

Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System

Actuarial Valuation Report as of July 1, 2015

Produced by Cheiron
January 2016

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January 21, 2016

Board of Trustees Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System 10680 Main Street, Suite 280 Fairfax, Virginia 22030-3812

Re: Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System Actuarial Valuation as of July 1, 2015

Dear Members of the Board:

At your request, we have conducted our annual actuarial valuation of the Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System as of July 1, 2015. The results of the valuation are contained in this report. The purpose of this report is to present the annual actuarial valuation of the Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System. This report is for the use of the Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System Board of Trustees and its auditors in preparing financial reports in accordance with applicable law and accounting requirements.

Your attention is called to the Foreword in which we refer to the general approach employed in the preparation of this report. We also comment on the sources and reliability of both the data and the actuarial assumptions on which our findings are based. Those comments are the basis for our certification that this report is complete to the best of our knowledge and belief. The results of this report are only applicable to the County contribution for Fiscal Year 2017 and rely on future plan experience conforming to the underlying assumptions. To the extent that actual plan experience deviates from the underlying assumptions, the results would vary accordingly.

In preparing our report, we relied on information (some oral and some written) supplied by the Retirement System. This information includes, but is not limited to, plan provisions, employee data, and financial information. We performed an informal examination of the obvious characteristics of the data for reasonableness and consistency in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice Number 23.

This report was prepared exclusively for the Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System for the purpose described herein. Other users of this report are not intended users as defined in the Actuarial Standards of Practice, and Cheiron assumes no duty or liability to such other users.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the assumptions; changes in assumptions; and changes in plan provisions or applicable law.

We hereby certify that, to the best of our knowledge, this report and its contents, have been prepared in accordance with generally recognized and accepted actuarial principles and practices which are consistent with the Code of Professional Conduct and applicable Actuarial Standards

Board of Trustees Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System January 21, 2016 Page ii

of Practice set out by the Actuarial Standards Board. Furthermore, as credentialed actuaries we, meet the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the opinions contained in this report. This report does not address any contractual or legal issues. We are not attorneys and our firm does not provide any legal services or advice.

Sincerely, Cheiron

Fiona E. Liston, FSA, EA
Principal Consulting Actuary

Coralie A. Milligan, FSA, EA Associate Actuary



FOREWORD

Cheiron has performed the actuarial valuation of the Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System as of July 1, 2015. The purpose of this report is to:

- 1) Measure and disclose, as of the valuation date, the financial condition of the System;
- 2) Indicate trends in the financial progress of the System;
- 3) Determine the contribution rate to be paid by the County for Fiscal Year 2017; and
- **4) Provide specific information** and documentation required for the System's financial reporting.

An actuarial valuation establishes and analyzes system assets and liabilities on a consistent basis and traces the progress of both from one year to the next. It includes measurement of the System's investment performance, as well as an analysis of actuarial liability gains and losses.

Section I presents a summary containing our findings and disclosing important trends experienced by the System in recent years.

Section II contains details on various asset measures, together with pertinent performance measurements.

Section III shows similar information on system liabilities, measured for actuarial, accounting, and governmental reporting purposes.

Section IV develops the County contribution rate, determined using actuarial techniques, and compares that to the rate developed using the corridor method of funding.

Section V includes the required items to be included in the System's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

The appendices to this report contain a summary of the System's membership at the valuation date, a summary of the major provisions of the System, and the actuarial methods and assumptions used in the valuations.

In preparing our report, we relied on information (some oral and some written) supplied by the System's staff. This information includes, but is not limited to, plan provisions, employee data, and financial information. We performed an informal examination of the obvious characteristics of the data for reasonableness and consistency in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice Number 23.

The actuarial assumptions reflect our understanding of the likely future experience of the System, and the assumptions taken individually represent our best estimate for the future experience of the System. The results of this report are dependent upon future experience conforming to these assumptions. To the extent that future experience deviates from the actuarial assumptions, the true cost of the System could vary from our results.

Finally, in preparing this report, we have conformed to generally accepted actuarial principles and practices which are consistent with the Code of Professional Conduct, and applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice set out by the Actuarial Standards Board.



SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

General Comments

Fairfax County's annual contribution to this System is determined by using a corridor funding method. Under this funding approach, the County's contribution rate base rate consists of the normal cost rate plus expense rate plus certain amortization UAL bases. The UAL base rates are summarized in Section IV. The normal cost rate and actuarial accrued liability will be measured using the entry age funding method. If the corridor funded status falls outside the corridor, a credit (if above 120%) or charge (if below 90%) will be established based on a rolling 15-year amortization equal to the amount necessary to re-enter the corridor. The County is taking steps to increase the 90% corridor floor to 100%. Once this threshold is reached, the 15-year periods will become closed 15-year layers.

The County contribution rate for FY 2017 as calculated under this method decreases from 31.37% to 29.63% of payroll when using the 90% corridor floor. The County's FY 2016 contribution was actually based on a 95% corridor floor and for FY 2017; we have provided numbers for a 96% and 97% floor. On that basis, the contribution in FY 2016 was 37.98% and for FY 2017 it will be in the range of 37.65% to 38.98%.

This valuation contains information reported in the June 30, 2015 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the System. Additional information regarding GASB Statement Number 67 can be found in a separate report.

Trends

The System underperformed the investment assumption during the fiscal year ending in 2015, causing an actuarial loss on the asset side of the System. The actual return on a market value basis was approximately 3.33%. On an actuarial value basis, the assets returned 7.13% compared with an assumed rate of return of 7.5%. The loss recognized for funding purposes was \$4.5 million.

The measurement of liabilities produced a gain this year in the amount of \$19.9 million. This gain was due to experience compared to our assumptions about salary increases, retirement behavior, COLA, death, etc. Specific components of the gain include:

- The average salary increase was 3.4% for active participants who were in both the July 1, 2014 and July 1, 2015 valuations. This was less than the expected salary growth based on the actuarial assumption, which worked out to average 5.6%, which resulted in a gain of \$6.7 million. The annual payroll was provided as of December 31, 2014 and adjusted to July 1, 2015, by applying a 1.1% increase as of July 1, 2015.
- The valuation assumed a 2.75% cost-of-living adjustment in 2015 for benefits in pay status (per the most recent experience study). The actual CPI-based COLA was 0.2% last year, creating a liability gain of \$20.9 million.



SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

- The 2014 valuation incorporated a projection of future accrual of sick leave hours. The accrual of sick leave from 2014 to 2015 was higher than anticipated, producing a loss of \$1.5 million.
- An annual component of liability loss is the delayed recognition of new hires throughout the year. This does not contribute to an increase in the System's unfunded liability because both the member and the employer make contributions from the date of hire. However, when we look only at the liability side, they are a component of the annual liability loss, and this year they contributed \$1.4 million to that number.
- There was a \$4.8 million liability loss component that is made up of various other causes such as members terminating, retiring, dying or becoming disabled in a way contrary to the assumption.

The combination of liability and investment experience and County plus member contributions over the last year led to the System's funding ratio (actuarial value of assets over actuarial accrued liability) increasing from 85.0% at July 1, 2014 to 86.5% at July 1, 2015. For purposes of measuring whether the System remains within the funding corridor, an adjusted funding ratio is used. In this ratio, there is an additional asset recognized in the amount of the unfunded actuarial liability payments being made by the County to pay for benefit increases and assumption changes. On this basis, the System's actuarial funded ratio increased from 87.7% at July 1, 2014 to 89.0% at July 1, 2015.

It is important to take a step back from the latest results and view them in the context of the System's recent history. On the next three pages, we present a series of charts which display key factors in the valuations over the last 15 years. After the historical review, we present a few projection graphs, showing the possible condition of the System over the next 15 years under various market return scenarios.



SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

Growth in Assets

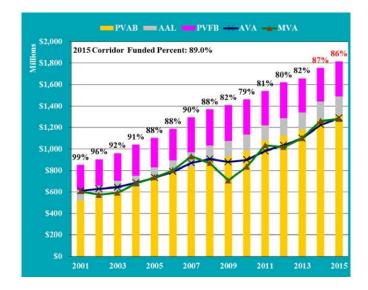


There was a slight increase in the market value of assets (MVA) over last year due to a return of 3.33%. The actuarial value of assets (AVA) also increased due to the continued recognition of recent asset gains. The \$9.1 million System has unrecognized losses that will be phased in over the next few years due to the smaller than expected increase in the MVA.

Over the period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2015, the System's assets returned approximately 6.35% per year measured at actuarial value, compared to a valuation assumption of 7.5% per year.

Assets and Liabilities

The three colored bars represent the three different measures of liability mentioned in this report. The amount represented by the top of the pink bars. the present value of future benefits (PVFB), is the amount needed to provide all benefits for the current participants and their beneficiaries. If the System had assets equal to the PVFB. no contributions would, in theory, be needed for the current members. For funding purposes, the target amount is represented by the top of the gray bar. Through the 2013 valuation, we compare the actuarial value of assets to this measure of liability in developing the funded percent (black #s). Starting in 2014, the comparison uses the market value of assets (red #s). These are percentages shown in the graph labels.

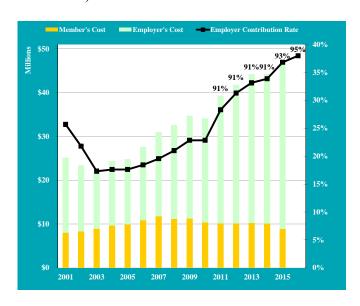




SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

Contribution Rates

The stacked bars in this graph show the contributions made by both the County and the members (left hand scale). The black line shows the County contribution rate as a percent of payroll (right hand scale).



The member contribution rate is set by the County Ordinance. The County contribution rate is set by the actuarial process, as constrained by the corridor method. Note there is a lag in the rate shown. For example, the 2015 value is the rate prepared by the 2013 valuation and implemented for the period July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015. Starting with FY 2011, the County contribution has been based on a corridor floor greater than 90%. The data labels show the change in this metric.

Participant Trends

As with many systems in this country, there has been a steady growth in the number of retired members as the System has matured. The active-to-inactive ratio has decreased from 1.8 actives to each inactive in 2001 to 1.1 actives for each inactive today. While this would be an alarming trend in a pay-as-you-go system, the pool of invested assets has been established in anticipation of this development.

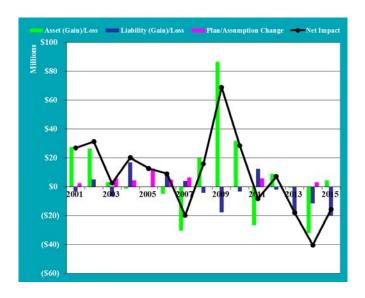
Starting in 2004, the chart also shows the number of DROP participants. Neither County nor member contributions are made on their behalf, which leads to a slightly lower growth in effective covered payroll for this System.





SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

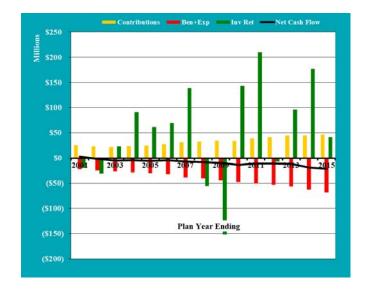
Gains and Losses



This graph shows the annual gains and losses experienced by the System, along with the change in unfunded actuarial liability (UAL) due to plan amendments and changes in assumptions. The black line shows the net impact of all such changes in a given year. Positive numbers represent increases in the UAL while negative numbers show reductions.

Cash Flow

The graph shows the annual cash flows into and out of the System. The graph shows the magnitude of the investment returns on the market value (green bars) compared to the contributions (yellow bars). The net cash flow (line) is comparing the contributions to benefits and expenses (red bar). Negative cash flow is expected for a mature system such as this one. The implications of a system with negative cash flow are that the impact of market fluctuations can be more severe. This is because as assets are being depleted to pay benefits in down markets, there is less principal that is available to be reinvested during periods of favorable returns.





SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

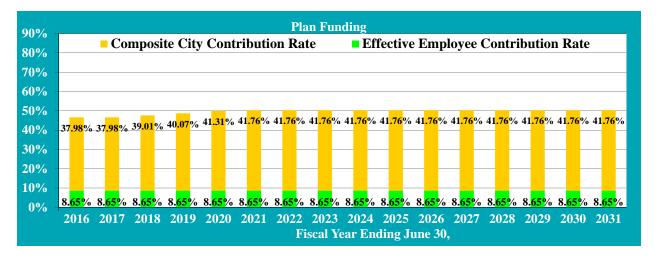
Future Outlook

Base-line Projections

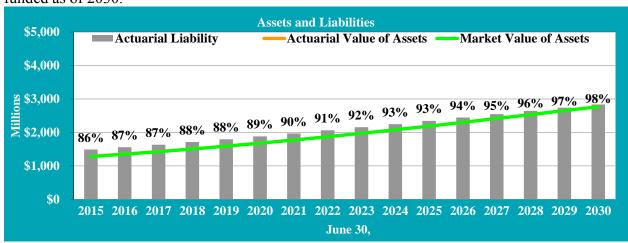
The two graphs below show the expected progress of the System over the next 15 years assuming the System's assets earn 7.5% on their *market value*.

The floor of the County's corridor contribution calculation was increased to 95% for FY 2016. In FY 2017, the amortization target could range from 95% to 97% and continue increasing until the amortization target is 100%. In addition to the increasing corridor floor, the County does not intend to reduce the contribution rate until the System is 100% funded.

The graph entitled "Plan Funding" illustrates the FY 2017 floor at 96% with 1% annual increases thereafter.



The "Assets and Liabilities" graph shows the projected funding status over the next 15 years. The funded ratio gradually increases for the entire projection period ultimately reaching 98% funded as of 2030.





SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

The future funding status of this System will be influenced by the investment earnings. The prior projection assumed the System would earn 7.5% each and every year, which is extremely unlikely.

In the projections that follow, we show the risk to the System under volatile markets. Since 1980, the System has averaged 16.2% return per year. In the following charts, we show results assuming returns over the next 15 years average 5.0%, 7.5% and 10.0%. Different patterns of returns will produce different results from those shown here.

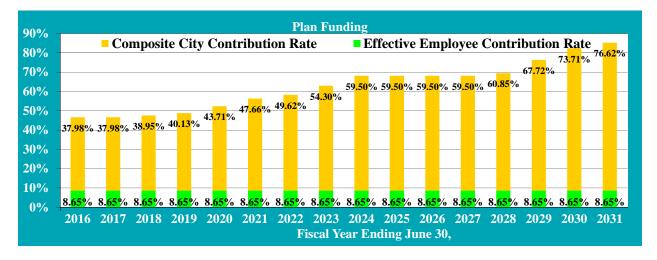
	Table 1	[-1	
Fiscal Year	Average	Average	Average
Ending June 30,	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%
2015	7.67%	2.34%	-5.85%
2016	7.05	7.17	4.54
2017	1.67	17.72	18.15
2018	2.98	30.01	32.56
2019	5.16	19.42	-8.98
2020	-0.19	5.61	12.47
2021	1.48	11.03	17.81
2022	17.59	4.30	-13.95
2023	9.50	15.60	15.19
2024	9.25	-0.44	14.83
2025	-2.11	2.05	28.45
2026	-3.75	-8.37	24.92
2027	4.20	4.65	3.95
2028	7.27	-0.59	7.37
2029	9.17	7.83	10.22
Average	5.00%	7.50%	10.00%

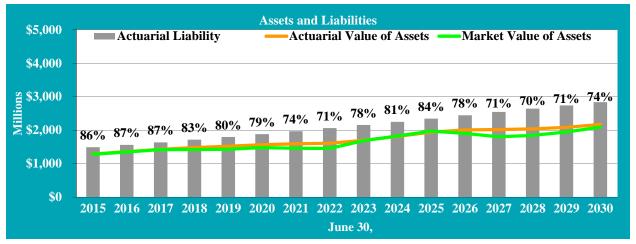


SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

Alternative Projection - with average return of 5.0% in the period

Under this scenario, the corridor contribution rate drastically increases from 38% to near 77% of pay. The System funding drops to as low as 70%; even with the ramping up of contributions.



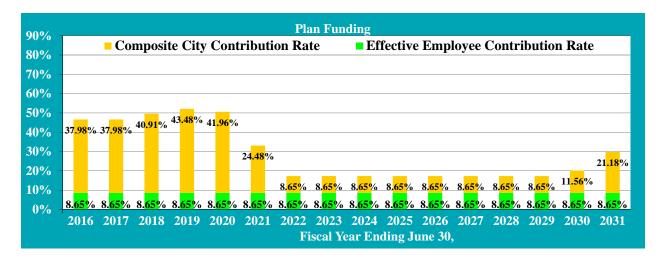


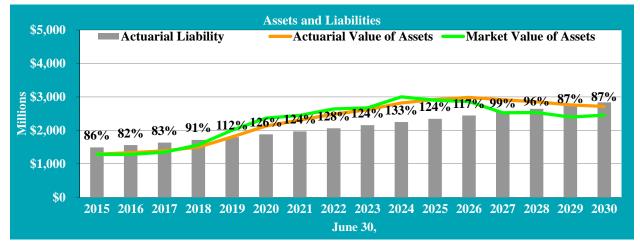


SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

Alternative Projection - with average return of 7.5% in the period

Under this scenario, in which the System is assumed to enjoy higher than average returns in the third through fifth years, the corridor contribution rate increases over the next few years as the corridor floor is increased to 100%. After that time, the contribution drops dramatically as returns continue to push the funded percent over the 120% top of the corridor. County contributions in this System can never drop below the member's contribution rate.



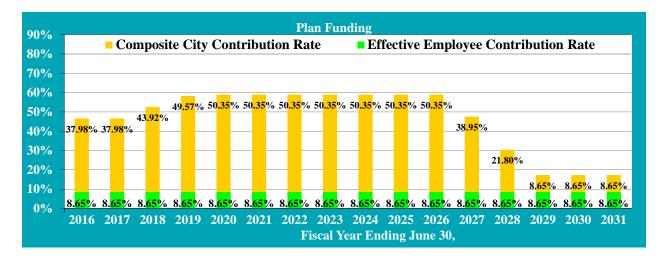




SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

Alternative Projection – with average return of 10.0% in the period

Under this scenario, in which returns for the first two years are less than 7.5% but subsequent returns are much higher, the corridor contribution rate increases to 50.35% where it remains until the System reaches 100% funding. This determination is made using the corridor assets. By the end of the projection period, the County rate is down to the System's minimum of 8.65%, equal to the member contribution rate.







SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

Table I-2						
Summary of Principal Plan Results						
Valuation as of:	7/1/2014	7/1/2015	% Chg.			
Participant Counts						
Actives (excluding DROP)	1,226	1,246	1.6%			
DROPs	80	81	1.3%			
Terminated Vesteds	36	47	30.6%			
In Pay Status	966	1,012	4.8%			
Total	2,308	2,386	3.4%			
Annual Salaries of Active Members	\$ 98,346,859	\$ 100,619,957	2.3%			
Annual Retirement Allowances for	Ф 50.062.460	ф. (2.570.0(2	C 10/			
Retired Members and Beneficiaries	\$ 58,963,469	\$ 62,578,862	6.1%			
Assets and Liabilities	Ф 1 441 544 502	¢ 1 401 060 024	2 40/			
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AL)	\$ 1,441,544,593	\$ 1,491,060,034	3.4%			
Assets for Valuation Purposes (AVA)	1,224,882,430	1,289,972,504	5.3%			
Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$ 216,662,163	\$ 201,087,530	-7.2%			
Actuarial Value Funding Ratio (AVA/AL) Market Value Funding Ratio (MVA/AL)	85.0% 87.5%	86.5% 85.9%				
Present Value of Accrued Benefits	\$ 1,266,382,609	\$ 1,313,668,963	3.7%			
Market Value of Assets	1,260,757,215	1,280,915,090	1.6%			
Unfunded Accrued Liability	1,200,737,213		1.070			
(not less than \$0)	\$ 5,625,394	\$ 32,753,873	482.3%			
Accrued Benefit Funding Ratio	99.6%	97.5%	102.570			
Contributions as a Percentage of Payroll	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017				
Corridor Method:		_ 10001 1001 2017				
Normal Cost Contribution	22.49%	22.38%				
Increase Due to Amortized Changes	5.56%	5.56%				
Administrative Expense	0.30%	0.30%				
Base Rate	28.35%	28.24%				
Amortize to 95% ¹	37.98%	36.31%				
Amortize to 96%		37.65%				
Amortize to 97%		38.98%				

The actual contribution rate being paid by the County in FY 16 is 37.98%, which is based on the Amortize to 95% amount shown above.



SECTION II - ASSETS

Pension system assets play a key role in the financial operation of the System and in the decisions the Trustees may make with respect to future deployment of those assets. The level of assets, the allocation of assets among asset classes, and the methodology used to measure assets will likely impact upon benefit levels, County contributions, and the ultimate security of participants' benefits.

In this section, we present detailed information on system assets including:

- **Disclosure** of system assets at July 1, 2014 and July 1, 2015;
- Statement of the **changes** in market values during the year;
- Development of the actuarial value of assets;
- An assessment of **investment performance**; and
- A projection of the System's expected **cash flows** for the next ten years.

Disclosure

The market value of assets represents "snap-shot or cash-out" values which provide the principal basis for measuring financial performance from one year to the next. Market values, however, can fluctuate widely with corresponding swings in the marketplace. As a result, market values are usually not suitable for long-range planning.

The actuarial values are market values which have been smoothed; they are used for evaluating the System's ongoing liability to meet its obligations.

Current methods employed by this System set the actuarial value equal to the expected value plus 33½% of the difference between the expected value of assets and the actual market value, where the expected value is equal to the prior year's actuarial value, rolled forward with actual contributions, benefit payments, and administrative expenses plus interest imputed at 7.5%.



SECTION II - ASSETS

Table II-1 Statement of Assets at Market Value			
Statement of Assets	7/1/2014	7/1/2015	
<u>Assets</u>			
Equity in County's Pooled Cash,			
Contributions Receivable and Other Assets	\$ 3,628,356	\$ 3,822,073	
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable	1,788,434	2,110,672	
Receivable from Sale of Investments	2,428,554	1,904,055	
US Government Obligations	50,920,477	53,758,847	
Asset-Backed Securities	52,608,615	78,818,452	
Other Bonds and Notes	79,433,159	50,064,788	
Common and Preferred Stock	165,752,756	141,882,708	
Pooled and Mutual Funds	883,308,066	909,208,150	
Short-Term Investments	25,601,157	44,075,294	
Cash Collateral Received Under			
Securities Lending Agreements	3,198,250	15,634,903	
Total Assets	\$ 1,268,667,824	\$ 1,301,279,942	
Liabilities			
Payable for Collateral Received Under			
Securities Lending Agreements	\$ 3,198,250	\$ 15,634,903	
Payable for Purchase of Investments	2,853,630	2,789,710	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	1,858,729	1,940,239	
Total Liabilities	\$ 7,910,609	\$ 20,364,852	
Net Assets Available for Benefits	\$ 1,260,757,215	\$ 1,280,915,090	



SECTION II - ASSETS

Table II-2 Changes in Market	t Va	luos		
Value of Assets – July 1, 2014	l Va	lues	\$ 1	,260,757,215
Additions				-,,
Contributions:				
County Contributions	\$	37,867,181		
Employee Contributions Total Contributions		8,889,931	\$	46,757,112
Investment Income:			Ф	40,737,112
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in				
Fair Value of Investments	\$	27,340,929		
Interest		11,235,460		
Dividends		5,811,141		
Total Investment Income	\$	44,387,530		
Investment Activity Expenses:				
Management Fees	\$	(2,532,258)		
Custodian Fees		(69,244)		
Consulting Expense		(33,451)		
Allocated Administrative Expenses Total Investment Activity Expenses	\$	(207,294) (2,842,247)		
• •	Ф	(2,042,247)		
From Securities Lending Activities: Securities Lending Income	\$	80,324		
Securities Lending Expenses	Ф	80,324		
Borrowers Rebates		0		
Management Fees		(24,454)		
Net Income from Securities Lending		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Activities	\$	55,870		
Net Investment Income			\$	41,601,153
Total Additions			\$	88,358,265
<u>Deductions</u>				
Annuity Benefits	\$	(62,221,104)		
Disability Benefits		(1,317,707)		
Survivor Benefits		(3,737,902)		
Refunds and Other Expenses		(480,447)		
Administrative Expenses		(443,230)	ф	(69 200 200)
Total Deductions			<u>\$</u>	(68,200,390)
Total Not Impresse (Degrees)			¢	20 157 975
Net Increase (Decrease) Value of Assets – July 1, 2015			<u>\$</u>	20,157,875 ,280,915,090
value of Assets – July 1, 2015			фј	, <u>4</u> 00,713,090



SECTION II - ASSETS

Actuarial Value of Assets

The actuarial value of assets represents a "smoothed" value developed by the actuary to reduce, or eliminate, erratic results which could develop from short-term fluctuations in the market value of assets. For this System, the actuarial value has been calculated by adding 33½% of the difference between market value and expected value to the expected value. The following table illustrates the calculation of the actuarial value of assets for the July 1, 2015 valuation.

	Table II-3 Development of Actuarial Value of Assets as of July 1, 2015			
1.	Actuarial Value of Assets at July 1, 2014	\$	1,224,882,430	
2.	Amount in (1) with Interest to July 1, 2015		1,316,748,612	
3.	County and Member Contributions for the Plan Year Ended June 30, 2015		46,757,112	
4.	Interest on Contributions Assuming Received Uniformly Throughout the Year to July 1, 2015		1,753,392	
5.	Disbursements from Trust Except Investment Expenses, July 1, 2014 Through June 30, 2015		(68,200,390)	
6.	Interest on Disbursements Assuming Payments Made Uniformly Throughout the Year to July 1, 2015		(2,557,515)	
7.	Expected Value of Asset at July 1, 2015 = $(2) + (3) + (4) + (5) + (6)$	\$	1,294,501,211	
8.	Market Value of Assets at July 1, 2015		1,280,915,090	
9.	Excess of (8) Over (7)	\$	(13,586,121)	
10.	Actuarial Value of Assets at July 1, 2015 = (7) + 33-1/3% of (9)	\$	1,289,972,504	
Al	All interest adjustments are made using the $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum actuarial assumed interest rate.			



SECTION II - ASSETS

Investment Performance

The market value of assets (MVA) returned 3.33% during 2015, which is less than the assumed 7.50% return. A return of 7.13% on the actuarial value of assets (AVA) is primarily the result of the asset smoothing method being utilized for the calculation of the actuarial value of assets. Since only 33½% of the gain or loss from the performance of the System is recognized in a given year, in periods of very good performance, the AVA can lag significantly behind the MVA. In a period of negative returns, the AVA does not decline as rapidly as the MVA.

		Table II-4		
		Annual Rates of R	Return	
			Total Return	
			Standard	Barclays Global
Year Ending	Market	Actuarial	& Poor's 500	Aggregate
June 30,	Value	Value	Index	Index ¹
1991	9.5%	9.9%	7.4%	10.2%
1992	12.2%	10.0%	13.5%	14.2%
1993	15.0%	11.4%	13.6%	13.2%
1994	3.4%	7.6%	1.3%	-1.5%
1995	14.6%	10.5%	26.1%	12.8%
1996	16.1%	$19.2\%^2$	26.0%	$4.7\%^{3}$
1997	21.4%	15.1%	34.6%	8.2%
1998	17.3%	8.1%	30.2%	10.5%
1999	8.1%	15.9%	22.7%	3.1%
2000	7.7%	12.7%	7.3%	4.6%
2001	-3.1%	7.0%	-14.8%	11.2%
2002	-5.1%	3.0%	-18.0%	8.6%
2003	4.1%	3.3%	0.3%	10.4%
2004	15.5%	7.0%	19.1%	0.3%
2005	9.1%	7.7%	6.3%	6.8%
2006	9.5%	8.3%	8.6%	-0.8%
2007	17.4%	11.4%	20.6%	6.1%
2008	-6.0%	5.2%	-13.1%	7.1%
2009	-17.6%	-2.1%	-26.2%	5.5%
2010	20.5%	3.9%	14.4%	9.5%
2011	25.3%	10.5%	30.8%	3.9%
2012	-0.7%	6.6%	5.4%	7.5%
2013	9.6%	7.6%	20.6%	-0.1%
2014	16.2%	10.3%	24.6%	4.4%
2015	3.3%	7.1%	7.4%	1.8%

Formerly the Lehman Global Aggregate Bond Index.

³ Figures shown prior to 1997 are Shearson Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index.



² The actuarial return in 1996 reflects the adjustment to a revised actuarial valuation method.

SECTION II - ASSETS

Expected benefit payments are projected for the closed group valued at July 1, 2015. Projecting any farther than ten years using a closed-group would not yield reliable predictions due to the omission of new hires.

Expected contributions are projected based on the current County contribution rate of 37.98% for FY 2016, and then using amortize to 96% rate for FY 2017, amortize to 97% for FY 2018 and so on increasing to 100%. This projection assumes no further gains or losses and a 3% annual increase in the total covered payroll, and models the anticipated impact of new hires coming in with altered plan provisions.

Table II-5 Projection of System's Benefit Payments and County Contributions				
Year Beginning	Expected	Expected		
July 1,	Benefit Payments	County Contributions		
2015	\$ 69,515,000	\$ 38,215,000		
2016	73,479,000	39,362,000		
2017	81,588,000	41,643,000		
2018	83,203,000	44,052,000		
2019	84,735,000	46,778,000		
2020	88,895,000	48,711,000		
2021	95,162,000	50,173,000		
2022	100,925,000	51,678,000		
2023	107,168,000	53,228,000		
2024	112,459,000	54,825,000		



SECTION III - LIABILITIES

In this section, we present detailed information on system liabilities including:

- **Disclosure** of system liabilities at July 1, 2014 and July 1, 2015;
- Statement of **changes** in these liabilities during the year; and
- A **projection** of future liabilities.

Disclosure

Several types of liabilities are calculated and presented in this report. Each type is distinguished by the people ultimately using the figures and the purpose for which they are using them.

- **Present Value of Benefits:** Used for analyzing the financial outlook of the System, this represents the amount of money needed today to fund all future benefits and expenses of the System, assuming participants continue to accrue benefits and all assumptions are met.
- Actuarial Accrued Liability: Used for funding calculations and GASB disclosures, this
 liability is calculated taking the present value of benefits above and subtracting the present
 value of future member contributions and future employer normal costs under an acceptable
 actuarial funding method. This method is referred to as the Entry Age Normal funding
 method.
- **Present Value of Accrued Liabilities:** Used for communicating the current level of liabilities, this liability represents the total amount of money needed today to fully pay off the current accrued obligations of the System, assuming no future accruals of benefits and that all assumptions are met, including the 7.5% investment return. These liabilities are also required for accounting purposes (FASB ASC Topic 960) and used to assess whether the plan can meet its current benefit commitments.

None of the liability figures disclosed in this report is meant to be a measure of the System's settlement liability.

The following table discloses each of these liabilities for the current and prior valuations. With respect to each disclosure, a subtraction of the appropriate value of system assets yields, for each respective type, a **net surplus** or an **unfunded liability**.



SECTION III - LIABILITIES

Table III-1			
Liabilities/Net (Surplus			
	July 1, 2014	July 1, 2015	
Present Value of Future Benefits			
Active Participant Benefits (excluding DROP)	\$ 843,307,544	\$ 854,975,305	
DROP Participant Benefits	104,519,133	106,579,962	
Retiree Benefits	803,601,980	848,265,136	
Terminated Vested and Inactive Members	4,992,690	<u>6,847,419</u>	
Present Value of Benefits (PVB)	\$ 1,756,421,347	\$ 1,816,667,822	
Market Value of Assets (MVA)	\$ 1,260,757,215	\$ 1,280,915,090	
Future Employee Contributions	86,203,921	89,482,542	
Future County Contributions	409,460,211	446,270,190	
Total Resources	\$ 1,756,421,347	\$ 1,816,667,822	
Actuarial Accrued Liability			
Present Value of Benefits (PVB)	\$ 1,756,421,347	\$ 1,816,667,822	
Present Value of Future Normal Costs (PVFNC)			
County Portion	228,672,833	236,125,246	
Employee Portion	86,203,921	<u>89,482,542</u>	
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$ 1,441,544,593	\$ 1,491,060,034	
(AAL = PVB - PVFNC)	1 224 992 420	1 200 072 504	
Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)	1,224,882,430 \$ 216,662,163	1,289,972,504 \$ 201,087,530	
Net (Surplus)/Unfunded (AAL – AVA)	\$ 216,662,163	\$ 201,087,530	
Present Value of Accrued Benefits			
Present Value of Benefits (PVB)	\$ 1,756,421,347	\$ 1,816,667,822	
Present Value of Future Benefit Accruals (PVFBA)	490,038,738	502,998,859	
Present Value of Accrued Benefits	\$ 1,266,382,609	\$ 1,313,668,963	
(PVAB = PVB - PVFBA)			
Market Value of Assets (MVA)	1,260,757,215	<u>1,280,915,090</u>	
Net Unfunded, not less than \$0 (PVAB – MVA)	\$ 5,625,394	\$ 32,753,873	



SECTION III - LIABILITIES

Changes in Liabilities

Each of the liabilities disclosed in the prior table are expected to change at each valuation. The components of that change, depending upon which liability is analyzed, can include:

- New hires since the last valuation.
- Benefits accrued since the last valuation
- Plan amendments increasing benefits
- Passage of time which adds interest to the prior liability
- Benefits paid to retirees since the last valuation
- Participants retiring, terminating, or dying at rates different than expected
- A change in actuarial or investment assumptions
- A change in the actuarial funding method

Unfunded liabilities will change because of all of the above and also due to changes in system assets resulting from:

- County contributions less than the full actuarial contribution
- Investment earnings different than expected
- A change in the method used to measure system assets

In each valuation, we report on those elements of change which are of particular significance, potentially affecting the long-term financial outlook of the System. Below we present key changes in liabilities since the last valuation.

	Table III-2		
	Present Value of Benefits	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Present Value of Accrued Benefits
Liabilities 7/1/2014 Liabilities 7/1/2015 Liability Increase (Decrease) Change Due to:	\$ 1,756,421,347	\$ 1,441,544,593	\$ 1,266,382,609
	1,816,667,822	1,491,060,034	1,313,668,963
	\$ 60,246,475	\$ 49,515,441	\$ 47,286,354
Plan Amendment and Ad Hoc COLAs Actuarial (Gain)/Loss Method and Assumption Changes Benefits Accumulated and Other Sources	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
	Not Calculated	(19,857,201)	Not Calculated
	0	0	0
	60,246,475	69,372,642	47,286,354



SECTION IV - CONTRIBUTIONS

In the process of evaluating the financial condition of any pension system, the actuary analyzes the assets and liabilities to determine what level (if any) of contributions is needed to properly maintain the funding status of the system. Typically, the actuarial process will use a funding technique that will result in a pattern of contributions that is both stable and predictable.

For this System, the funding method employed is the **Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method**. Under this method, there are three components to the total contribution: the **normal cost rate**, the **unfunded actuarial liability rate** (UAL rate), and the **administrative expense rate**. The normal cost rate is determined in the following steps. First, an individual normal cost rate is determined by taking the value, as of entry age into the system, of each member's projected future benefits. This value is then divided by the value, also at entry age, of the member's expected future salary. Second, the normal cost rate is multiplied by current salary and added together to obtain the total rate. Finally, the total normal cost rate is reduced by the average member contribution rate to produce the County's normal cost rate.

Budgeted Rate (Based on Corridor Method)

The County's total contribution rate is equal to the normal cost rate plus rate changes due to amendments passed or assumption changes adopted since July 1, 2001 plus the expense rate as long as the System's actuarial funded status remains within a corridor of 90% to 120%. The normal cost rate and actuarial accrued liability will continue to be measured using the entry age funding method. If the funded status falls outside the corridor, a credit (if above 120%) or charge (if below 90%) will be established based on a 15-year amortization equal to the amount necessary to re-enter the corridor.

Table IV-1	
	Impact on
Changes Since 2001	UAL Rate
2002 ad-hoc COLA	+ 0.32%
2004 ad-hoc COLA	+ 0.48
2005 Implementation of DROP	+ 0.16
2005 Assumption Changes	+ 0.83
2005 ad-hoc COLA	+ 0.46
2006 ad-hoc COLA	+ 0.45
2007 ad-hoc COLA	+ 0.45
2007 Remove 30 year service cap on benefits	+0.07
2008 ad-hoc COLA	+0.50
2010 Assumption Changes	+ 0.52
2014 Assumption Changes	+ 1.32
Total Increase	+ 5.56%



SECTION IV - CONTRIBUTIONS

The table below presents and compares the budgeted rate for the System for this valuation and the prior one. In both cases, the amortization follows the corridor method amortization to 90%.

Table IV-2 Actuarially Determined Rate (for Corridor Contribution)				
Valuation Date	July 1, 2014	July 1, 2015		
Fiscal Year	2016	2017		
Normal Cost Rate	22.49%	22.38%		
UAL Rate	5.56%	5.56%		
Amortization of Amount Outside Corridor (to 90%)	3.02%	1.39%		
Expense Rate	0.30%	0.30%		
Total County Rate	31.37%	29.63%		
Total Rate with Alternative Amortization Targets of:				
95% 1	37.98%	36.31%		
96%		37.65%		
97%		38.98%		

¹ The actual contribution rate being paid by the County in FY 16 is 37.98%, which is based on the amortize 95% amount shown above.



SECTION IV - CONTRIBUTIONS

	Table IV-3 Development of Corridor Contr	ibution Data	
	Development of Corridor Conti	July 1, 2014 (for FY 2016)	July 1, 2015 (for FY 2017)
1.	Present Value of Future Benefits a. Active Employees b. DROP c. Retired Members d. Vested Terminated and Inactive Members e. Total Present Value	\$ 843,307,544 104,519,133 803,601,980 4,992,690 \$1,756,421,347	\$ 854,975,305 106,579,962 848,265,136 6,847,419 \$1,816,667,822
2.	Present Value of Future Normal Costs a. County Portion b. Employee Portion c. Total Present Value	\$ 228,672,833 <u>86,203,921</u> \$ 314,876,754	\$ 236,125,246 <u>89,482,542</u> \$ 325,607,788
3.	Actuarial Accrued Liability (1) – (2)	\$1,441,544,593	\$1,491,060,034
4.	Actuarial Value of Assets for Corridor Purposes a. Actuarial Assets b. Outstanding Balance of Plan and Assumption Changes c. Adjusted Assets (a) + (b)	\$1,224,882,430 <u>39,523,965</u> \$1,264,406,395	\$1,289,972,504 36,445,169 \$1,326,417,673
5.	Funding Ratio for Corridor Test	87.7%	89.0%
6.	Liability to be Amortized if outside Corridor a. $90\% \times (3) - (4)(c)$ b. $(4)(c) - 120\% \times (3)$	\$ 32,983,739 0	\$ 15,536,357 0
7.	Active Member Payroll	\$ 98,346,859	\$ 100,619,957
8.	Unfunded Liability Amortization Factor	11.0918	11.0918
9.	Amortization as a % of Payroll (6)/(7)/(8)	3.02%	1.39%
10	a. Normal Cost Rate b. Administrative Expense Rate c. Plan Change Amortizations d. Amortization Outside Corridor (9)	22.49% 0.30% 5.56% 3.02%	5.56%
	e. Total County Contribution Rate June 30 ¹	31.37%	29.63%

¹ Alternative rate calculations developed by amortizing to 96% for FY 2017 is a County Rate of 37.65%.



SECTION V - ACCOUNTING STATEMENT INFORMATION

ASC Topic 960 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) describes certain disclosures regarding a plan's funded status.

The FASB ASC Topic 960 disclosures provide a quasi "snap shot" view of how the System's assets compare to its liabilities if contributions stopped and accrued benefit claims had to be satisfied. However, due to potential legal requirements and the possibility that alternative interest rates would have to be used to determine the liabilities, these values may not be a good indication of the amount of money it would take to buy the benefits for all members if the System were to terminate.

FASB ASC Topic 960 specifies that a comparison of the present value of accrued (accumulated) benefits with the market value of the assets as of the valuation date must be provided. The relevant amounts as of July 1, 2014 and July 1, 2015 are exhibited in Table V-1, which also includes a reconciliation of liabilities determined as of the prior valuation, July 1, 2014, to the liabilities as of July 1, 2015.

Table V-2 is a history of gains and losses in Accrued Liability and Table V-3 is the Solvency Test which shows the portion of Accrued Liability covered by Assets. See our report dated September 1, 2015 for the required disclosures under GASB Statement Number 67.



SECTION V - ACCOUNTING STATEMENT INFORMATION

Table V-1 Accounting Statement Infor	mation	
	July 1, 2014	July 1, 2015
A. FASB ASC Topic 960 Basis		,
1. Present Value of Benefits Accrued and Vested to Date		
a. Members Currently Receiving Payments	\$ 803,601,980	\$ 848,265,136
b. Vested Terminated and Inactive Members	4,992,690	6,847,419
c. DROP	104,519,133	106,579,962
d. Active Members	348,797,554	345,578,264
e. Total PVVB	\$1,261,911,357	\$1,307,270,781
2. Present Value of Non-Vested Accrued		
Benefits for Active Members	4,471,252	6,398,182
Beliefits for Active Memoers	1,171,202	
3. Total Present Value of Accrued Benefits	\$1,266,382,609	\$1,313,668,963
4. Assets at Market Value	1,260,757,215	1,280,915,090
5. Unfunded Present Value of Accrued Benefits,		
But Not Less Than Zero	\$ 5,625,394	\$ 32,753,873
	· - , ,	, - , ,
6. Ratio of Assets to Value of Benefits (4) / (3)	99.6%	97.5%
B. Statement of Changes in Present Value of Accrued Bene	fits	
Actuarial Present Value of Accrued Benefits as of July 1, 2014		\$1,266,382,609
Increase (Decrease) During Year Attributable to:		
Passage of Time		\$ 92,437,802
Benefit Paid – FY 2015		(67,757,160)
Assumption Changes		0
Plan Amendment		0
Benefits Accrued, Other Gains/Losses		22,605,712
Net Increase (Decrease)		\$ 47,286,354
Actuarial Present Value of Accrued Benefits as of July 1, 2015		\$1 212 669 062
Actuarial Freschit value of Accided Dehems as of July 1, 2015		\$1,313,668,963



SECTION V - ACCOUNTING STATEMENT INFORMATION

Table V-2 Analysis of Financial Experience Gains and Losses in Accrued Liability During Years Ended June 30 Resulting from Differences Between Assumed Experience and Actual Experience

			Gain ((or Loss) for Year e	ending June 30,	
Type of Activity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Investment Income Combined Liability Experience	\$ (31,755,165) 3,313,576 \$ (38,441,580)	(12,495,024)	\$ (8,996,470) 1,919,058 \$ (7,077,412)	\$ 523,678 17,282,544 \$ 17,806,322	\$31,937,393 11,575,441 \$43,512,824	\$ (4,528,707) 19,857,201 \$ 15,328,404
Gain (or Loss) During Year from Financial Experience Non-Recurring Items	\$ (28,441,589) 0	(5,795,987)	\$ (7,077,412)	\$ 17,806,222 0	\$43,512,834 (3,202,649)	\$ 15,328,494 0
Composite Gain (or Loss) During Year	\$ (28,441,589)	\$ 8,205,129	\$ (7,077,412)	\$ 17,806,222	\$40,310,185	\$ 15,328,494

	Table V-3									
	Solvency Test									
		Aggregate A	Accrued Liabilities For							
Valuation	(1) Active	(2) Retirees	(3) Active Members		Port	ion of Acc Liabilitie				
Date	Member	Vested Terms,	(Employer	Reported	by R	Reported A	ssets			
July 1,	Contributions	Beneficiaries & DROP	Financed Portion)	Assets*	(1)	(2)	(3)			
2010	\$ 100,709,756	\$ 695,041,990	\$ 339,263,552	\$ 899,543,387	100%	100%	31%			
2011	104,188,027	732,172,476	383,248,604	982,153,681	100%	100%	38%			
2012	107,411,328	798,639,061	380,790,276	1,035,444,171	100%	100%	34%			
2013	107,211,514	859,305,980	374,612,001	1,101,474,728	100%	100%	36%			
2014	106,872,811	913,113,803	421,557,979	1,224,882,430	100%	100%	49%			
2015	105,765,035	961,692,517	423,602,482	1,289,972,504	100%	100%	53%			

^{*}Reported assets are the actuarial value of assets in this demonstration.



APPENDIX A - MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The data for this valuation was provided electronically by the Fairfax County Retirement System staff. Cheiron did not perform a formal audit on the data. However, we did perform checks of the data for reasonable and consistency in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice Number 23 Data Quality. The active data was collected as of January 1, 2015, and the inactive data was collected as of July 1, 2015.

Active pay information is adjusted to project the pay expected to be earned from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016. The annual payroll was provided as of December 31, 2014 and adjusted to July 1, 2015, which included a 1.1% increase as of July 1, 2015.

For inactive participants given with a Joint and Survivor form of benefit and no continuation percentage provided, a survivor percentage of 100% is assumed.



APPENDIX A - MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Summary of Membership Data as of July 1, 2015

	Active Mem	ıbers*	
	Count	Annual Salary Rates	ige Annual Salary
Employed Prior to July 1, 1981 Employed on or After July 1, 1981	2 1,087	\$ 360,845 90,802,666	\$ 180,422 83,535
Employed on or After January 1, 2013	<u>157</u>	9,456,446	 60,232
Total	1,246	\$ 100,619,957	\$ 80,754
Average Age	38.5		
Average Service	12.2		

^{*} Excludes DROP participants.

	Inactive Members and DR	OP Participants		
		Total	Averag	e
	Count	Annual Benefit	Monthly Bo	enefit
Service Retirement	862	\$ 57,846,096	\$ 5,	592
Service-Connected Disability	29	1,126,255	3,	236
Ordinary Disability	6	135,167	1,	877
Beneficiaries	<u>115</u>	3,471,344	2,	<u>515</u>
Total/Average in Payment Status	1,012	\$ 62,578,862	\$ 5,	153
DROP	81	\$ 5,878,272	\$ 6,	048
Vested Former Members	47	\$ 874,045	\$ 1,	550



APPENDIX A - MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

		Data Re	econciliation f	rom July 1,	2014 to July 1 Service-	, 2015				
			Terminated		Connected	Ordinary				
	Active	DROP	Vested	Retired	Disability	Disability	Widow	Beneficiary	Child	Total
Participant count as of July 1, 2014	1,226	80	36	813	29	6	90	22	6	2,308
New Hires / Re-hires	104									104
Terminated Vested	(7)		7							0
DROP	(37)	37								0
Retired	(16)	(36)		52						0
Deceased with beneficiary			(1)	(3)	(1)		3	(1)		(3)
Deceased without beneficiary							(4))		(4)
Benefits Expired										0
Ordinary Disability										0
Service-Connected Disability	(1)									(1)
Terminated Not Vested	(23)									(23)
Corrections			5							5
Change	20	1	11	49	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	0	78
Participant count as of July 1, 2015	1,246	81	47	862	28	6	89	21	6	2,386



APPENDIX A - MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Distribution of Active Participants - - Total

COUNTS BY AGE/SERVICE

	Service								
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total
Under 25	33	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	56
25 to 29	47	68	58	0	0	0	0	0	173
30 to 34	13	26	105	68	0	0	0	0	212
35 to 39	2	17	37	112	71	0	0	0	239
40 to 44	2	3	16	76	120	66	0	0	283
45 to 49	1	2	8	30	46	68	26	1	182
50 to 54	1	3	6	10	12	23	21	3	79
55 to 59	1	0	3	2	3	6	1	5	21
60 to 64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
65 & up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	140	235	298	253	163	48	9	1,246

TOTAL SALARY BY AGE/SERVICE

				Ser	vic	e				
Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14		15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 & Up	Total
Under 25	\$ 1,946,279	\$ 1,199,229	\$ 123,146	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,268,654
25 to 29	2,893,438	4,110,939	3,872,501	0		0	0	0	0	10,876,878
30 to 34	850,578	1,615,485	7,575,022	5,522,258		0	0	0	0	15,563,343
35 to 39	167,648	1,125,288	2,793,564	9,215,416		6,207,607	0	0	0	19,509,523
40 to 44	113,162	207,382	1,167,491	6,254,228		10,438,858	6,462,873	0	0	24,643,994
45 to 49	15,489	134,092	605,637	2,476,970		4,058,860	6,824,069	2,697,506	89,695	16,902,318
50 to 54	84,959	208,362	458,129	810,289		1,037,171	2,209,824	2,499,990	368,377	7,677,101
55 to 59	65,352	0	225,616	164,145		257,835	581,531	101,449	700,652	2,096,580
60 to 64	0	0	0	0		81,566	0	0	0	81,566
65 & up	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$ 6,136,905	\$ 8,600,777	\$ 16,821,106	\$ 24,443,306	\$	22,081,897	\$ 16,078,297	\$ 5,298,945	\$ 1,158,724	\$ 100,619,957



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

A. Long-Term Assumptions Used to Determine System Costs and Liabilities

1. Demographic Assumptions

a. Healthy Mortality

Annual Deaths Per 10,000 Members											
RP-2000 M	RP-2000 Mortality Projected to 2015*										
Age	Male	Female									
20	3	2									
25	3	2									
30	4	2									
35	7	4									
40	10	6									
45	12	9									
50	16	13									
55	27	24									
60	53	47									
65	103	90									
70	177	155									
75	306	249									
80	554	413									
85	997	708									
90	1,727	1,259									
95	2,596	1,888									
100	3,394	2,339									
105	3,979	2,931									

^{* 20%} of deaths are assumed to be service-connected.

Mortality table was set in conjunction with the 2010 experience study to include a static projection to 2015. The System is embarking on a new experience study in 2015 which will determine whether the margin for future mortality improvements remains and to propose revised tables.



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

b. Disabled Mortality

Annual Deaths Per 10,000 Disabled Members RP-2000 Mortality Project to 2015 with Ages Set Forward Five Years				
Age	Male	Female		
40	12	9		
45	16	13		
50	27	24		
55	53	47		
60	103	90		
65	177	155		
70	306	249		
75	554	413		
80	997	708		

Mortality table was set in conjunction with the 2010 experience study to include a static projection to 2015 with ages set forward five years. The System is embarking on a new experience study in 2015 which will determine whether the margin for future mortality improvements remains and to propose revised tables.



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

c. Termination of Employment (Prior to Normal Retirement Eligibility)

Annual Terminations	s Per 1,000 Members
Years of Service	Terminations
0	70
1	40
2	45
3	50
4	40
5	30
6	20
7	15
8	14
9	13
10	12
11	11
12	10
13	10
14	10
15	8
16	6
17	4
18	2
19	2
20 or more	2

It is assumed that members who terminated before normal or early retirement age elect to receive a refund of contributions instead of vested benefits.



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

d. Disability

Annual Disabilities Per 1,000 Members*		
Age	Male and Female	
20	2	
25	2	
30	2	
35	2	
40	2	
45	4	
50	6	
55	6	
60	6	

^{* 70%} of disabilities are assumed to be service-connected.

Of these, 100% are assumed to receive Workers' Compensation benefits.

e. Retirement

Probability of Retirement*				
Years of	Hired	Hired		
Service	Pre - 7/1/81	Post - 7/1/81		
20	40%	N/A		
21	40	N/A		
22	40	N/A		
23	40	N/A		
24	40	N/A		
25	40	40%		
26	40	40		
27	40	40		
28	40	40		
29	40	40		
30	40	40		
31+	100	100		

^{* 50%} are assumed to DROP.



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

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

Years of Service*	Merit/Seniority Increase
0	8.0%
5	4.3
10	1.0
15	3.0
20	1.8
25	1.8
30	1.8

^{*}There is a spike of 3.5% at 19 years of service.

g. Family Composition

For purposes of valuing the pre-retirement death benefit, an assumption concerning how many employees are married is needed. The assumption used in this valuation is that 80% of active employees are married at death and that the female spouse is five years-younger than the male spouse. In addition, each married employee is assumed to have two children, 22 and 24 years-younger than the employee.

h. Sick Leave Credit

Unused sick leave balances as reported for each active member is used as of the valuation date. Future sick leave accruals are assumed to accrue at 50% of each participant's annual average, but capped at 124 hours per year.

2. Economic Assumptions

a.	Rate of Investment Return:	7.50%
b.	Rate of General Wage Increase:	3.00%
c.	Rate of Increase in Cost of Living:	2.75% *
d.	Rate of Increase in Total Payroll	
	(for Amortization):	3.00%
e.	Administrative Expenses as a	
	Percentage of Payroll:	0.30%

* Benefit increases are limited to 4% per year.



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

3. Rationale for Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions were adopted by the Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of the actuary, based on an experience study performed in 2011. The results of this study were presented in a report dated May 2011 and are incorporated into this report by reference.

4. Changes since Last Valuation

None

B. Actuarial Methods

1. Funding Method

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

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

The actuarial liability is that portion of the present value of projected benefits that will not be paid by future employer normal costs or member contributions. The difference between this liability and funds accumulated as of the same date is referred to as the unfunded actuarial liability.

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

Under the Corridor Funding Method, the employer's total contribution rate is equal to the normal cost rate plus the UAL amortization rates for changes due to assumption changes or amendments passed since July 1, 2001, plus the expense rate as long as the System's actuarial funded status remains within a corridor of 90% to 120%. If the funded status falls outside the corridor, a credit (if above 120%) or charge (if below 90%) will be established based on a 15-year amortization equal to the amount necessary to re-enter the corridor.

The 90% corridor floor is being increased to 100% by 2020. As of the 2014 valuation, the floor had reached 95%. Amortization is currently performed using an open 15-year period (with the exception of prior changes identified in Section IV). Once the corridor floor reaches 100% the 15-year period will be closed. Continued use of an open amortization period would result in the System's UAL never being fully exhausted.

2. Actuarial Value of Assets

For purposes of determining the County contribution to the System, we use an actuarial value of assets. The asset adjustment method dampens the volatility in asset values that



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

could occur because of fluctuations in market conditions. Use of an asset smoothing method is consistent with the long-term nature of the actuarial valuation process.

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

3. Changes since Last Valuation

None



APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

1. Membership

The plan covers Police Officers who are not covered by the Fairfax County Employees' Retirement System, the Uniformed Retirement System or the VRS. In addition, former Park Police Officers who elected, effective January 22, 1983, to transfer to this System from the Uniformed Retirement System are eligible for membership.

2. Member Contributions

8.65% of compensation. Starting on January 1, 1984, the contributions are made through an "employer pick-up" arrangement which results in deferral of taxes on the contributions.

Interest is credited at the rate of 5% per year.

3. Credited Service

All service as a member, including the period a member is on service-connected disability retirement plus certain purchased prior service for re-employed officers, is credited. In addition, credit is allowed at the rate of one month for 172 hours of accrued unused sick leave. For those hired on or after January 1, 2013, the amount of unused sick leave that may be used is capped at 2,080 hours.

4. Average Final Compensation

Compensation includes salary including pick-up contributions, roll call and holiday pay. Average final compensation is the average over the high 36 consecutive months (or shorter period of total service) including the period covered by unused sick leave.

5. Normal Retirement

Eligibility

For members employed before July 1, 1981, age 55 or completion of 20 years of service. For members employed after July 1, 1981, age 55 or completion of 25 years of service.

Benefit

2.8% of average final compensation for each year of service with a maximum benefit of 84%. The benefit is then increased by 3%.



APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

6. Early Retirement

Eligibility

20 years of service (does not apply if hired before July 1, 1981).

Benefit

Normal retirement benefit calculated using average final compensation and service at early retirement, actuarially reduced. The resulting benefit is then increased by 3%.

7. DROP (Deferred Retirement Option Program)

Eligibility

All members are eligible for DROP participation upon attaining eligibility for normal service retirement. Members can only participate in DROP once, and their election is irrevocable.

Benefit

The benefit scheduled to begin at normal retirement will be credited to a separate DROP account within the Retirement System, accumulating with interest while the member continues to work for a period of 36 months. Upon completion of the three-year period, DROP participation ends and participants must terminate employment. At that time, the participant will receive payment of the accumulated DROP benefits and begin receiving his or her monthly retirement benefit (in the same amount as determined at commencement of DROP participation, plus annual cost-of-living increases).

The DROP account will be credited with interest at an annual rate of 5%, compounded monthly.

Death or Disability during DROP

Non Service-Connected: The effective date of the death or disability will be treated as the end of the DROP participation.

Service-Connected Disability: The member may elect either (1) to receive the service-connected disability benefits to which he or she would otherwise be entitled (forfeiture of DROP balance) or (2) the normal retirement benefit plus the DROP account balance.

Service-Connected Death: The beneficiary will receive payment of the accumulated DROP benefits and the regular service-connect benefit.



APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

8. Service-Connected Disability

Eligibility

No age or service requirement.

Benefit

For total disability, 66-2/3% of compensation as of the date of disability less 100% of Virginia Workers' Compensation benefit, payable to 25 years of service at which time the benefit converts to 60% of the current compensation for the position from which the member retired.

9. Ordinary Disability

Eligibility

No age or service requirement.

Benefit

If not eligible for normal or early retirement benefit, greater of (i) 10% of average final compensation or (ii) amount determined under normal retirement benefit formula, based on average final compensation and credited service as of disability date. The resulting benefit is then increased by 3%.

10. Service-Connected Death

Eligibility

No age or service requirement.

Benefit

Spouse may elect a benefit of 66-2/3% of member's current salary in lieu of ordinary death benefit. The resulting benefit is then increased by 3%.

11. Ordinary Death

Eligibility

No age or service requirement (covers death while active or after normal, early or service-connected disability benefits).



APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

Benefit

Surviving spouse receives \$1,000 per month payable for the life of the spouse but ceasing upon remarriage. Surviving children under 18, or under age 23 if full time students, receive \$400 per month. The maximum combination of benefits is \$2,000 per month. This benefit will be increased by cost-of-living adjustments in the future. The monthly benefits for the year beginning July 1, 2015 are \$2,257.10, \$902.83, and \$4,514.18, respectively.

12. Vesting

Eligibility

Five years of service.

Benefit

Normal retirement benefit based on average final compensation and service at date of termination. Benefit is payable in full at age 55 or actuarially reduced and payable at early retirement age.

A member may withdraw his contributions at termination, in which case no deferred vested benefit is payable.

13. Withdrawal

Eligibility

Not eligible for other benefits.

Benefit

Member contribution account balance.

14. Form of Payment

The normal form of payment is a life annuity with a guarantee that at least the amount of member contributions will be paid to the retiree or beneficiaries.

A member who is entitled to a normal or early retirement benefit may elect an actuarially equivalent Joint and Survivor pop-up benefit.

15. Cost-of-Living Adjustment

Each July 1, benefits are increased by the lesser of 4% or the increase in the cost-of-living index. The increase is prorated for those who have not been retired for a full year.



APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

Cost-of-living adjustments do not apply to deferred vested benefits prior to benefit commencement. Service connected disability benefits, commencing prior to July 1, 1981, are increased by the salary index used in the actuarial valuation instead of by the cost-of-living index.

In addition to automatic adjustments, benefits may be further increased on an ad hoc basis, if actuarial experience has been favorable.

16. Changes since Last Valuation

None





Classic Values, Innovative Advice