,984 |  | 1,321,511 |  | 1,791,138 |  | 959,497 |
| Total Withdrawals |  | 63,902,398 |  | 64,792,518 |  | 65,672,590 |  | 62,979,980 |  | 55,838,859 |  | 65,173,433 |  | 81,183,051 |  | 81,950,032 |  | 91,018,703 |  | 82,202,752 |
| Administrative and Building Operations Expenses |  | 11,731,184 |  | 11,100,215 |  | 12,093,768 |  | 12,746,067 |  | 15,202,472 |  | 16,362,612 |  | 17,009,339 |  | 18,116,762 |  | 19,816,891 |  | 20,048,081 |
| Interest Allocation to Group Term Life Fund |  | 398,799 |  | 505,046 |  | 603,773 |  | 747,465 |  | 920,949 |  | 1,152,389 |  | 1,376,030 |  | 1,524,820 |  | 1,625,589 |  | 1,738,911 |
| Payments to Terminating Employers |  | - |  | 2,562,808 |  | 351,055 |  | 22,900 |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 46,835 |  | - |
| Total Deductions |  | 461,944,736 |  | 506,931,287 |  | 554,149,050 |  | 597,138,319 |  | 650,725,718 |  | 715,999,895 |  | 815,366,560 |  | 891,631,768 |  | 992,454,579 |  | 1,068,446,182 |
| Change in Net Position |  | 1,043,248,496 |  | 2,028,187,165 |  | \$1,407,531,652 |  | (4,855,345,135) |  | 3,500,721,137 |  | 2,174,220,099 | \$ | $(103,693,604)$ |  | 2,259,249,439 |  | 3,260,640,927 |  | 1,569,202,094 |
| Group Term Life Fund |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Additions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employer Premiums | \$ | 4,735,938 | \$ | 5,231,646 |  | 5,983,265 | \$ | 6,522,399 | \$ | 7,130,058 | \$ | 7,340,463 | \$ | 5,927,549 | \$ | 3,949,356 | \$ | 4,203,456 |  | 4,510,866 |
| Income Allocation from Pension Trust Fund |  | 398,799 |  | 505,046 |  | 603,773 |  | 747,465 |  | 920,949 |  | 1,152,389 |  | 1,376,030 |  | 1,524,820 |  | 1,625,589 |  | 1,738,911 |
| Total Additions |  | 5,134,737 |  | 5,736,692 |  | 6,587,038 |  | 7,269,864 |  | 8,051,007 |  | 8,492,852 |  | 7,303,579 |  | 5,474,176 |  | 5,829,045 |  | 6,249,777 |
| Deductions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance Benefits |  | 3,431,285 |  | 4,282,636 |  | 4,579,865 |  | 5,269,548 |  | 4,946,963 |  | 4,537,617 |  | 4,852,898 |  | 3,878,859 |  | 4,318,663 |  | 4,637,239 |
| Total Deductions |  | 3,431,285 |  | 4,282,636 |  | 4,579,865 |  | 5,269,548 |  | 4,946,963 |  | 4,537,617 |  | 4,852,898 |  | 3,878,859 |  | 4,318,663 |  | 4,637,239 |
| Change in Net Position | \$ | 1,703,452 | \$ | 1,454,056 | \$ | - 2,007,173 | \$ | 2,000,316 | \$ | 3,104,044 | \$ | 3,955,235 | \$ | 2,450,681 | \$ | 1,595,317 | \$ | 1,510,382 | \$ | 1,612,538 |

FINANCIAL TRENDS DATA



## TABLE 2: BENEFIT AT RETIREMENT FOR RECENT RETIREES

This schedule reports the number and average monthly benefit at retirement for recent retirees grouped by years of credited service and year of retirement.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-25 | 25-30 | 30+ |
| 2005 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Monthly Benefit | \$211 | \$535 | \$878 | \$1,312 | \$1,801 | \$2,575 | \$3,269 |
| Number of Annuitants | 196 | 347 | 481 | 470 | 506 | 266 | 141 |
| 2006 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Monthly Benefit | \$246 | \$537 | \$923 | \$1,367 | \$1,834 | \$2,693 | \$3,715 |
| Number of Annuitants | 197 | 421 | 497 | 493 | 535 | 383 | 173 |
| 2007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Monthly Benefit | \$208 | \$593 | \$919 | \$1,344 | \$1,968 | \$2,671 | \$3,768 |
| Number of Annuitants | 231 | 378 | 492 | 427 | 490 | 351 | 181 |
| 2008 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Monthly Benefit | \$184 | \$630 | \$961 | \$1,446 | \$2,023 | \$2,883 | \$4,353 |
| Number of Annuitants | 243 | 440 | 527 | 479 | 511 | 400 | 247 |
| 2009 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Monthly Benefit | \$230 | \$608 | \$1,009 | \$1,503 | \$1,998 | \$3,059 | \$4,096 |
| Number of Annuitants | 268 | 421 | 513 | 439 | 474 | 392 | 220 |
| 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Monthly Benefit | \$237 | \$731 | \$1,026 | \$1,604 | \$2,190 | \$3,192 | \$4,463 |
| Number of Annuitants | 400 | 538 | 639 | 557 | 616 | 573 | 342 |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Monthly Benefit | \$256 | \$683 | \$1,064 | \$1,558 | \$2,376 | \$3,206 | \$4,712 |
| Number of Annuitants | 412 | 569 | 651 | 546 | 652 | 477 | 356 |
| 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Monthly Benefit | \$253 | \$649 | \$1,125 | \$1,626 | \$2,250 | \$3,220 | \$4,841 |
| Number of Annuitants | 484 | 687 | 717 | 590 | 700 | 508 | 411 |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Monthly Benefit | \$235 | \$668 | \$1,210 | \$1,648 | \$2,247 | \$3,396 | \$4,735 |
| Number of Annuitants | 449 | 671 | 684 | 575 | 642 | 462 | 415 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Monthly Benefit | \$253 | \$708 | \$1,228 | \$1,707 | \$2,423 | \$3,691 | \$5,002 |
| Number of Annuitants | 459 | 782 | 761 | 677 | 745 | 599 | 512 |

Note: TCDRS is an account-based plan similar to a cash balance plan, and final average salary data is not used to determine benefits, therefore final average salary data is not presented.

## TABLE 3: AVERAGE BENEFITS

This schedule reports the average benefit for retirees and for all retirees and beneficiaries. ${ }^{1}$

|  | Retirees Only |  |  | All Payees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| As of Dec. 31, | Monthly | Annually |  | Monthly | Annually |
| 2009 | $\$ 1,397$ | $\$ 16,764$ |  | $\$ 1,310$ | $\$ 15,720$ |
| 2010 | 1,465 | 17,580 |  | 1,372 | 16,464 |
| 2011 | 1,526 | 18,312 |  | 1,427 | 17,124 |
| 2012 | 1,581 | 18,972 |  | 1,479 | 17,748 |
| 2013 | 1,629 | 19,548 |  | 1,524 | 18,288 |
| 2014 | 1,693 | 20,316 |  | 1,586 | 19,032 |

${ }^{1}$ In cases of retirees with multiple accounts from a single employer, the accounts are considered as a single benefit. Benefits from multiple employers to a single retiree are calculated as multiple benefits.

TABLE 4: AVERAGE BENEFIT PROFILE BY EMPLOYER TYPE

As of Dec. 31, 2014

|  | Retirees Only |  |  | All Payees |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Monthly | Annually |  | Monthly | Annually |
| Counties | $\$ 1,729$ | $\$ 20,749$ |  | $\$ 1,615$ | $\$ 19,382$ |
| Districts | 1,393 | 16,716 |  | 1,325 | 15,903 |


${ }^{1}$ Retirement payment option is no longer available to new retirees.

## RETIREMENT BENEFIT PAYMENT OPTIONS

All options pay the retiree a monthly benefit for life and, when a retiree passes away, guarantee that the total benefit paid will equal, at a minimum, the total accumulated contributions of the retiree.

## Single Life

Payments cease upon the death of the retiree.

## 15-year Guaranteed Term

If the retiree dies within 15 years of retirement, the beneficiary will receive the same monthly payment as the retiree for the balance of the 15-year period, at which time payments cease.

## 10-year Guaranteed Term

If the retiree dies within 10 years of retirement, the beneficiary will receive the same monthly payment as the retiree for the balance of the 10-year period, at which time payments cease.

## 50\% to Beneficiary

At the death of the retiree, the beneficiary will receive $50 \%$ of the retiree's monthly payment throughout the beneficiary's life.

## 75\% to Beneficiary

At the death of the retiree, the beneficiary will receive $75 \%$ of the retiree's monthly payment throughout the beneficiary's life.

## 100\% to Beneficiary

At the death of the retiree, the beneficiary will receive $100 \%$ of the monthly amount paid to the retiree throughout the beneficiary's life.

## 100\% to Beneficiary with Pop-Up

If the beneficiary survives the retiree, monthly payments equal to $100 \%$ of the monthly amount paid to the retiree continue to the beneficiary for life. If the retiree outlives the beneficiary, the monthly payment amount will increase (pop up) after the beneficiary's death to the higher amount of the Single Life option.


TABLE 6: LARGEST PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS — CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

|  | 2014 |  |  | 2005 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employer | Number of Current Employee Accounts | Rank | \% of Total System | Number of Current Employee Accounts | Rank | \% of Total System |
| Harris County | 15,801 | 1 | 12.6\% | 15,071 | 1 | 14.1\% |
| Dallas County | 6,768 | 2 | 5.4\% | 6,054 | 2 | 5.6\% |
| Travis County | 5,171 | 3 | 4.1\% | 4,217 | 4 | 3.9\% |
| Bexar County | 4,981 | 4 | 4.0\% | 4,693 | 3 | 4.4\% |
| Tarrant County | 4,430 | 5 | 3.5\% | 4,057 | 5 | 3.8\% |
| Hidalgo County | 2,960 | 6 | 2.3\% | 2,438 | 7 | 2.3\% |
| El Paso County | 2,882 | 7 | 2.3\% | 2,710 | 6 | 2.5\% |
| Fort Bend County | 2,557 | 8 | 2.0\% | 1,807 | 8 | 1.7\% |
| El Paso Co. Hospital District | 2,549 | 9 | 2.0\% | 1,702 | 9 | 1.6\% |
| Montgomery County | 2,118 | 10 | 1.7\% | 1,578 | 11 | 1.5\% |
| All others | 75,643 |  | 60.1\% | 62,885 |  | 58.6\% |
| Totals | 125,860 |  | 100.0\% | 107,212 |  | 100.0\% |

## DEMOGRAPHIC AND OPERATING INFORMATION

| This schedule reports the number of GTLF insurance payments and the average benefits paid. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Active | Retirees |
| 2005 |  |  |
| Average Benefit Payment | \$31,353 | \$4,989 |
| Number of Payments | 73 | 229 |
| 2006 |  |  |
| Average Benefit Payment | \$33,291 | \$5,000 |
| Number of Payments | 95 | 224 |
| 2007 |  |  |
| Average Benefit Payment | \$36,459 | \$5,000 |
| Number of Payments | 89 | 267 |
| 2008 |  |  |
| Average Benefit Payment | \$37,068 | \$5,000 |
| Number of Payments | 111 | 231 |
| 2009 |  |  |
| Average Benefit Payment | \$39,161 | \$5,000 |
| Number of Payments | 93 | 261 |
| 2010 |  |  |
| Average Benefit Payment | \$36,918 | \$5,000 |
| Number of Payments | 90 | 243 |
| 2011 |  |  |
| Average Benefit Payment | \$30,026 | \$5,000 |
| Number of Payments | 113 | 292 |
| 2012 |  |  |
| Average Benefit Payment | \$35,890 | \$5,000 |
| Number of Payments | 83 | 180 |
| 2013 |  |  |
| Average Benefit Payment | \$38,659 | \$5,000 |
| Number of Payments | 83 | 222 |
| 2014 |  |  |
| Average Benefit Payment | \$41,205 | \$5,000 |
| Number of Payments | 89 | 194 |

## KPMG LLP

Suite 1900
111 Congress Avenue
Austin, TX 78701-4091

## Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Trustees
Texas County \& District Retirement System
We have audited the fiduciary net position as of December 31, 2014, and the changes in fiduciary net position for the year then ended, included in the accompanying Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position by Employer (Schedule) of the Texas County \& District Retirement System (TCDRS), and the related notes.

## Management's Responsibility for the Schedule

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Schedule in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the Schedule that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the fiduciary net position and the changes in fiduciary net position included in the Schedule based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the fiduciary net position and the changes in fiduciary net position included in the Schedule are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Schedule. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the fiduciary net position and the changes in fiduciary net position included in the Schedule, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the fiduciary net position and the changes in fiduciary net position included in the Schedule in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the fiduciary net position and the changes in fiduciary net position included in the Schedule.

## kPMaG

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Schedule referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the fiduciary net position of Texas County \& District Retirement System as of December 31, 2014, and the changes in fiduciary net position for the year then ended, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

## Other Matters

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements of TCDRS as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and our report thereon, dated June 1, 2015, expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

Our audit of the financial statements of TCDRS was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The individual employer information presented in each of the individual columns of the accompanying Schedule is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. The individual employer information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Each column of individual employer information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the individual employer information presented in each individual column of the accompanying Schedule is stated fairly, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements of TCDRS as a whole. We do not express an opinion on the fiduciary net position or changes in fiduciary net position of each individual employer.

## Restriction on Use

Our report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Trustees and management, TCDRS' participating employers and their auditors and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.
KPMG LIP

Austin, Texas
June 1, 2015


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| Deductions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Benefits Paid \& Withdrawals | Administrative Expenses, Net | Other ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Deductions } \end{gathered}$ |
| $(20,454)$ | $(1,820)$ | 2,926 | $(19,348)$ |
| $(1,342,214)$ | $(17,172)$ | 96,892 | $(1,262,494)$ |
| - | (5) | (0) | (6) |
| $(80,923)$ | $(1,591)$ | 1,165 | $(81,349)$ |
| $(367,375)$ | $(4,771)$ | 31,229 | $(340,916)$ |
| $(13,866)$ | (286) | 251 | $(13,901)$ |
| $(14,496)$ | $(1,211)$ | 242 | $(15,464)$ |
| $(13,182)$ | (144) | 235 | $(13,092)$ |
| $(318,369)$ | $(5,167)$ | 17,698 | $(305,838)$ |
| $(441,347)$ | $(7,215)$ | $(55,336)$ | $(503,898)$ |
| $(3,199)$ | (91) | (7) | $(3,296)$ |
| $(4,365,237)$ | $(78,763)$ | $(131,161)$ | $(4,575,161)$ |
| (79,300,337) | $(1,323,191)$ | 913,958 | $(79,709,571)$ |
| $(186,499)$ | $(5,048)$ | $(12,214)$ | $(203,760)$ |
| $(666,989)$ | $(12,553)$ | $(63,295)$ | $(742,837)$ |
| $(59,730)$ | $(1,034)$ | 382 | $(60,382)$ |
| $(1,168,865)$ | $(16,688)$ | 21,463 | $(1,164,090)$ |
| $(464,633)$ | $(8,152)$ | 63,276 | $(409,509)$ |
| $(171,304)$ | $(2,244)$ | 7,558 | $(165,990)$ |
| - | (21) | (2) | (23) |
| - | (98) | (7) | (105) |
| $(49,697)$ | (783) | 338 | (50,143) |
| $(103,921)$ | $(3,010)$ | (978) | $(107,908)$ |
| $(501,443)$ | $(18,082)$ | 15,126 | $(504,400)$ |
| (10,271,430) | $(225,385)$ | 216,279 | $(10,280,536)$ |
| $(89,908)$ | (976) | (320) | $(91,204)$ |
| $(12,905)$ | (366) | (27) | $(13,298)$ |
| $(883,722)$ | $(10,712)$ | 69,347 | $(825,087)$ |
| $(41,533)$ | $(1,600)$ | 691 | $(42,442)$ |
| $(228,274)$ | $(2,803)$ | $(21,929)$ | $(253,006)$ |
| - | (51) | (4) | (55) |
| $(284,263)$ | $(5,560)$ | 2,749 | $(287,074)$ |
| $(100,732)$ | $(1,858)$ | $(22,934)$ | $(125,524)$ |
| $(739,064)$ | $(9,475)$ | $(28,939)$ | $(777,479)$ |
| - | (4) | (0) | (5) |
| - | (87) | 35 | (52) |
| $(4,208)$ | (100) | (7) | $(4,315)$ |
| $(737,646)$ | $(9,755)$ | $(5,233)$ | $(752,634)$ |
| $(79,611)$ | $(1,130)$ | (108) | (80,850) |
| (12,959,826) | $(155,513)$ | $(416,746)$ | $(13,532,086)$ |
| $(12,201,099)$ | $(259,291)$ | $(608,846)$ | $(13,069,236)$ |
| $(290,907)$ | $(9,392)$ | 10,095 | $(290,204)$ |
| - | (185) | (13) | (198) |
| $(116,360)$ | $(2,056)$ | 2,934 | $(115,482)$ |
| $(29,825)$ | $(3,296)$ | 1,244 | $(31,877)$ |
| $(26,161,837)$ | $(529,596)$ | 152,151 | $(26,539,281)$ |
| $(89,303)$ | $(2,049)$ | 2,212 | $(89,140)$ |














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 Deductions




Employer Name
El Paso Co. HD
Ellis County
Emerald Bay MUD
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Falls Co. AD Fannin County Fannin Co. AD
Fayette County Fayette County
Fisher County 0
0
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0
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0
0
$\frac{0}{4}$
$\stackrel{7}{4} \frac{7}{4}$ Floyd County Fort Bend CAD Fort Bend Co. WCID \#2 Four Way SUD Franklin County
Freestone County
 Frio County Gaines County Gaines Co. AD Galveston CAD Galveston County Galveston Co. DD \#1


Galveston Co. Co. Fresh WSD \#6 Galveston Co. Health Dist. Galveston Co. WCID \#1 Garza CAD Gillespie CAD Gillespie County Glasscock County



 Grayson CAD
 Greater Harris Co. 911 Emerg. Network


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 Employer Name
Greenbelt MiWA－Donley Co． 를
0 Grimes Co．AD Guadalupe AD Culf Coast WA－ Hamilton County Hansford County Hansford Co．HD Hardeman County
Hardin County Hardin Co．AD
 Haris Co．AD Harris Co．Housing Auth． Harris Co．WCID \＃1 Harris Co．WCID \＃50 Harrison County Hartley County
Hartley Co．AD Haskell Memorial HD Hays Caldwell PUA

Hays County


 Hemphill Co．HD
Hemphill Co．Under Hemphill Co．Underground WCD
Henderson County



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Employer Name Employer Name
High Plains Underground WCD \＃1





Employer Name
Karnes Co. AD
Karnes Co. HD
Kaufman County
Kaufman Co. AD
Kendall AD
Kendall County
Kendall Co. WCID \#
Kenedy County
Kenedy Co. CAD Kent County Kent Co. TAD Kerr County
Kerr Emerg. 91
 King County
King Co. $A D$ Kinney County
Kinney Co. AD


 Laguna Cities MUA
 Lakeway MUD Lamar Count AD

Lampasas County Q
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 Lee County
 Liberty Co. CAD















## Employer Name Q 0 0

 Lubbock CAD Lubbock CountyLubbock Co. WCID \#1
Lubbock ECD Lubbock Reese Red
Lumberton MUD Lynn County Lynn Co. AD
Lynn Co. HD
 Macedonia-Eylau MUD - Bowie Co.
Mackenzie MWA - Briscoe Co. Madison County
Madison Co. AD Marion County
Marion Co. AD
Marshall-Harriso Martin County Martin Co. AD Mason Co. Soil \& W Matagorda County
 Matagorda Co. ND \# Maverick County Maverick Co. HD McCamey Co. HD McCalloch County McLennan County
McLennan Co. 911 EAD McLennan Co. AD McLennan Co. WCID \#2 Medical Arts Hospital Medina County Medina Co. 911 Dist. Memorial Med. Ctr. - Calhoun Co Menard County Mesa Underground WCD




 Employer Name
 Milam County
Mills CAD Mills County Mitchell County

Monahans Housing Montague County
Montague Co. TAD

Montgomery CAD

Montgomery Co ESD \#1

Montgomery Co. ESD \#8
Montgomery Co. HD Moore County
 Morris County

Nacogdoches County
Navarro CAD Newton CAD Newton County

North Cent. TX MWA
North Hunt SUD


Northeast TX Public Health Dist.
Nueces County
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 Orange．Co．Navigation \＆Port Dist．
Orange
Orange Co．WCID \＃1
 Palo Pinto AD
 Parker Co．ESD \＃ 1
 Parmer Co．AD
Pecan Valley GCD Pecos County

Pecos Co．AD
Pecos Co．WCID \＃1
 Permian Reg．Med．Ctr． Polk County Polk Co．Fresh WSD \＃2 Port of Bay City Auth．
Port of Beaumont ND Port of Corpus Christi Auth． Port of Port Arthur ND Post Oak Savannah GCD Potter－Randall Co．ECD号 근
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흔 Rains Co．AD咅
 Rankin Co．HD — Upton Co．
Reagan County Reagan HD Real County
Red Bluff WPCD — Reeves Co，







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Refugio Co．DD \＃1
Rio Grande COG
Robertson County

Rockwall County
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Rusk Co．AD

Sabine County
Sabine Pass Port Auth．
Sabine－Neches ND Jefferson Co．




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Shelby Cou．AD



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 Swisher Co．AD Tarant County
Tarant C Co． 911 EAD
Tax AD of Cottle Co
Taylor County
Tereel Count Co．WCID \＃1
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 Throckmorton County

Titus Co ．AD
Titus Co．Fresh WSD Travis CAD
 Travis Co．ESD \＃1 North Lake Travis F\＆R Travis Co．WCID — Point Venture
 Trinity Bay Conservation Dist． Trinity County
Trinity Co AD Trophy Club MUD \＃1






## Employer Name

Tyler Co. AD Upper Brushy Creek WCID Upper Trinity GCD Upshur County Upton County Uvalde County Val Verde County Valley MUD \#2 - Cameron Co.
Valwood Improvement Auth. - Dallas Co. Van Zandt County Van Zandt Co. AD Victoria County Victoria Co. DD \#3 Walker County Walker Co. SUD Waller County Waller Co. AD Ward Co. CAD Ward Memorial Hospital Washington County

Webb Co. AD West Central TX COG West Central TX MWD

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { West Jefferson Co. MWD } \\
& \text { West Nueces-Las Moras Soil \& WCD \#236 } \\
& \text { Wharton County } \\
& \text { Wharton Co. WCID \#1 } \\
& \text { Wharton Co. WCID \#2 } \\
& \text { Wheeler County } \\
& \text { Wheeler Co. AD } \\
& \text { White River MWD - Dickens Co. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Wichita AD
Wichita County
Wichita Co. WID \#2
Wichita-Wilbarger 911 Dist.
Wickson Creek SUD - Brazos Co.



SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION BY EMPLOYER* (continued)

| Employer Name | Balances on Jan. 1, 2014 | Additions |  |  |  | Deductions |  |  |  | Balances on <br> Dec. 31, 2014 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Employee Deposits | Employer Contributions | Net Investment Income | Total Additions | Benefits Paid \& Withdrawals | Administrative Expenses, Net | Other ${ }^{1}$ | Total Deductions |  |
| Willacy Co. Housing Auth. | 137,683 | 5,500 | 5,170 | 9,256 | 19,926 | $(4,925)$ | (112) | 87 | $(4,950)$ | 152,660 |
| Williamson CAD | 16,852,459 | 252,208 | 580,824 | 1,128,797 | 1,961,829 | $(634,259)$ | $(13,506)$ | $(1,166)$ | $(648,931)$ | 18,165,357 |
| Williamson County | 283,281,520 | 6,237,665 | 11,388,190 | 18,970,796 | 36,596,650 | $(9,052,920)$ | $(229,176)$ | 136,544 | $(9,145,552)$ | 310,732,618 |
| Williamson Co. ESD \#3 | 223,563 | 40,924 | 45,835 | 15,133 | 101,893 | $(10,689)$ | (210) | (15) | $(10,914)$ | 314,541 |
| Williamson Co. ESD \#5 | - | 8,558 | 7,060 | 62 | 15,680 | - | (6) | (0) | (7) | 15,673 |
| Wilson County | 17,335,803 | 424,827 | 560,772 | 1,187,034 | 2,172,634 | $(828,175)$ | $(13,880)$ | 37,144 | $(804,910)$ | 18,703,527 |
| Wilson Co. AD | 2,385,370 | 41,780 | 65,177 | 162,600 | 269,557 | $(134,126)$ | $(1,890)$ | 8,798 | $(127,217)$ | 2,527,709 |
| Winkler County | 30,354,052 | 611,330 | 849,960 | 2,051,462 | 3,512,751 | $(1,544,790)$ | $(24,140)$ | 31,332 | $(1,537,598)$ | 32,329,205 |
| Winkler Co. AD | 526,796 | 7,680 | 12,190 | 36,123 | 55,993 | $(18,998)$ | (421) | 683 | $(18,736)$ | 564,054 |
| Wintergarden GCD | - | 746 | 746 | 6 | 1,499 | - | (1) | (0) | (1) | 1,497 |
| Wise County | 52,679,989 | 1,372,754 | 2,096,387 | 3,532,953 | 7,002,094 | $(1,903,707)$ | $(42,610)$ | $(1,385)$ | $(1,947,703)$ | 57,734,380 |
| Wise Co. AD | 2,864,023 | 59,959 | 62,528 | 192,468 | 314,955 | $(53,945)$ | $(2,309)$ | 4,016 | $(52,238)$ | 3,126,740 |
| Wood County | 30,230,141 | 547,817 | 1,126,360 | 2,066,392 | 3,740,569 | $(1,740,042)$ | $(24,057)$ | 35,630 | $(1,728,468)$ | 32,242,241 |
| Wood Co. AD | 1,276,747 | 35,990 | 48,586 | 86,393 | 170,969 | $(6,509)$ | $(1,049)$ | (113) | $(7,671)$ | 1,440,046 |
| Yoakum County | 44,482,960 | 983,241 | 1,652,615 | 3,050,649 | 5,686,505 | $(2,549,057)$ | $(35,472)$ | 55,837 | $(2,528,692)$ | 47,640,773 |
| Yoakum Co. AD | 91,849 | 7,742 | 9,710 | 6,303 | 23,755 | (694) | (80) | 60 | (714) | 114,890 |
| Young County | 17,621,444 | 276,598 | 387,237 | 1,211,550 | 1,875,385 | $(870,631)$ | $(13,929)$ | $(36,635)$ | $(921,195)$ | 18,575,634 |
| Zapata County | 40,562,673 | 638,767 | 887,889 | 2,727,093 | 4,253,748 | $(1,432,411)$ | $(32,339)$ | $(13,753)$ | $(1,478,503)$ | 43,337,918 |
| Zapata Co. AD | 460,033 | 12,265 | 21,219 | 31,058 | 64,542 | $(2,391)$ | (379) | (26) | $(2,797)$ | 521,778 |
| Zavala County | 10,173,495 | 200,534 | 276,375 | 674,790 | 1,151,699 | $(488,430)$ | $(8,091)$ | 5,635 | $(490,887)$ | 10,834,307 |
| Zavala Co. AD | 945,995 | 20,237 | 20,237 | 63,620 | 104,093 | $(25,775)$ | (760) | 1,838 | $(24,697)$ | 1,025,391 |
| Subtotal | 23,145,956,373 | 383,186,524 | 684,212,315 | 1,566,858,293 | 2,634,257,133 | (1,044,744,500) | $(18,439,950)$ | $(1,870,589)$ | $(1,065,055,038)$ | 24,715,158,467 |
| System Accounts for Terminated Employers ${ }^{2}$ | - | - | - | 1,802,414 | 1,802,414 | $(1,914,690)$ | $(19,401)$ | 131,678 | $(1,802,414)$ | - |

## ACCRUED BENEFIT

An individual's benefit, based on compensation and service, as of a specific date.

## ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY

The portion, as determined by the actuarial cost method, of the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits and expenses that is not provided for by future Normal Costs.

## ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

In order to estimate the cost of funding benefits, the actuaries use long-term assumptions. Examples include mortality, termination, disablement and retirement; changes in salary; payroll growth; investment returns and other relevant items. Actuarial assumptions are adopted by the board of trustees upon recommendation of the consulting actuaries. The assumptions are reviewed every four years.

## ACTUARIAL GAIN (LOSS)

The difference between actual results and what was projected to happen based on Actuarial Assumptions during the period between annual Actuarial Valuations.

## ACTUARIAL PRESENTVALUE

The calculated value of a series of projected cash flows expressed in present day dollars as of the valuation date using actuarial assumptions.

## ACTUARIALVALUATION

The process to calculate the employer contribution rate. This process determines the Normal Cost, Actuarial Accrued Liability, Actuarial Value of Assets and Actuarial Present Values.

## ACTUARIALVALUE 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 PAYMENT OPTIONS

Different benefit payment options that pay different amounts per month, but are of equal value at the time the option is selected.

## ALERIAN MLP INDEX

This index is a composite of the 50 most prominent energy Master Limited Partnerships. The index is calculated using a float-adjusted, capitalizationweighted methodology.

## BARCLAYS AGGREGATE BOND INDEX

This index incorporates all domestic debt issues with maturities greater than one year and in amounts greater than $\$ 1$ million. Included are publicly issued, nonconvertible, domestic debt issues of the U.S. government and its agencies and corporations in industrial, utility or financial segments.

## BARCLAYS U.S.TIPS INDEX

This index consists of inflation-protected securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. Securities must be fixedrate with at least $\$ 250$ million of par outstanding and at least one year to final maturity. They must also be rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by at least two of the three ratings agencies (Moody's, S\&P or Fitch).

## BASIC BENEFIT

Benefits attributable to the member's accumulated deposits and an equal matching amount provided by the employer.

## BENCHMARK PORTFOLIOS

Portfolios represented by specific indices that are created for the purpose of measuring the relative performance of investment managers, asset classes and, in the case of the Policy Benchmark Portfolio, the entire TCDRS portfolio. Data regarding performance of these benchmark portfolios during any period indicate the returns that were available during the period for comparable investments that were passively managed. Comparisons indicate the value added by each manager, if any, in excess of the performance that was experienced by the specific benchmark index.

## CAMBRIDGE ASSOCIATES GLOBAL PRIVATE EQUITY \& VENTURE CAPITAL INDEX

A custom benchmark index provided by Cambridge Associates based on data compiled from more than 1,500 global private equity and venture capital funds, including fully liquidated partnerships, with first cash flows occurring between 2006 and 2014. The benchmark return is net of fees, expenses and carried interest.

## CAMBRIDGE ASSOCIATES REAL ESTATE INDEX

A custom benchmark index provided by Cambridge Associates based on data compiled from nearly 400 global private real estate funds, including fully liquidated partnerships with first cash flows occurring between 2007 and 2014. The benchmark return is net of fees, expenses and carried interest.

## CITIGROUP HIGH-YIELD CASH-PAY CAPPED INDEX

This index includes cash-pay bonds with a below-investment-grade rating by both Moody's Investor Services and Standard \& Poor's. The bonds must have a maturity of at least one year and a minimum amount outstanding of $\$ 100$ million. The par value of individual issuers is capped at $\$ 5$ billion par outstanding.

## COMMODITIES

Investment in resources that can be perishable (grains, sugar, etc.) and non-perishable (metals, energy, etc.). Commodities provide protection against inflation and have low correlation to stocks and other asset classes.

## DIRECT LENDING

Privately originated debt made to small to mediumsized companies or to real estate investors in order to take advantage of disruptions in the banking system.

## DISTRESSED DEBT

Distressed debt investments are investments in partnerships that purchase the debt of companies experiencing financial distress ranging from deteriorating financial conditions to bankruptcy. Strategies employed include trading, participating in restructuring transactions and controlling bankruptcy proceedings.

## DOW JONES U.S.TOTAL STOCK MARKET INDEX

This index is one of the broadest measures of domestic equity performance since it is computed based upon all equity trades of U.S. stocks during any day. Each company included within the index is not equally weighted within the index, but rather is weighted according to its market value among the market values of all U.S. companies.

## EMPLOYER REQUIRED CONTRIBUTION RATE

The percentage of payroll the employer is required to contribute to fund future benefits for their current employees, former employees and retirees. It is the sum of the Normal Cost Contribution Rate and the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability Contribution Rate.

## ENTRY-AGE ACTUARIAL COST METHOD

An actuarial cost 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 or service 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.

## FTSE EPRA/NAREIT GLOBAL REAL ESTATE INDEX

This index, developed by The Financial Times and London Stock Exchange (FTSE) in conjunction with the European Public Real Estate Association (EPRA) and National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT) includes worldwide listed stocks of income-producing real estate.

## FTSE NAREIT ALL EQUITY REIT INDEX

This index gives a broad exposure to U.S. publicly traded equity REITs in every property sector.

## GLOBAL EQUITY

Investments in stocks included in all public markets, both domestic and international.

## HEDGE FUND RESEARCH INSTITUTE (HFRI) FUND OF FUNDS COMPOSITE INDEX

This index consists of more than 650 funds with each managing a group of diverse hedge funds. Each fund of funds has at least $\$ 50$ million under management or has been actively trading for at least twelve months. The index includes both domestic and offshore funds that offer diverse strategies. All constituent funds report returns net of fees on a monthly basis.

## HEDGE FUNDS

An investment strategy applied to a variety of different investments to help manage risk within the entire portfolio. Over a full market cycle, hedge funds produce equity-like returns with less than half the risk of stocks. Hedge funds do well when markets are up and mitigate losses during market downturns.

## HIGH-YIELD BOND

Domestic fixed-income securities that have not been highly rated by national rating agencies, such as Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) or Standard \& Poor's (S\&P). A security is considered a high-yield bond if it is rated below Baa3 by Moody's or below BBB- by S\&P. To pay for the risk, the interest rates earned are higher than investment-grade bonds.

## INVESTMENT-GRADE BONDS

The investment-grade bonds portfolio consists of debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury or an agency or government-sponsored entity (GSE) of the United States (U.S. governments); mortgagerelated instruments, U.S. dollar-denominated fixed-income securities issued by U.S. and foreign corporations; and U.S. dollar-denominated debt issued by foreign governments and supranationals. Additionally, these portfolios may contain minimal investments in short-term instruments, non-rated securities, private placement securities, convertible bonds and preferred stock. The portfolio should exhibit an overall dollar-weighted average quality rating of AA.

## MASTER LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS (MLPS)

Publicly traded partnership interests created by Congress to encourage investment in domestic energy infrastructure. At the entity level, these interests are tax free provided that $90 \%$ of their income comes from natural resources such as oil, natural gas, coal, timber and other depletable resources.

## MSCI EAFE INDEX

(EUROPE,AUSTRALASIA, FAR EAST)

This index, prepared by Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI), is designed to measure developed market equity performance excluding the United States and Canada.

## MSCI EMERGING MARKETS (EM) INDEX

This index, prepared by Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI), captures large and mid-cap performance across 23 emerging market countries with 835 constituents.

## MSCI WORLD EX U.S.

This index, prepared by Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI), is designed to measure developed market equity performance excluding the United States.

## NORMAL COST

The portion of the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits and expenses that is allocated to a valuation year by the actuarial cost method.

## NORMAL COST CONTRIBUTION RATE

This is the rate required to fund current employees' benefits over their projected careers. It is equal to the Actuarial Present Value at hire of Projected Benefits divided by the Actuarial Present Value at hire of anticipated future compensation. It is calculated for each contributing member and the average is weighted by compensation.

## OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT

Comprises investments primarily in debt instruments that provide return opportunities resulting from dislocations in capital markets.

## OVERFUNDED ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY (OAAL)

The excess, if any, of the Actuarial Value of Assets over the Actuarial Accrued Liability.

## PLANYEAR

The period from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 inclusive.

## PRIOR SERVICE BENEFITS

Benefits attributable to an amount provided by the employer for service rendered by an employee prior to employer participation in TCDRS.

## PRIVATE EQUITY

Private partnerships that (a) take public companies private in order to improve their operations and resell them in the future; (b) invest in start-up companies with new ideas or technologies; and (c) invest in both traditional and renewable energy discovery and production.

## PRIVATE REAL ESTATE

Non-publicly traded vehicles that invest in a broad array of real estate properties and ventures. Private real estate investments are expected to be very illiquid and long term in nature. The vehicles for private real estate investments are typically partnerships, but may also include other entities such as limited liability companies or offshore corporations.

## PROJECTED BENEFITS

Retirement benefit amounts that are estimated to be paid at various future times under a particular set of Actuarial Assumptions, taking into account such factors as the effect of advancement in age, and past and anticipated future compensation and service time.

## REITS

Real estate investment trusts are companies that own and operate income-producing real estate, such as commercial office buildings, apartments, malls, warehouses and storage facilities. Under provisions of the U.S. tax law, if REITs pay out most of their income, they do not pay income taxes. This means higher income earnings along with any increase in the value of the real estate.

## TIPS

Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities are bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury just like other U.S. government bonds. However, the principal amount of TIPS increases with the rate of inflation so that inflation does not decrease the value of the bond. They provide a way to protect against inflation.

## UNFUNDED ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY (UAAL)

The excess, if any, of the Actuarial Accrued Liability over the Actuarial Value of Assets.

## UNFUNDED ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY CONTRIBUTION RATE

The amount needed to amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability over a closed period of 20 years, expressed as a percent of payroll. If the plan has an Overfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability, it is amortized over an open period of 30 years, and the resulting negative Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability Contribution Rate is offset against the Normal Cost Contribution Rate.


## KEEPING TIME MOVING

Once a week, Gene Galbraith climbs the four sets of ladders through the Caldwell County Courthouse attic to reach the clockwork in a small, windowless closet in the clock tower to make adjustments to the 98 -year-old mechanism.

Galbraith became a horologist almost by accident. The retired music teacher from Austin was helping out at his wife's antique shop when he realized that if the old clocks in the shop worked, then they would be worth more. So he set out to learn a new trade.

Besides giving hundreds of antique clocks a new lease on life, Galbraith has also rejuvenated clocks at the courthouses in Franklin, Cooke, Hood, Maverick and Fort Bend counties.

In 2008, Galbraith and a group of volunteers opened the Southwest Museum of Clocks and Watches across the street from the Caldwell County Courthouse in Lockhart. If you're ever in the "Barbecue Capital of Texas" on a Saturday, stop by the museum to see three centuries of horological achievements.

## www.swmuseumofclocks.org




[^0]:    Due to rounding, totals and detail may not equal. Percentages shown are based on rounded amounts and may differ slightly from actual.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ The fund's assets are pooled with those of the Pension Trust Fund under provisions of the TCDRS Act. The fund receives an annual earnings allocation of $7 \%$ based on the fund value.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Benefit enhancements are amortized over a 15-year closed period. All other changes in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability are amortized over 20-year closed periods.
    ${ }_{2}$ Includes inflation at the stated rate.

[^3]:    See accompanying independent auditor's report.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes vintage years 2006-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes vintage years 2007-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Calculations of performance were prepared using time-weighted rates of return calculations and are reported net of all fees.
    Source: BNY Mellon Performance and Risk Analytics Fund Analysis, Fourth Quarter 2014

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ A complete listing of all securities TCDRS owned at Dec. 31, 2014, is available upon written request.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Projection Scales AA for Males and Females are applied to these rates.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Each county and district participating in TCDRS is financially responsible for its own plan. Therefore, the aggregate numbers shown above reflect only the aggregate condition of TCDRS and are not indicative of the status of any one plan. The valuations above reflect changes in benefits elected by individual employers.
    ${ }^{2}$ The entry-age actuarial cost method is used for all plans. Each valuation above reflects the actuarial cost method, assumptions and benefits in effect as of the valuation date
    ${ }^{3}$ The annual covered payroll is based on the employee deposits received by TCDRS for the year ending with the valuation date.
    ${ }^{4}$ Revised economic and demographic assumptions due to an experience review were first used in this valuation.

[^9]:    $N / A=$ Not available.

[^10]:    * 2013 includes the impact of the adoption of five-year asset smoothing.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ A single individual may have coverage with more than one participating employer.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes only employers that participate in the Group Term Life program

[^13]:    Additions
     $\stackrel{n}{\stackrel{m}{m}} \stackrel{\substack{\sim \\ \sim}}{\sim}$
    
    
    
    
    
    

[^14]:    Employer Name
    Red River Co．Soil and WCD
    

