# TOWERS PERRIN 

# Employees Retirement System of Texas 

August 31, 2005
Actuarial Valuation Report
for Plan Year Beginning
September 1, 2005
and
Fiscal Year Ending
August 31, 2005

# EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS 

## ACTUARIAL VALUATION REPORT

## PREPARED AS OF AUGUST 31, 2005

This report describes the results of an actuarial valuation of the Employees Retirement System of Texas. The Employees Retirement System of Texas retained Towers Perrin to perform this actuarial valuation for the purposes of determining (1) the funding status for the plan year September 1, 2005 through August 31, 2006; and (2) financial statement disclosure and reporting information for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2005.

The consulting actuaries are members of the Society of Actuaries and other professional actuarial organizations and meet their "General Qualification Standard for Prescribed Statements of Actuarial Opinions" relating to pension plans.

The calculations were made as of August 31, 2005. In preparing the results presented in this report, we have relied upon information provided to us regarding plan provisions, plan participants, and plan assets. We have reviewed this information for overall reasonableness and consistency, but have neither audited nor independently verified this information. The accuracy of the results presented in this report is dependent upon the accuracy and completeness of the underlying information.

The actuarial assumptions and the accounting policies and methods employed in this report have been selected by the plan sponsor, with the concurrence of Towers Perrin.

The funding determination portion of this actuarial valuation has been conducted in accordance with principles of practice prescribed by the Actuarial Standards Board and the requirements of the Texas Government Code.

The financial statement disclosure portion of this actuarial valuation has been conducted according to our understanding of Statements No. 25 and 27 of the Government Accounting Standards Board. The Government Accounting Standards Board requires the use of reasonable assumptions. The actuarial assumptions used are identical to the assumptions used for the funding determination portion of the valuation.

The results shown in this report have been developed based on actuarial assumptions that are considered to be reasonable and within the "best-estimate range" as described by the Actuarial Standards of Practice. Other actuarial assumptions could also be considered to be reasonable and within the best-estimate range. Thus, reasonable results differing from those presented in this report could have been developed by selecting different points within the best-estimate ranges for various assumptions.

The information contained in this report was prepared for the internal use of the Employees Retirement System of Texas and its auditors in connection with our actuarial valuation of the pension plan. It is not intended nor necessarily suitable for other purposes.

## Towers Perrin

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## EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

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## EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

## FUNDING DETERMINATION

## A. KEY VALUATION RESULTS

The key results from the current actuarial valuation, along with comparable figures from the prior valuation, are as follows. The "Before Changes" results reflect changes in salaries provided by 2005 legislation that are effective September 1, 2005 and December 1, 2005. The "After Changes" results reflect all changes in salaries, plan provisions and actuarial assumptions.

|  | August 31, 2005 <br> Valuation |  | August 31, 2004 <br> Valuation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | After Changes | Before Changes |  |
| Total Contribution Rate | 12.450\% | 12.000\% | 12.000\% |
| Total Normal Cost <br> - percent of payroll <br> - dollars | $\underset{\$ 594,641,604}{12.280 \%}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.346 \% \\ \$ 597,746,129 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\$ 574,778,721}^{12.450 \%}$ |
| Actuarial Value of Assets (AV) | \$20,835,468,872 | \$20,835,468,872 | \$20,036,646,562 |
| Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) | \$21,969,670,180 | \$22,040,518,990 | \$20,591,847,998 |
| Funded Ratio (AV/AAL) | 94.8\% | 94.5\% | 97.3\% |
| Net Asset/(Liability) Balance (AV - AAL) | (\$1,134,201,308) | (\$1,205,050,118) | (\$555,201,436) |
| Amortization Period in Years | Infinite | Infinite | Infinite |
| Total Contribution to Fund Total Normal Cost plus Amortize the Net Liability Balance, if any, over 31 years as a level percentage of payroll | 13.587\% | 13.735\% | 13.121\% |
| Valuation Payroll | \$4,842,525,200 | \$4,841,526,389 | \$4,616,760,675 |
| Reported Payroll | \$4,510,619,073 | \$4,510,619,073 | \$4,557,079,610 |
| Active Members | 131,331 | 131,331 | 133,349 |

## B. DETERMINATION OF FUNDED STATUS AND AMORTIZATION PERIOD

The current valuation has been determined based on the actuarial assumptions summarized in Appendix D and the actuarial cost method described in Appendix E.

The actuarial assumptions are used to predict the likelihood of various benefits becoming payable from the plan, the size of those benefits, and the estimated value today of those future benefits. Actual experience may deviate from these assumptions, resulting in actuarial gains and losses.

The actuarial cost method is a budgeting technique, used to allocate total estimated plan liabilities over past, current and future years. Thus, the choice of the cost method does not affect the overall long-term plan costs, but only the incidence of when those costs are reflected. The cost method is designed to give plan costs as a relatively level percentage of payroll if characteristics of the member group do not change significantly.

An actuarial valuation is the process by which the actuarial assumptions and cost method are applied to actual plan provisions, assets, and member data, to develop a funding level sufficient to provide for future benefit payments, the actual ultimate value of which is not now known.

## C. CHANGES SINCE LAST VALUATION

Since the prior valuation, there were no changes in actuarial cost methods or actuarial procedures. There were across-the-board salary increases and changes to the longevity pay, hazardous duty pay and salary schedules. Changes in the assumed rates of merit, promotion and longevity salary increases are recommended to reflect the revised salary structure. There were also changes in plan provisions as a result of the passage of SB 1176 and other legislation by the 2005 legislature. The most significant changes include:

- The 90-day waiting period was extended to those hired or rehired after August 31, 2005.
- The standard nonoccupational retirement annuity is actuarially reduced for commencement before the age that the member would have been eligible for a service retirement annuity.
- Nonoccupational disability retirement benefits and death benefit plans are restricted to members who are contributing to ERS at the time of disability or death.
- The state contribution rate was increased from $6 \%$ of covered payroll to $6.45 \%$ of covered payroll.
D. PLAN EXPERIENCE

For fiscal year 2005 the rate of investment return on the market value of assets was approximately $12.6 \%$. The actuarial value of assets is a smoothed value that recognizes only $20 \%$ of outstanding investment gains and losses. The rate of investment return on the actuarial (smoothed) value of assets was approximately $7.5 \%$ for fiscal year 2005, which was less than the $8.0 \%$ assumed rate. As a result, there was an actuarial loss from investment income (on the actuarial value of assets). As of August 31, 2005 the market value of assets was $\$ 0.4$ billion less than the actuarial value. Unless the market value earns more than $8 \%$ over the next few years (on the average), unrecognized investment losses will gradually be reflected in the actuarial value of assets and the funded ratio will decrease.

There were also actuarial losses from pay increases that were greater than assumed as a result of the legislative changes (across-the-board salary increases and changes to longevity pay, hazardous duty pay and salary schedules). Demographic changes also produced a net actuarial loss. The most significant component of this actuarial loss was more retirements than expected, primarily the result of the retirement incentive.

The net liability balance of $\$ 555.2$ million as of the August 31, 2004 actuarial valuation increased by approximately $\$ 649.8$ to $\$ 1,205.0$ million as of August 31, 2005 before reflecting legislative plan changes to the ERS benefit structure and changes in actuarial assumptions. Changes in actuarial assumptions and plan provisions decreased the net liability balance by $\$ 70.8$ million to $\$ 1,134.2$ million as of August 31, 2005.

The following table shows the components of this change for 2005 (all amounts in millions of dollars):

Net Asset/(Liability) Balance as of August 31, 2004:
Expected change in net asset/(liability) balance:

- Interest on net asset/(liability) balance
- Member and State contribution greater/(less) than normal cost
- Total

Actuarial gains/(losses) from experience during year:

- Actuarial gains/(losses) from investment income:
- Actuarial gains/(losses) from pay increases:
- Across-the-board pay increases
- Merit, promotion and longevity pay increases
(130.2)
- Total net gains/(losses) from pay increases
- Actuarial gains/(losses) from demographic changes:
- Death after retirement
- Purchases of refunded service or service not previously established
- Proportionate Retirement Program
- Other demographic changes: service retirements, disability retirements, death benefits, withdrawals, etc.
(324.3)
- Total net gains/(losses) from demographic changes
(\$233.8)
- Total actuarial gains/(losses)

Net Asset/(Liability) Balance as of August 31, 2005 Before Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Plan Provisions:

Changes in net asset/(liability) balance due to changes in actuarial assumptions and plan provisions

- Changes in actuarial assumptions
$\$ 5.4$
- Changes in plan provisions
65.4
- Total changes in actuarial assumptions and plan provisions
$\$ 70.8$
Net Asset/(Liability) Balance as of August 31, 2005 After Changes (reflecting all experience, plan changes and assumption changes):


## E. DISTRIBUTIONS OF NORMAL COST

| Type of Benefit | Percent of Payroll |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August 31, 2005 |  | August 31, 2004 |
|  | After Changes | Before Changes |  |
| Service Retirement | 9.029\% | 8.992\% | 9.012\% |
| Nonoccupational Disability | 0.210 | 0.321 | 0.328 |
| Occupational Disability | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.022 |
| Death | 0.240 | 0.239 | 0.241 |
| Termination | 2.530 | 2.523 | 2.597 |
| Expenses | $\underline{0.250}$ | $\underline{0.250}$ | $\underline{0.250}$ |
| Total | 12.280\% | 12.346\% | 12.450\% |

## F. ACTUARIAL BALANCE SHEET

August 31, 2005
August 31, 2004
Actuarial Assets:
Actuarial Value of Tangible Assets
\$20,835,468,872 \$20,835,468,872
\$20,036,646,562
Actuarial Present Value of Future Normal Costs

| Member | $\$ 2,334,898,058$ |  | $\$ 2,331,726,584$ | $\$ 2,248,977,273$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Employer | $\underline{2,346,572,548}$ |  | $\underline{2,369,034,209}$ | $\underline{2,323,943,183}$ |
| Total | $\underline{\$ 4,681,470,606}$ | $\underline{\$ 4,700,760,793}$ | $\underline{\underline{\$ 4,572,920,456}}$ |  |
| Total | $\$ 25,516,939,478$ |  | $\$ 25,536,229,665$ | $\$ 24,609,567,018$ |

Actuarial Liability:
Actuarial Present Value of Benefits

Active members

- service retirement
- nonoccupational disability
- occupational disability
- death before retirement
- termination
- total

Inactive members
Annuitants

Total

Net Asset/(Liability) Balance:

| $\$ 13,504,301,524$ |
| ---: |
| $362,062,273$ |
| $13,020,381$ |
| $269,425,358$ |
| $951,031,650$ |
| $\$ 15,099,841,186$ |
| $755,404,679$ |
| $10,886,033,918$ |

\$26,741,279,783
\$12,764,777,842
350,167,811
12,596,149
256,136,279
946,750,221
\$14,330,428,302
672,396,482
10,161,943,670
\$25,164,768,454

Refer to Appendix B for additional detail regarding assets.

# EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS 

APPENDIX A<br>SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

## A. MEMBERS

## B. SERVICE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Service Retirement Eligibility:

Standard Service Retirement
Annuity:

## Optional Service Retirement

 Benefits:Automatic Increase:

## C. DISABILITY RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Occupational Disability
Retirement:

Nonoccupational Disability
Retirement:

Optional Disability Retirement Benefits:

Automatic Increase:

## D. DEATH BENEFITS

Before Retirement:
Contributing to the System at the Date of Death, with 10 or More Years of Service, or Less Than 10 Years of Service But Eligible to Retire and Survived By a Spouse or Minor Children:

Monthly annuity payable for life equal to $2.3 \%$ of average monthly compensation on date of injury/onset of illness times years of service, with a minimum of the greater of $35 \%$ of average monthly compensation or $\$ 150$ and a maximum of $100 \%$ of average monthly compensation. Average monthly compensation is the average of the highest 36 months of salary.

Monthly annuity payable for life equal to 2.3\% of average monthly compensation times years of service, with a maximum of $100 \%$. The benefit amount is actuarially reduced for commencement before the age that the member would be eligible for a service retirement annuity. Average monthly compensation is the average of the highest 36 months of salary. The minimum service credit for elected class members is 8 years.

Eligibility for nonoccupational disability retirement benefits is 8 years of elected class service, or 6 years of elected class service plus 2 years of military service established before $1 / 1 / 78$ or 10 years of employee class service. Members must be contributing to the system at the time of disability to be eligible for disability retirement.

Five optional forms assumed actuarially equivalent to standard annuity.

For elected class members only, adjusted automatically as the state salary of a district judge increases.

Death benefit plan filed by member, beneficiary, or estate payable as a lifetime annuity or 10-year certain annuity. Amount calculated as if the member had retired while eligible for retirement, reduced for the selected optional form of payment (either Option 1 or Option 4).

Less Than 10 Years of Service and Not Eligible to Retire, or Eligible to Retire but Not Survived by a Spouse or Minor Children, or if Selected in Lieu of a Death Benefit Plan:

Occupational Death:

Member With at Least 8 Years of Elected Class Service:

After Retirement:

Refund of member's contributions with interest plus, if member is contributing at the date of death, $5 \%$ of the member's accumulated contributions for each full year of service with a maximum of $100 \%$ of the member's accumulated contributions.

Additional benefit paid to the surviving spouse or dependent children equal to one year's salary based on rate at the time of death.

If not eligible for death benefit plan, spouse receives life annuity equal to one-half of member's accrued benefit at age 60. If no surviving spouse, refund of contributions plus interest and, if a contributing member, $5 \%$ of the account times years of service with a maximum of $100 \%$.

For standard annuity and option based on optional form selected, not less than excess of accumulated contributions at retirement over the monthly annuity benefits paid before the annuity terminates. In addition, a lump sum death benefit of $\$ 5,000$ is paid.

## E. VESTED BENEFITS AFTER TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Service Retirement Benefit:

Nonoccupational Disability
Benefit:

Death Benefit:
F. WITHDRAWAL BENEFITS

Deferred retirement benefit with 5 or more years of service, forfeitable if contributions withdrawn or death occurs before retirement. (8 years of service for elected class members.)

Refund of member's contributions with interest.

Refund of member's contributions with interest

Refund of member's contributions plus interest at an annual rate of $5 \%$. Withdrawal cancels membership and forfeits all other benefits.

## G. CONTRIBUTIONS

Members:

Legislators:

All others:

State of Texas:
$8 \%$ of gross salary.

6\% of compensation, which includes base salary and longevity and hazardous duty pay but excludes overtime pay. Member contributions cease when a member has accrued a benefit of $100 \%$ of average compensation.

The State contribution is $6.45 \%$ of payroll. Additional State contributions are made for lump sum death benefits for retirees, for allowable service credits not previously established, and annual membership fees.

## H. CHANGES IN PLAN PROVISIONS

Since the prior valuation, there were changes in plan provisions from SB 1176 and other legislation. The most significant changes include:

■ The 90-day waiting period was extended to those hired or rehired after August 31, 2005.

- The standard nonoccupational retirement annuity is actuarially reduced for commencement before the age that the member would have been eligible for a service retirement annuity.
- Nonoccupational disability retirement benefits and death benefit plans are restricted to members who are contributing to ERS at the time of disability or death.
- The state contribution rate was increased from $6 \%$ of covered payroll to $6.45 \%$ of covered payroll.


## I. REFERENCES

For a complete description of all of the provisions of the law which describe the Employees Retirement System of Texas, see Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle B. Alternatively, the staff of the Employees Retirement System of Texas can provide more of the details of the provisions.

## EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

## APPENDIX B

## SUMMARY OF ASSETS

## A. SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Towers Perrin used the plan asset data provided without audit.
B. VALUES

|  | August 31, 2005 |  | August 31, 2004 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Value of Plan Assets | $\$ 20,448,700,225$ |  | $\$ 18,797,737,524$ |
| Actuarial Value of Total |  |  |  |
| Assets | $\$ 20,835,468,872$ |  | $\$ 20,036,646,562$ |

The calculation of the actuarial value of assets is based on the market-related value of plan assets, with five-year smoothing of unexpected returns. The market-related value is equal to the value of net assets held in trust for pension benefits (fair value of investments plus the carrying value [net of depreciation] of other assets and liabilities) as of the valuation date.

Specifically, the actuarial value of assets is determined as the expected value of plan assets as of the valuation date plus $20 \%$ of the difference between the market-related value and the expected value. The expected value equals the actuarial value of plan assets as of the prior valuation date, plus contributions, less benefit payments and administrative expenses, all accumulated at the assumed rate of interest to the current valuation date.

## C. ASSET RECONCILIATION

1. Value of Plan Assets, August 31, 2004
2. Contributions
\$18,797,737,524
3. Net Transfers from TRS

590,289,889 35,011,646
4. Benefits paid

1,292,290,782
5. Net administrative expenses $13,219,650$
6. Investment return
$2,331,171,598$
7. Value of Plan Assets, August 31, 2005:
\$20,448,700,225

$$
(1)+(2)+(3)-(4)-(5)+(6)
$$

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ACTUARIAL VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS

1. Actuarial Value of Plan Assets, August 31, 2004
\$20,036,646,562
2. Contributions

590,289,889
3. Net Transfers from TRS $35,011,646$
4. Benefits paid

1,292,290,782
5. Expenses $13,219,650$
6. Expected investment return at $8 \%$
$1,575,723,369$
7. Expected Value of Plan Assets, August 31, 2005: \$20,932,161,034
$(1)+(2)+(3)-(4)-(5)+(6)$
8. Market-related Value of Plan Assets, August 31, 2005
$20,448,700,225$
9. Difference: (8)-(7)
10. Adjustment to expected value: $20 \% \times(9)$
$(96,692,162)$
11. Actuarial Value of Plan Assets, August 31, 2005:

# EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS 

APPENDIX C<br>SUMMARY OF MEMBER DATA AND RELATED LIABILITIES

## A. MEMBER DATA AS OF AUGUST 31, 2005

The results in this actuarial valuation report are based on the member and annuitant data provided by ERS. We have reviewed this data for reasonableness and consistency, but we have not audited it. All actuarial computations performed by Towers Perrin are directly dependent on the accuracy and completeness of the information provided.

Member data collected as of August 31, 2005 has been used as the basis for performing this valuation.

Section B contains a summary of active members used in the current valuation. The summary is based on age on the last birthday and completed years of service as of August 31, 2005, and pay determined from reported contributions for August 2005 for contributing members and from reported pay for noncontributing active members.

Section C contains a summary of annuitant data used in the current valuation. The annuitant summary is based on the monthly benefit reported as of August 31, 2005.

## B. SUMMARY DATA ON ACTIVE AND INACTIVE MEMBERS

|  | August 31, 2005 | August 31, 2004 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Active Members |  |  |
| Number: |  |  |
| Male | 61,173 | 62,134 |
| Female | 70,158 | 71,215 |
| Total | 131,331 | 133,349 |
| Average Annual Rate of Salary: | \$34,345 | \$34,174 |
| Average Years of Service Credit: | 9.3 | 9.2 |
| Average Age: | 43.0 | 42.7 |
| Accumulated Member Contributions: | \$3,012,703,591 | \$2,937,938,414 |
| Inactive Members |  |  |
| Vested: |  |  |
| Male | 5,441 | 5,075 |
| Female | 8,063 | 7,607 |
| Total | 13,504 | $\overline{12,682}$ |
| Accumulated Member Contributions: | \$389,979,540 | \$357,656,213 |
| Nonvested: |  |  |
| Male | 19,634 | 18,870 |
| Female | 23,941 | 23,106 |
| Total | 43,575 | 41,976 |
| Accumulated Member Contributions: | \$79,407,785 | \$72,554,730 |

These figures exclude those who retired August 31, because they were included as retirees in the valuation. The average annual rate of salary is based on the member contributions for the month of August for contributing members and reported pay for noncontributing active members.

The following four tables show additional detail for active members, by classification.

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active participant distribution by age and completed years of service




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| 15-19 | Number |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Tot Pay |
|  | Avg Pay |
| 20-24 | Number |
|  | Tot Pay |
|  | Avg Pay |
| 25-29 | Number |
|  | Tot Pay |
|  | Avg Pay |
| 30-34 | Number |
|  | Tot Pay |
|  | Avg Pay |
| 35-39 | Number |
|  | Tot Pay |
|  | Avg Pay |
| 40-44 | Number |
|  | Tot Pay |
|  | Avg Pay |
| 45-49 | Number |
|  | Tot Pay |
|  | Avg Pay |
| 50-54 | Number |
|  | Tot Pay |
|  | Avg Pay |
| 55-59 | Number |
|  | Tot Pay |
|  | Avg Pay |
| 60-64 | Number |
|  | Tot Pay |
|  | Avg Pay |
| Over 64 | Number |
|  | Tot Pay |
|  | Avg Pay |
| Total | Number |
|  | Tot Pay |
|  | Avg Pay |



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Average Age $=43.8$






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## C. ANNUITANT BENEFITS AS OF AUGUST 31, 2005

| Type of Annuity | Number of Accounts | Monthly Payment* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Service Retirements and Beneficiaries: |  |  |
| Male Annuitants: |  |  |
| Straight Life | 13,061 | \$23,202,188 |
| Joint \& Full | 6,754 | 10,981,266 |
| Joint \& One-Half | 5,224 | 11,235,389 |
| Life With 60 Months Certain | 313 | 570,090 |
| Life With 120 Months Certain | 855 | 1,400,930 |
| Joint \& Three-Fourths | 3,462 | 7,598,819 |
| Annuity Certain | 178 | 126,087 |
| Male Total | 29,847 | \$55,114,769 |

Female Annuitants:

| Straight Life | 26,031 | $\$ 34,913,931$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Joint \& Full | 1,407 | $1,860,342$ |
| Joint \& One-Half | 1,835 | $3,012,901$ |
| Life With 60 Months Certain | 400 | 594,132 |
| Life With 120 Months Certain | 631 | 792,564 |
| Joint \& Three-Fourths | 548 | 878,983 |
| Annuity Certain | $\underline{306}$ | $\underline{242,592}$ |

Female Total $\quad \underline{\underline{31,158}}$

Total Service Retirements 61,005
TRS Reimbursing ERS 4,746
ERS Reimbursing TRS
Net ERS Service Retirements

1,877
62,882

10,981,266
11,235,389
570,090
1,400,930
598,819
\$55,114,769
\$42,295,445
\$97,410,214
\$3,434,687
486,341
\$94,461,868

* Includes benefit increases provided by 2005 legislation effective December 1, 2005.


## Disability Retirements:

Male Annuitants:

| Straight Life | 822 | $\$ 798,918$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Joint \& Full | 198 | 176,038 |
| Joint \& One-Half | 70 | 68,783 |
| Life With 60 Months Certain | 15 | 12,327 |
| Life With 120 Months Certain | 28 | 26,543 |
| Joint \& Three-Fourths | 61 | 53,220 |
| Annuity Certain | 0 | 0 |
| Male Total | 1,194 | $\$ 1,135,829$ |

Female Annuitants:

| Straight Life | 1,349 | $1,069,262$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Joint \& Full | 91 | 76,641 |
| Joint \& One-Half | 62 | 58,188 |
| Life With 60 Months Certain | 12 | 10,248 |
| Life With 120 Months Certain | 39 | 31,083 |
| Joint \& Three-Fourths | 19 | 21,328 |
| Annuity Certain | 0 | 0 |
| Female Total | 1,572 | $\$ 1,266,750$ |
| Disability Retirements | 2,766 | $\$ 2,402,579$ |
| TRS Reimbursing ERS | 122 | 43,913 |
| ERS Reimbursing TRS | 72 | 14,633 |

Net ERS Disability Retirements 2,838
TOTAL SERVICE AND DISABILITY RETIREMENTS

63,771
TRS Reimbursing ERS
4,868
ERS Reimbursing TRS

## NET ERS SERVICE AND

DISABILITY RETIREMENTS
65,720
\$2,373,299
\$99,812,793
3,478,600
500,974
\$96,835,167

* Includes benefit increases provided by 2005 legislation effective December 1, 2005.


## D. AVERAGE AGE, SERVICE AND BENEFIT OF ANNUITANTS AS OF AUGUST 31, 2005

|  | Number of Annuitants | Average |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Monthly Benefit* | Age at Retirement | $\begin{gathered} \text { Age at } \\ 08 / 31 / 2005 \end{gathered}$ | Service at Retirement |
| All Annuitants in Pay Status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elected Class | 707 | \$3,092.99 | 55.71 | 69.64 | 15.75 |
| Law Enforcement \& Custodial Officers | 4,940 | \$2,006.27 | 53.76 | 62.23 | 26.55 |
| Regular State Employees | 57,761 | \$1,518.59 | 58.35 | 67.59 | 22.52 |
| Total ERS | 63,408 | \$1,574.14 | 57.96 | 67.19 | 22.76 |
| Service Retirees (Excludes Disability Retirees \& Beneficiaries) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elected Class | 543 | \$3,242.18 | 56.56 | 68.58 | 15.27 |
| Law Enforcement \& Custodial Officers | 4,259 | \$2,125.76 | 54.11 | 61.48 | 26.83 |
| Regular State Employees | 49,053 | \$1,596.30 | 59.29 | 67.62 | 22.75 |
| Total ERS | 53,855 | \$1,654.76 | 58.85 | 67.14 | 23.00 |
| Disability Retirees |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elected Class | 1 | \$2,176.25 | 57.97 | 76.81 | 9.08 |
| Law Enforcement \& Custodial Officers | 131 | \$920.91 | 44.80 | 58.25 | 8.01 |
| Regular State Employees | 2,634 | \$865.51 | 50.45 | 60.98 | 15.18 |
| Total ERS | 2,766 | \$868.61 | 50.18 | 60.86 | 14.84 |
| Beneficiaries |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elected Class | 163 | \$2,601.63 | 52.90 | 73.13 | 17.39 |
| Law Enforcement \& Custodial Officers | 550 | \$1,339.55 | 53.15 | 69.04 | 28.75 |
| Regular State Employees | 6,074 | \$1,174.22 | 54.23 | 70.22 | 23.81 |
| Total ERS | 6,787 | \$1,221.90 | 54.11 | 70.19 | 24.04 |
| All Annuitants Not Yet in Pay Status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Law Enforcement \& Custodial |  |  |  |  |  |
| Officers: |  |  |  |  |  |
| - With LECOSRF Benefit | 363 | \$1,463.73 | 43.96 | 45.83 | 21.64 |

[^0]
## E. RETIREMENT MEMBERS BY TYPE OF BENEFIT AS OF AUGUST 31, 2005

|  |  | Type of | tirement | Option Selected |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amount of Monthly Benefit | Number of Annuitants | Service | Disability | Life | Option 1 | Option 2 | Option 3 | Option 4 | Option 5 |
| 0-300 | 4,160 | 4,039 | 121 | 2,434 | 859 | 284 | 63 | 376 | 144 |
| 301 - 600 | 9,721 | 8,880 | 841 | 7,032 | 1,437 | 517 | 92 | 319 | 324 |
| 601 - 900 | 9,854 | 8,922 | 932 | 7,215 | 1,292 | 627 | 108 | 260 | 352 |
| 901-1,200 | 8,222 | 7,744 | 478 | 5,849 | 1,068 | 716 | 94 | 176 | 319 |
| 1,201-1,500 | 7,026 | 6,782 | 244 | 4,706 | 932 | 769 | 94 | 139 | 386 |
| 1,501-2,000 | 8,959 | 8,800 | 159 | 5,541 | 1,162 | 1,246 | 138 | 186 | 686 |
| 2,001-2,500 | 7,138 | 7,096 | 42 | 4,161 | 874 | 1,234 | 69 | 162 | 638 |
| 2,501-3,000 | 5,011 | 4,999 | 12 | 2,594 | 647 | 1,008 | 55 | 128 | 579 |
| 3,001-4,000 | 4,134 | 4,129 | 5 | 2,172 | 540 | 774 | 46 | 76 | 526 |
| 4,001-10,999 | 1,495 | 1,491 | 4 | 782 | 214 | 237 | 17 | 28 | 217 |
| Total ${ }^{*}$ | 65,720 | 62,882 | 2,838 | 42,486 | 9,025 | 7,412 | 776 | 1,850 | 4,171 |

* Includes 1,949 TRS annuitants reimbursed by ERS and 363 LECOSRF annuitants not yet eligible to begin an annuity from ERS.
F. RETIREES AND BENEFICIARIES ADDED TOAND REMOVED FROM THE ANNUITY PAYROLLS

| Employees Retirement Fund | Number of Annuitants | Benefit Amount |  | Average Annual Benefit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Monthly | Annually |  |
| August 31, 2004 | 61,845 | \$90,836,838.48 | \$1,090,042,062 | \$17,625 |
| Added to Rolls | 5,006 | 7,492,596.56 | 89,911,159 |  |
| Removed from Rolls | $(1,922)$ | $(2,316,195.70)$ | $(27,794,348)$ |  |
| (est). |  |  |  |  |
| Other Beneficiaries (est). | 791 | 821,928.06 | 9,863,136 |  |
| August 31, 2005** | 65,720* | \$96,835,167.40 | \$1,162,022,009 | \$17,681 |

* Includes 1,949 TRS annuitants reimbursed by ERS and includes 363 LECOSRF annuitants not yet eligible to begin an annuity from ERS
** Includes benefit increases provided by 2005 legislation effective December 1, 2005.


## EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

## APPENDIX D

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

## A. ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

Investment Rate of Return:

Administrative Expenses:
Salary Increases:
Employee Class Members:

Elected Class Members:

Payroll Growth:

Cost-of-Living Increases
for Elected Class Members:
Mortality:
Active Lives:

Service Retirees and Beneficiaries:

Disability Retirees:
8.0\% per year, compounded annually.
$0.25 \%$ of pay per year.

Salary increase rates include 4.0\% annual increase for inflation plus increases for merit, promotion and longevity. See sample rates.

Legislators receive no increases, but district judge salary used for benefits is expected to increase 4.0\% annually. Others expected to receive $4.0 \%$ increase, with district judge salary used if greater.
4.0\% per year, compounded annually.
4.0\% per year, compounded annually.

Tables based on ERS experience; see sample rates.

1994 Group Annuity Mortality, male and female tables.

Table based on ERS experience; see sample rates.

Disability Retirement:
Rates of Disability Retirement:

Option Selection Percentage:
Male Members
Female Members

Beneficiary Characteristics:
Male Members

Female Members

Termination of Employment:

Withdrawal of Contributions:

Service Retirement:
Rates of Service Retirement:

Form of Payment:
Credited Service:

Transfers from ERS to TRS:
Contributing ERS Members:

Noncontributing ERS Members:

Graded tables based on ERS experience.

| Standard |  | Option 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Option 4 |  |  |
| $50 \%$ |  | $40 \%$ |  |
| $75 \%$ |  | $15 \%$ |  |

Member is three years older than female beneficiary.

Member is same age as male beneficiary.

Graded tables based on ERS experience; see sample rates.

Graded tables based on ERS experience; see sample rates.

Graded tables based on ERS experience; see sample rates.

Standard Annuity (Life Annuity)
Assumed one year earned in each future year employed. Service credit at service retirement and at death in service is assumed to be increased by 2.6\% for Regular members and 4.6\% for LECO members for accumulated leave.
$3 \%$ of regular state employee and LECO members who cease contributing to ERS will transfer ERS service credit to TRS.

Records of ERS and TRS are matched to determine former ERS members who are currently actively contributing under TRS.

TRS Retirement Age:

TRS Salary Increases:
Death Benefit Plan:
Option Selection Percentage:
Male Members
Female Members
Beneficiary Characteristics:
Male Members

Female Members

Missing Data:

Former ERS members who are or become contributing TRS members are assumed to continue to earn service credit under TRS until first eligible for unreduced service retirement benefits, retire at the time and transfer ERS service credit to TRS.
5.5\% per year.

| $\frac{\text { Option 1 }}{75 \%}$ | $\quad$ Option 4 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| $25 \%$ |  |
|  | $40 \%$ |

Member is three years older than female beneficiary.

Member is same age as male beneficiary.

Entry age is assumed to be age 30 for the employee class and age 45 for the elected class and sex is assumed to be male if data is missing. The number of missing data items was immaterial.

## B. SAMPLE RATES

Annual Salary Increases for Merit, Promotion and Longevity - Regular State Members:

| Age | Male and Female - Based on Years of Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20+ |
| 20 | 6.80\% | 5.25\% | 4.75\% | 4.65\% |  |  |  |
| 25 | 6.70 | 5.25 | 4.75 | 4.35 | 3.95\% |  |  |
| 30 | 6.00 | 5.25 | 4.45 | 3.85 | 3.65 | 3.20\% |  |
| 35 | 5.50 | 4.75 | 4.25 | 3.55 | 3.35 | 3.00 | 3.00\% |
| 40 | 5.50 | 4.55 | 4.05 | 3.45 | 3.05 | 2.70 | 2.60 |
| 45 | 5.30 | 4.55 | 3.95 | 3.35 | 2.95 | 2.60 | 2.40 |
| 50 | 4.90 | 4.55 | 3.85 | 3.25 | 2.75 | 2.30 | 2.20 |
| 55 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 3.55 | 2.95 | 2.45 | 2.00 | 1.80 |
| 60 | 2.90 | 2.95 | 2.65 | 2.45 | 2.35 | 1.90 | 1.80 |

Annual Salary Increases for Merit, Promotion and Longevity - LECO Members:

| Age | Male and Female - Based on Years of Service |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2-4 | 5-9 | 10+ |
| 20 | 10.0\% | 5.0\% | 2.2\% | 2.1\% | 2.0\% |
| 25 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 30 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 35 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 40 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 45 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 50 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 55 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 60 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |

Annual Rates of Termination - Regular State Members:
Male and Female - Based on Years of Service

|  | $\underline{\text { Age }}$ | $\underline{0}$ | $\underline{1}$ | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{3}$ | $\underline{4}$ | $\underline{5-6}$ | $\underline{7-9}$ | $\underline{10-14}$ | $\underline{15-19}$ | $\underline{20-24}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | $49 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| 25 | 32 | 26 | 23 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 30 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 35 | 24 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 40 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 45 | 22 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 50 | 22 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 55 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 60 | 23 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Annual Rates of Termination - LECO Members:

Males and Females - Based on Years of Service

| Age | - | 1 | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{3}$ | 4 | $\underline{5}$ | $\underline{6}$ | 7 | 8 | $\underline{9}$ | 10-14 | 15-19 | $\underline{20+}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 29\% | 25\% | 18\% | 18\% | 17\% | 17\% | 16\% | 11\% | 11\% | 11\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 25 | 25 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | 24 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 40 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 45 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| 50 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| 55 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 60 | 25 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Annual Rates of Termination - Elected Class Members: 5\% for all ages
Annual Rates of Withdrawal of Employee Contributions by Vested Terminated Members - Based on Years of Service:

| Age | Regular State Members |  |  |  | LECO Members |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5-10 | $\frac{10-}{\underline{15}}$ | $\frac{15-}{\underline{20}}$ | $\underline{20+}$ | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | $\underline{20+}$ |
| 20-24 | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 25-34 | 85 | 80 | 60 | 0 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 0 |
| 35-44 | 75 | 65 | 60 | 50 | 85 | 75 | 65 | 0 |
| 45-54 | 65 | 55 | 50 | 35 | 75 | 65 | 55 | 0 |
| 55+ | 55 | 45 | 40 | 25 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

All Elected Class Vested Terminated Members are assumed not to withdraw employee contributions

Active Mortality Rates - Regular State Members:

Occupational

| Age |
| :---: |
| 20 |
| 25 |
| 30 |
| 35 |
| 40 |
| 45 |
| 50 |
| 55 |
| 60 |
| 65 |


| Females |  | Males |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $0.001 \%$ |  | $0.002 \%$ |
| 0.001 |  | 0.002 |
| 0.001 |  | 0.002 |
| 0.001 |  | 0.002 |
| 0.001 |  | 0.002 |
| 0.001 |  | 0.002 |
| 0.001 |  | 0.002 |
| 0.001 |  | 0.002 |
| 0.001 |  | 0.002 |
| 0.001 |  | 0.002 |

Nonoccupational

| Females | Males |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0.026 \%$ |  | $0.036 \%$ |
| 0.026 |  | 0.048 |
| 0.032 |  | 0.059 |
| 0.043 |  | 0.063 |
| 0.064 | 0.079 |  |
| 0.088 |  | 0.118 |
| 0.129 | 0.195 |  |
| 0.207 | 0.336 |  |
| 0.400 | 0.608 |  |
| 0.777 | 1.109 |  |

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Active Mortality Rates - LECO Members:
Occupational

|  |  | Females |  | Males |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 20 |  | $0.001 \%$ |  | $0.003 \%$ |
| 25 |  | 0.001 |  | 0.003 |
| 30 |  | 0.001 |  | 0.003 |
| 35 |  | 0.001 |  | 0.003 |
| 40 |  | 0.001 |  | 0.003 |
| 45 |  | 0.001 |  | 0.003 |
| 50 |  | 0.001 |  | 0.003 |
| 55 |  | 0.001 |  | 0.003 |
| 60 |  | 0.001 |  | 0.003 |
| 65 |  | 0.001 |  | 0.003 |


| Nonoccupational |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Females |  | Males |
| $0.034 \%$ |  | $0.044 \%$ |
| 0.035 |  | 0.058 |
| 0.042 |  | 0.071 |
| 0.057 | 0.076 |  |
| 0.085 | 0.097 |  |
| 0.117 | 0.144 |  |
| 0.171 | 0.237 |  |
| 0.275 | 0.408 |  |
| 0.533 | 0.739 |  |
| 1.036 | 1.349 |  |

Active Mortality Rates - Elected Class Members: Same as Nonoccupational Active Mortality Rates for Regular State Members

Disability Retirement Rates - Regular State Members:

|  | Occupational |  |  | Nonoccupational |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Female \& Males |  | Females |  |  |
| 20 | $0.003 \%$ |  | $0.000 \%$ |  |  |
| 25 | 0.003 |  | 0.000 | $0.000 \%$ |  |
| 30 | 0.003 |  | 0.028 | 0.000 |  |
| 35 | 0.003 |  | 0.087 | 0.057 |  |
| 40 | 0.004 |  | 0.186 | 0.135 |  |
| 45 | 0.007 |  | 0.302 | 0.144 |  |
| 50 | 0.008 |  | 0.430 | 0.213 |  |
| 55 | 0.011 |  | 0.724 | 0.308 |  |
| 60 | 0.015 |  | 0.000 | 0.514 |  |
| 65 | 0.018 |  |  |  |  |

Disability Retirement Rates - LECO Members:

| Age | Occupational (Females \& Males) |  | Nonoccupational |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Non-Total | Females \& Males |
| 20 | 0.0002\% | 0.0008\% | 0.000\% |
| 25 | 0.0002 | 0.0008 | 0.000 |
| 30 | 0.0006 | 0.0024 | 0.016 |
| 35 | 0.0012 | 0.0048 | 0.054 |
| 40 | 0.0018 | 0.0072 | 0.101 |
| 45 | 0.0028 | 0.0112 | 0.169 |
| 50 | 0.0040 | 0.0160 | 0.284 |
| 55 | 0.0048 | 0.0192 | 0.424 |
| 60 | 0.0054 | 0.0216 | 0.000 |
| 65 | 0.0052 | 0.0208 | 0.000 |

Disability Retirement Rates - Elected Class Members: Same as Nonoccupational Disability Retirement Rates for Regular State Members

Service Retirement Rates - Regular State Employees:
First Year Eligible to Retire

| Age | Females | Males |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36-44 | 0\% | 0\% |
| 45-49 | 45 | 20 |
| 50 | 50 | 40 |
| 51-54 | 50 | 40 |
| 55 | 50 | 50 |
| 56-59 | 50 | 50 |
| 60 | 25 | 20 |
| 61-64 | 15 | 20 |
| 65 | 15 | 20 |
| 66-69 | 15 | 20 |
| 70+ | 100 | 100 |

After First Year Eligible to Retire

| Age | Females |  |  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | $30+$ | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | $30+$ |
| 36-44 | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| 45-49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 51-54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 10 |
| 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| 56-59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 15 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 20 |
| 61-64 | 10 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 20 |
| 65 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 50 | 50 | 15 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 40 |
| 66-69 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 15 |
| 70+ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Service Retirement Rates - LECO Members:
First Year Eligible to Retire

| Age |  | Females |  | Males |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $36-44$ |  | $1 \%$ |  | $1 \%$ |
| $45-49$ |  | 3 |  | 3 |
| 50 |  | 39 |  | 25 |
| $51-54$ |  | 16 |  | 12 |
| 55 |  | 16 |  | 12 |
| $56-59$ |  | 16 |  | 12 |
| 60 |  | 31 |  | 21 |
| $61-64$ |  | 31 |  | 11 |
| 65 |  | 46 |  | 37 |
| $66-69$ |  | 23 |  | 18 |
| $70+$ |  | 100 |  | 100 |

After First Year Eligible to Retire


Service Retirement Rates - Elected Class Members:

| Age | Male \& Female |
| :--- | :---: |
| $50-59$ | $10 \%$ |
| $60-64$ | $15 \%$ |
| $65-74$ | $20 \%$ |
| $75+$ | $100 \%$ |

Mortality Rates - Retirees and Beneficiaries:

| Age | Service Retirees \& Beneficiaries (1994 GAM) |  | Disability Retirees* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Females | Males | Females | Males |
| 15 | 0.0216\% | 0.0345\% | 2.50\% | 3.38\% |
| 20 | 0.0284 | 0.0507 | 2.50 | 3.38 |
| 25 | 0.0291 | 0.0661 | 2.50 | 3.38 |
| 30 | 0.0351 | 0.0801 | 2.25 | 2.53 |
| 35 | 0.0478 | 0.0851 | 2.03 | 1.95 |
| 40 | 0.0709 | 0.1072 | 1.99 | 1.97 |
| 45 | 0.0973 | 0.1578 | 2.13 | 2.25 |
| 50 | 0.1428 | 0.2579 | 2.44 | 2.68 |
| 55 | 0.2294 | 0.4425 | 2.80 | 3.37 |
| 60 | 0.4439 | 0.7976 | 3.14 | 4.42 |
| 65 | 0.8636 | 1.4535 | 3.52 | 5.09 |
| 70 | 1.3730 | 2.3730 | 3.90 | 5.91 |
| 75 | 2.2686 | 3.7211 | 4.67 | 7.16 |
| 80 | 3.9396 | 6.2027 | 7.09 | 10.15 |
| 85 | 6.7738 | 9.7240 | 10.72 | 15.98 |
| 90 | 11.6265 | 15.2931 | 16.82 | 25.25 |
| 95 | 18.6213 | 23.3606 | 25.25 | 37.89 |
| 100 | 27.6427 | 31.7238 | 37.89 | 56.84 |
| 105 | 38.3597 | 40.7224 | 56.84 | 85.27 |
| 110 | 48.2325 | 48.6745 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 115 | 50.0000 | 50.0000 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 120 | 100.0000 | 100.0000 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

* For females, assumption is $95 \%$ of PBGC disabled mortality grading to $100 \%$ from age 85 to 90 . For males, assumption is $70 \%$ of PBGC disabled mortality grading to $100 \%$ from age 60 to 90 .


## C. CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

Since the prior valuation, actuarial assumptions were changed. The rates of assumed annual salary increases for merit, promotion, and longevity were changed slightly.

# EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS 

APPENDIX E<br>DESCRIPTION OF ACTUARIAL METHODS AND PROCEDURES

## A. ACTUARIAL COST METHOD - NORMAL COST AND ACTUARIAL ACCRUED LIABILITY

The method used to determine the normal cost and actuarial accrued liability is the entry age actuarial cost method, described below:

Entry age is determined as the member's age on the valuation date minus years of service credit as of the valuation date.

On the actuarial valuation date, the actuarial present values of projected benefits and valuation earnings for each active employee included in the actuarial valuation whose attained age is less than the assumed latest retirement age are determined at the individual's entry age. For each such individual, the individual normal cost is the actuarial present value of projected benefits at entry age, divided by the actuarial present value of valuation earnings at entry age, multiplied by the individual's valuation earnings for the valuation year. The sum of all individual normal costs is the normal cost for the valuation year.

The excess on the actuarial valuation date of the actuarial present value of projected benefits for all individuals included in the actuarial valuation over the sum of the actuarial present values of future individual normal costs is the actuarial accrued liability. The excess of the actuarial accrued liability over the actuarial value of plan assets is the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. If the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is negative, the excess of the actuarial value of plan assets over the actuarial accrued liability is called the net asset balance.

The actuarial gain (loss) is a measure of the difference between actual experience and that expected based upon the actuarial assumptions between two actuarial valuation dates. Under this actuarial cost method, the actuarial gains (losses) are directly calculated and reduce (increase) the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Adjustments to the unfunded actuarial accrued liability can result from changes in actuarial assumptions and plan provisions. Such adjustments are determined by calculating, as of the actuarial valuation date, the increase or decrease in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability resulting from the change.

## B. ACTUARIAL VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS

The actuarial value of plan assets is based on the market-related value of plan assets, with fiveyear smoothing of unexpected returns. The market-related value is equal to the value of net assets held in trust for pension benefits (fair value of investments plus the carrying value [net of depreciation] of other assets and liabilities) as of the valuation date.

Specifically, the actuarial value of assets is determined as the expected value of plan assets as of the valuation date plus $20 \%$ of the difference between the market-related value and the expected value. The expected value equals the actuarial value of plan assets as of the prior valuation date, plus contributions, less benefit payments and administrative expenses, all accumulated at the assumed rate of interest to the current valuation date.

## C. OTHER ACTUARIAL VALUATION PROCEDURES

No provision was made in this actuarial valuation for the limitations of Internal Revenue Code Section 415.

Valuation payroll (earnings applied to the current valuation year) is the expected payroll for the fiscal year following the valuation date. It is based on reported payroll determined from August member contributions increased to reflect the across-the-board salary increases effective on or after September 1 and projected according to the actuarial assumptions for the upcoming fiscal year.

No liability was included for benefits which are funded by special State appropriations.
State appropriations for membership fees have been ignored.

## D. CHANGES IN ACTUARIAL METHODS AND PROCEDURES

No changes in the actuarial cost method or procedures have been adopted since the prior actuarial valuation.

# EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS 

## APPENDIX F

GASB 25 AND 27 REPORTING

## A. DISCLOSURE OF PENSION INFORMATION

Actuarial calculations under Statement No. 25 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB 25) are for purposes of providing the required supplementary information to the financial statement of the plan. The calculations and disclosures reported in this section have been made on a basis consistent with our understanding of GASB 25.

Beginning with the fiscal year ending August 31, 1996, the System has prepared the plan's financial statements in accordance with GASB 25, which supersedes GASB 5 for the plan's financial reporting. Effective with the fiscal year ending August 31, 1998, the State has prepared financial statements in accordance with Statement No. 27 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB 27), which supersedes GASB 5 for the employer's financial reporting.

## B. SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

Actuarial Valuation Date

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August 31, 2005 | August 31, 2004 |
| 1. Actuarial Value of Assets | \$20,835,468,872 | \$20,036,646,562 |
| 2. Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) | \$21,969,670,180 | \$20,591,847,998 |
| 3. Unfunded AAL (UAAL): (2)-(1) | \$1,134,201,308 | \$555,201,436 |
| 4. Funded Ratio: (1) $\div(2)$ | 94.8\% | 97.3\% |
| 5. Covered Payroll (Valuation Payroll as of the Actuarial Valuation Date) | \$4,842,525,200 | \$4,616,760,675 |
| 6. UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll: (3) $\div(5)$ | 23.4\% | 12.0\% |

## C. SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Year Ended August 31
2006

August 31, 2005
August 31, 2004
2. Annual Required Contribution (ARC)
a. Employer's Normal Cost (Percentage of Covered Payroll)
b. UAAL
c. Amortization of UAAL
d. Amortization of UAAL (Percentage of Covered Payroll)
e. ARC (Percentage of Covered Payroll):

$$
(\mathrm{a})+(\mathrm{d})
$$

7.437\%***
\$4,842,525,200*
g. ARC: (e) $\mathrm{x}(\mathrm{f})$
3. Employer Contributions
4. Percentage Contributed: 85.8\%
(3) $\div(2)(\mathrm{g})$
5. Excess Contributions/
(\$45,825,021) (Contribution Deficiencies): (3)-(2)(g)

* Valuation payroll as of the actuarial valuation date. After the end of the fiscal year, the dollar amount of the ARC will be recalculated based on the actual payroll for the fiscal year.
** Estimated covered payroll for the fiscal year calculated from the actual State contributions for the fiscal year and the appropriated State contribution rate.
*** ARC equals employer's normal cost plus the amount to amortize the UAAL over 40 years (see "Notes to Trend Data"). For the year ending August 31, 2007 (based on the results of the August 31, 2006 actuarial valuation) the maximum amortization period will be 30 years as required by GASB 25 and GASB 27.


## D. ANNUAL PENSION COST AND NET PENSION OBLIGATION

The State's annual pension cost and net pension obligation for the current and prior year were as follows:

1. Annual required contribution (ARC)

| Year Ended August 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2006 | 2005 |  |
| $\$ 360,138,599^{*}$ |  | $\$ 321,859,685$ |
| $(6,615,336)$ |  | $(9,976,159)$ |

3. Adjustment to annual required contribution
$(4,085,734)$
$(6,161,430)$
4. Annual pension cost, APC: (1)+(2)-(3)
\$357,608,997
\$318,044,956
5. Employer contributions (\$276,034,664)
6. Increase/(decrease) in net pension obligation: (4)+(5)
\$42,010,292
7. Net pension obligation beginning of year
(\$82,691,702)
(\$124,701,993)
8. Net pension obligation end of year:
(6) $+(7)$
(\$82,691,702)

* After the end of the fiscal year, the dollar amount of the ARC will be recalculated based on actual payroll for the fiscal year.


## E. NOTES TO TREND DATA

Year Ended August 31

|  | Year Ended August 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2006 | 2005 |
| Actuarial Cost Method | Entry Age | Entry Age |
| Amortization Method | Level Percent Open | Level Percent Open |
| Remaining Amortization Period (Years) | 40.00** | 40.00** |
| Asset Valuation Method | 5-year smoothed market | 5-year smoothed market |
| Actuarial Assumptions: |  |  |
| Investment Rate of Return* | 8.0\% | 8.0\% |
| Projected Salary Increases* | 0\% -10.8\% | 0\% -10.8\% |
| * Includes Inflation at | 4.0\% | 4.0\% |
| Cost-of-living Adjustments <br> - employee class <br> - elected class | None $4.0 \%$ | None $4.0 \%$ |

** After the end of the year, the amortization period will be recalculated based on the revised dollar amounts of the ARC and APC. For the year ending August 31, 2007 (based on the results of the August 31, 2006 actuarial valuation) the maximum amortization period will be 30 years as required by GASB 25 and GASB 27.

## F. SOLVENCY TEST

$\left.\begin{array}{lcccc} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Actuarial Accrued } \\ \text { Liabilities }\end{array} & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Valuation } \\ \text { Assets }\end{array} & \end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { Portion of AAL } \\ \text { Covered by } \\ \text { Valuation } \\ \text { Assets }\end{array}\right]$

# EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS 

APPENDIX G<br>ACTUARIAL METHODOLOGY AND PENSION TERMINOLOGY

## A. ACTUARIAL METHODOLOGY

This section summarizes the conceptual methodology used in preparing the Actuarial Balance Sheet in this valuation.

## Actuarial Methodology

The actuarial valuation of a defined benefit plan is comprised of two separate processes.
First, the actuarial present value, as of the actuarial valuation date, of both current and projected benefits to be paid under the plan is determined. In determining the actuarial present value of these benefits, actuarial assumptions must be made as to the number of members eventually receiving benefits, the amount of benefits to be paid, and the portion of the benefit obligation to be covered by future investment earnings.

Second, the financing of these benefit obligations on an advance basis is established. An actuarial cost method is applied to determine the Actuarial Accrued Liability, which is the amount of the eventual cost that has accrued as of the actuarial valuation date. The actuarial cost method also establishes the Normal Cost, which is the rate at which future costs will accrue annually after the actuarial valuation date.

## Actuarial Assumptions

The true cost of a member's pension benefit is not known until the final benefit payment has been made. Consequently, the exact cost of plan benefits for the current employee group will not be determinable for 50 to 75 years. Since provision for this cost must be made prior to the exact determination, a model is established that will estimate the future cost of plan benefits. The model utilizes parameters which require assumptions as to the future occurrences of various events affecting the demographic profile of the employee group and the assets of the pension fund. Such actuarial assumptions include death, retirement, termination, disability, salary increases and investment return. Current and long-term economic factors, the nature of the covered workforce, and significant features of the plan must be considered in the selection of a set of actuarial assumptions to assure the reasonableness of the results predicted by the actuarial assumptions.

While care is taken in the selection of actuarial assumptions, actual experience is expected to deviate from these actuarial assumptions over the short term. The suitability of the actuarial assumptions is measured by how closely the experience of the plan, on a long-term basis, conforms to projected results. Deviations from projected results are called actuarial gains and losses. Periodic actuarial valuations will measure the extent of these gains and losses as of an actuarial valuation date. If either actuarial gains or losses predominate, then it is possible that one or more of the actuarial assumptions is no longer appropriate. Thus, actuarial assumptions must be continually monitored for reasonableness and subsequent cost estimates may be modified accordingly. While individual actuarial assumptions are intended to be representative, it is the aggregate effect of all actuarial assumptions working together that determines their appropriateness.

## Actuarial Liabilities

Actuarial liabilities include the actuarial present value of all future benefits and expenses. To determine the actuarial present value of all future benefits, the probability of future events which establish benefit payments is forecast utilizing the actuarial assumptions. The plan provisions and current employee data are used to forecast the amount of benefits to be paid. Actuarial assumptions for survival among retired members are used to estimate the duration of these benefit payments. Each probable benefit payment is then discounted to the actuarial valuation date using the actuarial assumption for investment return. These discounted payments are then summed to arrive at the total actuarial present value of benefits.

## Assets

The assets at any time are equal to the sum of present assets in the pension fund plus future assets. Future assets will result from future contributions and future investment return on all assets.

## Actuarial Balance Sheet

The actuarial balance sheet of a retirement plan displays the fundamental financial status of the plan on the actuarial valuation date. As stated previously, the actuarial liabilities are the sum of the actuarial present value of all future projected benefit payments to current active and inactive plan members. Current assets in the pension fund plus the actuarial present value of future contributions comprise the total assets of the plan.

## Actuarial Cost Method

To determine the funding requirements of the plan, it is necessary to adopt an actuarial cost method. The choice of the actuarial cost method does not affect the actuarial balance sheet financial status, which is a function only of the plan provisions, actuarial assumptions, employee data and assets. However, the actuarial cost method has a direct impact on the incidence of the funding requirements. The actuarial cost method allocates the actuarial present value of future employer contributions between the past and future, and thus establishes the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability and Normal Cost, respectively.

The funding requirements for each plan year equal the Normal Cost for that year plus an amortization payment in respect of the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability.

## B. PENSION TERMINOLOGY

The following terms are defined in accordance with standard pension terminology adopted by the actuarial profession.

## Accumulated Plan Benefit

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

## Actuarial Accrued Liability

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

## Actuarial Assumptions

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

## Actuarial Cost Method

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

## Actuarial Gain (Loss)

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

## Actuarial Present Value

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

## Actuarial Value of Plan 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.

## Actuarial Valuation

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

## Actuarially Equivalent

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

## Amortization Payment

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

## Normal Cost

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

## Projected Benefits

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

## Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

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

## C. ACCOUNTING TERMINOLOGY

The following terms are defined in accordance with accounting profession terminology.

## Actuarial Present Value of Total Projected Benefits

The value as of the valuation date is the present value of the cost to finance benefits payable in the future, discounted to reflect the expected effects of the time value (present value) of money and the probabilities of payment. Total projected benefits include all benefits estimated to be payable to all plan members as a result of their service through the valuation date and their expected future service.

## Amortization Period (Closed or Open Basis)

A closed amortization period is a specific number of years that is counted from one date and, therefore, declines to zero with the passage of time. An open amortization period is one that begins again or is recalculated at each actuarial valuation date.

## Annual Pension Cost

A measure of the periodic cost of an employer's participation in a defined benefit pension plan.

## Annual Required Contributions of the Employer (ARC)

The employer's periodic required contributions to a defined benefit pension plan, calculated in accordance with the parameters.

## Contribution Deficiencies (Excess Contributions)

The difference between the annual required contributions of the employer (ARC) and the employer's actual contributions in relation to the ARC.

## Employer's Contribution

Contributions made in relation to the annual required contributions of the employer (ARC).

## Funded Ratio

The actuarial value of assets expressed as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability.

## Investment Return Assumption (Discount Rate)

The rate used to adjust a series of future payments to reflect the time value of money.

## Level Dollar Amortization Method

The amount to be amortized is divided into equal dollar amounts to be paid over a given number of years; part of each payment is interest and part is principal (similar to a mortgage payment on a building). Because payroll can be expected to increase as result of inflation, level dollar payments generally represent a decreasing percentage of payroll.

## Level Percentage of Projected Payroll Amortization Method

Amortization payments are calculated so that they are a constant percentage of the projected payroll of active plan members over a given number of years. The dollar amount of the payments generally will increase over time as payroll increases due to inflation; in dollars adjusted for inflation, the payments can be expected to remain level.

## Market-Related Value of Plan Assets

A term used with reference to the actuarial value of assets. A market-related value may be market value (or estimated market value) or a calculated value that recognizes changes in market value over a period of, for example, three to five years.

## Net Pension Obligation (NPO)

The cumulative difference since the effective date of GASB Statement between annual pension cost and the employer's contributions to the plan, including the pension liability (asset) at transition, and excluding (a) short-term differences and (b) unpaid contributions that have been converted to pension-related debt.

## Normal Cost

For GASB Statements 25 and 27, the term refers to employer normal cost.

## Parameters

The set of requirements for calculating actuarially determined pension information included in financial reports.

## Payroll Growth Rate

An actuarial assumption with respect to future increases in total covered payroll attributable to inflation; used in applying the level percentage of projected payroll amortization method.

## Pension Expenditures/Expense

The amount recognized by an employer in each accounting period for contributions to a pension plan.


[^0]:    * Includes benefit increases provided by 2005 legislation effective December 1, 2005.

