

Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System

Actuarial Valuation Report as of June 30, 2018

Produced by Cheiron

October 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>		<u>Page</u>
Letter of Trai	nsmittal	i
Foreword		iii
Section I	Board Summary	1
Section II	Assets	12
Section III	Liabilities	18
Section IV	Contributions	21
Section V	Accounting Statement Information	24
<u>Appendices</u>	<u>S</u>	
Appendix A	Membership Information	27
Appendix B	Actuarial Assumptions and Methods	31
Appendix C	Summary of Plan Provisions.	38





October 16, 2018

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, 2018

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, 2018. 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 2020 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 16, 2018 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 Ehist

Fiona E. Liston, FSA, MAAA, EA Principal Consulting Actuary

Coralie A. Taylor, FSA, MAAA, EA

Corali Kay 67

Associate Actuary



FOREWORD

Cheiron has performed the actuarial valuation of the Fairfax County Police Officers Retirement System as of June 30, 2018. 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 2020; 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 100%) will be established based on a fixed 15-year amortization equal to the amount necessary to re-enter the corridor. The County has taken steps to increase the initial 90% floor to 100%. In this valuation the 100% floor has been reached.

The employer contribution rate for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, as calculated under this method, increased from 28.31% for FY 2019 to 28.48% of payroll when using the 90% corridor floor. The County's FY 2019 contribution was actually based on a 99% corridor floor, and for FY 2020 on a 100% floor. On that basis, the contribution in FY 2019 was 40.10%, and for FY 2020, it will be in the range of 40.29% to 41.60%.

This valuation contains information reported in the June 30, 2018 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 2018, causing an actuarial loss on the asset side of the System. The actual return on a market value basis was 6.95%. On an actuarial value basis, the assets returned 6.42% compared with an assumed rate of return of 7.25%. The actuarial loss recognized for funding purposes was \$11.5 million.

The measurement of liabilities produced a loss this year in the amount of \$1.3 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 5.0% for active participants who were in both the June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2018 valuations. This produced a loss of \$4.2 million based on the actuarial assumption.
- The valuation assumed a 2.50% cost-of-living adjustment in 2017 for benefits in pay status. The actual CPI-based COLA was 1.80% last year, creating a liability gain of \$7.2 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 employer contribute from the date of hire. However, when we look only at



SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY

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 \$3.5 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.

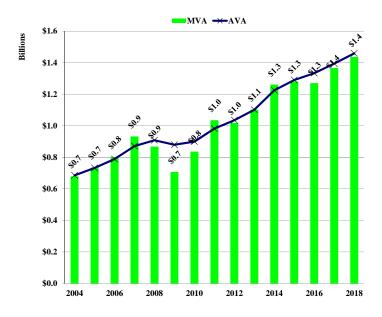
The combination of liability and investment experience, together with County plus member contributions over the last year, led to the System's funding ratio (actuarial value of assets over actuarial accrued liability) increasing from 85.0% at June 30, 2017 to 85.2% at June 30, 2018. For purposes of measuring 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 87.5% at June 30, 2017 to 87.3% at June 30, 2018.

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

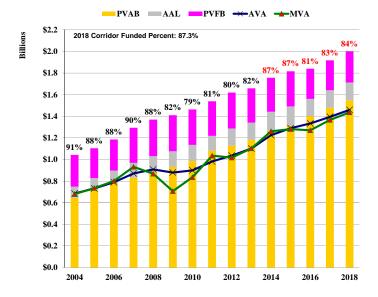


There was an increase in the market value of assets (MVA) (amount in billions shown above bars) over last year due to a return of only 6.95%. The actuarial value of assets (AVA) increased due to the continued recognition of recent asset gains. The System has \$23.0 million unrecognized losses that will be phased in over the next few years due to the smaller than expected increase in the MVA.

Over the period July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2018, the System's assets returned approximately 6.67% per year measured at actuarial value, compared to the valuation assumption of 7.25% 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.

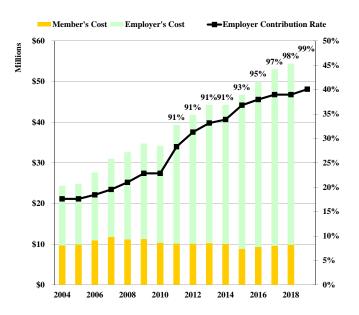




SECTION I – BOARD SUMMARY

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).

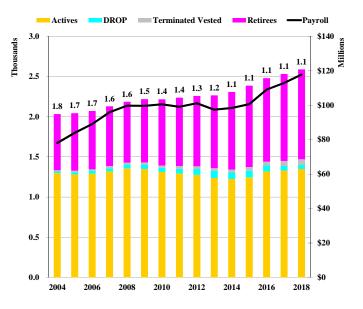


The member contribution rate is set by the County Ordinance. The County contribution rate is set by the actuarial process, as constrained by the corridor method. Note there is a lag in the rate shown. For example, the 2018 value is the rate prepared by the 2016 valuation and implemented for the period June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018. 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 2004 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.

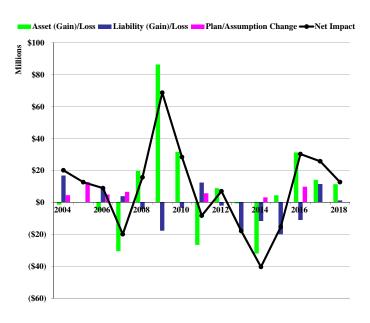
The chart also shows the number of DROP participants. Neither County nor member contributions are made on their behalf, which leads to a slightly lower growth in effective covered payroll for this System.





SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

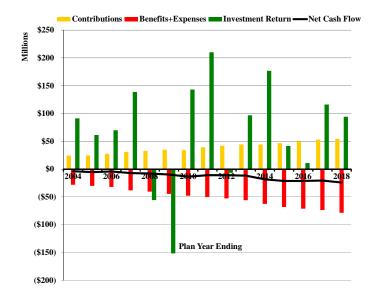
Gains and Losses



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

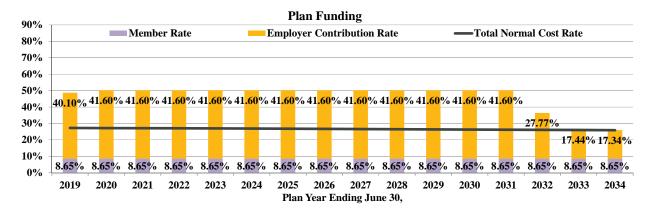
Future Outlook

Base-line Projections

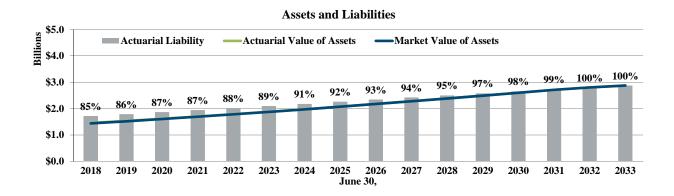
The two graphs below show the expected progress of the System over the next 15 years assuming the System's assets earn 7.25% on their *market value*.

The floor of the County's corridor contribution calculation was increased to 99% for FY 2019. In FY 2020, the amortization target could range from 99% to 100% and will then continue at the amortization target of 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 2020 floor at 100%.



The "Assets and Liabilities" graph shows the projected funding status over the next 15 years. The funded ratio based on the actuarial value of assets 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 9.58% 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.

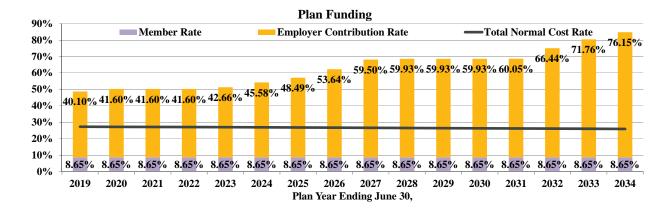
	Table	I-1	
Fiscal Year	Average	Average	Average
Ending June 30,	4.75%	7.25%	9.75%
2019	7.42%	2.09%	(6.10)%
2020	6.80	6.92	4.29
2021	1.42	17.47	17.90
2022	2.73	29.76	32.31
2023	4.91	19.17	(9.23)
2024	(0.44)	5.36	10.22
2025	1.23	10.78	15.56
2026	17.34	4.05	(12.69)
2027	9.25	15.35	14.94
2028	9.00	-0.69	14.58
2029	(2.36)	1.80	30.53
2030	(4.00)	(8.62)	24.67
2031	3.95	4.40	3.70
2032	7.02	(0.84)	7.12
2033	8.92	7.58	9.97
Average	4.75%	7.25%	9.75%



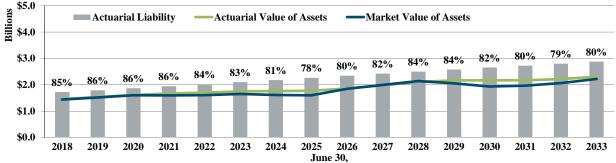
SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

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

Under this scenario, the corridor contribution rate increases from 40% to about 76% of pay. The System's funding drops to as low as 78% on an actuarial value basis, even with the ramping up of contributions.



Assets and Liabilities

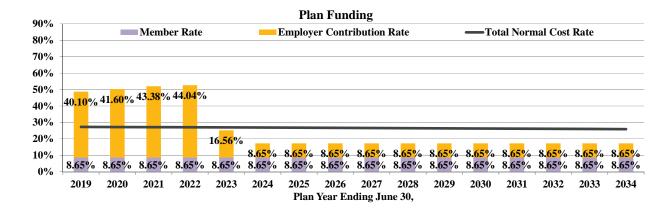


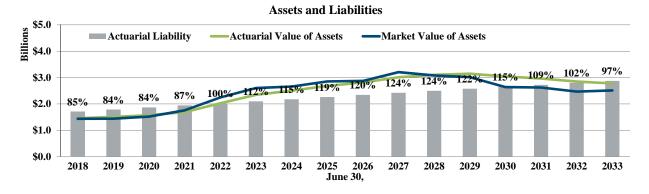


SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

Alternative Projection - with average return of 7.25% in the period

Under this scenario, in which the System is assumed to experience lower than expected for the first two years followed by higher than average returns in the next few years, the corridor contribution rate increases over the next few years as the asset losses are phased in and the funding ratio remains below 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.



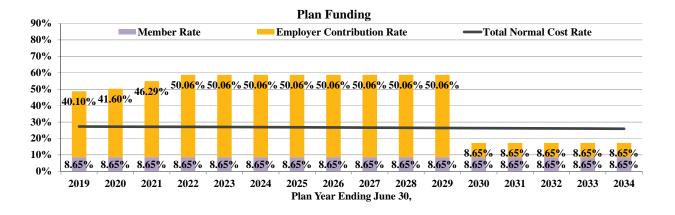


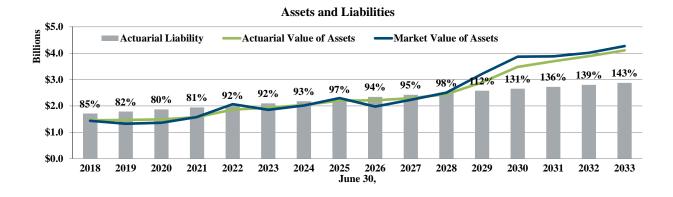


SECTION I - BOARD SUMMARY

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 50.06% where it remains until the System reaches 100% funding on an actuarial value basis. 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

		Гable I-2			
·		Prinicpal Plan Result			
Valuation as of:	•	June 30, 2017		June 30, 2018	% Chg.
Participant Counts					
Actives (excluding DROP)		1,329		1,350	1.6%
DROPs		57		50	(12.3)%
Terminated Vesteds		63		70	11.1%
In Pay Status	_	1,082		1,119	3.4%
Total		2,531		2,589	2.3%
Annual Salaries of Active Members	\$	112,928,533	\$	117,785,703	4.3%
Annual Retirement Allowances					
for Retired Members and Beneficiaries	\$	68,394,366	\$	72,247,518	5.6%
Assets and Liabilities					
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$	1,640,669,401	\$	1,713,294,651	4.4%
Assets for Valuation Purposes (AVA)	_	1,394,270,429		1,458,935,865	4.6%
Unfunded Actuarial Liability	\$	246,398,972	\$	254,358,786	3.2%
Actuarial Value Funding Ratio (AVA / AAL)		85.0%		85.2%	
Market Value Funding Ratio (MVA / AAL)		83.2%		83.8%	
Present Value of Accrued Benefits	\$	1,479,630,110	\$	1,548,414,371	4.6%
Market Value of Assets	_	1,365,844,260		1,435,923,023	5.1%
Unfunded Accrued Liability					
(not less than \$0)	\$	113,785,850	\$	112,491,348	(1.1)%
Accrued Benefit Funding Ratio		92.3%		92.7%	
Contributions as a Percentage of Payroll	Fis	cal Year 2019	Fise	cal Year 2020	
Corridor Method:					
Normal Cost Contribution		18.56%		18.52%	
Increase Due to Amortized Changes		6.06%		6.06%	
Administrative Expense	_	0.40%		0.40%	
Base Rate		25.02%		24.99%	
Amortize to 99%		40.10%		40.29%	
Amortize to 100%		41.42%		41.60%	



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, 2017 and June 30, 2018,
- 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 331/3% 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						
		June 30, 2017		June 30, 2018		
Assets						
Equity in County's Pooled Cash,						
Contributions Receivable and Other Assets	\$	5,260,419	\$	5,142,158		
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable		2,308,507		2,279,382		
Receivable from Sale of Investments		2,977,718		7,149,824		
Capital Assets		0		11,439		
US Government Obligations		53,688,136		49,053,811		
Asset-Backed Securities		77,199,380		55,865,898		
Other Bonds and Notes		70,481,535		62,280,528		
Common and Preferred Stock		137,217,681		135,060,345		
Pooled and Mutual Funds		906,843,370		1,034,431,404		
Short-Term Investments		117,164,564		94,308,269		
Cash Collateral Received Under						
Securities Lending Agreements		15,575,860		9,607,296		
Total Assets	\$	1,388,717,169	\$	1,455,190,354		
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Payable for Collateral Received Under						
Securities Lending Agreements	\$	15,575,860	\$	9,607,296		
Payable for Purchase of Investments		4,113,434		5,886,321		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses		3,183,616		3,773,714		
Total Liabilities	\$	22,872,910	\$	19,267,331		
Net Assets Available for Benefits	\$	1,365,844,260	\$	1,435,923,023		



SECTION II – ASSETS

Table Changes in Ma		Values		
Value of Assets – June 30, 2017			\$	1,365,844,260
A dditions				
Additions Contributions:				
County Contributions	\$	44,504,675		
Employee Contributions	Ψ	9,895,922		
Total Contributions		7,075,722	\$	54,400,597
Investment Income				
Investment Income:				
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of Investments	\$	04 507 491		
Interest	Ф	94,597,481 12,272,637		
Dividends		3,803,393		
	Φ.	•		
Total Investment Income	\$	110,673,511		
Investment Activity Expenses:				
Management Fees	\$	(16,181,474)		
Custodian Fees		(74,087)		
Consulting Expense		(10,435)		
Allocated Administrative Expenses		(328,106)		
Total Investment Activity Expenses	\$	(16,594,102)		
From Securities Lending Activities:				
Securities Lending Income	\$	180,294		
Securities Lending Expenses				
Borrowers Rebates		0		
Management Fees		(124,963)		
Net Income from Securities Lending		_		
Activities	\$	55,331		
N-4 I			¢.	04 124 740
Net Investment Income			\$	94,134,740
Total Additions			\$	148,535,337
<u>Deductions</u>				
Annuity Benefits	\$	(71,721,421)		
Disability Benefits		(1,393,759)		
Survivor Benefits		(4,363,011)		
Refunds and Other Expenses		(360,176)		
Administrative Expenses		(618,207)		
Total Deductions			\$	(78,456,574)
Total				
Net Increase (Decrease)			\$	70,078,763
Value of Assets – June 30, 2018			\$	1,435,923,023



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 June 30, 2018 valuation.

	Table II-3 Development of Actuarial Value of Assets as of June 30, 2018	
1.	Actuarial Value of Assets at June 30, 2017	\$ 1,394,270,429
2.	Amount in (1) with Interest to June 30, 2018	1,495,355,035
3.	County and Member Contributions for the Plan Year Ended June 30, 2018	54,400,597
4.	Interest on Contributions Assuming Received Uniformly Throughout the Year to June 30, 2018	1,937,519
5.	Disbursements from Trust Except Investment Expenses, July 1, 2017 Through June 30, 2018	(78,456,574)
6.	Interest on Disbursements Assuming Payments Made Uniformly Throughout the Year to June 30, 2018	(2,794,291)
7.	Expected Value of Assets at June 30, 2018 = $(2) + (3) + (4) + (5) + (6)$	1,470,442,286
8.	Market Value of Assets at June 30, 2018	 1,435,923,023
9.	Excess of (8) Over (7)	\$ (34,519,263)
10.	Actuarial Value of Assets at June 30, 2018 = (7) + 33-1/3% of (9)	\$ 1,458,935,865



SECTION II - ASSETS

Investment Performance

The market value of assets (MVA) returned 6.95% during 2018, which is less than the assumed 7.25% return. A return of 6.42% 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		
Year Ending	Market	Actuarial	Total Return Standard & Poor's 500	Barclays Global Aggregate
<u>June 30,</u>	Value	Value	<u>Index</u>	Index ¹
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)%
2017	7.0%	6.4%	12.2%	0.8%
2010	7.070	0.170	12.270	0.070

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, 2018. 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 40.10% for FY 2019, and then using the amortize to 100% rate for FY 2020 and thereafter. 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-5 Projection of System's Benefit Payments and Employer Contributions							
Year Beginning	Year Beginning Expected Expected						
<u>July 1,</u>	Benefit Payments	County Contributions					
2018	\$ 79,380,000	\$ 47,235,000					
2019	81,522,000	50,340,000					
2020	91,267,000	51,725,000					
2021	96,461,000	53,147,000					
2022	100,885,000	54,609,000					
2023	105,573,000	56,110,000					
2024	110,814,000	57,653,000					
2025	117,517,000	59,239,000					
2026	125,623,000	60,868,000					
2027	134,158,000	62,542,000					



SECTION III – LIABILITIES

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

- **Disclosure** of system liabilities at June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2018,
- 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 fund 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 II			
Liabilities/Net (Surp			
		June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
Present Value of Future Benefits			
Active Participant Benefits (excluding DROP)	\$	895,391,744	\$ 933,022,260
DROP Participant Benefits		82,378,686	77,469,448
Retiree Benefits		930,184,019	978,583,985
Terminated Vested and Inactive Members		9,666,931	 11,427,858
Present Value of Benefits (PVB)	\$	1,917,621,380	\$ 2,000,503,551
Market Value of Assets (MVA)	\$	1,365,844,260	\$ 1,435,923,023
Future Employee Contributions		87,283,824	90,695,927
Future County Contributions		464,493,296	 473,884,601
Total Resources	\$	1,917,621,380	\$ 2,000,503,551
Actuarial Accrued Liability			
Present Value of Benefits (PVB)	\$	1,917,621,380	\$ 2,000,503,551
Present Value of Future Normal Costs (PVFNC)			
County Portion		189,668,155	196,512,973
Employee Portion		87,283,824	 90,695,927
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$	1,640,669,401	\$ 1,713,294,651
(AAL = PVB - PVFNC)			
Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)		1,394,270,429	1,458,935,865
Net (Surplus)/Unfunded (AAL – AVA)	\$	246,398,972	\$ 254,358,786
Present Value of Accrued Benefits			
Present Value of Benefits (PVB)	\$	1,917,621,380	\$ 2,000,503,551
Present Value of Future Benefit Accruals (PVFBA)	<u></u>	437,991,270	 452,089,180
Present Value of Accrued Benefits (PVAB = PVB - PVFBA)	\$	1,479,630,110	\$ 1,548,414,371
Market Value of Assets (MVA)	\$	1,365,844,260	\$ 1,435,923,023
Net Unfunded, not less than \$0 (PVAB – MVA)	\$	113,785,850	\$ 112,491,348



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 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	Table III-2		
]	Present Value of Benefits	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Present Value of Accrued Benefits
Liabilities June 30, 2017	\$	1,917,621,380	\$ 1,640,669,401	\$ 1,479,630,110
Liabilities June 30, 2018		2,000,503,551	 1,713,294,651	1,548,414,371
Liability Increase (Decrease)	\$	82,882,171	\$ 72,625,250	\$ 68,784,261
Change Due to:				
Plan Amendment	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss		Not Calculated	1,315,247	Not Calculated
Method and Assumption Changes		0	0	0
Benefits Accumulated and Other Sources		82,882,171	71,310,003	68,784,261



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 Date June 30, 2017 June 30, 2018							
Fiscal Year	2019	2020					
Normal Cost Rate	18.56%	18.52%					
UAL Rate	6.06%	6.06%					
Amortization of Amount Outside Corridor (to 90%)	3.29%	3.49%					
Expense Rate	0.40%	0.40%					
Total County Rate	28.31%	28.48%					
Total Rate with Alternative Amortization Targets of							
99%	40.10%	40.29%					
100%	41.42%	41.60%					



SECTION IV – CONTRIBUTIONS

	Table IV-3	·1 4	ion Doto		
	Development of Corridor Contr		Ion Rate June 30, 2017 (for FY 2019)		June 30, 2018 (for FY 2020)
1.	Present Value of Future Benefits	•	(101 1 1 201)		(101 1 1 2020)
	a. Active Employees	\$	895,391,744	\$	933,022,260
	b. DROP		82,378,686		77,469,448
	c. Retired Members		930,184,019		978,583,985
	d. Vested Terminated and Inactive Members		9,666,931		11,427,858
	e. Total Present Value	\$	1,917,621,380	\$	2,000,503,551
2.	Present Value of Future Normal Costs				
	a. County Portion	\$	189,668,155	\$	196,512,973
	b. Employee Portion		87,283,824	_	90,695,927
	c. Total Present Value	\$	276,951,979	\$	287,208,900
3.	Actuarial Accrued Liability (1) – (2)	\$	1,640,669,401	\$	1,713,294,651
4.	Actuarial Value of Assets for Corridor Purposes				
	a. Actuarial Assets	\$	1,394,270,429	\$	1,458,935,865
	b. Outstanding Balance of Plan and Assumption Changes		41,173,622	_	37,518,480
	c. Adjusted Assets (a) + (b)	\$	1,435,444,051	\$	1,496,454,345
5.	Funding Ratio for Corridor Test		87.5%		87.3%
6.	Liability to be Amortized if outside Corridor				
	a. [99% or 100%] x (3) - (4)(c)	\$	188,818,656	\$	216,840,306
	b. $(4)(c) - 120\%x(3)$		0		0
7.	Active Member Payroll	\$	112,928,533	\$	117,785,703
8.	Unfunded Liability Amortization Factor		11.0842		11.0842
9.	Amortization as a % of Payroll (6)/(7)/(8)		15.08%		16.62%
10.	County Contribution Results (Corridor)				
	a. Normal Cost Rate		18.56%		18.52%
	b. Administrative Expense Rate		0.40%		0.40%
	c. Plan Change Amortizations		6.06%		6.06%
	d. Amortization Outside Corridor (9)		15.08%	_	16.62%
	e. Total County Contribution Rate June 30		40.10%		41.60%



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, 2017 and June 30, 2018 are exhibited in Table V-1, which also includes a reconciliation of liabilities determined as of the prior valuation, June 30, 2017 to the liabilities as of June 30, 2018.

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 15, 2018 for the required disclosures under GASB Statement No. 67.



SECTION V – ACCOUNTING STATEMENT INFORMATION

		Table V-1				
		Accounting Statement Info	rma	tion		
				June 30, 2017		June 30, 2018
A.	FA	SB ASC Topic 960 Basis				
	1.	Present Value of Benefits Accrued and Vested to Date				
		a. Members Currently Receiving Payments	\$	930,184,019	\$	978,583,985
		b. Vested Terminated and Inactive Members		9,666,931		11,427,858
		c. DROP		82,378,686		77,469,448
		d. Active Members	_	447,629,875		468,815,222
		e. Total PVVB	\$	1,469,859,511	\$	1,536,296,513
	2.	Present Value of Non-Vested Accrued				
		Benefits for Active Members		9,770,599		12,117,858
	3.	Total Present Value of Accrued Benefits	\$	1,479,630,110	\$	1,548,414,371
	4.	Assets at Market Value		1,365,844,260		1,435,923,023
	5.	Unfunded Present Value of Accrued Benefits, But Not Less Than Zero	\$	113,785,850	\$	112,491,348
	6.	Ratio of Assets to Value of Benefits (4) / (3)		92.3%		92.7%
В.		atement of Changes in Present Value of Accrued Bene			¢.	1 470 (20 110
	Act	tuarial Present Value of Accrued Benefits as of June 30, 2	2017		\$	1,479,630,110
	Inc	rease (Decrease) During Year Attributable to:				
		Passage of Time			\$	104,451,542
		Benefit Paid – FY 2018				(77,838,367)
		Assumption Changes				0
		Plan Amendment				0
		Benefits Accrued, Other Gains/Losses				42,171,086
		Net Increase (Decrease)			\$	68,784,261
	Act	tuarial Present Value of Accrued Benefits as of June 30, 2	2018		\$	1,548,414,371



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		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018
Investment Income	\$	523,678	\$	31,937,393	\$	(4,528,707)	\$	(31,414,324)	\$	(14,213,085)	\$	(11,506,421)
Combined Liability Experience	Ψ	17,282,544	<u> </u>	11,575,441	Ψ 	19,857,201	Ψ ——	10,963,818	Ψ	(11,638,382)	Ψ	(1,315,247)
Gain (or Loss) During Year from	\$	17,806,222	\$	43,512,834	\$	15,328,494	\$	(20,450,506)	\$	(25,851,467)	\$	(12,821,668)
Financial Experience												
Non-Recurring Items		0		(3,202,649)	_	0		(9,895,400)		0		0
Composite Gain (or Loss) During Year	\$	17,806,222	\$	40,310,185	\$	15,328,494	\$	(30,345,906)	\$	(25,851,467)	\$	(12,821,668)

	Table V-3 Solvency Test Aggregate Accrued Liabilities For									
(1) Valuation Active Date Member June 30, Contributions		Re	(2) etirees d Terms,	Ac	(3) tive Members (Employer		Donoutod		tion of Acc Liabilities	3
			ries & DROP	Financed Portion)			Reported Assets*	(1)	Reported A (2)	(3)
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%
2016	110,961,165		995,104,603		454,451,944		1,333,218,360	100%	100%	50%
2017	114,966,811		1,022,229,636		503,472,954		1,394,270,429	100%	100%	51%
2018	116,981,031		1,067,481,291		528,832,329		1,458,935,865	100%	100%	52%

^{*}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, 2017.

Data reported in this Appendix is as of the December 31, 2017 data collection date. Covered payroll and benefits in pay status reported elsewhere in this report have been adjusted to approximate the June 30, 2018 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 December 31, 2017

	Active Memb	ers *		
	Count	Ann	ual Salary Rates	age Annual Salary
Employed Prior to July 1, 1981	2	\$	381,168	\$ 190,584
Employed on or After July 1, 1981	977		87,411,521	89,469
Employed on or After January 1, 2013	371		23,987,521	 64,656
Total	1,350	\$	111,780,210	\$ 82,800
Average Age	38.6			
Average Service	12.8			

^{*}Excludes DROP Participants

Inactive Members and DROP Participants								
			Total		Average			
	Count	An	nual Benefit	Mon	thly Benefit			
Service Retirement	952	\$	65,626,283	\$	5,745			
Service-Connected Disability	28		1,239,247		3,688			
Ordinary Disability	6		138,293		1,921			
Beneficiaries	133		3,960,825		2,482			
Total/Average in Payment Status	1,119	\$	70,964,649	\$	5,285			
DROP	50	\$	4,285,956	\$	7,143			
Vested Former Members	70	\$	1,353,049	\$	1,611			



APPENDIX A – MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

	D	ata Reconcilia	ition from Jun	e 30, 2017	to June 30, 201 Service-	18				
	Active	DROP	Terminated Vested	Retired	Connected Disability	Ordinary Disability	Widow	Beneficiary	Child	Total
Participant count as of June 30, 2017	1,329	57	63	915	30	6	98	25	8	2,531
New Hires / Re-hires	82									82
Terminated Vested	(9)		9							0
DROP	(25)	25								0
Retired	(10)	(32)	(1)	43						0
Deceased with beneficiary	(1)	` ′		(2)	(1)		4	1	2	3
Deceased without beneficiary				(4)	(2)		(4)	(1)		(11)
Benefits Expired										0
Ordinary Disability										0
Service-Connected Disability	(1)				1					0
Return of Contributions	(15)		(2)							(17)
Corrections			1							1
Change	21	(7)	7	37	(2)	0	0	0	2	58
Participant count as of June 30, 2018	1,350	50	70	952	28	6	98	25	10	2,589



APPENDIX A – MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Distribution of Active Participants - - Total

COUNTS BY AGE/SERVICE

				Serv	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	43	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
25 to 29	30	142	28	2	0	0	0	0	202
30 to 34	8	63	49	80	1	0	0	0	201
35 to 39	2	19	18	99	77	2	0	0	217
40 to 44	0	6	15	41	144	50	0	0	256
45 to 49	0	5	2	20	86	96	30	4	243
50 to 54	0	0	2	17	23	32	24	5	103
55 to 59	0	1	2	5	4	4	6	3	25
60 to 64	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	6
65 & up	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	83	290	116	265	335	186	61	14	1,350

TOTAL SALARY BY AGE/SERVICE

				Ser	vice	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	\$ 2,412,543	\$ 3,223,066	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5,635,609
25 to 29	1,757,333	9,333,590	1,968,580	145,841		0	0	0	0	13,205,344
30 to 34	453,800	4,511,612	3,685,677	6,613,788		79,341	0	0	0	15,344,218
35 to 39	150,813	1,369,597	1,358,331	8,328,945		6,727,480	193,355	0	0	18,128,521
40 to 44	0	432,014	1,145,111	3,425,288		13,032,460	4,985,304	0	0	23,020,177
45 to 49	0	374,933	154,154	1,685,490		7,602,225	9,647,953	3,440,397	442,637	23,347,789
50 to 54	0	0	156,487	1,442,986		2,040,874	3,076,750	2,624,395	565,215	9,906,707
55 to 59	0	83,488	163,530	406,875		342,240	418,383	595,316	377,354	2,387,186
60 to 64	0	80,392	0	83,273		0	83,101	91,160	381,168	719,094
65 & up	0	0	0	0		0	85,565	0	0	85,565
Total	\$ 4,774,489	\$ 19,408,692	\$ 8,631,870	\$ 22,132,486	\$	29,824,620	\$ 18,490,411	\$ 6,751,268	\$ 1,766,374	\$ 111,780,210



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									
Mortal	ity Projected	to 2018							
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	63	37							
60	86	54							
65	124	84							
70	190	133							
75	307	217							
80	518	367							
85	902	651							
90	1,597	1,171							
95	2,522	1,936							
100	3,580	2,872							

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 2018				
Age	Male	Female		
45	173	105		
50	208	135		
55	235	169		
60	267	204		
65	324	249		
70	415	335		
75	565	490		
80	806	740		

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

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

Annual Termination	s 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	14
9	11
10	8
11	7
12	6
13	6
14	5
15	5
16	4
17	4
18	3
19	3
19	3
20	2 2
21	2
22	1
23	1
24	1
25 or more	0

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

f. Merit/Seniority Salary Increase (in addition to General Wage Increases)

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

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% with this valuation. Amortization layers will now be created annually and amortized over closed 15-year periods.

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 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.



APPENDIX B – ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

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

The corridor floor has now reached 100% so annual 15-year closed amortization bases will be established. This change was enacted over a multi-year period to achieve a better funded system on a go-forward basis.



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. 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-connected benefit.



APPENDIX C – SUMMARY OF PLAN PROVISIONS

8. Service-Connected Disability

Eligibility

No age or service requirement

<u>Benefit</u>

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, 2018 are \$2,350.87, \$940.34, and \$4,701.72, 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