

Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System

Actuarial Valuation Report as of June 30, 2017

Produced by Cheiron

October 2017

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October 24, 2017

Board of Trustees Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System 12015 Lee Jackson Memorial Hwy Suite 350 Fairfax, Virginia 22033

Re: Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2017

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 June 30, 2017. 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 2019 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.

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.

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 No. 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.

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 October 24, 2017 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 Kina Ehiste

Fiona E. Liston, FSA, EA Principal Consulting Actuary

Coralii Taylor

Coralie A. Taylor, FSA, EA Associate Actuary



FOREWORD

Cheiron has performed the actuarial valuation of the Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System as of June 30, 2017. 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 2019; 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 the System's 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 No. 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 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 employer contribution rate for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019, as calculated under this method, increased from 27.64% for FY 2017 to 28.31% of payroll when using the 90% corridor floor. The County's FY 2018 contribution was actually based on a 98% corridor floor, and for FY 2019, we have also provided contribution rates for a 99% floor. On that basis, the contribution in FY 2018 was 37.96%, and for FY 2019, it will be in the range of 38.79% to 40.10%. However, the County has adopted a policy not to reduce the contribution rate until such time that the UAL has been exhausted; thus, the contribution rate for FY 2018 was 38.98%.

This valuation contains information reported in the June 30, 2017 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the System. Additional information regarding GASB Statement No. 67 can be found in a separate report.

Trends

The System underperformed the investment assumption during the fiscal year ending in 2017, causing an actuarial gain on the asset side of the System. The actual return on a market value basis was approximately 9.21%. On an actuarial value basis, the assets returned 6.18% compared with an assumed rate of return of 7.25%. The investment loss recognized for funding purposes was \$14.2 million.

The measurement of liabilities produced a loss this year in the amount of \$11.6 million. This loss was due to experience compared to our assumptions about salary increases, retirement behavior, COLA, and death, etc. Specific components of the loss include:

- The average salary increase was 3.7% for active participants who were in both the June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017 valuations. This produced a gain of \$5.9 million based on the actuarial assumption.
- The valuation assumed a 2.50% cost-of-living adjustment in 2016 for benefits in pay status. The actual CPI-based COLA was 1.30% last year, creating a liability gain of \$11.9 million.



SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

- 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 employer contribute 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 \$0.8 million to that number.
- There was a \$28.6 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, and on retirees and terminated vested members who were not on that status in last year's valuation. Part of this loss was due to a programming change regarding treatment of sick leave.

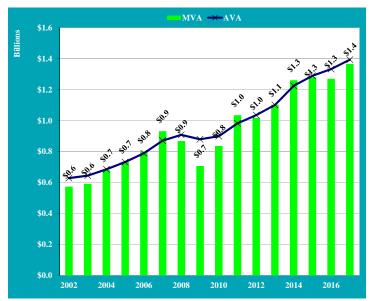
The combination of liability and investment experience, together with County plus member contributions over the last year, caused a decrease in the System's funding ratio (actuarial value of assets over actuarial accrued liability) decreasing from 85.4% at June 30, 2016 to 85.0% at June 30, 2017. For 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 decreased from 88.1% at June 30, 2016 to 87.5% at June 30, 2017.

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 that 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.



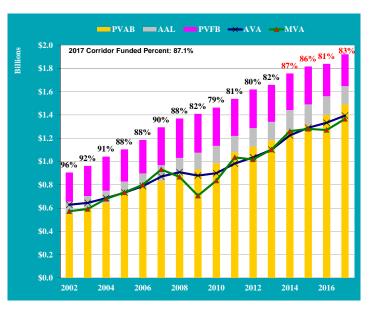
SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

Growth in Assets



There was an increase in the market value of assets (MVA) (amount in billions shown above bars) over last vear due to a return of only 9.2%. The actuarial value of assets (AVA) increased due to the continued recognition of recent asset gains. The System has \$28.4 million in 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 July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2017, the System's assets returned approximately 7.19% per year measured at actuarial value, compared to the valuation assumption of Interest Rate per year.



Assets and Liabilities

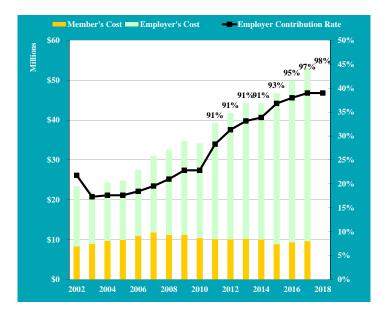
The three colored bars represent the three different measures of liability mentioned in this report. The amount represented by the top of the pink bars, the present value of future benefits (PVFB), is the amount needed to provide all benefits for the current participants and their beneficiaries. If the 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 numbers). Starting in 2014, the comparison uses the market value of assets (red numbers). These are the 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).

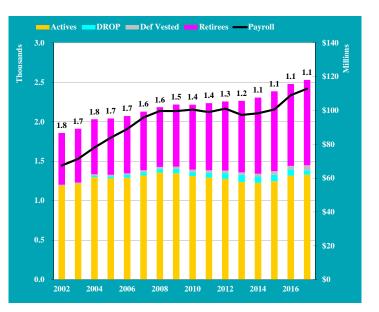


The member contribution rate is set by the County Ordinance. The County contribution rate is set by the actuarial process, as constrained by the corridor method. Note there is a lag in the rate shown. For example, the 2017 value is the rate prepared by the 2015 valuation and implemented for the period June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017. 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-toinactive ratio has decreased from 1.8 actives to each inactive in 2002 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

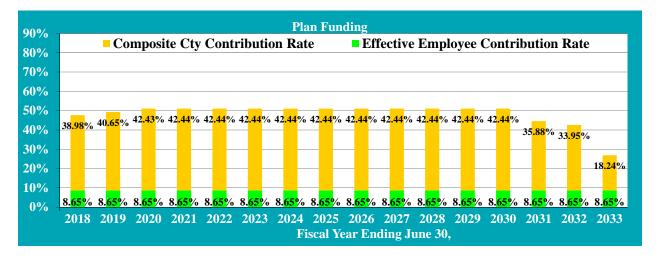
Future Outlook

Base-line Projections

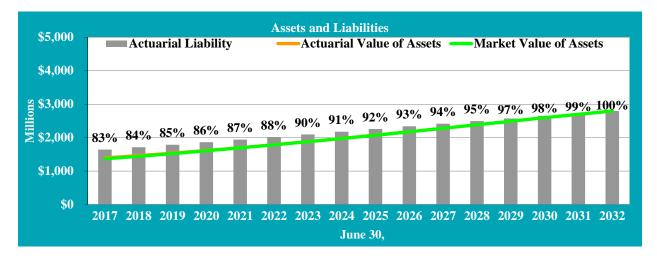
The two graphs below show the expected progress of the System over the next 15 years assuming the System's assets earn 7.25% on their *market value*.

The floor of the County's corridor contribution calculation was increased to 98% for FY 2018. In FY 2019, the amortization target could range from 98% to 99% 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 2019 floor at 99% with an increase to 100% for FY 2020.



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 100% funded as of 2032.





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 7.25% each and every year, which is extremely unlikely.

In the projections that follow, we show the risk to the System under volatile markets. The System has averaged a 9.66% return per year since 1980. In the following charts, we show results assuming returns over the next 15 years average 4.75%, 7.25%, and 9.75%. Different patterns of returns will produce different results from those shown here.

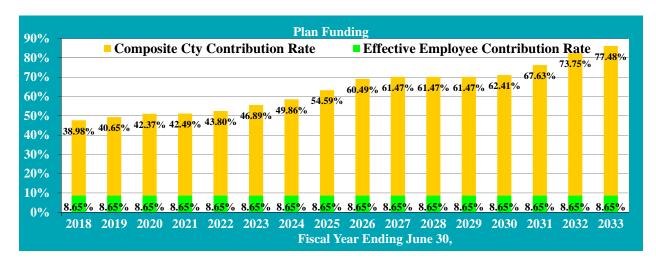
	Table	I-1	
Fiscal Year	Average	Average	Average
Ending June 30,	4.75%	7.25%	9.75%
2018	7.42%	2.09%	(6.10)%
2019	6.80	6.92	4.29
2020	1.42	17.47	17.90
2021	2.73	29.76	32.31
2022	4.91	19.17	(9.23)
2023	(0.44)	5.36	12.22
2024	1.23	10.78	17.56
2025	17.34	4.05	(14.20)
2026	9.25	15.35	14.94
2027	9.00	-0.69	14.58
2028	(2.36)	1.80	28.20
2029	(4.00)	(8.62)	24.67
2030	3.95	4.40	3.70
2031	7.02	(0.84)	7.12
2032	8.92	7.58	9.97
Average	4.75%	7.25%	9.75%

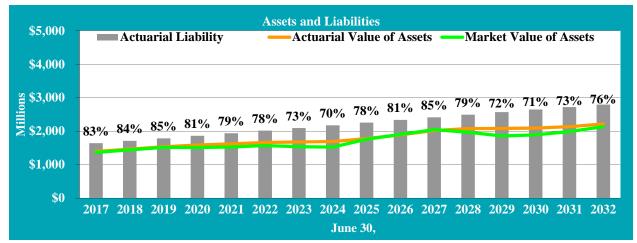


SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

Alternative Projection - with average return of 4.75% in the period

Under this scenario, the corridor contribution rate increases from 39% to about 77% of pay. The System's funding drops to as low as 70%, even with the ramping up of contributions.



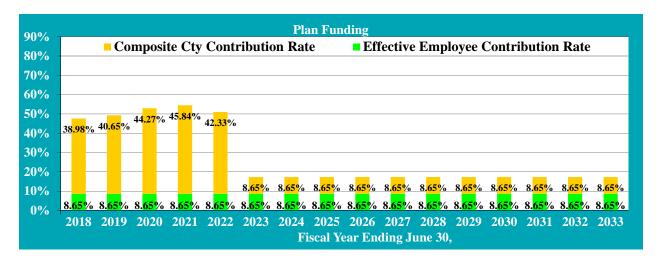


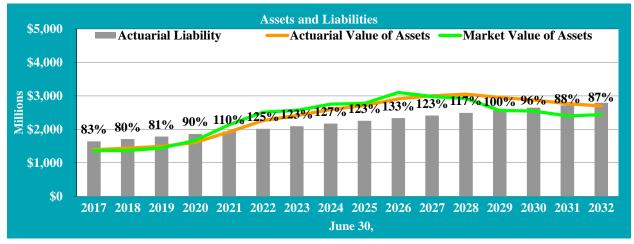


SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

Alternative Projection - with average return of 7.25% 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.



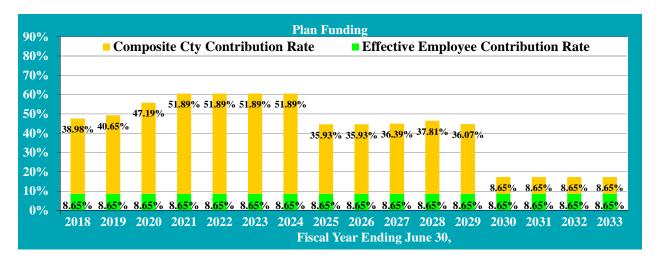


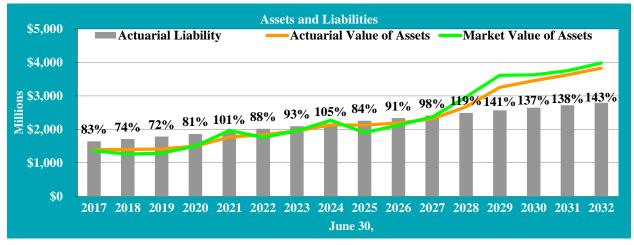


SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

Alternative Projection – with average return of 9.75% in the period

Under this scenario, in which returns for the first two years are less than 7.25% but subsequent returns are much higher, the corridor contribution rate increases to 51.89% 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

		Fable I-2			
	y of l	Prinicpal Plan Resul	ts		
Valuation as of:		June 30, 2016		June 30, 2017	% Chg.
Participant Counts					
Actives (excluding DROP)		1,319		1,329	0.8%
DROPs		75		57	(24.0)%
Terminated Vesteds		47		63	34.0%
In Pay Status		1,039		1,082	4.1%
Total		2,480		2,531	2.1%
Annual Salaries of Active Members	\$	109,062,310	\$	112,928,533	3.5%
Annual Retirement Allowances					
for Retired Members and Beneficiaries	\$	64,765,252	\$	68,394,366	5.6%
Assets and Liabilities					
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AL)	\$	1,560,517,712	\$	1,640,669,401	5.1%
Assets for Valuation Purposes (AVA)		1,333,218,360		1,394,270,429	4.6%
Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$	227,299,352	\$	246,398,972	8.4%
Actuarial Value Funding Ratio (AVA/AL)		85.4%		85.0%	
Market Value Funding Ratio (MVA/AL)		81.4%		83.2%	
Present Value of Accrued Benefits	\$	1,400,949,413	\$	1,479,630,110	5.6%
Market Value of Assets		1,270,389,713		1,365,844,260	7.5%
Unfunded Accrued Liability					
(not less than \$0)	\$	130,559,700	\$	113,785,850	(12.8)%
Accrued Benefit Funding Ratio		90.7%		92.3%	
Contributions as a Percentage of Payroll	Fis	cal Year 2018	Fis	cal Year 2019	
Corridor Method:					
Normal Cost Contribution		18.46%		18.56%	
Increase Due to Amortized Changes		6.38%		6.06%	
Administrative Expense		0.40%		0.40%	
Base Rate		25.24%		25.02%	
Amortize to 98%		37.96% ¹		38.79%	
Amortize to 99%		39.26%		40.10%	

¹ The actual contribution rate paid by the County in FY 2018 was held at 38.98%, which is based on the amortize to 98% amount shown above for FY 2018.



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 the System's assets including:

- **Disclosure** of the System's assets at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017,
- 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 10 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 that 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 $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ 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 the prior year investment return assumption of 7.25%.



SECTION II - ASSETS

Table II-1								
Statement of Assets at Market Value								
	e	June 30, 2016	و	June 30, 2017				
Assets								
Equity in County's Pooled Cash,								
Contributions Receivable and Other Assets	\$	4,223,869	\$	5,260,419				
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable		2,162,693		2,308,507				
Receivable from Sale of Investments		3,536,699		2,977,718				
US Government Obligations		53,072,184		53,688,136				
Asset-Backed Securities		75,710,401		77,199,380				
Other Bonds and Notes		70,178,147		70,481,535				
Common and Preferred Stock		151,533,585		137,217,681				
Pooled and Mutual Funds		860,476,806		906,843,370				
Short-Term Investments		55,523,234		117,164,564				
Cash Collateral Received Under								
Securities Lending Agreements		12,294,528		15,575,860				
Total Assets	\$	1,288,712,146	\$	1,388,717,169				
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Payable for Collateral Received Under								
Securities Lending Agreements	\$	12,294,528	\$	15,575,860				
Payable for Purchase of Investments		3,857,400		4,113,434				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	_	2,170,505	_	3,183,616				
Total Liabilities	\$	18,322,433	\$	22,872,910				
Net Assets Available for Benefits	\$	1,270,389,713	\$	1,365,844,260				



SECTION II - ASSETS

Table							
	Changes in Market Values						
Value of Assets – June 30, 2016			\$	1,270,389,713			
Additions							
Contributions:							
County Contributions	\$	43,381,151					
Employee Contributions		9,631,618					
Total Contributions			\$	53,012,769			
Investment Income:							
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in							
Fair Value of Investments	\$	114,188,180					
Interest		11,678,520					
Dividends		4,307,154					
Total Investment Income	\$	130,173,854					
Investment Activity Expenses:							
Management Fees	\$	(13,804,519)					
Custodian Fees		(74,160)					
Consulting Expense		(13,791)					
Allocated Administrative Expenses		(229,957)					
Total Investment Activity Expenses	\$	(14,122,427)					
From Securities Lending Activities:							
Securities Lending Income	\$	141,408					
Securities Lending Expenses							
Borrowers Rebates		0					
Management Fees		(93,485)					
Net Income from Securities Lending							
Activities	\$	47,923					
Net Investment Income			\$	116,099,35			
Total Additions			\$	169,112,11			
Deductions							
Annuity Benefits	\$	(67,080,670)					
Disability Benefits		(1,284,675)					
Survivor Benefits		(4,169,044)					
Refunds and Other Expenses		(641,609)					
Administrative Expenses		(481,574)					
Total Deductions			\$	(73,657,57)			
Total							
Net Increase (Decrease)			\$	95,454,54			
Value of Assets – June 30, 2017			\$	1,365,844,26			



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 $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ 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 June 30, 2017 valuation.

	Table II-3Development of Actuarial Value of Assetsas of June 30, 2017	
1.	Actuarial Value of Assets at June 30, 2016	\$ 1,333,218,360
2.	Amount in (1) with Interest to June 30, 2017	1,429,876,691
3.	County and Member Contributions for the Plan Year Ended June 30, 2017	53,012,769
4.	Interest on Contributions Assuming Received Uniformly Throughout the Year to June 30, 2017	1,921,713
5.	Disbursements from Trust Except Investment Expenses, July 1, 2016 Through June 30, 2017	(73,657,572)
6.	Interest on Disbursements Assuming Payments Made Uniformly Throughout the Year to June 30, 2017	(2,670,087)
7.	Expected Value of Assets at June 30, 2017 = $(2) + (3) + (4) + (5) + (6)$	1,408,483,514
8.	Market Value of Assets at June 30, 2017	 1,365,844,260
9.	Excess of (8) Over (7)	\$ (42,639,254)
10.	Actuarial Value of Assets at June 30, 2017 = (7) + 33-1/3% of (9)	\$ 1,394,270,429



SECTION II - ASSETS

Investment Performance

The market value of assets (MVA) returned 9.21% during 2017, which is more than the assumed 7.25% return. A return of 6.18% 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 $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ 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		
Year Ending	Market	Actuarial	Total Return Standard & Poor's 500	Barclays Global Aggregate
<u>June 30,</u>	Value	Value	Index	Index ¹
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%	34.7%	8.2%
1998	17.3%	8.1%	30.2%	10.5%
1999	8.1%	15.9%	22.8%	3.1%
2000	7.7%	12.7%	7.2%	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%
2016	0.9%	3.5%	4.0%	6.0%
2017	9.2%	6.2%	17.9%	(0.3)%

¹ Figures shown prior to 1987 are Salomon Brothers Long Term Bond Index.

² Figures shown prior to 1997 are Shearson Lehman Government/Corporate Bond Index.

³ 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 June 30, 2017. Projecting any further than 10 years using a closed-group would not yield reliable predictions due to the omission of new hires.

Expected employer contributions are projected based on the current County contribution rate of 38.98% for FY 2018, and then using the amortize to 99% rate for FY 2019 and amortize to 100% for FY 2020. This projection assumes no further gains or losses and a 2.75% annual increase in the total covered payroll, and models the anticipated impact of new hires coming in with altered plan provisions.

Table II-5Projection of System's Benefit Payments and Employer Contributions								
Year Beginning Expected Expected								
<u>July 1,</u>	<u>Benefit Payments</u>	<u>County Contributions</u>						
2017	\$ 76,922,000	\$ 44,020,000						
2018	80,519,000	45,230,000						
2019	84,089,000	47,813,000						
2020	91,054,000	50,745,000						
2021	95,847,000	52,140,000						
2022	101,160,000	53,574,000						
2023	105,895,000	55,047,000						
2024	110,943,000	56,561,000						
2025	117,441,000	58,116,000						
2026	125,442,000	59,715,000						



SECTION III - LIABILITIES

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

- **Disclosure** of system liabilities at June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017,
- 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 7.25% investment return. These liabilities are also used to assess whether the System 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 the System's assets yields, for each respective type, a **net surplus** or an **unfunded liability**.



SECTION III - LIABILITIES

Table				
Liabilities/Net (Su				Less - 20, 2017
resent Value of Future Benefits	•	June 30, 2016		June 30, 2017
Active Participant Benefits (excluding DROP)	\$	844,248,040	\$	895,391,74
DROP Participant Benefits	Ψ	99,592,292	ψ	82,378,68
Retiree Benefits		888,212,589		930,184,01
Terminated Vested and Inactive Members		7,299,722		9,666,93
Present Value of Benefits (PVB)	\$	1,839,352,643	\$	1,917,621,38
Market Value of Assets (MVA)	\$	1,270,389,713	\$	1,365,844,26
Future Employee Contributions		87,968,548		87,283,82
Future County Contributions		480,994,382		464,493,29
Total Resources	\$	1,839,352,643	\$	1,917,621,38
ctuarial Accrued Liability				
Present Value of Benefits (PVB)	\$	1,839,352,643	\$	1,917,621,38
Present Value of Future Normal Costs (PVFNC)				
County Portion		190,866,383		189,668,15
Employee Portion		87,968,548		87,283,82
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL = PVB - PVFNC)	\$	1,560,517,712	\$	1,640,669,40
Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)		1,333,218,360		1,394,270,42
Net (Surplus)/Unfunded (AAL – AVA)	\$	227,299,352	\$	246,398,97
resent Value of Accrued Benefits				
Present Value of Benefits (PVB)	\$	1,839,352,643	\$	1,917,621,38
Present Value of Future Benefit Accruals (PVFBA)		438,403,230		437,991,27
Present Value of Accrued Benefits	\$	1,400,949,413	\$	1,479,630,11
$(\mathbf{PVAB} = \mathbf{PVB} - \mathbf{PVFBA})$				
Market Value of Assets (MVA)	\$	1,270,389,713	\$	1,365,844,26
Net Unfunded, not less than \$0 (PVAB – MVA)	\$	130,559,700	\$	113,785,85



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 the following:

- 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 that 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.

	1	able III-2		
]	Present Value of Benefits	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Present Value of Accrued Benefits
Liabilities June 30, 2016	\$	1,839,352,643	\$ 1,560,517,712	\$ 1,400,949,413
Liabilities June 30, 2017		1,917,621,380	 1,640,669,401	 1,479,630,110
Liability Increase (Decrease)	\$	78,268,737	\$ 80,151,689	\$ 78,680,697
Change Due to:				
Plan Amendment	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss		Not Calculated	11,638,382	Not Calculated
Method and Assumption Changes		0	0	0
Benefits Accumulated and Other Sources		78,268,737	68,513,307	78,680,697



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
2004 ad-hoc COLA	+ 0.48%
2005 Implementation of DROP	+ 0.16%
2005 ad-hoc COLA	+ 0.46%
2005 Assumption Changes	+ 0.83%
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%
2016 Assumption Changes	+0.82%
Total Increase	+ 6.06%



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 Total County Rate using 90%.

Table IV-2 Actuarially Determined Rate (for Corridor Contribution)							
Valuation DateJune 30, 2016June 30, 2017							
Fiscal Year	2018	2019					
Normal Cost Rate	18.46%	18.56%					
UAL Rate	6.38%	6.06%					
Amortization of Amount Outside Corridor (to 90%)	2.40%	3.29%					
Expense Rate	0.40%	0.40%					
Total County Rate	27.64%	28.31%					
Total Rate with Alternative Amortization Targets of							
98%	37.96% ¹	38.79%					
99%	39.26%	40.10%					

¹ The County has a policy of not paying any less than the existing rate until such a time as the UAL has been exhausted. FY 2018 will be held at the 38.98% rate in effect for FY 2017.



SECTION IV - CONTRIBUTIONS

	Table IV-3				
	Development of Corridor Contr	ibut	ion Rate		
			June 30, 2016	•	June 30, 2017
		((for FY 2018)	((for FY 2019)
1.	Present Value of Future Benefits				
	a. Active Employees	\$	844,248,040	\$	895,391,744
	b. DROP		99,592,292		82,378,686
	c. Retired Members		888,212,589		930,184,019
	d. Vested Terminated and Inactive Members		7,299,722		<u>9,666,931</u>
	e. Total Present Value	\$	1,839,352,643	\$	1,917,621,380
2.	Present Value of Future Normal Costs				
	a. County Portion	\$	190,866,383	\$	189,668,155
	b. Employee Portion		87,968,548		87,283,824
	c. Total Present Value	\$	278,834,931	\$	276,951,979
3.	Actuarial Accrued Liability (1) – (2)	\$	1,560,517,712	\$	1,640,669,401
4.	Actuarial Value of Assets for Corridor Purposes				
	a. Actuarial Assets	\$	1,333,218,360	\$	1,394,270,429
	b. Outstanding Balance of Plan and Assumption Changes		42,208,334		41,173,622
	c. Adjusted Assets (a) + (b)	\$	1,375,426,694	\$	1,435,444,051
5.	Funding Ratio for Corridor Test		88.1%		87.5%
6.	Liability to be Amortized if outside Corridor				
	a. [98% or 99%] x (3) - (4)(c)	\$	153,880,664	\$	188,818,656
	b. $(4)(c) - 120\% x(3)$		0		0
7.	Active Member Payroll	\$	109,062,310	\$	112,928,533
8.	Unfunded Liability Amortization Factor		11.0842		11.0842
9.	Amortization as a % of Payroll (6)/(7)/(8)		12.72%		15.08%
10.	County Contribution Results (Corridor)				
	a. Normal Cost Rate		18.46%		18.56%
	b. Administrative Expense Rate		0.40%		0.40%
	c. Plan Change Amortizations		6.38%		6.06%
	d. Amortization Outside Corridor (9)		12.72%		15.08%
	e. Total County Contribution Rate June 30		37.96%		40.10%



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 June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017 are exhibited in Table V-1, which also includes a reconciliation of liabilities determined as of the prior valuation, June 30, 2016 to the liabilities as of June 30, 2017.

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 October 11, 2017 for the required disclosures under GASB Statement No. 67.



SECTION V - ACCOUNTING STATEMENT INFORMATION

	Table V-1				
_	Accounting Statement Ir	iforma			
			June 30, 2016	•	June 30, 2017
А.	FASB ASC Topic 960 Basis				
	1. Present Value of Benefits Accrued and Vested to Dat				
	a. Members Currently Receiving Payments	\$	888,212,589	\$	930,184,019
	b. Vested Terminated and Inactive Members		7,299,722		9,666,931
	c. DROP		99,592,292		82,378,686
	d. Active Members		397,324,236		447,629,875
	e. Total PVVB	\$	1,392,428,839	\$	1,469,859,511
	2. Present Value of Non-Vested Accrued				
	Benefits for Active Members		8,520,574		9,770,599
	3. Total Present Value of Accrued Benefits	\$	1,400,949,413	\$	1,479,630,110
	4. Assets at Market Value		1,270,389,713		1,365,844,260
	5. Unfunded Present Value of Accrued Benefits,				
	But Not Less Than Zero	\$	130,559,700	\$	113,785,850
	6. Ratio of Assets to Value of Benefits (4) / (3)		90.7%		92.3%
B.	Statement of Changes in Present Value of Accrued Be	nefits			
	Actuarial Present Value of Accrued Benefits as of June 3))	\$	1,400,949,413
	Increase (Decrease) During Year Attributable to:				
	Passage of Time			\$	98,916,203
	Benefit Paid – FY 2017				(73,175,998)
	Assumption Changes				0
	Plan Amendment				0
	Benefits Accrued, Other Gains/Losses				52,940,492
	Net Increase (Decrease)			\$	78,680,697
	Actuarial Present Value of Accrued Benefits as of June 3	0, 2017	1	\$	1,479,630,110



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 ending June 30,											
Type of Activity		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017
Investment Income	\$	(8,996,470)	\$	523,678	\$	31,937,393	\$	(4,528,707)	\$	(31,414,324)	\$	(14,213,085)
Combined Liability Experience		1,919,058		17,282,544		11,575,441		19,857,201		10,963,818		(11,638,382)
Gain (or Loss) During Year from	\$	(7,077,412)	\$	17,806,222	\$	43,512,834	\$	15,328,494	\$	(20,450,506)	\$	(25,851,467)
Financial Experience												
Non-Recurring Items		0		0		(3,202,649)		0		(9,895,400)		0
Composite Gain (or Loss) During Year	\$	(7,077,412)	\$	17,806,222	\$	40,310,185	\$	15,328,494	\$	(30,345,906)	\$	(25,851,467)

	Table V-3 Solvency Test Aggregate Accrued Liabilities For										
Valuation Date	(1) Active Member	(2) Retirees Vested Terms,			(3) ctive Members (Employer		orted	Portion of Accrued Liabilities by Reported Assets			
June 30,	Contributions	Contributions Beneficiaries & DROP		ntributions Beneficiaries & DROP Financed Portion)		-	sets*	(1)	(2)	(3)	
2012	\$ 107,411,328	\$	798,639,061	\$	380,790,276	\$ 1,035	5,444,171	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	1,882,430	100%	100%	49%	
2015	105,765,035		961,692,517		423,602,482	1,289	9,972,504	100%	100%	53%	
2016	110,961,165		995,104,603		454,451,944	1,333	3,218,360	100%	100%	50%	
2017	114,966,811		1,022,229,636		503,472,954	1,394	1,270,429	100%	100%	51%	

*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 reasonableness and consistency in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice No. 23 – Data Quality. The data was collected as of December 31, 2016.

Data reported in this Appendix is as of the December 31, 2016 data collection date. Covered payroll and benefits in pay status reported elsewhere in this report have been adjusted to approximate the June 30, 2017 values.

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 June 30, 2017

	Active Memb	ers *			
				Ave	rage Annual
	Count	Annu	ual Salary Rates		Salary
Employed Prior to July 1, 1981	2	\$	377,230	\$	188,615
Employed on or After July 1, 1981	1,023		89,156,870		87,152
Employed on or After January 1, 2013	304		18,752,289		61,685
Total	1,329	\$	108,286,390	\$	81,480
Average Age	38.6				
Average Service	12.7				

*Excludes DROP Participants

Inactive Me	embers and DR	OP Pa	articipants		
			Total		Average
	Count	An	nual Benefit	Mon	thly Benefit
Service Retirement	915	\$	62,186,144	\$	5,664
Service–Connected Disability	30		1,270,832		3,530
Ordinary Disability	6		136,518		1,896
Beneficiaries	131		3,918,330		2,493
Total/Average in Payment Status	1,082	\$	67,511,824	\$	5,200
DROP	57	\$	4,452,408	\$	6,509
Vested Former Members	63	\$	1,220,229	\$	1,614



APPENDIX A - MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

	Data	a Reconciliatio	on from June 3	0, 2016 to	June 30, 2017 Service-					
			Terminated		Connected	Ordinary				
	Active	DROP	Vested	Retired	Disability	Disability	Widow	Beneficiary	Child	Total
Participant count as of June 30, 2016	1,319	75	47	880	30	6	94	21	8	2,480
New Hires / Re-hires	73									73
Terminated Vested	(7)		7							0
DROP	(16)	16								0
Retired	(7)	(34)	(1)	42						0
Deceased with beneficiary				(8)			6	4	1	3
Deceased without beneficiary	(4)				(1)		(2)			(7)
Benefits Expired									(1)	(1)
Ordinary Disability										0
Service-Connected Disability	(1)				1					0
Return of Contributions	(28)		(3)							(31)
Corrections			13	1						14
Change	10	(18)	16	35	0	0	4	4	0	51
Participant count as of June 30, 2017	1,329	57	63	915	30	6	98	25	8	2,531



APPENDIX A - MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Distribution of Active Participants - - Total

				Ser	vice				
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	35	54	1	0	0	0	0	0	90
25 to 29	29	127	29	2	0	0	0	0	187
30 to 34	3	49	68	81	0	0	0	0	201
35 to 39	4	15	24	116	66	0	0	0	225
40 to 44	1	8	18	54	136	46	0	0	263
45 to 49	0	2	4	33	72	113	21	0	245
50 to 54	1	1	4	11	15	31	22	7	92
55 to 59	0	0	0	7	1	4	1	5	18
60 to 64	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	7
65 & up	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	73	257	149	304	292	196	45	13	1,329

COUNTS BY AGE/SERVICE

TOTAL SALARY BY AGE/SERVICE

				Ser	vice	9				
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	\$ 2,000,703	\$ 3,157,135	\$ 61,476	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5,219,314
25 to 29	1,658,492	8,117,170	1,981,186	141,174		0	0	0	0	11,898,022
30 to 34	165,788	3,248,223	5,037,571	6,550,221		0	0	0	0	15,001,803
35 to 39	251,566	1,007,000	1,795,119	9,502,081		5,846,973	0	0	0	18,402,739
40 to 44	56,154	556,450	1,360,811	4,439,442		12,190,470	4,527,448	0	0	23,130,775
45 to 49	0	127,619	311,529	2,758,797		6,317,118	11,207,651	2,486,726	0	23,209,440
50 to 54	56,155	75,909	296,168	897,941		1,305,296	2,971,961	2,371,818	823,837	8,799,085
55 to 59	0	0	0	560,007		85,957	406,749	94,849	632,554	1,780,116
60 to 64	0	73,614	82,250	0		83,066	201,500	104,875	216,798	762,103
65 & up	0	0	0	0		82,993	0	0	0	82,993
Total	\$ 4,188,858	\$ 16,363,120	\$ 10,926,110	\$ 24,849,663	\$	25,911,873	\$ 19,315,309	\$ 5,058,268	\$ 1,673,189	\$ 108,286,390



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

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

1. Demographic Assumptions

a. Healthy Mortality

	ths Per 10,00 ity Projected	
Age	Male	Female
20	4	2
25	5	2
30	5	2
35	6	3
40	7	4
45	11	7
50	46	27
55	64	37
60	86	55
65	125	84
70	191	134
75	309	219
80	521	370
85	908	655
90	1,602	1,175
95	2,524	1,937
100	3,581	2,873

110% and 100% of the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for males and females, respectively, backed down to 2006 then projected using the RPEC-2015 model, with an ultimate rate of 0.65% for ages 20-85 grading down to an ultimate rate of 0% for ages 115-120 and convergence to the ultimate rate in the year 2015. The valuation uses fully generational projection of mortality improvements. Sample rates shown are those projected through the valuation date.

20% of pre-retirement deaths are assumed to be service-connected.



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

b. Disabled Mortality

Annual Deaths Per 10,000 Members Mortality Projected to 2017				
Age	Male	Female		
45	174	106		
50	209	135		
55	237	170		
60	269	205		
65	326	251		
70	418	337		
75	569	493		
80	811	745		

100% and 115% of the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant Mortality Table for males and females, respectively, backed down to 2006 then projected using the RPEC-2015 model, with an ultimate rate of 0.65% for ages 20-85 grading down to an ultimate rate of 0% for ages 115-120 and convergence to the ultimate rate in the year 2015. The valuation uses fully generational projection of mortality improvements. Sample rates shown are projected through the valuation date.



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

Annual Terminations Per 1,000 Members		
Years of Service	Terminations	
0	70	
1	50	
2	40	
2 3 4	33	
4	28	
5	23	
6	20	
7	15	
8	14	
9	11	
10	8	
11	7	
12	6	
13	6	
14	5	
15	5	
16	4	
17	4	
18	3	
19	3	
20	2	
21	2	
22	1	
23	1	
24	1	
25 or more	0	

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

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	1	
25	1	
30	1	
35	1	
40	2	
45	3	
50	5	
55	8	
60	8	

70% of disabilities are assumed to be service-connected. Of these, 100% are assumed to receive Workers' Compensation benefits.

e. Retirement/DROP

*

Years of	
Service	Retirement/DROP*
5-24	5%
25	40
26	40
27	40
28	40
29	40
30	40
31	40
32	40
33	40
34	40
35+	100

* 70% of those who leave under this decrement are assumed to DROP, with the other 30% taking immediate retirement.



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

Years of Service*	Merit/Seniority Increase
0	7.00%
1	6.00
2	5.00
3	4.00
4	3.00
5	2.00
6+	1.00

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

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 are used as of the valuation date. Future sick leave accruals are assumed to accrue at 100% of each participant's annual average but are capped at 124 hours per year.

2. Economic Assumptions

a.	Rate of Investment Return:	7.25%
b.	Rate of General Wage Increase:	2.75%
c.	Rate of Increase in Cost of Living:	2.50% *
d.	Rate of Increase in Total Payroll	
	(for Amortization):	2.75%
e.	Administrative Expenses as a	
	Percentage of Payroll:	0.40%

* Benefit increases are limited to 4% per year.

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 2016. The results of this study were presented in a report dated June 2016 and are incorporated into this report by reference.



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

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 2016 valuation, the floor had reached 98%. 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 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



APPENDIX B - ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

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. Valuation Timing

All participant data is collected as of the December 31 prior to the valuation date. Initial valuation runs are performed as of December 31, and the resulting liabilities are then adjusted for six months to the June 30 valuation date. The adjustment takes into account the actual July 1 cost-of-living increase and any other changes that are known to have occurred in that six-month period.

4. 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

<u>Eligibility</u>

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

<u>Eligibility</u>

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-connected benefit.



APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

8. Service-Connected Disability

<u>Eligibility</u>

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

<u>Eligibility</u>

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

<u>Eligibility</u>

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 serviceconnected disability benefits)



APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

<u>Benefit</u>

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, 2017 are \$2,309.30, \$923.71, and \$4,618.59, 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



